ican Republic, that the convention for settling the claims of citizens of the U. S. upon Mexico has been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U S, duly ratified by the President, and is now ready for exchange, according to the terms of the instrument itself.

The undersigned offers Mr Martinez the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez, &c.

Mr. Martinez to Mr. Forsyth.

Mexican Legation,
Washington, February 11, 1839.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, yesterday received the note which the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, honored him by addressing to him on the 9th instant, stating that the convention for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of this Republic against Mexico had been constitutionally ratified by his Excellency the President, and was ready to be exchanged agreeably to the arrangement made in the said instrument. The undersigned regrets that he has not received as yet the ratification which he expects from Mexico, and that, consequently, he sees the day pass by which had been stipulated for the exchange.

In the conference which the undersigned had with the Secretary of State on the 29th ultimo, he gave, in the name of his Government, thanks for the good offices of his Excellency the President in rendering the French cabinet inclined to accept the mediation of Great Britain with regard to the differences between it and Mexico; and he at the same time stated that Senor Pesado, the Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, had said to him, on the 7th of December last, that his official communications relative to the negotiation with the Government of the U. S., and the convention of the 10th of September, had been received; but, that, as they had arrived just as Senor Cuevas, the minister in ordinary, was preparing to go to Jalapa for the purpose of treating with the French Admiral Baudin, the Government had been subsequently occupied entirely with that affair, and had not been able even to examine the said convention, much less to present it to the Congress; but that the whole matter would be taken into consideration as speedily as possible, in order that the causes of discontent between the two nations might be terminated.

To the above, the undersigned may add before concluding, that he is well persuaded that the delay in the receipt of this document proceeds wholly from the deplorable condition in which things are well known to be in his unfortunate country.

The undersigned renews upon this occasion to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the U. States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

To the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Martinez.

Mexican Legation,
Washington, Feb. 13, 1839.

Sir: My Government has authorized me, by date of December 30, to declare to you, as I now have the honor to do, that the approbation expressed by it, with regard to the official conduct of the Mexican envoy extraordinary who was accredited near his Excellency the President of the United States in 1836, did not extend to the preparation, publication, and use made by that person, of the pamphlet which he printed at Philadelphia, in the said year, when he supposed, in good faith, that his mission was entirely ended, and which contained the correspondence which had passed between his legation and the Department of State.

The President of the Republic flatters himself that this declaration will remove the principal difficulty which delayed the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations His Excellency, in consequence, believes that this frank measure on the part of the Mexican Government will be immediately followed by the despatch (of which you held out the expectation in your note to that legation of the 13th of September last) of a new diplomatic agent on the part of the United States, whose presence in Mexico would contribute, more than any thing else, to the best solution of the questions pending, which have not been left to be decided by the arbitration agreed on.

All which, by order of his Excellency the President, I communicate to you, Sir, for your information having, at the same time, the honor to renew to you my most sincere respects.

FRANCISCO PIZARRO MARTINEZ.

To the Hon John Forsyth, &c.

Note.—The first convention for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens was not ratified by the Mexican Government, in consequence, as it appears, of some misapprehension as to the disposition of the King of Prussia to act as umpire; but it is understood that a new convention has been concluded, which Mr. Ellis takes to Mexico for the consideration of that Government.—*Globe.*

The Boston Courier gives the Administration credit for the success with which it has opened the way for the staples of Maryland and Virginia upon an advantageous footing into the heart of Europe. We hope this is a herbinger of further immunities to this product throughout the old continent.—*Balt Rep.*

United States and Sardinia.—The Piedmontese Gazette, speaking of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Sardinia, says it is the first treaty of *commerce*, properly speaking, ever entered into by the Sardinian Government with any other country. It adds: "Several of the provisions are peculiar and highly important; the fourteenth article stipulates for the transit of not only products of the United States, with the exception of salt, gunpowder, and manufactured tobacco, but for the products of all other countries imported from the United States, either in America or Sardinian vessels, to the countries bordering on the territory of his Sardinian Majesty. The provision displays the successful exertions of the United States' Government to open the most direct and cheapest vent for its great staples, cotton and tobacco, to the inland countries of central Europe. It conveys also the most unequivocal evidence of the disposition on the part of his Sardinian Majesty to afford every possible facility for his neighbors to receive their supplies of transatlantic products through the port of Genoa, as well as an unembarrassed outlet for their manufactures.

