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[Written expressly for the New York Herald.]

Notes taken in Mexico, by Saint Paul,

(NOT THE APOSTLE.)

After Santa Anna, the most remarkable person is Mr. Trequerros. This individual is the son of a carpenter, who at this moment resides in Vera Cruz. When a boy, Mr. Trequerros was placed in a merchant establishment, and for many years acted into that capacity, doing a considerable business on his own account, and that principally with the United States of America; finally he became a favorite with Santa Anna, and received the appointment of Minister of Finance. While in this situation, he made a very great abuse of the power that he possessed, and in conjunction with the President, a lucrative business was carried on, which in the course of three or four years, made a difference to the Mexican nation of about five millions of dollars. As Congress intend to examine fully this deficiency, I have no doubt it will be found that the said amount of money is not forthcoming in Mexico. These five millions of dollars have been paid principally by the merchants, and for the purpose of settling their duties—(the way in which this is done I explained in my former notes)—and as all transactions entered into, and made by Mr. Trequerros, are put on one side, those merchants who have been unfortunate enough to have any arrangements unsettled, are likely to suffer very considerably; as I am satisfied the government will not acknowledge contracts or arrangements made by Santa Anna or his officers.

There is rather an amusing anecdote related in connexion with Mr. Trequerros. When he was on a visit to the United States some years ago, and at a certain period, on board of a steamboat, bound up the river Mississippi, he was asked for his "free papers." This I can readily believe, as he evidently has a consid-rable quantity of black blood in his veins, and his hair is very woolly; indeed, I believe his mother was of the negro family, which at once will account for the demand made on his liberty. You may imagine that he was not pleased with this occurrence, and from his recent actions, I don't think it prepossessed him in favor of the Anglo-Americans.

The feeling against him ran very high in the city of Mexico; the mob demolished his private residence in December last, and if he had been found on the premises, I have every reason to think they would have killed him. I cannot say what the Congress will do with him and his confederates, although I strongly suspect they will make them disgorge their plunder, that is, if they have any in the country.

In November last it was reported that Mr. Trequerros had escaped from Vera Cruz in the brig Petersburg, bound to New York. This turned out to be incorrect, but I am certain he will see this country before long, especially as a small part of his *hard earned treasure*, found its way here without much difficulty—and he is the last man in the world to be suspected of deserting his specie.

In Mexico government contracts are generally made by the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Trequerros found it particularly to his advantage to attend to this department. I believe I may safely assert, that no contract was ever made, for these past few years, with the Mexican government, without the parties making it paid bribes in cash, or by a per centage to the Minister of Finance or other officers connected with the then existing administration; and I have no doubt the subject of my pen could enlighten us on this point, as his credit side of this account will be heavy from that source.

There is a certain house in Vera Cruz, which has been established there a short time, and at its commencement had but a moderate capital; now they claim one million five hundred thousand dollars for their fulfillment of government contracts; and, yet, without this large sum of money, they seem to have no inconvenience, but go on as usual. These parties have supplied the Mexicans with some gun boats, coal, cannon, and cannon balls; and, although they often receive an advance of one hundred per cent on first cost, yet the [illegible] y supplied, even of each article had this [illegible], I cannot believe would have amounted to a sum es one million and a half of dollars. [illegible] kes this still more interesting, is the fact [illegible] er in this house being brother-in-law to [illegible] erros. Whether this mode of transacting [illegible] is solely confined to the Mexi- [illegible] must leave the sages at Washington to [illegible] No doubt when the defunct Minister of Mex- [illegible] nance steps over here, he will expound [illegible] n his doctrines on this subject, and even then [illegible] may hear nothing new, and he may discover, [illegible] by travelling he can learn more than he ever [illegible] ned of before leaving his own country.

