MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

GALENA AND THE LEAD REGION.

A SKETCH.

We had an opportunity, a day or two ago, of examining some truly extraordinary specimens of lead ore. They may be seen by the curious in such matters at the store of Messrs. Landreth & Munns, No. 65 Chestnut street, between Second and Third. One piece weighing about 70 pounds, and consisting of a number of wedges embedded together, is perhaps as remarkable a specimen as was ever discovered in the West. It is of the cube formation, and was taken from a vein running east and west, about a mile west from Galena. It was found about 35 feet below the surface. To the eye of the unpractised observer, it looks like a mass of pure lead. The product of metal from this kind of ore, ranges from 90 to 95 per cent. Other specimens may be seen at the store of the gentlemen named, as well of lead as of copper and iron ore. Galena and its neighborhood are rising very rapidly into importance. The mining business, and the lead trade generally, have increased wonderfully of late years. Last year, there were shipped from Galena alone, 630,000 pigs of lead. This year, the aggregate will be over 800,000; the greater proportion, both years, being the product of the mines of Galena and vicinity. It is estimated that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 persons in the neighborhood, engaged in the mining business. Any individual may with a pick-axe and shovel wander over the lead region in search of veins—the property all as yet belonging to the United States, and being under lease. On discovering a vein, even upon land leased by another individual, the discoverer may either work it himself, by paying the lessee a small rent and 6 per cent. of the product to the government, or he may sell his right, &c., for whatever he can get. It is thought that a bill will pass Congress during the coming session, authorizing the sale of certain lead lands—an object which the miners have greatly at heart. Heretofore, leases have been obtained merely by individuals giving bonds to work the lands according to certain specifications, and to pay 6 per cent. to the United States. Many enterprising individuals have made fortunes within a few years, by discovering rich veins, and either working or selling them.

The great advantages of the Galena region for settlers, grow out of the fact that the mineral lands are connected with a rich agricultural country. As fine wheat is raised there as in any part of the Union. The miner may be found with his cabin by the side of his mine, and a few acres of ground fenced in, where he raises his grain, cabbage, potatoes, and other vegetables; so that if the mining business should fail for a time, he could still maintain his family by agriculture. Emigrants are crowding in, in great numbers. The society is quite good, being intelligent, moral, and industrious—especially so when the mixed character of the population is considered. Galena itself is one of the most stirring and active business places far west. It presents quite a picturesque appearance, and is located on the Galena river, which empties into the Upper Mississippi. The currency is gold and silver; and honest industry is certain of obtaining abundant employment and fair wages. Families determined to be industrious and upright, are certain of getting along with comparative ease, while the chances of independence are by no means rare. Our informant is himself a native of Philadelphia, and has resided in the West about four years. He left this city with but few dollars in his pocket, determined, however, to do his best to merit and secure success; and he is now an active and extensive lead merchant and miner. At the last dates, about two weeks ago, lead sold at Galena at from $2 90 to $3 per cwt. It can be shipped from that place to Philadelphia, including insurance, commissions, freights, &c., at an average of 62½ cents per cwt. throughout the year. In brief, the West presents many chances for the young, the active, and the persevering. Galena is one of the most thriving of its young cities; and, as will be seen, holds out many temptations and inducements. Any one, however, who will glance at the history of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa, for the last ten or twenty years, notice how they have increased in population and resources, and will observe how villages, towns, and cities have started into existence, must feel satisfied that the progress of that section of the Union has but just commenced; and that with patience, perseverance, energy, and good habits, the field is a wide one, and abounds with opportunities of obtaining independence, distinction, and wealth.

From the St. Louis Republican.

GOVERNMENT OF OREGON.

The St. Joseph's Gazette publishes two letters from an emigrant to Oregon. The first (dated the 17th of February) alludes chiefly to the progress which the settlers are making. The writer speaks in warm terms of the country, and says that the emigrants raised a surplus of wheat last year of 100,000 bushels. The other letter is more important, because it shows that the emigrants have already established a separate government. Politics, it seems, were running high; and there, as here, there appears to be no lack of men ready to take the responsible office of governor. The organization of this government will very likely bring about a collision between the emigrants and the Hudson Bay Company. That company, for several years past, has had a government organized under an act of the English Parliament, under which there is a resident justice of the peace at Fort Vancouver, and one at several other stations. These justices have jurisdiction over all suits and contracts not exceeding £200, and over certain offences, for which they may inflict punishment. Suits for larger sums, and offences of a higher grade, are referred to the superior courts of Canada; and, in criminal cases, the accused may be sent there for trial. The jurisdiction of these justices, we believe, extends to all cases arising between members of the Hudson Bay Company, or persons in their employ, and to cases arising between the company and their employees, and persons not connected with them. As there must necessarily be many transactions between the emigrants and the Hudson Bay Company and their employees, in which disputes and difficulties will arise, it is reasonable to suppose that, in such cases, both governments will probably claim jurisdiction, and such conflicting claims will doubtless lead to difficulty. If the emigrants feel sufficient security in themselves to establish an independent government, they will not tamely submit to any assumptions of the English company, or of their officers.

