Daily American Telegraph.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
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T. C. CONNOLLY, Publisher.

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oct 30—dtf

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WM. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printers' Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NOELL & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. jy 31—6m

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PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH:

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

It is alleged by their advocates that the late measures, called a Compromise, should be a satisfactory and final adjustment of the slavery question. They cannot become so otherwise than by uniting and consolidating the South in support of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflicting sectional interests which have arrayed the North against the South.

The result of the late elections proves that the South are attached to the Union, and wish to harmonize with the North. To reconcile conflicting opinions, and secure concert and unanimity, there must be mutual confidence and good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections deal fairly and justly towards each other. The true end of government is to protect persons and property. In the South slaves are property, and the South demand the peaceable and quiet possession of such property. Their right to hold slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists of the North, who, that they may more efficiently control public opinion in that section, have organized themselves into religious and political combinations. They act through the press, the pulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization in one section makes it indispensable that there should be a counter organization in the other; because, if not resisted by such counter organization, the inevitable consequence would be that the Northern organization would absorb and control the entire public sentiment, social, moral, religious, and political, of that section. The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South: the purpose of the Southern organization should be to protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply interested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be rallied in that section, who will unite with the South in defence of their rights, if the South will itself become united, and, when united, act in concert with that Northern party who give the strongest and most reliable guaranties to the South. Can this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active part in the next Presidential election. It will urge the South to unite upon the republican basis of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able representation to the Baltimore Convention, under a belief that the Democracy of the North will unite with them in the nomination of candidates entitled to their confidence and support; and who, if elected, will exert the power and influence of the federal government to protect the rights and property of the South.

That the people may act understandingly, we invite a full and candid investigation of the merits and qualifications of those who may be presented as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. As the nominations, if properly made, will receive the support of the republican party, this examination, of the merits of candidates must be made before the meeting of the convention; and that the "Telegraph" may give more efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at the reduced price of *one dollar* per annum. This weekly paper will become a valuable book of reference, containing the facts and arguments relating to the Presidential election, and much other political and general intelligence, with a carefully-prepared index.

Postmasters and republican committees are requested to act as agents.

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Railroad Convention.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments *pro rata*, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations—

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee."

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.

ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, December 31, 1851.

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received at this office up to the 1st day of February next, inclusive, for making Pumps, Hydrants, Logs for conveying water, and for sinking Wells, including all necessary materials and workmanship, in digging, laying, fixing, and completing, in the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repair for constant use, for the term of two years, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1852, agreeably to the following specifications:

FOR WELLS.

Digging and walling wells, including materials and removing the dirt, per foot, lineal.
Cleaning out wells, each.
Sinking old wells deeper, per foot.
Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot.
Cases of eight feet length, per foot.
Cases of more than eight feet length, per foot.
Covering new wells, including materials.
Paving new wells, including brick and pump stone.
Opening old wells, and covering same with old materials, each.
Opening old wells, and covering same with new timber.

FOR PUMPS.

Keeping the pumps in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., when it can be done without taking out the pump, each.
Taking out and putting in old pumps, each.
Making new joints in old logs.
New logs put in old pumps, each.
New boxes and spouts in old pumps, each.
New pumps, per foot.
Boxes and spouts for new pumps, each.
Copper chambers for pumps.

FOR HYDRANTS.

Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., all new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, and repairing the old irons belonging to them, when it can be done without taking the hydrant out, each.
Taking out hydrants and putting in same, each.
New hydrants, per foot.
Spouts for hydrants, each.
Spout stones for hydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.

IRON WORK.

Handles, axles, plates, bands and repairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-irons for pumps, each.
New joints to old spears.
New spout and valve irons for hydrants.

WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

☞ The Mayor reserves the privilege of dividing the city into two districts, and of giving the lowest competent bidder the choice of districts, and to the next lowest the other. [jan 3—td

LADIES' Magnificent Papier-Mache Fancy Boxes, beautiful Glass Fancy Boxes and small Toy Boxes; a full assortment of each, for sale by A. GRAY,
dec 22—tr Bookseller, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

SPLENDID Port-Folios, suitable for holiday presents, just opened by A. GRAY, Bookseller,
dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Memorial of Duff Green and Benjamin E. Green to his Excellency the President of the United States of America, in relation to the Mexican Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, November, 22, 1851.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States:

SIR: It is our purpose to petition Congress to adopt a joint resolution authorizing and directing the acceptance of the drafts forwarded by the Mexican government under the contract made with Mr. Marks; and it becomes necessary for us again to address you on the subject of the Mexican indemnity. For the better understanding of the case, we submit the following statement:

By the 2d paragraph of the 12th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it was provided that—

"Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic, the sum of $3,000,000 shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining $12,000,000 shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of $3,000,000 each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of $12,000,000 from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid."