[illegible] n. Canalize (late Vice President,) and Mr. Trequerros were two of the best supporters Santa Anna ever had, and certainly they remained faithful to him, although by deserting his cause they might have made some good arrangement, especially Canalizo, but I suspect the latter was too far compromised to admit of his turning about. Mr. Tornell formerly acted in the same ministry, as Minister of War; he conducted the government paper, and his articles were well written, and celebrated for their daily defence of Santa Anna and his measures, but through some intrigue entered into by Trequerros and others, he was displaced. Rejon certainly is one of the best men that the late government possessed; however, his abilities seem to have been rather underrated by Mr. Shannon; that is, if we can judge from the correspondence on the annexation of Texas. A short time ago, I heard some Mexicans amuse themselves with the fact of several letters arriving at Vera Cruz, from the United States of America, addressed "Honorable Governor Shannon, of Mexico." These persons wished me to inform them, if it was usual to address ministers in that style, or had some zealous democrat done it in anticipation of his actual appointment as Governor of Mexico! "For," said they, "as the Anglo-Americans were about taking Texas, the distance being short to Mexico, no doubt they intended to step over to the Dons, and, by way of enlightenment, Mr Shannon would be appointed Governor, to the end that his abilities, then, might continue to shine, without fear of a *Rejon eclipse*. I believe I have written all I know of the most prominent individuals in the late administration, and in my next will speak of those in the present, as well as enter generally into the state of the country, with the Mexican feeling on the annexation of Texas, which I may just observe is very opposite to the opinion expressed by Mr. Ingersoll; indeed I cannot imagine where his "authority" came from, but I can truly vouch for its being incorrect, as the population of Mexico, man, woman and child, are deadly opposed to the United States of America annexing Texas, and I never heard an opinion to the contrary—however, I will speak more of this hereafter. Before I close I will "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars." In looking over my notes respecting "Santa Anna" I find that there is one incident that I forgot to give you, and as it is much to the credit of that individual, I have much pleasure in now sending it. About fourteen months ago, I was in Mr. P. Southall's room, at the hotel in Mexico, when a very young man entered. This person was the son of a Doctor in Texas, and I rather think of the name of Hudson. He had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans at Mier, and, with his companions, drew for the "black and white beans," which were to decide for life or death. He fortunately pulled out a white bean, and escaped (*beans*) shot. After this he addressed a letter to Santa Anna, informing him that after *his* disastrous engagement at San Jacinto, and when a prisoner in Texas, (he attempted to poison himself,) his father was the means of saving his life, and had him taken to his house, where he remained for some time—and that he, (the applicant,) was now a prisoner in Mexico, under very similar circumstances, which might be unknown to him. In reply to this, the young man received a very kind letter from Santa Anna, (which I read,) stating that he well remembered the kindness he received while at his father's house, and he had often longed for an opportunity to repay it. He was very glad that the opportunity had now presented itself, and he requested that the young man would call on a tailor in Mexico, and furnish himself with whatever clothes he required, and gave him an order for his expenses to Vera Cruz. Also, a letter of introduction to his agent there, requesting him to pay his passage to New Orleans, and give him what he might require in Vera Cruz—and to pay him fifty dollars to carry him from that place (New Orleans) to Texas. This was very liberal of the "old General," and I was sorry to learn, afterwards, that his kindness had been very much abused by the young man. (Human nature!)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, Jan. 13.—Andrew J. Donelson, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States for the Republic of Texas. Charles Graebe, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Kingdom of Hanover, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Alexander Tod, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Alexandria, in Egypt. Robert L McIntosh, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Touchoufou, in China. Isaac Stone, to be Consul of the United States for the port of San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba. Gabriel G. Fleurot, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the island of Martinique. Enoss McFatt, Jr. to be Consul of the United States for the port of Laguna de Terminos, Mexico. James W. Wright, to be Consul of the United States for the port of St. Jago de Cuba. A. H. Wildes, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Ipswich, Mass. Martin Russell, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Troy, New York.

Albany.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

ALBANY, Jan. 14th, 1845.

Agreeable State of Things in the Political Circles—The End not Yet.

DEAR SIR:—

From present appearances it may possibly be inferred that on Saturday next the two houses of the Legislature will go into the nomination of U. S. Senators. Such appears to be the impression at this moment. Your Navy Agent, Mr. Suydam, is here, and it is whispered that he came on post-haste from Washington, for the purpose of adding his powerful influence to that already in motion to secure, if possible, the election of Messrs. Dickinson and Foster. To secure the permanent seats of these gentlemen has been the active, unremitted business of many worthy gentlemen attached to the conservative branch of the Democratic family. We do not mean to say that there is any such thing as bargain or sale in the premises, but it may be imagined that should these gentlemen be secured in their places, they would hardly be so ungrateful as not to vote for the confirmation of certain other gentlemen who have aided them by every means in their power. A legal gentleman of your city, who is connected with Senator Foster, has been operating in his behalf for some time, but with indifferent success.

It is also rumored that Mr. Slamm, of your city, has recently made his appearance here as an advocate in person, while the *Plebeian* advocates in print, the cause of the "trumpery" Senators, as they are here designated. Every body keeps a sealed mouth upon this important and absorbing question, except those who are open in the expression of either their favor or opposition. It is, therefore, wholly uncertain whether or not the present Senators will be permitted to retain their seats permanently. By Saturday next it may, perchance, be decided; and upon this decision many persons are leaning with hope and expectation.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," said Shakspeare, and perhaps Gov. Wright does not say the same when no one can over-hear him. Were it possible for him to be profane, or to speak after the manner of men, should he ever swear, now is the time when he is called upon to let fly the oaths fast and thick; and he would doubtless do so, if any good might be expected from such ebullition. It may be that he is fond of such a besieged state; perhaps he is gratified with the congratulations of every vagabond, genteel, or otherwise, who thinks proper to solicit the honor of being ushered by the door-keeper into the Executive Chamber? *De gustibus, &c.* But such a crowd of persons, and upon such errands, as may be seen any day in the vestibule of the capitol, "no eye hath seen!" Does it not require some tact for a man to put on and put off a crowd of hungry wolves—to sway the mass as he will, to coax and wheedle and never say nay to any man? Surely it is a task of no ordinary nature.