We learn by the annexed letter, that there are three candidates for governor in the field. We should like to know the designation of the parties, and the principles they respectively contend for. The fact that our citizens have gone to Oregon—a country claimed by the United States as a part of her territory—and that they have been forced, as a means of self-protection, to establish a government of their own, and at their own expense, speaks badly for the attention and guardian care of the national government. This state of things, and the necessity for it, should not have been permitted by our national legislators. The emigrants, it seems, from the first letter, are not very well prepared to meet the expense of an independent government, unless skins, peltries, &c., are made a lawful tender. The writer says: "There is little or no money in this country—business is carried on entirely by exchanging commodities. I did not believe that the people could do as well without money." A grist-mill with three run of stones has been put into operation at the Wallamette Falls. Merchandise is said to be very scarce.

"MARCH 28th.

"We have had some beautiful weather in this month. The farmers are driving business as they should. There were some fears entertained, a few days since, of a difficulty with Indians, but I do not think there was any cause for alarm. Politics are running very high at this time here, as our general election comes on in May. I think that it is the opinion of everybody that Uncle Sam is treating us with great neglect; in consequence of which, we have organized into a government known by the name of the government of Oregon. We have three candidates for the executive office, to-wit: George Abernathy, Osborn Russell, and Dr. Baley. I was a member of the legislative committee last year. Mr. Burnett was also a member. Oregon City at the falls is improving finely. * * * *

"S. M. GILMORE.

"JAS. A. COCHRAN."

STATE CREDIT.

Mr. Snowden, the able and indefatigable treasurer of Pennsylvania, has issued another important circular to the several counties in that commonwealth. The *net* amount of taxes *now due* for this and preceding years, is about $1,000,000. He says that this amount must be paid into the State treasury by the second Tuesday in January next; and, if not, the collection will in all cases be rigidly enforced to the full extent of the law.

In reference to the action of Pennsylvania, by the payment on the 1st of August, he justly observes: "The cloud is dispelled, and Pennsylvania has again assumed the position to which her ancient fame, her extended mineral and agricultural wealth, and the high integrity of her citizens, entitle her."

In relation to the future, he speaks with the following confidence: "Recent events fully justify the confidence I feel and express; and I am satisfied your most prompt and energetic exertions will be put forth to accomplish an object so eminently worthy of our united efforts."

The semi-annual interest is about $890,000. Though this amount is large, the ability of that commonwealth is increasing with a wonderful rapidity. The Democratic Union remarks, "The words 'fail to pay' and 'repudiation' were banished from our State on the 1st of August last."

[*Albany Argus.*

MR. GOUGH, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER, FOUND.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that Mr. Gough, whose mysterious disappearance, some days since, created much excitement, was found on Friday at 12 o'clock, at a house in Walker street, in that city, in a state of stupidity, which rendered him unable to tell the melancholy story of his absence. He was taken to the house of a friend in Brooklyn, where his wife had arrived on Thursday. It is said he had been drugged in a glass of soda-water; but we fear, says the Journal, it will turn out that this is another admonition of the exceeding weakness of human nature in resisting temptation, and the extreme and almost never-relaxing power of bad habits, when once contracted. If the supposition of his having been drugged be true, his detention for a week is not a little remarkable.

The New York Herald of yesterday says: Not satisfied with the vague reports that were flying about town, we determined on Saturday to satisfy ourselves on this question, and accordingly despatched one of our reporters, to ascertain all the facts that could be got at; and after some trouble and perseverance, we at last struck upon the true vein of discovery. It appears that the keeper of a grocery and liquor shop in Walker street was somewhat astonished, last week, at being informed by a woman who keeps a house of somewhat doubtful reputation, in an alley in that street, not far from Centre street, that she regretted she had not known that he kept liquor at his establishment, as a young man had been stopping at her house for two or three days, who spent a good deal of money, daily, for liquor and etceteras; and that she would have had much pleasure in giving the custom to him, had she known he could have supplied her. Our reporter requested the person in question to call down at this house, and obtain information regarding the young gentleman; which he did, and informed him that the woman refused to give him any more information than she had, stating that she had been bound over to secrecy regarding the whole transaction. This is the sum total of the information that we obtained, and we leave our readers to surmise whether this mysterious stranger, and the missing Mr. Gough, are identical.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—The St. Louis New Era, of the 4th instant, says: A family of Germans by the name of Hauptman, consisting of five persons—an old lady, her two sons and two daughters-in-law—left Philadelphia on the 22d ult., to come to St. Louis by the way of the Ohio. A short time before reaching Pittsburg, the son, a young man about 25 years of age, fell from the canal-boat during the night, and was never afterwards seen. At Pittsburg the disconsolate mother and the widow of the unfortunate young man, together with the boy and the other young woman, took passage on a steamboat for Cincinnati. During the first night out, the boy, a lad of 10 or 12 years of age, fell from a barge which the steamer had in tow, and he too sunk to rise no more. Almost overcome with grief, the three women concluded to continue their journey; and accordingly, after reaching Cincinnati, took passage on board the steamer Ohio Mail for this city. It would seem that this severe loss would have been sufficient, under the circumstances, to have borne down the strongest mind; but still the widow's cup of affliction was not full. Laboring under the greatest distress of mind from having lost her only dependence in old age, and anticipating what reception would await her in a land of strangers, she was for the third time startled by the cry of some one overboard. She had barely time to rush to the side of the boat and see the agitated waters close over the head of the third member of her family—her daughter-in-law; the next instant she had passed under the wheel-house, and the paddle-wheel finished the work. This last misfortune happened night before last, when the boat was opposite Liberty. The young woman went forward to the cook-house to draw a bucket of water, and, in attempting to get it on board, her feet slipped, and the current which filled the bucket drew her overboard. The two survivors reached here yesterday morning, and we have this statement from them.