Indeed nothing can surpass the liberality of the general and special provisions of this treaty, and while the American Government can claim the credit of having overcome the difficulties which have hitherto prevented Sardinia from opening her ports to a reciprocally free trade with other commercial countries, his Sardinian Majesty may justly claim the high honor of having adopted, in regard to internal commerce through his States, freer and more enlarged views than those hitherto avowed or acted on by any other European Government. Genoa will now have every reason to bless that good fortune which has united her with Sardinia, and which secures to her the advantage of carrying on the transatlantic commerce of countries beyond the confines of Sardinia herself. It is a little remarkable that the first treaty of commerce ever entered into by Sardinia, including Genoa, should have been concluded with America, discovered by a Genoese. It is now anticipated that a railroad will in the course of a few years be established between Genoa and the foot of the Alps.

FROM MEXICO.

The correspondent of "the Louisianian," under date of May 11, states that the recent defeat of the Federalists in the vicinity of Puebla is a mortal blow to their party. "Santa Ana," he says, "has become the idol of the day. His name is the common word in the mouth of the people, and such is the frenzy of those who are in a majority, that if his excellency chose to make himself king, emperor, dictator, in one day the Central Government would disappear, and be replaced by a tyrant and a troop of slaves."

The writer of the letter from which this is extracted goes at some length into a statement of his views of the politics of Mexico, and the probability of Santa Ana superseding Bustamente, which at this distance does not appear to us probable, at least not immediately so, since undoubtedly they are acting together in a common cause with such a good understanding as has, by the defeat of Mexia and his followers, led to complete success Santa Ana, it appears, after the battle of Puebla, returned forthwith to the city of Mexico. "He has returned to Mexico," says the correspondent above quoted, "where he was received with extraordinary honors. He had rejoicings, balls, illuminations, public plays, for an event over which every good man grieves. The populace admires the hero of Tampico; patriots deplore the miseries of civil war. One party weaves garlands for the victor, the other is filled with grief: on one side you hear songs of victory, on the other wailing for the dead. Time will show us the end of this medley of things."

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them, was concluded and signed at Washington on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty eight, which convention is word for word as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them:

Whereas the treaty of limits made and concluded on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, between the United States of America on the one part, and the United Mexican States on the other, is binding upon the Republic of Texas, the same having been entered into at a time when Texas formed a part of the said United Mexican States:

And whereas it is deemed proper and expedient, in order to prevent future disputes and collisions between the U. S. and Texas in regard to the boundary between the two countries as designated by the said treaty, that a portion of the same should be run and marked without unnecessary delay:

The President of the U. S. has appointed John Forsyth their plenipotentiary, and the Republic of Texas has appointed Memucan Hunt its plenipotentiary:

And the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. Each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of twelve months from the exchange of the ratification of this convention, at New Orleans, and proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art. 2 And it is agreed that until this line shall be marked out, as is provided for in the foregoing article, each of the contracting parties shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in all territory over which its jurisdiction has hitherto been exercised, and that the remaining portion of the said boundary line shall be run and marked at such time hereafter as may suit the convenience of both contracting parties, until which time, each of the said parties shall exercise, without the interference of the other, within the territory of which the boundary shall not have been so marked and run, jurisdiction to the same extent to which it has been heretofore usually exercised.

Art. 3. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals. Done at Washington, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, in the sixty-second year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the third of that of the Republic of Texas.