The Senate has this day been instructed, not to say amused, by the delivery of an oration about the stripes and stars, the glorious patrimony of Americans, Texas, Oregon, and all sorts of such matters, delivered by Senator Clark—not Lott Clark. This burst of eloquence, evidently long in preparation, was occasioned by the introduction of a series of resolutions upon the Texas and Oregon agitation. We "go for" Texas—but can the Legislature of New York annex or re annex as the case may strike the fancy—Texas or any other country to the Union? It is the province of Congress not only to act in the premises, but likewise to debate, talk about, or dodge the question Senator Clark and every other of his colleagues who uses up the morning hour in arguing this question, wastes the time and money of the people. These are sentiments not peculiar to your correspondent. A very responsible and pious gentleman opened the Assembly with prayer—and immediately thereafter the Speaker announced his Committees. As these are not yet in print, it is only remembered that he placed Crain, of Herkimer, his competitor for the Chair, at the head of the Ways and Means. This is magnanimous, to say the least. By the way, is it observed how many bills Mr. Morrison has given notice of his intention to introduce? He aims much of his legislative labor at your City Courts, especially the Superior and Marine. These are the courts where democrats are made so rapidly as to cause uneasiness to such gentlemen as Mr. Morrison. It seems that the democratic portion of the House will not fraternize, in any way, with the Natives, three or four of whom would wish to be considered democrats They were not permitted to take part in the caucus, and may as well go home, bodily, for all the benefit they may hope to be to any party, in Albany or elsewhere. A funny set, the Native Americans, truly!

Judge Kent has resigned, to take effect on the seventeenth of February. The document came yesterday, and you may depend it has caused great commotion in this portion of our common country. Three of the applicants have been seen in the capitol to-day, and either one would doubtless be happy to get his commission without delay. But take the word of a quiet observer for the fact, that the successor of Judge Kent is not now in Albany. It is rumored here that Judge Vanderpoel, of your Superior Court, though not an applicant or a candidate for the circuit, in any sense, has been called on by some of the Tammany Sachems to consent to ask for the vacancy. Judge V has hardly warmed in his present place, and he would by no means be considered so grasping in his ambition, and so regardless of his present merit as to ask the Governor for the place. It may be however, that the Executive will be compelled to take a middle man—that is, not a man belonging to the "old hunkers" or to the "barnburners." Mr. B—— of your city, who has been thought to be one prominent candidate, is classed with the old hunkers or the Bouck party. Mr. Edmonds, the other prominent candidate, is one of "the secret circular" men, opposed to Texas, opposed to Bouck and his party. It may be, therefore, that Gov Wright, in order to "split the difference," will take Judge Vanderpoel, or Mr. K., or some other unobjectionable man not yet named, and who has not been a mere politician. Is it not a little to be regretted to see men squabbling for such an office? The ermine draggled in the dust! It is terrific! And yet patriots are engaged in the unholy work. But the end is not yet. P.

FROM JAMAICA.—A vessel arrived at New Orleans on Saturday from Jamaica. From a letter received in this city dated Kingston, Dec. 23, we make the following extract:—"You wish me to give the news in this quarter. I really can give you nothing but bad news, as times are one hundred per cent worse than they were six months ago, with no prospect of improvement. This island is cursed to all eternity, and there is no chance of a poor white devil like me of "getting ahead," as they say in the States. My only aim now is trying to get enough to take myself and family away to New Orleans, for I would prefer dying there to starving here. At all events, there I could be able to give a good education to my young ones, and at a more reasonable rate than I can here"

The same letter states, as an evidence of the poverty prevailing, that since the recent great fire—"Not ten houses out of the six or seven hundred that were destroyed have been rebuilt. One day or other, perhaps, the darkeys may put up a few huts, but even that is very unlikely." * * * * "The yellow jack has been making sad havoc, but, of course, confined to those of foreign birth. We are now getting pretty clear of it." * * * * "Although this is the 23d of December, and now 4 o'clock P. M, I am in a state of perspiration, with all my windows open, while writing this"