MOROCCO.—We learn that Mr. Mullowny, late consul at Morocco, has returned to the United States, bringing intelligence that the Emperor refuses to receive Thomas N. Carr, esq., recently appointed to that office. Mr. Carr has been permitted to land in a private capacity; and it is said that Mr. Mullowny, a citizen of the United States, but a native-born subject of the Emperor, brings a letter to the President, requesting that he may be appointed instead of Mr. Carr. That efforts have been made to prevent Mr. C. from being recognised, there cannot be a doubt. It is a settled policy in our intercourse with these regencies, to protect our consuls, and never permit the governments of the Barbary States to discard any person in whom our government has confidence, nor yet to designate whom they may be pleased to have as our representative. It is certainly not policy to force any decidedly obnoxious citizen upon the Emperor as consul; but it must be shown that such a person has, by his acts and conduct, made himself obnoxious to the government; always bearing in mind that a consul who does his duty firmly, and protects the rights and honor of his country against the fickleness and prejudices of the Barbary powers, can never be very popular with them. Hence, when a difficulty occurs, which compels a consul to strike his flag, that consul is always sent back when the affair is settled. The Mussulman governments take advantage of every Christian power which is not firm and decided on this point. Properly explained, and apart from intrigue, the Moorish government can have no objection to receive Mr. Carr.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE CHOCTAWS AND CHEROKEES.—The project to which we alluded recently, concerning the probable application of the Choctaw and Cherokee "nations" for organization under the "territorial" laws, preparatory to seeking admission as States of our federal system, is now in progress of accomplishment.

The Choctaws have promptly approved of the policy adopted by their worthy chief upon this important subject; and, as will be seen by the following extract from the "Mississippi Free Trader," that "nation" have further evinced their worthiness of political rights by electing Pitchlynn as their representative in presenting to Congress their claim for admission to the privileges of American citizens under our national confederacy:

"Pitchlynn, the elective chief of 25,000 civilized Choctaws beyond the Mississippi, (says the Free Trader) will probably visit Washington this winter, for the purpose of applying to Congress for the admission of his nation as a territory into the United States, with a delegate in Congress. A constitution, it is said, has been adopted by the voters of the nation, and every preliminary step taken for submitting it to Congress, and this distinguished chief selected as their representative."

[*Albany Argus.*

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.—A project for emigration to California has been conceived in Arkansas, some of the details of which we find in the Little Rock Gazette, from the pen of Mr. D. G. W. Leavitt, of Napoleon. The purpose of the projectors is to raise a company of one thousand—"a number sufficient to give stability and permanency to the settlement, and also to give it a commanding influence on the sparsely settled coast." It is proposed to send the families and freight of the emigrants by sea from this port. The young men, and others who prefer it, to take the overland route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, and thence to the Pacific, which it is proposed to strike near the bay of San Fernando, in lat. 34°, there to meet the families going by water. A site is then to be chosen, after a thorough exploration of the coast, for a permanent settlement. Mr. Leavitt enters at length into the attractions and advantages which California holds out to western men, and predicts that ten years will see the coast of California well settled, and that beautiful country "the great Southwestern Republic of North America."

EPISCOPAL.—The presiding bishop has issued the following:—"The undersigned most respectfully invites all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America to be present, and assist in the canonical consecration of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., to fill the now vacant episcopate of the diocess of Pennsylvania; which will, by Divine permission, take place on the twenty-third day of the present month, in the city of Philadelphia.

"PHILANDER CHASE, Senior Bishop.

"Boston, 3d day of September, 1845."