[L. S] JOHN FORSYTH.
[L. S.] MEMUCAN HUNT.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, by Aaron Vail, acting Secretary of State for the United States and Anson Jones, Minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S] hand and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the U. S. the sixty-third. M. VAN BUREN.

By the President.
A. VAIL, Acting Secretary of State.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The arrival this morning of the schr G. H. Wetter, Delaville, from Vera Cruz, confirms the report of Gen. Mexia being shot by order of Santa Anna. The battle was fought in the neighborhood of Puebla. At 4 o'clock, A. M., Gen. Mexia at the head of 1000 men, engaged the Government troops mustering 3000, and fought with the most distinguished bravery till 10 o'clock, capturing the greater part of the enemy's artillery; but, just when victory was about to crown their efforts, Santa Anna, at the head of 1400 men suddenly appeared, which so disordered the patriot forces, that retreat was the immediate consequence. Unfortunately, Gen. Mexia, fell into the tyrant's hands, and was immediately shot by order of Santa Anna. He died, it is said, like a hero. Santa Anna, to gratify a personal resentment, had him murdered in a private yard; where, we may suppose, he heaped upon him every insult and indignity, which the malignity of the mean and cowardly tyrant could invent. All this cruelty was borne by Mexia with stoical indifference. The taunts and insults of his despicable enemy only excited a contemptuous smile, and the enraged despot ended the tortures of his victim by inflicting death on the man whom he could not make *tremble*.

After the defeat, the Federalist army fell back on Tampico. Gen. Urrea continued in the command, and is determined to make another stand against the Government. Throughout Mexico the disaffection to the Government is so deep seated and extensive, that a strong probability exists of Urrea rallying force enough to make a formidable resistance, and prolong the war for some time to come. The next arrival from Tampico, *may* bring us more positive information of the movements and plans of the Federal army.

[*N. O. Bulletin, May 27.*

(From the N. O. Louisianian, of May 31)

From Mexico—By the arrival of the U. S. cutter Woodbury, Captain Nicholas, we have received files of Tampico papers up to the 15th instant, and letters of the 18th.

The dates brought by the Woodbury from Vera Cruz are not so late as those previously brought by the Wetter.

The intelligence of Mexia's defeat near Puebla, created great excitement at Tampico. The inhabitants were preparing with vigor for the defence of the place against Arista's forces, which were on the point of attacking it. Strangers engaged in commerce, in dread of such an event, were seeking protection on board of the vessels moored outside the bar, with their most valuable effects.

Arista had taken measures to induce the people of Tampico to declare for the central government, and had issued proclamations to conciliate them.

The proclamation of the commander of Tampico shows a decided determination to defend the place.

The chief commander of the town of Tampico, to the troops:

Friends and fellow-citizens!—By one of the chances common in war, the enemy obtained a victory over our soldiers on the 3d instant at Arajete. After some hours of hard fighting, during which your commanders gave proofs of heroic valor, they were forced to yield the victory to the enemy, who had the advantage of numbers and position.

Treachery, fellow-soldiers, not the valor of our enemy, decided the victory. Valencia and other chiefs who were at the head of 2,000 men, and who had promised to declare for the cause of Federalism, failed to keep their word at the moment of attack, they were the first to charge our soldiers and to spill their blood. What, my friends, do you think of such infamous conduct? It will not surprise you, proceeding from the basest slaves, who have neither honor nor wish to free themselves.

Be not discouraged, my friends, nor let that event induce you to renounce the work of liberating Mexico!—No! Your valor and your enthusiasm will be redoubled. You will be more anxious than ever to obtain a just revenge. Let us, then, rush with alacrity against the first who shall present themselves before us. I know that you will die in your trenches before you will compromise with such cowardly enemies. You will die the death of heroes, but you will first have the pleasure of seeing the waters of Panuco and Thamesis tinged with the blood of your tyrants. Liberty!—the federation!—down with tyranny!

General Arista to the Merchants of Tampico.