So much for the effect of British philanthropy in emancipating the negroes to degrade them, and starve their masters. Jamaica, fifteen years ago, was the most considerable and valuable island in the British possessions. Its government, next to that of Ireland, was the richest place in the disposal of the English crown. Look at it now.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 14. *Rule of Court.*—Ordered, that printed arguments under the 40th rule will be received hereafter, and at the present term, until the first Monday in February in each and every term, while the Supreme Court continues to meet on the first Monday in December; and that the 49th rule of the Court, adopted at January term, 1842, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Jervis Spencer, Esq. of Maryland, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 119. James Barry vs. Hamilton R Gamble. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs. No. 9. John McDonogh vs. L. Millaudon et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this writ of error for the want of jurisdiction. No 131. Joseph Chaires et al., appellants, vs. the United States. This cause was submitted to the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Berrien for the appellants, and Mr. Attorney General for the appellee. No. 10 Wm. Scowright et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. B. Stokes et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Veech for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Messrs. Coxe and Nelson (Attorney General of the United States) for the defendants in error.

SNOW IN CANADA.—A great quantity of snow has fallen at Quebec within a few days past. It snowed on Saturday night and part of Sunday, and to-day a great depth has fallen, which is drifted into huge heaps by the strong east wind. We fear the roads will be all but impassable to-morrow.—*Quebec Mercury, Jan. 7.*

Boston.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1845.

J. G. BENNETT, ESQ:—

DEAR SIR—As your *Herald* is the world's bulletin, I desire the use of it to say a few words of this growing village. I am aware that Gotham is jealous of our growth, and that your sympathies are with Gotham, but I know that you will not on that account refuse to chronicle the rising greatness of your rival city.

Within the past year Boston and its immediate environs have increased in population more than thirty thousand souls, upon a moderate calculation, and it promises to advance in a greater rate of progression in the current year. This rapid growth of Boston is owing to the facilities of Railroads. There are seven lines leading from Boston, measuring, with their branches in and out of the State, one thousand three hundred and ninety-four miles, and there are now quite a number projected, which will doubtless be constructed, all tending to advance the growth and business of Boston. Some of them are competitors for travel now enjoyed by existing Railroads, and will be opposed on the ground of vested rights, but with little prospect of success, as these monopolies are not now sustained by the conservators of the public weal. Our great and general Court is now in session, incubating upon indignation eggs for South Carolina nullifiers and nigger votes, to use a vulgar expression. It is almost all over whig, there being scarcely a locofoco in the whole body who would dare say boo to a goose. Gov. Briggs is popular with his party, but not with the washerwomen, for that he eschews dickies and shirt collars.

Pelby, at the National, is doing a "smart chance" of business with brimstone and blue lightning, which always tell well with the groundlings. Kimball has prospered so well at the museum, that he now speculates in politics as a champion of Native Americanism. By the way, this miserable humbug will inevitably die out in another year—its advocates are, mostly, disappointed politicians, and mount this hobby to keep out of the political gutter.

Stocks here are somewhat wavering, on account of the many projects in embryo, requiring capital, and promising good dividends. Money is not particularly stringent, and note-shavers consequently grumble.

There is an interesting fight getting up between the locofoco *cliques*, for the best cut of the spoils to be newly distributed after the advent of President Polk. The Tyler *clique*, who are up to their elbows in government grease, are busy in manufacturing public opinion for their own interest, while their opponents are drawing upon history for materials, which are rife upon its pages, to stamp their characters with official corruption and unscrupulous dereliction of duty, moral and political. Bancroft, who allows rumors to multiply giving him the office of Secretary of the Treasury, if he does not dictate them, is dieting for the mission to England, now enjoyed by Edward Everett. If Bancroft is not an artful intriguer, and a prince of demagogues, then your humble servant is no judge of pumpkin pies and Indian dumplings

The great effort of our city magnates to check criminal parturition, has ended in acquitting the parties charged, and giving additional license to the inhuman practice. The evidence in Butler's case, in public estimation, was conclusive, but not sufficient to warrant a judicial verdict, where the punishment is capital—showing, emphatically, the imperfection of our criminal jurisprudence, which recognizes but two degrees of murder.

Lyceums, and lectures on useful knowledge, are in the zenith, having died of plethora. Concerts and musical *soirees* are well sustained—there is evidently a decided taste for music in this village of notions.

Your *Herald* is sought for here with great avidity, and the supply is often exhausted before the public are half supplied, particularly the weekly, which is not uniformly received in regular course, which is a great privation. Please institute a remedy, and oblige, SKIMMER.

Theatricals, &c.

OLE BULL.—A very large and fashionable audience greeted the appearance of the great master, on Tuesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The great point of attraction in the bills was Niagara. The piece was received in a cold and plauditless manner, similar to its reception in this city on its first introduction This was much owing to the orchestra not being perfect in their parts, to the displeasure of the master himself, as manifested in his looks and gesture. They had had but one full rehearsal, and, in a piece so varied and complicated, it was a bold step to introduce it with so slight a preparation. All the other pieces went off with the greatest *eclat*.