THE CAPTURED OHIOANS.—The trial of Peter M. Garner, Craton I. Lorain, and Mordecai Thomas, was to take place in Virginia on the 1st inst. The indictment charges them with enticing and assisting, in the county of Wood, six negroes, the property of Harwood, to escape into Ohio from servitude. On account of the illness of the district attorney, the trial was postponed till the 17th of November next; the prisoners in the mean time to be admitted to bail in $500 each.

From the Albany Argus.

LATEST FROM DELAWARE.

DELHI, Sept. 12.—Thos. Deray, 2d, a chief of Dry Brook, Ulster county, was committed on Wednesday evening. He was arrested at Scienceville, Greene county, by Uriah Griffin, assisted by two other persons. When taken, he was armed with a rifle, dirk, and pistols. He confessed to having been at Stamford, armed and disguised, last spring—when, you will recollect, the rescue of the prisoners here was contemplated,—but denied having been disguised since.

The grand jury came into court this morning, having found sixty-six indictments, against as many persons, for various offences committed prior to the murder of Steele.

Eleven of these indictments are for robbery in the first degree, appearing disguised and armed, and for riot at Middletown, last February, when deputy sheriff Pierson was set upon and robbed of his papers, &c. Three of the eleven (Darius Robinson, Charles J. Macumber, and George Tompkins) are in custody—the latter a brother of Tompkins, the constable and collector, who was sent to Sing Sing last April. The other eight not yet taken.

The remaining fifty-five indictments are for assembling disguised and armed, conspiracy and riot, at the Stewart sale, last spring, in the town of Delhi. Of the 55 indicted for the offence, the following are in custody: John Whitson, jr., John O. Liddle, And. Liddle, Alex. Beckwith, Jas. Burnhart, John Gregory, Wm. Reside, Chauncy P. Wolcott, Miles R. Bramble, Homer C. Bergin, Wm. Bryant, Wm. Smith, and Aug. Kettle, jr. Of the residue of the 55, I cannot give you the names until they are arrested.

The grand jury will, by to-morrow, present indictments against those concerned in the murder of Steele. Some other matters not noticed by the former grand jury may also be brought forward at this term. Indeed, under the law against appearing disguised, &c., I think all the anti-rent movements and outrages are in a train of full development. There appears a disposition among those implicated and in custody to keep nothing back.

Four of the sheriff's posse have just returned with three prisoners—John Cook, Peter F. Kittle, and Oscar Sanford. Kittle and Cook are residents of Dry Brook, Ulster county; Sanford resides in Middletown, in this county. Two of them were captured at Kingston, Ulster county, and the other somewhere on the river, making their escape.

A large meeting of the democratic electors of our county was held on the 10th instant, at the house of G. H. Edgerton. John H. Gregory, esq., of Colchester, was chairman, and Albert Edgerton, of Delhi, secretary. It was resolved that the county convention be held on the 7th October; and the town committees were appointed to call meetings to appoint two delegates from each town to attend said convention.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1845.

I have the gratifying fact to announce to your readers, that arrangements are now in progress in this city, and will shortly be made public, which will result in the erection of an appropriate monument to the memory of the great and good Jackson. Mr. O'Sullivan, the able and enterprising editor of the New York Morning News, has been spending the last week among us, and has prosecuted this noble project with a degree of industry and perseverance worthy of all commendation. The fruits of his labors are already manifest in the maturity of a plan, which the public will not fail to carry forward to successful consummation.

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Have you remarked the spasms of the National Intelligencer, whenever it refers to the interrogatories propounded by Secretary Walker to manufacturers and others? The hostility of the central whig organ to the collection of such statistical information as may tend to elucidate the operations of the tariff of 1842, looks very much as if the lords of the loom were afraid to allow Congress and the people to see how enormously the many are taxed for the benefit of the few. The questions are all *germane* to the subject, and those to whom they are addressed should not hesitate to answer them with frankness and candor. Similar information was elicited in the same way when Mr. McLane stood at the head of the Treasury Department, and no one complained that it was introducing a system of unwarrantable *espionage* into the government. If the manufacturers, as it is affirmed, are realizing immense fortunes under an act of Congress, at the sacrifice of other branches of industry—if *capital* has contrived to wring from legislation undue advantages over *labor*,—where is the code of ethics, to be sure, which would teach us that such a law must be regarded, like the ark of the covenant, as too sacred to be touched by profane hands?