Gentlemen:

The supreme government sends troops to Tampico to re establish the tranquillity disturbed by those who had lost sight of the duty of obedience. The wishes of the President are full of kindness—he would rather guilt should go unpunished than that innocence should suffer.

A thousand abuses have been committed in this port, accompanied by the mischiefs that usually accompany revolutions. Every thing is forgotten. No one will be held responsible for former acts, provided you yourselves perform something for the restoration of good order in this city.

Reflect, gentlemen, on the ruin that awaits you, and on the loss of your fortunes in the disorder of an assault. Your property will be burnt by shells, or destroyed by heavy artillery.

The commerce of Tampico alone is in a languishing condition: Vera Cruz and the other ports of the republic enjoy a happy peace; industry in those places reaps the fruits of her labor—convoys of money arrive, and the merchants begin to repair the losses occasioned by the blockade. What are your hopes in Tampico? Will you voluntarily consent to lose the property you have acquired with so much trouble, because you have 400 irregular troops among you? The merchants of Tampico are at the mercy of a power which they do not acknowledge. They should unite, apply for protection to their respective consuls, and claim from the rebel commandant indemnities for losses, and securities for their property, which is exposed to the hazards of an attack, which he cannot resist.

You must no longer be deceived. If Tampico returns not to its duty; if good order be not re-established, the place will be attacked with artillery; the houses will receive damage, the merchandize will be burnt by bombs, or plundered in the tumult of an assault.

Reflect, gentlemen, and act with diligence to avert such a catastrophe, and be assured that I will protect your persons and property, and that nothing will be remembered that occurred during the late revolution—Whatever part some of you may have taken in the events of that period, you have it now in your power to acquit yourselves of the fault, and I promise to lose my life before a cent belonging to the merchants and inhabitants of Tampico shall be touched.

Circular adressed to the French consul, and those of other nations at Tampico:

The supreme government of Mexico has confided to me the command of the advanced guard of the army marching on this city, to re establish tranquillity therein.

In making war, we are compelled to use cannon and mortars, weapons by which cities are overthrown or consumed:

There is danger for the property belonging to the citizens of your nation, which I wish to respect and protect by the forces under my command, and I will do it to the extent of my power. I am compelled to inform you that I am about to act against Tampico with all the energy which the orders of my government require, and that I allow you fifteen days (the longest delay in my power to grant) to save your countrymen and their property. If you neglect to do it after this notice, you will have nothing to complain of—nothing to claim for yourself and them

It will be impossible for me to guarantee the persons and property of those to whom I owe protection, if they continue to reside among the enemies of the government. If your countrymen wish to avail themselves of the protection offered by the army under my command they must abandon a place which I am going to batter down.

In whatever part of the republic you and your countrymen choose your residence, I will afford you all possible protection, as my duty and the esteem in which I hold French citizens demand.

God and Liberty! Orcasitas, 8th May, 1839.

MARINO ARISTA.

The 18th May the troops of Bustamente were within cannon shot of Tampico. The day before they had captured an advanced post, with a feeble garrison, and they were preparing to make an attack on the place.

An officer of an American vessel had gone to Bustamente's camp, as we are told, in consequence of the circular of Arista, to the consuls in Tampico. He was instructed, according to our informant, to say to Bustamente that the sloop of war, from which he came, would afford efficient protection to the American citizens and their property, in case either the one or the other were menaced by the Mexican army.

Gen. Urrea arrived at Tampico the 28th May, (the day on which the Woodbury sailed,) with 50 men, the remains of the army which had been defeated at Puebla.

The fortifications of Tampico are sufficiently strong to resist an assault from Bustamente. Those fortifications were erected by Mexia and an Italian engineer, named Vicelli, who had resided some time in that city. If the regulars and militia, who amount to eleven or twelve hundred men, determine to resist with vigor, they will be able to make a successful defence. Riebrud will add somewhat to their strength.

A private letter informs us that Santa Ana had ordered the army that gained the battle of Puebla, to join Bustamente in his operations against Tampico, and the reinforcement was daily expected to join.