The Orphean Family gave a concert last evening in Newark.

Mr. Plumer, of the American Theatre, New Orleans, was severely wounded under the eye by an arrow, in the drama of Fortunio, a few days since.

Mr. Dempster's second musical entertainment at the Masonic Temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening, was attended by a larger audience than on the former evening. The interest created by these entertainments is said to be on the increase.

Booth, failing to arrive when announced for King Richard, was called "King of the Mist," (missed.)

A theatrical representation of the Wandering Jew has been suppressed in Belgium, at the urgent solicitation of the Catholic Clergy.

Sutton, the Ventriloquist and Necromancer, has arrived in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, and Mr. Fraser, are announced to give a concert in Philadelphia, on next Monday evening, as they pass through there on their way to the South.

It is stated in the Mobile *Herald*, that on New Year's night, at the Theatre in that city, a compliment was paid to the young danseuse, La Petit Cerito. At the conclusion of her dance of the "Cracovienne," a magnificent bracelet of gold, studded with stones of topaz, bright and sparkling as her speaking eyes, was thrown upon the stage.

The "Ethiopian Serenaders" are at Natchez.

Tribute to the Dead.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the city of New York, held on the 16th day of January, 1845, at the United States Court room, in view of the decease of Chas. D. Betts, Augustus Schell, Esq., was called to the chair, and John S. Lawrence and Elijah Ward, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

F. F. Marbury, Esq, after a few appropriate remarks, submitted the following resolutions, in support of which W R Bebee and R. W. Townsend, Esqs., addressed the meeting, and the same were thereupon unanimously adopted:—

The death of Charles D. Betts, late a member of the bar of the city of New York, and Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, having been announced to this meeting,

Resolved, That we cherish a grateful remembrance of the virtues of the deceased—of the gentleness and modesty of his deportment—of the kindness of his disposition—and of the ability, attention, and courtesy, with which he discharged his official duties.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with Judge Betts and his family in the bereavement which they have sustained, and that we tender them our sincere and respectful condolence in their affliction.

Resolved, That as a tribute of regard for the memory of the deceased we will attend his funeral.

On motion of J. M. Van Cott, Esq., seconded by E. C. Benedict, Esq., it was further

Resolved, That the resolutions just adopted be presented by the Chairman to the District Court for the Southern District of New York at its next sitting, with the request of this meeting that they may be inserted in the minutes of the Court.

On motion of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., seconded by Gardner Spring, Esq, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, be published in the daily papers, and that a copy of the same be communicated to the family of the deceased.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman.

JOHN S LAWRENCE, ELIJAH WARD, } Secretaries.

HORRID MURDER.—Our city has again been the scene of a most disgraceful and horrid murder, and we subjoin the following particulars of the transaction, as correctly as we can gather them:—On Monday night, it seems that a man named McDermott had a quarrel with a Mrs Julia Williams, living in a small shanty on St. Joachim, between St. Michael and St Francis streets, and, after exchanging a few words with her, proceeded to beat her most unmercifully with a club, about the head, face and breast, until she, becoming unable to stand, sank on the floor in a state of complete exhaustion, and apparent lifelessness. The desperate scoundrel perceiving that his end of killing the woman was nearly accomplished, immediately fled and has not since been seen or heard of—At about nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Williams died, and the jury summoned by the Coroner, to ascertain the cause of her death, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from blows inflicted on her person, by said Charles McDermott—*Mobile Herald, Jan. 8.*

THE MURDERER OF COOMBS.—George O'Blemis, who recently killed young Coombs, was arrested on Saturday by the officers of the second municipality, N. O., on board the steamboat Elizabeth, a few minutes after her arrival at the levee. It is said that the murder was an act of self-defence. *Mobile Herald, Jan. 8.*

Democratic Meeting at St John's Hall—The Empire Club Again in the Field.

At 7 o'clock precisely, the Empire Club and the democratic forces in general, began to rally in the St. John's Hall, Frankfort street, agreeably to public notice in the papers. For the first half hour there was less appearance of any thing like a crowd than is usual upon any demonstration of this numerous party, but the numbers gradually increased, until, at half past 7, there was an assemblage something like those of the stirring electioneering times—of glorious and noisy memory. Capt. Rynders was, upon his entrance, evidently a noted—as he has long been, in the political world, a notable man. He took the chair at once, apparently to the satisfaction of the assembled forces. Far less animation and bustle were observable on this occasion than formerly used to prevail; and whether it was that they were not at home out of old Tammany, or that their thoughts were abroad in Texas, there was, unquestionably, less evidences of enthusiasm than was wont to be displayed by the democracy.