That the present tariff act will be essentially modified by the next Congress, so as to approximate more closely to the revenue standard, does not admit of a reasonable doubt. From every quarter of the Union, the voice of dissatisfaction is heard; and this overwhelming tide of public opinion it will be difficult for representatives to resist. I am assured, from the most reliable sources, that, even in good old Pennsylvania, the reputed headquarters of high tariffism, a marked change of public sentiment has taken place. The disgraceful means employed by the whig iron-masters in that State, during the late presidential canvass, in coercing into the whig fold hundreds and thousands of honest and hard-working laborers, who had all their lives before been consistent democrats, have so filled the sterling yeomanry of that State with indignation, that they would be quite willing to see the *lex talionis* dealt out pretty liberally to their oppressors. But there is, besides, abundant reason to apprehend that the extraordinary prosperity of the Pennsylvania "*iron-masters*" (an expressive and well-chosen phrase, by the way) is based on slippery ground. The spirit of competition has already been pushed to a fearful extent, and a general revulsion is, sooner or later, inevitable. It was but the other day that one of the most extensive iron establishments in that State, owned by the Messrs. Bayard, (brothers of the late United States senator from Delaware,) located within nine miles of Harrisburg, on the main branch of the State improvements, *blew out* for want of the requisite *metal*, leaving the worthy proprietors minus only about *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* If the much-vaunted tariff of 1842 shall produce many more such results, would not even the great Keystone State be better off than at present, with her furnaces and forges conducted on a safe and stable system, realizing proper and reasonable profits, but stimulating no one to rash and hazardous extremes?

Our city has been honored during the past week by a visit from two distinct classes of "natives," each sporting the same *soubriquet*, but totally dissimilar in color, features, and habits. The one consisted of a deputation from a tribe of Cherokee Indians, the other of two members of Congress regularly chosen by the enlightened aborigines of New York city. The Cherokee "natives" attracted a much larger share of attention than the Gotham "natives," from the fact that the former were considered highly respectable. I much lament that the pious Levin, of Philadelphia, was not here to join one or the other of these native detachments. He would, however, in all likelihood, have preferred the *red* natives, as most congenial in mind, color, and temper. O. P. Q.

AN EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The Baltimore Patriot says that on Friday night, Mr. E. C. Davidson, of Marion, Ohio, had his pocket-book cut from his vest pocket at the Holliday-street theatre by some adroit pickpocket. It was in an inner pocket, and contained, as near as Mr. D. can recollect, about $7,000 in bank notes as follows, viz: 4 bills of $500 each on (he thinks) the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, 4 of $100 on the Chesapeake, $2,700 in 50's and 100's on the Lancaster and Lancaster County Bank of Pennsylvania, and the remainder on various banks in the vicinity. A reward of $500 is offered for the recovery of the money. Mr. D. can be found at the United States Hotel, in Pratt street. The money had been received by him for a drove of cattle which he had sold recently in Lancaster, Pa., and the adjoining counties. He intended to leave in the morning in the western cars for home, and did not think it worth while to secure his money in bank or elsewhere. He did not discover his loss until he went to retire, about 12 o'clock.

This is a severe loss; but, hard as it is, we are pleased to hear that the loser has still a considerable sum left. This fact, however, affords a powerful warning to persons not to carry much money with them into crowds of any kind.

A convention composed of delegates from East Tennessee and southwestern Virginia, was held at Abingdon, in the latter State, on the 28th ult., for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of securing the construction of a road through southwestern Virginia to the Tennessee line. Resolutions were passed, declaring that a good macadamized road, commencing at some suitable point on the James river, and connecting with the public works of the same class in Tennessee, is indispensable to the prosperity of great sections of both States; that those interested should press their respective legislatures to undertake such works on State account; and that such road should pass through Salem, Abingdon, and Knoxville. Committees were appointed to appear before the legislatures of the two States, to urge the construction of the road.—*Balt. American.*

SCHOOL BOOKS.—FRANCK TAYLOR, bookseller, a few doors east of Coleman's Hotel, has constantly on hand, at northern prices, a full assortment of the school-books used in the District.

THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 17, 1845.

THE DEFENCE OF TEXAS.

After due solemnity and pomp of preparation, the "Intelligencer" has at length fairly fired its great gun on the Texas question. Taking several weeks to back gradually, and not gracefully, out from its first manly approval of the preparations of our government for the defence of Texas, and carefully surveying its ground anew, in a preliminary article of two columns, it has proceeded to invite us, in due form, to a full discussion of the question; not forgetting, at the same time, to read us a little lecture as to the spirit in which it should be conducted, nor omitting to vaunt beforehand (certainly with all proper modesty) its willingness to meet, single-handed, in the controversy, what it is pleased facetiously at once to imagine and to name as "our whole corps of eminent official writers." Giving due heed to all this sounding-note of preparation, we have read carefully through the "manifesto" of three columns, published in the "Intelligencer" of yesterday morning, and noted (we confess with regret, if not with surprise) the sentiments, alike unwise, unpatriotic, anti-American, and therefore, in our judgment, humiliating, which a leading journal of what was once a great party, has now fallen low enough to proclaim.