Thus, on the 30th of May, 1851, the United States were to pay to the Mexican government $3,540,000, and on the 30th of May, 1852, $3,720,000, making in the aggregate $7,260,000.

The premium of exchange on New York in the city of Mexico is from 10 to 15 per centum; that is, drafts on New York for the amount of the third and fourth instalments and interest thereon (viz: $7,260,000) would be worth in the city of Mexico from $7,986,000 to $8,349,000.

Thus the bankers who, for a premium of 3½ per cent., obtained from the United States the contract to pay the money in Mexico, make out of the United States by the premium of exchange from $475,900 to $838,900, that being the difference between the premium of 3½ per cent. on $7,260,000 (viz: $250,000) paid to the United States, and the premium of exchange made by such bankers, which, at 10 per cent. on $7,260,000, is $726,000, and at 15 per cent. is $1,089,000.

It was stated on the floor of Congress, by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (see "Congressional Globe," 1st session, 31st Congress, page 1852,) that the (foreign) bankers in Mexico *formed combinations* to compel the American Minister to give them the contract to make the payment at one per cent. premium only, or otherwise to prevent his getting any money there to make the payments; so that the United States would have to transport the specie from the United States to Mexico, at an expense of four per centum. The effect of these "*combinations*" of the bankers was, that Mr. Letcher could with great difficulty get as much as 3½ per centum for his drafts, which were worth from 10 to 15 per centum.

Such being the combinations and operations of the bankers so far as the United States were concerned, the condition of Mexico was still worse. Her treasury was exhausted, and her necessities greatly increased, by the failure of the United States to fulfil their treaty stipulations for the suppression of Indian depredations. To protect the people of her northern frontier from robbery, captivity, and the nameless horrors of Indian warfare, to which this failure of the United States left them exposed, her government was compelled to borrow at ruinous rates of interest. She had no other fund, on the credit of which she could borrow, save this indemnity; and no one would lend on the credit of that fund, save the bankers employed by the United States to pay it, and who, having the money placed in their own hands by the United States government, could pay themselves both principal and usurious interest. As they *combined* against the American Minister to prevent him from selling his drafts for a fair premium, so, by combining against the credit of the Mexican government, they forced it to borrow from them at the exorbitant interest of from 18 to 24 per cent. per annum.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. I. D. Marks, of Louisiana, returned from Mexico, and informed us of the state of things as above set forth and explained. We consulted together, and at once saw that, by a very simple and perfectly safe financial arrangement, the bankers and their combinations could be set at defiance, and large sums saved to both governments. This was simply that the United States government should accept the drafts of the Mexican government for the amount of the 3d and 4th instalments. On those drafts, thus accepted, the Mexican government could readily get the money at six per cent., instead of having to pay twenty-four per cent. per annum. Supposing the drafts to be accepted, payable at the treasury of the United States, instead of in Mexico, the Mexican government would not only get the money for them in the city of Mexico at 6 per cent. interest per annum, but would also get the benefit of the premium of exchange, viz: from 10 to 15 per cent., amounting to from $726,000 to $1,089,000. As an inducement for the United States government to consent to this mode of payment, and thereby give the benefit of the premium of exchange to Mexico, instead of to the bankers, who combined to plunder both governments, we proposed that the Mexican government should allow to the United States, for accepting the drafts, one per cent. more than the bankers would give as premium for the contract; which, on $7,260,000, would be $72,600 saved to the people of the United States. We also proposed that, as the United States government had the money lying idle in the treasury, it might, if it preferred, pay the drafts when presented for acceptance, and thus save to the people of the United States the accruing interest, viz: about $540,000. Thus this mode of paying the money would have saved the United States, in premium of exchange and interest, about $612,600, and a much larger sum to Mexico.

We laid these views before General Taylor's Cabinet, by letters, which are, or ought to be, on file in the State and Treasury Departments, of which the following are copies:

No. 1.—*Mr. Green to Mr. Clayton.*

"WASHINGTON, March 12, 1850.

"*Hon. John M. Clayton, Sec'y of State:*

"DEAR SIR: Believing that the Gila route is better than any other line for a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific, I have engaged the services of a gentleman who has resided many years in Mexico, who has rendered important services to the Mexican government, and has the confidence and good will of the Mexican authorities. He has been to Mexico, and met me in New Orleans, where he awaits further instructions.

"He tells me that the Mexican government is in great want of money; that the agents of Santa Anna and other disaffected persons are plotting a revolution; and that it is important that the present government should be enabled to realize in anticipation the remaining instalments yet to be paid under the treaty with Mexico.