Capt. RYNDERS called the meeting to order, arose and spoke as follows:—"Order, gentlemen, if you please—

GENTLEMEN!—The first thing I have to offer you is very important—the letter of General Jackson—perhaps the last of his I shall ever have to read from that venerable patriot, as there is, I am sorry to say, a probability that he is soon to be gathered to his fathers.

A VOICE—Before going any further, Mr. Chairman, would it not be well to read the call of this meeting?

Mr. RYNDERS.—As for that, I suppose that the object of this meeting is well enough understood by those here—It is convened for the purpose of giving a clear and decided expression of the people in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. (Loud cheering.) I will now, gentlemen, read General Jackson's letter. (The letter read was that written to Mr. Blair, and which has already appeared in the Herald—it was received with decided approbation and applause, and an exclamation of 'May England never lay her hon's paw on any part of this country.") Mr. R continued—I hope she never may, nor on any other country, except what belongs to her. You have all heard read the letter of General Jackson, for whose character I have the most exalted regard, and for whose political opinions I have the most profound respect. You will perceive that in that letter he strenously advocates the annexation of Texas, and these views are consistent with the feelings of the people. The advocacy of Gen. Jackson is a strong reason in favor of annexation. It is written as it were, on the brink of the grave and it is according to it, of vital importance to the interest of this country that Texas should be annexed. There are many other considerations why we should do so, and that, too, before, as General Jackson said, it be too late In point of resources, it is a rich and fertile soil, productive and bountiful; its resources are almost beyond expression, and would be of immense importance to the United States as a necessary location for a military or naval depot, which would command, if properly established, the whole Gulph of Mexico, and the Southwest frontier and coast. By establishing such a depot at Texas, we would promote and encourage the shipping and commercial interests of the North, as well as the South; for it is obvious to every body that the Mississippi and its tributaries will be the great channel through which will pour down from all those countries including Texas, their vast amount of wealth, to be shipped at New Orleans, to all parts of the world If Texas be not secured England will do this; she will establish this depot, and then how are we to get our produce out in case of a war with her? We would be blocked up at once. She would blockade the Gulph of Mexico, and secure it, unless we made immediate war upon her, in order to find a vent for the great staple productions of our country. With this view, then, the people, before the election, took Texas as the great question at stake; whether they were to choose Henry Clay, opposed to annexation, or James K. Polk, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas; which should receive the suffrage of a majority of the people—and upon that issue alone we went into the election. (Applause.) It is not to be denied by any of our party, or our opponents, that at every meeting—at every gathering, procession and public demonstration, the lone star of Texas was most prominent, both as a device and banner. (Cheers.) Our rallying word. (Renewed cheering) And that it was by that word we aroused the State of New York beyond a question; and I do not hesitate to say that without that rallying cry of Texas, we should have lost this State. (Applause.) The question of annexation was an appeal to the feelings of the people, and a most effectual appeal for by it we carried this State; and I regret exceedingly to see that after this question has been approved, by a decided and unequivocal majority in favor of J. K. Polk, the strenuous advocate of Texas, it is now necessary to give another expression of the feelings of the people, which was so decidedly given in favor of annexation (Loud cheers.) I am ashamed that on the floor of Congress there should be found one democrat from the State of New York, daring to oppose it. On the Texas question the people of the South joined with us in the election of James K Polk. They have proved true to their faith and their professions, and are entitled to their just share of influence in the councils of the nation. (Applause.) And shall it be said that we of the north will prove recreant to our principles and forsake our southern friends? (Loud cries of "Never"—"Never.") I hope not. I trust that we shall never be false to the confidence reposed in us by our southern friends. (Applause.) I hope that when weighed in the balance we will not be found wanting. (A voice—"Come, give us the Texas question at once") It was upon this subject we have called this meeting. I believe there were several meetings called. The people in the first place made a call, which was signed by the Sachems of the Columbian Order—the people signed it—the radicals signed it—the friends of Texas throughout the whole city signed it Accordingly, it was resolved to have a meeting at Tammany Hall; but some how or an other it happened that the Executive Committee there took no action upon it. A meeting was called, and a letter was sent to them suggesting that a sub committee should be appointed to make arrangements for a general Texas meeting, but they decided against it. This is the fact, for I saw it published in the *Herald*, and that is pretty sure proof it was so. I don't know what the devil the word Sachem, means, but—(A voice—it means a chief, or counsellor.) Yes, Sir, I know what it means in the original language—but