It is, then, it would seem, the deliberate and final opinion of the National Intelligencer, that the present administration is to be held up to censure and abuse for having taken any sufficient measures, or issued any sufficient orders, *to prevent the hostile occupation, by an armed Mexican force, of the whole fairest portion of the Texian territory lying between the Del Norte and the Nueces.* This is the substance and the result of the Intelligencer's elaborate article. To this extent, after long hesitation and wavering, that journal has at length ventured to go. To meet this proposition—to meet it victoriously, and utterly demolish it—we need, as we conceive, neither "official aid" nor long argument, nor laborious citations of authority. The facts on which we found our answer are admitted, notorious, recognised alike by our Texian policy, and by the policy towards Texas of the most enlightened nations of Europe. *The Texas bounded by the Del Norte is the only Texas which has had a political existence since the 19th of December*, 1836. It is this Texas, with the Del Norte for its boundary—this Texas, and no other—which, since that day, has made itself known and recognised as an independent power in negotiation and treaty with the United States, with France, with Belguim, and with Great Britain. For, on the 19th of December, 1836, the Texian government having previously declared its independence, and won the decisive battle of San Jacinto, did, by an organic law, in solemn legislative action, establish the Del Norte as its territorial limit, and throw itself on the further *chances of war with Mexico to maintain that limit.** That treaty limit Texas maintained and defended against all aggression for nine years; and up to the very day when it accepted the proffer of annexation to the United States. Texas, *with that limit*, was in succession recognised as independent by other nations, and made with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, and with others treaties of commerce and *boundary*. The nation, which, in 1836, was sovereign enough, in the view of the United States, to run, by treaty with us, a boundary-line on its northern and eastern frontiers, was surely sovereign enough also to be heard with some consideration, when, in the same year, it made known to us and to the world its boundary, as defined by solemn statute, and *maintained by war*, on the south and west. What is it to us, or to France, or to England, that the boundary of the old department of Texas was the Nueces, if its boundary were then settled, and that river were its boundary? Be it so, for the sake of the argument—though we believe it to be otherwise in fact; though it is clear, as we will prove, that Texas, originally a part of Louisiana, had been claimed by us to have the Del Norte for her boundary when ceded by the treaty of 1819 to Spain; and though Mexico may have attempted to remodel her, under her own system; yet when the federative system was abrogated by the attempt of Santa Ana to establish a central government by military despotism, Texas resumed her original position, and with her independence established the Rio del Norte as her boundary-line. What though Mexico had attempted once to remodel her? The diplomacy of all the nations since 1836 has treated, not with the old department of Texas—for since that time there has been no such political existence—but with the independent republic of Texas, which has maintained its independence, and organized its government, and defined the jurisdiction of that government, and kept its frontier unassailed and inviolate from all hostility purporting to be anything else than the marauding inroads of cowardly and cruel banditti. This nation of Texas, with its limit marked out for itself, as it had been previously claimed by us, and marked out by the treaty of Louisiana, and as it has been defended by Texas, is the only Texas now known to the public law of the world. This is the Texas which has now become part of our This is the Texas, with the Del Norte for its boundary, which the government of the United States—acting under its inchoate right of sovereignty, acquired by the act of annexation or its right of "protectorate" pending the final ratification of that act by our government (if this phrase suit the Intelligencer better)—this is the Texas which the government of the United States, so empowered in the premises, forbids Mexico to dismember by armed and hostile occupation. If Mexico had seen fit to occupy with an armed force the territory between the Nueces and the Del Norte, she had abundant opportunity to do so. Texas claimed up to the Del Norte, from her national birthday. For nine years the United States stood by, and saw her maintain her claim unaided. Then Texas voluntarily became, with our consent, or on our invitation, a part of the United States; and now it is the United States as well as Texas that Mexico takes the responsibility of assailing, when she crosses in armed force, and with hostile purpose, the river Del Norte.

In determining the question, What is the Texas which we are to defend? it behooves our government to inquire, What is the Texas whose independence we have acknowledged? Is it the previous department, or is it the Texian republic, with its existence and its soil vindicated alike against foreign aggression by the ordeal of battle? Who shall say that our acknowledgment of Texian independence stopped at the Nueces? The nation which we recognised as free and sovereign knew no such boundary. She presented herself to us, from the very first, and through all our negotiation with her, with the Del Norte, and not the Nueces, for her frontier—even as for nine years she presented herself to the hostility of Mexico, with the same established limit. She claimed independence up to the Del Norte. She claimed nothing less and nothing else; and, with due delay and deliberation, we and other nations admitted the claim, just as it was presented, without modification or abatement. From this position it is now too late to recede. Kennedy himself, the Intelligencer's own British authority, says the old departmental limit, never exactly settled, is now "obsolete." The Del Norte, he tells us, is the established boundary, "for all practical purposes;" and it has so fallen out, that one of those same "practical purposes" is annexation.