If this report be correct, Tampico will hardly be able to hold out long—as the besieging army will number near four thousand men, with a strong train of artillery.

(*From the N. O. Bulletin.*)

By the U. S. cutter Woodbury, advices have been received from Tampico to the 18th instant, and from Mexico and Vera Cruz to the 13th. The Centralist army, under Gen. Arista, had approached within 15 leagues of Tampico, which would submit, it was thought, without resistance—In the port were lying an American, a French, and an English brig of war, on board of whom the resident foreigners had embarked their most valuable effects. Nothing was done at Tampico, and many of the inhabitants had fled. From Vera Cruz the only information of interest relates to the insolent treatment received by the Texian minister. He was forbidden to land, under a threat of imprisonment, and the nation whom he represented was styled brigands, robbers, and thieves, &c, &c. The news from the capital confirms the capture of General Urrea, who was conducted to Mexico, there to await the decision of a court martial on his case, which will, no doubt, be a sentence of death. Santa Ana had become exceedingly popular—was once more a *great man*, and will soon recover his lost title of the Mexican Napoleon.—If he has any regard to his reputation, he should never again cross the Rio Grande. The atmosphere of Texas will blast his Mexican laurels. The tyrant was making great efforts to recruit the army. It is now estimated at about fourteen thousand. We cannot believe, however, that he has any serious intention of attempting the conquest of Texas. All accounts from the interior of Mexico indicate a pacific state of things. The Liberal party are effectually put down for the present, and the iron sway of depotism is once more firmly re-established.

(*From the N. O. Bulletin, of June 1.*)

The Federalists in Mexico.—The accounts from Tampico received by the last arrival, differ from each other respecting the fate of Gen. Urrea. We first learned that he was captured and taken to Mexico to be tried for treason. More authentic information since communicated, mentions his safe arrival at Tampico, where he was busily employed in organizing the garrison, and strengthening the defences, in anticipation of a siege from the central army under Arista and Bustamente. It is gratifying to learn the escape of this deserving man.—Under his efficient auspices, Federalism may struggle along a few months longer, till some lucky turn in affairs shall open the way for the triumph of liberal principles. The event would not be at all surprising, if a quarrel should arise between Bustamente and Santa Ana. All that now unites them is a dread of the Federalists. The moment the revolutionary party is put down, we may expect to hear of jealousies and bickerings. Bustamente is the President elect, but on a sudden emergency, and for temporary purposes, transferred his authority to Santa Ana. Thus far they have shared the supreme power without any altercation. But while a French fleet was anchored at Sacrificios, and a Federalist army was threatening the capital, it is not to be expected they would feel any inclination for personal animosity and strife. Now, however, the terror of formidable enemies has disappeared, a division of the spoils of victory and of glory must take place, and we are much mistaken in the character of the individuals, if a distribution of the prizes does not give rise to dissatisfaction. Santa Ana holds the reins of Government in his hands, and will not like to release his grasp, or share the pleasure of ruling with another. By an extraordinary freak of fortune, he has monopolised the glory of the campaign. This will be exceedingly mortifying to Bustamente, who, on resigning the Presidency and placing himself at the head of the army, expected to reap the laurels. The praises of Santa Ana, so loudly vociferated by the multitude, will sound harsh and grating on his ear. The intoxication of unexpected success will, no doubt, inflame the native haughtiness and impatience of Santa Ana's temper. And thus will a variety of elements combine to work a rupture between the colleagues in the presidency. With so many irritations to provoke a quarrel, it is not to be expected that their friendship will last any longer than the coercion of external enemies continues to bind them together. Should this probable and desirable dissension occur at an early date, the friends of Federalism may yet cherish hopes of success.—The effect would be to divide the central party into two factions—the respective adherents of Bustamente and Santa Ana. While they were fighting for the spoils, the liberals might step in as a third party, and win an easy victory over adversaries divided and weakened by war. At present, however, the prospects of Federalism seem hopeless, and without some signal and happy reverse of fortune, the cause must soon receive its death blow.