"Herrera and his administration are our friends. Santa Anna is, and ever will be, our enemy. If Herrera's government can be enabled to negotiate the instalments yet to fall due, it would give them the command of money, and thus strengthen our friends in power, as well by giving them money as by depriving Santa Anna and his partisans of the fund, which they would otherwise receive, if they can subvert and seize the government before those instalments are paid.

"Under these circumstances, the Mexican government desire to hypothecate the remaining instalments, and will be compelled to submit to great loss, unless they can obtain from this government acceptances on their bills, payable when an appropriation for the payment of these instalments shall be made by our Congress.

"The gentlemen who is charged with my negotiations is an American citizen well known in Mexico. He is a merchant in good credit, and can raise the money to purchase the instalments yet to be paid, if you will accept the bills of the Mexican government, payable as stated; and believes that such arrangement will greatly promote his negotiations for a large grant of lands, including the valley of the Gila, and extending the whole length of the northern boundary of Mexico, with the right of occupation and of making a railroad.

"If he can obtain such a grant, the road will soon be made and the grant densely inhabited; in which case the American population on that line will give to the Mexican ample protection from the American Indians, and thus relieve the United States from a large expenditure now required by the Mexican treaty. By accepting the bills as proposed, you serve our friends, do much to prevent a revolution in Mexico which will bring our enemies into power, and secure to American citizens the profits of the negotiation, which must otherwise go to the agents of foreign bankers, who use their wealth to the prejudice of our people.

"I hope, my dear sir, that these considerations will induce you to authorize me to say to the person who is charged with the negotiation, that you will accept the bills of the Mexican government, as we desire, deducting from the payment the amount of the export duty on bullion.

"Yours truly, DUFF GREEN."

No. 2.—*Mr. Green to Mr. Meredith.*

"WASHINGTON, March 19, 1850.

"*Hon. W. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury:*

"DEAR SIR: Money in Mexico is power; and Herrera's government, threatened by Santa Anna and his partisans, desire to anticipate the payment of the two instalments to become due under the Mexican treaty. Mr. I. D. Marks, an American merchant, who resided many years in Mexico, who has the respect and confidence of the Mexican authorities, is now in New Orleans, awaiting an assurance that the drafts of the Mexican government, drawn in his favor, will be accepted, payable at the pleasure of the government of the United States, when an appropriation therefor shall have been made by Congress, to proceed to the city of Mexico and close the contract for the purchase of the two remaining instalments. Supposing that the acceptance should be made by the Secretary of State, I addressed him a letter, which I read to the President, who told me that he would consult you and his Cabinet; and I am told by the Secretary of State that he prefers that you should make the acceptance, as the payment more properly devolves on your department.

"I would therefore urge your immediate attention to this matter, and beg to submit a few reasons why you should make the acceptance:

"*First.* We will allow the United States a premium of 4½ per cent., which will save to the United States two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and give you ninety thousand dollars more than any previous offer.

"*Second.* It will enable you to anticipate the payment, and thus save the interest, which on the whole sum will be $540,000.

"*Third.* It will strengthen Herrera's government, who are our friends, and tend to defeat the revolution contemplated by Santa Anna, who is our enemy.

"*Fourth.* As the money must be paid when due, the Mexican government can sell to the agents of the Barings or the Rothschilds; and therefore the effect of your refusal to accept will be to defeat the pending negotiation, and force the Mexican government to sell to foreign bankers at a greater discount, instead of selling to Americans at a reasonable rate.

"*Fifth.* If you accept, you serve our friends in Mexico, and give to Americans, instead of foreigners, the profits of the contract.

Sixth. As the acceptance is to pay at the pleasure of the government of the United States, the time of payment will be as much under your control as if you had not accepted. An early answer will greatly oblige

"Yours, truly, DUFF GREEN."

General Taylor and Mr. Clayton immediately approved of the arrangement we proposed; but would enter into no contract, because they considered that the Executive had no authority to make any contract on the subject previous to an appropriation by Congress. They assured us, however, that if Mr. Marks would go to Mexico and assist or act in concert with Mr. Letcher, so as to obtain the terms proposed, they would ask Congress for the authority and appropriation to perfect such an arrangement. (See letter of Hon. John M. Clayton to Hon. H. A. Bullard, dated Dec. 19, 1850, appended to the enclosed memorial.) On this assurance, Mr. Marks returned to Mexico, and submitted our plan to the Mexican government, which gladly seized upon the opportunity of saving so large a sum to the Mexican treasury, and also of strengthening itself in the confidence and affections of the Mexican people, by raising money at 6 per cent. only—a negotiation not usual with that government, but which the arrangement we proposed would have enabled it to make. It is here proper to remark that neither in the inception of this affair, nor in the steady and constant purpose with which we have followed it up, have we been actuated by our own pecuniary interest alone. Mr. Marks had lived in Mexico many years, during which time he had experienced much kindness, and in return entertained a warm attachment for her people. We may say the same of one of ourselves, who resided for some time among them; and in declaring our sympathy for them, we do so the more proudly, because we can confidently appeal in their favor to many wounded Americans who experienced, and to others who witnessed, their generous hospitality and kind sympathies in the late war. Mr. Marks was also a warm personal friend and admirer of the present distinguished head of the Mexican government, and of the members of the then existing Cabinet; and his and our attention was drawn to this subject of the indemnity less by any desire to make a profit out of it for ourselves than by sympathy for the Mexican government, and indignation at the combinations formed by foreign bankers to plunder the treasury of our own government, as well as Mexico.