In this simple statement of the question—for it is a question of which the simplest statement is the strongest—it will be perceived that we have permitted ourselves to leave out of view, in our present article, not a few of the points which fortify and confirm our case. We have barely alluded to the ancient claim of our government, so long and so often pressed against Spain, to a Texas with the Del Norte for its boundary, which we claimed as reverting to us under the Louisiana cession. We have said nothing of our repeated efforts to purchase the region up to the Nueces, *as a part, and a part only*, of the true Texian territory. We have said nothing of the unsettled boundary-line between the old department of Texas and the adjacent departments—one of them consolidated with Texas into a common local jurisdiction, and having a coterminous boundary with Texas so obscure and ill-defined, that Almonte, when he went to look for it in 1834, was unable to find or settle it; and so left it undefined till Texas gave it definition by statute in 1836, and then made good that definition by successful war. We have said nothing of the sparse and almost nominal Mexican population on all the lower waters of the Del Norte—two or three straggling settlements—more Texian than Mexican in national spirit and sympathy. We have said nothing of the confessed inability of Mexico to reclaim any considerable portion of the territory towards the source of the Del Norte, even from the possession of the hostile Cumanches. All this array of cogent and conclusive fact, abundantly fortifying the strength of our position, we have left as yet out of view; for our position is strong enough without it. All these facts, and others, we claim as part of our case, but, for our purpose to-day, we can afford to leave them out of sight. Hereafter we shall insist upon them, and insist that in themselves they are enough to conclude the question in our favor. Enough now to say that Texas is ours under the solemnities, the obligations, and the responsibilities of public law; and that law, we repeat it, knows no other Texas now existing, than that bounded by the Del Norte.

RALLY ROUND YOUR COUNTRY.

We desire no paper war with any of our professional brethren. We desire none with the "National Intelligencer." But where the rights and honor of the country are at stake, we have no alternative. We will stand by her, "through thick and through thin." It is the duty of every man to "sink or to swim" with her.

The "Intelligencer" has opposed the annexation of Texas at every stage, in every form, by every species of argument, and by every sort of sophism and of intimidation. It opposed the treaty. It opposed all the resolutions of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. It charged the act as contrary to the constitution. It charged it as a violation of the rights and interests of Mexico. It threatened us with the vengeance of Mexico, and declared that it would involve us in a war with that government. For one single moment only—in one solitary paragraph only, the "National Intelligencer" seemed to stand up to its duties. But, from that moment, it has been constantly backsliding, until it has contrived to place itself directly in opposition to the present course of the administration. It now stands on foreign ground, in relation to the occupation of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio del Norte. It would yield that whole country to Mexico. It would give her the vantage ground of possession, when we come to negotiate with her about the boundary of Mexico. Let us say, frankly, that, for several years, such has been the general course of this whig paper.

Let the motives of our cotemporary be whatever he pleases to represent them, his conduct is disloyal, tends to encourage the aggressions of our enemies, and every good citizen should contribute to condemn it. Some ten years since, when France failed to discharge at maturity the instalment which she owed us, our ready cotemporary fiercely condemned the firmness of President Jackson, who insisted on the payment—who wanted nothing that was wrong—and who only asserted the law, the justice, and the conscience of our claim. The floating walls and warlike arms of England have fenced in the largest portion of the globe. Yet, to the eye of boundless ambition, the ocean appears no wider than a rivulet. A few years since, when that potent nation craved a right of way over our eastern soil to her Canadian provinces, she was warmly supported by her faithful editor—who, we dare believe, would have given his support to any application she chose to prefer. She got what she wanted, and ought to be content. But she is now seeking to exercise dominion over Oregon, and to check our progress on the Pacific: and this constant champion of the Intelligencer supports her cause. Mexico insults us, assails the union of our destinies with a contiguous republic, whose independence was achieved by the valor of her sons, and fully acknowledged by the powers of the earth. Nay, daring Mexico has threatened to march her hostile troops upon the very soil where the eagle of this Union has perched on high. And all this foreign injustice is tolerated by the editor, who has no motive but the public good to direct his heart and control his understanding! Instead of defending the rights and spirit of the nation, this editor applauds our enemies, and derides our cause. *We* must be tame, when our foes are fierce. *We* must not march to meet the foe, for fear we may trespass on his holy ground. *We* must measure *our* phrases and preserve *our* gravity, even when speaking of enemies who treat us with contempt, and employ no epithets towards us but those only which coarse and vulgar ignorance selects.

The mistakes of a patriot are entitled to indulgence. But the adroit politician, who never goes for his country, even by mistake, unquestionably forfeits all claim to respect and forgiveness.