old things have become new—(A voice—"Yes faith, and new things have old," and laughter.) You are right. Well, the Sachems informed the people yesterday that they could not have Tammany Hall for their meeting. Well, what could we do? We are not the inside politicians, we are only outside democrats, and have no right in Tammany Hall, it seems. I don't know the reason—(A voice, damn the old hunkers.) Gentlemen, I have nothing to say against old democrats; I have always acted with the old Tammany Hall party; but when they act in any case in opposition to the people, I don't consider myself bound to them on that particular measure, and I hope I shall ever be found on the side of the working democracy. (Cheers.) I presume these who are called now "outside" democrats, are those who had to take a stand outside in other times, when their services were needed. But as for those "inside" democrats—many of them are haltered; they have rings in their snouts, like pigs, and when you want them to come out, they go in. (Strong marks of contempt for the inside democrats and hunkers) There are good men among them who are democrats at heart; but they are marked men. Whether these men I have spoken of have the good of democracy at heart, I know not. Some of them are in favor of annexation—others are not; and yet they cry out for Texas. Why? Because their masters say they will loose their influence if they do not. Where? Not in the State of New York. The influence of these men is unbounded in this city, and whenever they set their finger upon a man he is marked. It is proper they should have their proportion of influence, but they should not exceed. I have ever been a Texas man, and will stand by them for ever so long as they act properly When the Tammany Society took upon themselves to call a meeting, and say that that called by the people was not a legitimate one, because it was not sanctioned by the Executive Committee and the Grand Sachems of the Columbian order—(laughter)—I shall oppose them. Some of them I respect, because they are democrats at heart, and from principle, and not from motives of sordid interest, as I am sorry to say is the case with many of them. Well, you observe the fact. You see the difference between the people and the operations of this General Committee. A meeting is called at Tammany Hall by the people, who are the only legitimate sovereigns of this country, and I acknowledge no other. But it seems on this point we take a different view from the Grand Sachems If they did not use the very words, they spoke to the effect that the people had no right to call a meeting without giving notice to the General Committee that they were going to do so. I ask you, are we to be so bound by this Committee? It is quite a new principle to me that the sovereign people are to be bound to a few persons who are pleased to call themselves a Committee at Tammany Hall, elected to that office. It is, I say, a new principle, that the people must leave New York, if they are pleased to say so. It was intended to have a meeting in Tammany Hall; and no longer ago than yesterday, men have come to me and said—We will meet there, and if any attempt to oppose us, we will break open the doors of Tammany Hall, and hold our meeting. I said we would have no force; the law protects the owners of that hall, as such, as well as it does you and me. The Tammany Society let them that hall, and, as part of the conditions of the lease, specified that they were not to let it for any meeting without the consent of that committee. It is a question of right; and if I have no right to meet there against the will of the occupants, I will never break by force the laws of my country (loud cheers) nor disgrace my party. We want organization—there is no force without it, We will respect authority, and use none but moral force. But I am opposed to bow the knee in abject submission to a few interested politicians. So far, I am against them; but let us have no brute force. Let us pursue moral means.—There is a moral power in this community that can carry us along without the Grand Sachems of Tammany Hall (Cheers and laughter.) [The Speaker here alluded to the scenes of the late election, and in illustration of the utility of force applied in extreme cases by the people, he alluded to the two thousand voters that were poured in by the Whigs and Natives to carry the city election, and contended that, should law prove ineffectual, the people had a remedy in their hands, and should apply it—that tar and feathers were sometimes most efficacious] Mr. R then continued—I suppose most of the members of this Club have noticed an attack made upon one of its officers by the Hon. Mr. Clingman, member of Congress from North Carolina. I regret to see that any member of that respectable body should so far forget the dignity of his office as to stoop to malign the character of any person by the use of false and malicious language. You saw it; it is of the true Billingsgate stamp—unworthy of any citizen, much more a member of Congress, who should assume a dignity even if he has it not. He has charged me the secretary and some of the members of this club of being guilty of disgraceful crimes, and that I am under bail. I challenge the strecious villain to name the place, the time and what it was for. If these things are so clear they are susceptible of proof—(three groans for Clingman)—I hope you will keep quiet. As far as Clingman is concerned personally, he is unworthy of notice. The whigs, and I am sorry to say it a few of the democratic party would confess themselves under obligations to Clingman if he could fasten the charge upon me. I challenge him to it If I have been indicted it is susceptible of proof. Most of you know me, and if I have been indicted you certainly should know it.