But, sir, we have it from high authority that the laborer is deserving of his reward; and the Mexican government, in availing itself of our labors and suggestions, could not, in honesty and good faith, do less than admit that we were entitled, as compensation, to some small part of the large sums thus to be saved to both governments. And as Mr. Clayton had authorized Mr. Marks to go to Mexico and urge the acceptance of our proposition, aided by and acting in concert with Mr. Letcher, so the Mexican government thought it due to us that we should be employed to aid and act in concert with Mr. De la Rosa in consummating the business here.

As two and a half millions of this money was intended by the Mexican government for a settlement with its domestic creditors, a like sum for the foreign creditors, and the balance for the current expenses of the government, Mr. Marks proposed that the Mexican government should allow us, on the $5,000,000 intended for the creditors, 8 per cent.; out of which we were to pay to the United States one per cent. more than any banker should offer. On the balance, intended for the current expenses of the government, we asked of Mexico only the premium we should have to pay to the United States. Thus on this last we were to make nothing, and the difference between the premium paid to the United States for accepting (say 4½ per cent.) and the premium of exchange (say 10 to 15 per cent.) was to inure wholly to the benefit of the Mexican government.

Our compensation was thus to be only on the $5,000,000, and was the difference between the premium to be paid to the United States (say 4½ per cent.) and the 8 per cent. to be allowed by the Mexican government, viz: $175,000.

Thus the Mexican government would save by premium of exchange on the $5,000,000 the difference between 8 per cent. and 10 to 15 per cent., viz: from . . . . $100,000 to $350,000

And on the remaining $2,260,000 the difference between 4½ and 10 to 15 per cent., viz: from . 124,300 to 237,300

Total gain to Mexican government on the exch'ge, 224,300 to 587,300

And the saving to the United States would have been, as above explained:

On premium for accepting	$72,600
By accruing interest	540,000
Total	$612,600

To prevent any loss, however, which otherwise might possibly be occasioned by the combinations of the bankers to prevent the negotiation of the acceptance or to put down the rate of exchange, it was proposed to the creditors to agree to allow the 8 per cent. intended to cover the premium to the United States and our compensation; to which the domestic creditors promptly and gladly assented.

Further to guard against the contingency of those *combinations*, it had been agreed between Mr. Marks and ourselves, before his departure for Mexico, that we would find some American banker, who, for a fair proportion of our commission, would undertake to make any advances that might be required at fair business rates. On Mr. Marks's arrival in Mexico, however, he explained the transaction to a Mexican banker, in no way connected with the government, save that, as a friend of the administration, he desired to sustain and aid it, while, as a Mexican, he patriotically wished to sustain the credit of his nation. This gentleman agreed to enter into the arrangement on an equal footing with Mr. Marks and ourselves, and to make, through himself and friends, any advances that might be required to protect the negotiation of the acceptances from the combinations already frequently mentioned. We make this explanation now, because Mr. Marks, in a hurried and confidential letter, intended merely to inform us that he had found in the patriotism of a Mexican banker that aid which we were to look for in an American banker, said that he was to pay to a party in Mexico one-third of our commissions, and would require the aid of no banker in the United States. As we were acting, and have acted, throughout the whole of this matter, in good faith and without any occasion for concealment, we placed this letter in the hands of the Hon. P. Soulé, Senator from Louisiana, and as such Mr. Marks's representative. By accident Mr. Soulé left this letter with the memorial and other papers intended for the Senate; and you will remember that the agents of the Barings & Co. availed themselves of that circumstance to charge that the person in Mexico spoken of by Mr. Marks was a member of the government, and that there was corruption on our side of the question. You will also remember that, at the last session of Congress, a gentleman from South Carolina, most remarkable for his generous but somewhat hasty susceptibilities, was imposed upon and misled by these same parties, who induced him to assert, what they dared not do themselves, that the person alluded to by Mr. Marks was a high officer of the Mexican government—an error which he regretted exceedingly, and to