No wonder, then, that some of its own political friends begin to murmur at the folly of the Intelligencer, and to suspect its patriotism. No wonder that every honest republican repudiates its course, and denounces its desertion. Among the severest of these denunciations, is the following from the "New Orleans Courier" of the 8th instant. We publish it entire. It is written with great force:

"The National Intelligencer took the side of Mexico in every dispute with this country, and in the Texian controversy espoused the *foreign* cause, and inveighed against the conduct pursued, and the principles avowed by our government, with a fervor and intensiveness only to be accounted for by the supposition that the publishers of that journal had an interest in the result of the dispute. They find fault with every step the Executive has taken to provide for the introduction of the new territory into the Union, and with every step he did not take. The instructions of the Postmaster General to the postmasters at New Orleans and Mobile, to transmit letters to Texas and receive letters arrived thence, are denounced as 'legislation of the Postmaster General,' adopted for 'convenience' solely, and without permission of the laws. That journal is even absurd enough to assert that this arrangement could not be legally made without a resort to the treaty-making power! and intimates that a 'postal convention' (where did Englishman Gales get the word *postal?*) between the two republics should have been entered into between the two republics, in order to carry the arrangements into effect! This is the lowest bathos of nonsense. The 34th section of the post office law, passed March 3, 1825, expressly authorizes the Postmaster General to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port in the United States to another port therein, and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And the Postmaster General may make arrangements with the postmasters in any foreign countries for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets through the post office.

"If Texas were a foreign country, as the Intelligencer wishes it was, yet still the Postmaster General has ample powers under the law to provide for the transmission of mails thither, and their receipt here from that State. But Texas is not a foreign country, in fact or in name. The flag of the United States waves over its ships, fortifications, and the building in which its representatives are assembled in convention to form an organic law, recognising the constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. The troops of Texas march under the same flag, having laid aside the one-starred banner under which high and gallant exploits had been performed. The people of Texas have requested our government to march soldiers of the United States into their country, to defend it, and secure its annexation to our confederacy. Finally, a compact of perpetual union has been consummated between Texas and the United States, by the acceptance, unanimously by the people of Texas, through their representatives, of the proposition to that effect offered by our Congress. A foreign country, indeed!

"Some years ago an arrangement was acted upon by the General Post Office for sending letters to and from Canada, somewhat in the manner of that between the United States and Texas. We know not whether the arrangement is still in operation; but, while it existed, did any one hear a complaint on the subject from the National Intelligencer? Never. Canada is English; and you may as reasonably expect to hear a fish complain of being wet, as to hear a word from that whig organ against any measure that tends to bring our country more and more closely into the deceitful and fatal embraces of the English government.

"But, if we may not form a 'postal' arrangement with Texas, for a much stronger reason we may not form a military connexion with her. Accordingly, we find the National Intelligencer declaiming against the President and his cabinet, because General Gaines (as it asserts) has called a detachment of the Louisiana militia into the service of the United States.

"First, then, the Executive of the United States is not to blame for what General Gaines has done in respect to the militia of Louisiana, because he acted without instructions. And further; the General has not called several regiments of our militia into service, as the whig papers in the North have stated. He called out but two companies of artillery, and sent them to General Taylor's camp, at a moment when every man in New Orleans was strongly impressed with the belief that their services would be wanted.

"Second. If the General believed, or had good reason to apprehend, that an emergency had arisen, which rendered necessary the services of two, three, or fifteen thousand militia, we know not whether he would have a right (technically and professionally speaking) to call them out; but we think he would be much to blame, and would be unworthy of his rank in the army, if he hesitated to do so. General Jackson faltered not a moment, when he apprehended an attack from the British.

"He called not for three or four regiments, but for a *levee en masse*; he ordered every man in the State subject to the militia laws, to take up arms and repair to headquarters; and if he had not done so, New Orleans was lost. It is true, the circumstances in which General Gaines found himself were not so imperative as those which beset Old Hickory in 1814; and he has not gone so far in his requisitions. If he has made himself liable to animadversion from the War Department by acting without orders, or in contravention of instructions, he must bear the penalty; at the same time, all of us must admit that he acted upon high and patriotic motives. In the mean time, we copy the following paragraph from the Union of August 30, which shadows forth, without doubt, the sentiments of the Executive:"

"It is very singular, that whilst the editor of the National Intelligencer has time to look up articles in other papers, and room to transfer them to his own columns—and whilst he honors the 'Union' so far as to republish two of its articles, he has 'remembered to forget' the article in the 'Union' which expressly affirms that General Gaines has called for volunteers from Louisiana *without any instructions* from Washington. Why this omission? Why assert, in the face of our own declarations, that Gen. Gaines had received a 'discretionary faculty' to make the call? The fact is, that Gen. G. has acted without orders; and, be his motives as pure as they may, they cannot exempt him from the censure of the Executive. The command of the 'army of observation' was given to Gen. Taylor, and Gen. Gaines ought never to have meddled with his command."

FROM MEXICO.

We lay before our readers this evening a considerable mass of news, which has been received at New Orleans from Mexico. It certainly does not look very warlike; but in this state of uncertainty, with so unstable a government, and such fluctuating councils, it is still proper for us to continue "the armor and attitude demanded by the crisis."

A letter has been