COL. STONE.—Mr. President, allow me to interrupt you for a few moments. Before this entire meeting (addressing himself to the audience.) I beg to say that there stands a gentleman I have known for twenty years; I have known his whole family—by heart—by book—his history and reputation—personally, independantly, and in every other respect. You can imagine; and I will say of Mr. Isaiah Rynders that not to my knowledge is there a more honorable man upon earth. (Loud cheering)

Mr RYNDERS—Let us gentlemen, appoint the committee, that they may express the feelings of this meeting in favor of immediate annexation, and that with Texas we are willing to sink or swim (Cheers)

Messrs. J. Reese, G. Wooldridge, J. C. Potter and Mr. Callahan, were the appointed committee for drafting resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. These having withdrew for the purpose, a delay of a few minutes took place, during which there were some loud cries for "Brough, Brough;" but that gentleman not presenting himself—

The CHAIRMAN said, that he hoped that some friend of Texas would come forward and say a few words, while Mr. Brough was preparing to come forward.

Col. STONE then came in front of the table and said, Mr Chairman, as no one else is prepared to speak, if you will allow me to say a few words, I will stop whenever you tell me—if you only nod your head I will sit down immediately. (Cries of "go it, old 'un")

CHAIRMAN—That of course, is what we expect.

Col. STONE—Good, Mr. President, Captain of the Empire Club—I will say what I think I am in favor of the Constitution of the United States. ("Then let us have it old fellow.") I am in favor of extending it over this vast, this great continent; and for this purpose, I wish a resolution to be framed, that Texas should be annexed at the earliest moment it can possibly be, with the least trouble to our government. The President has said that we seek for the immediate annexation of Texas. ("Well, then, let us have it," and a good deal of shuffling, and conversation, and laughter.) Mr. Chairman I will stop whenever you wish it, but I shall not do so at the intimation of any other person.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg it to be understood that all who are desirous of addressing this meeting are at liberty to do so—no matter whether pro or con. and such are under the protection of the officers, who will support them to the utmost.

Col. STONE—Well, Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, I am in favor of spreading our glorious constitution over the whole continent of America (Applause) I wish no foreign flag to flutter over our's on this great continent—(Cheers) It may be said that there was no danger of it at present, and that the subject was not worthy of the attention of American interests Let us look over all the world, and inquire what right has any country to interfere with us We have taught the mother country that we had a country of our own that we were ready and willing to protect and support (Cheers, and cries of "That is right—so we have") And we were ready to show the world we had the same still (Cries of "Brough, Brough.") Mr Chairman, and gentlemen, I have done, (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN—Gentleman, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, I am glad to see so many friends of the annexation of Texas present. There are as many present on this occasion as there ever was at any meeting during the last election. The necessity of the annexation of Texas gains ground throughout this State. It is the wish of all true democrats, the Empire Club and this meeting, to enlarge the boundaries of freedom—to make this great country the home of the oppressed of all nations, and to give every one a share in its government, the Native American doctrine notwithstanding. (Great cheering and cries of "Brave") If we were now to take the votes of this State, on the question of "Texas" or "no-Texas," instead of a paltry majority of some 5 000, we should have at least 50 000 (Cheers) There was every reason to show why Texas should be annexed. Our loss would be immense if opposition at the present time was allowed to impede it. (Cheers) She is growing in more importance every day. This England well knows, or why does she wish to have her, but only knowing her importance. If England was once to possess this great and growing country, she would have it in her power to injure a considerable portion of our commerce to the increase of her own, to say nothing worse. But we know the importance of Texas as well as England, and if it is to come at all without bloodshed, we must have it now—(cheers)—quietly if we can, but we must have it. (Renewed cheering.) The Governor of this State in his address had said nothing on the Texas question; this was regretted by many of his friends. If he had been called upon to say something on this important question, Silas Wright would have been found to have been the man that would support the people on this great question. But Silas Wright was a prudent man and a wise politician But there having been some difficulty of opinion among his friends on this question, he thought with the old adage "that the least said was the soonest mended," was best Mr. Clay had said that if the people wished it, he would be found in favor of annexation, but Mr Polk had given his opinion in favor of annexation without seeking the opinion of the people previously, and what was the consequence? The people gave him their support. (Loud and long continued cheering.)—Previous to the election we said that we were in favor of the annexation of Texas. Now will you support your President in that measure? (Cries of "we will.") I knew you would, and expected nothing else from you.—(Cheers.)

The committee appointed to draw up the resolutions now entered the room, and it was moved that Mr. Wooldridge read the same, which that gentleman read as follows:—

Whereas, the Empire Club was originally formed for the promotion of true democracy, and whereas its earnest endeavors and strongest exertions have been directed to the election of J. K Polk and G. M. Dallas; and whereas the club deems as the great cardinal principle of democracy the right of the people as the sovereign rulers, not only to chose their agents, but also to instruct them—and if faithless to their trust, to take back the power delegated to their representatives; and whereas at the present juncture of public affairs, a question of overwhelming political importance is in agitation, and with the full belief that every American citizen is called upon to express his views as to the measures pending, therefore,

Resolved, That the Empire Club, on its first existence and previous to the recent election, pledged itself to forward in every manner honorable, the proposition for the annexation of Texas; that it was advocated in the democratic journals of the city, and deemed by this club to have been the essential test question in the recent election; that the issue was placed fairly before the people, and the result of their verdict was