Texas and Mexico—From a private letter from Vera Cruz, (says the New Orleans Bee of May 31.) we learn that Col. Bee, the Texian Minister to Mexico, has been allowed to take rooms in the city of Vera Cruz, until the Government determine whether he will be received or not, in his official capacity. Col. Bee thinks he will be able to effect a treaty.

This information, the Bee says, is from "the most *unquestionable* authority;" being, we presume, the authority of the Texian Minister himself.

The following paragraph on this subject, copied into the Orleans papers from a Mexican paper, probably expresses the popular feeling more than that of the Government of the country:

"We do not know which most to admire, the audacity of those brigands in sending us their pedlar, (marchante,) to ask us to allow them the quiet and pacific possession of their robbery, or the answer the Commandant General gave to the individual who apprized him of the arrival of this Quixotic Ambassador. From the tenor of the reply, it appears that if he lands he will be accommodated with lodging at the prison Nevertheless, the Supreme Government will designate what definitely ought to be done. The Commandant says he is not aware of the existence of a nation called the Republic of Texas, but only of a horde of adventurers in rebellion against the laws of the Government of the Republic."

In some of the Mexican papers received at New Orleans, Santa Anna is rather severely censured for abandoning the Presidential chair to march against the Federalists. His friends, however, say that the glorious victory he gained makes ample atonement for trifling infractions of the law.

(*From the N O Bulletin. May 28.*)

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The suggestion has been made, and with much show of reason, that Texas would consult her interest by augmenting her military establishment. The recent change of the seat of government, renders some addition to the army indispensable to the protection of the capital from the incursions of the Indians The city of Austin is located on the edge of the frontier settlements, bordering on the prairies and extensive wilds, which the Indians make their favorite hunting grounds. To keep the prowling bands of savages in check will require a standing force of considerable strength. But another reason might be given, why the Texians should listen to the admonition—"In peace prepare for war." It seems highly probable that the defeat of the Federalists at Puebla, will end the civil war in Mexico. The convention with Admiral Baudin at Vera Cruz, has delivered her from the coercion of France, and she will now be at liberty to prosecute her favorite scheme of conquest and revenge against Texas. Santa Ana, by his cunning intrigues and management, has contrived again to place himself at the head of affairs He now holds the reins of government, and the defeat and dispersion of the Federalist party will give him the command of the whole country.

His power being firmly re-established, is it not highly probable that he will once more turn his thoughts towards Texas? The recollections of San Jacinto—its humiliation—its shame and dastardly rout—must excite feelings that still rankle in his bosom, which, doubtless, burns with the desire to wash away his disgrace in the blood of his enemies From the gratification of revenge, nothing but the suggestions of self-interest will deter this crafty politician. The dread of another San Jacinto, will do more to restrain his impetuosity, than all the promises and pledges with which, while a captive, he bound himself to be the friend of Texas. A Mexican invasion is scarcely a probable event, under existing circumstances. But it may well be reckoned a possible contingency, against which, a providential Government would make preparation Mexico can no longer entertain the hope of reconquering Texas, but vindictive hatred might prompt him to send out military expeditions, that would greatly harrass the young Republic and retard its prosperity. An army of three thousand Mexicans, marched across the Rio Grande, would strike a panic through the whole Texian frontier, and although no real cause for alarm did exist, yet the timidity of individuals would magnify the danger, and occasion serious drawback to the business and agricultural operations of the country, besides putting a temporary stop to emigration In view of these circumstances, the expediency of strengthening the national armament must be obvious to all, and no doubt our sagacious neighbor has ere this taken measures to meet the threatening exigency.

MORE INDIAN BUTCHERY.

Savannah, June 3—We regret to find that the savages have not yet buried the hatchet in Florida, but are still at their murderous work.

On yesterday, we were favored with the perusal of a letter, from a young lady in Florida to her uncle in this city, which is dated the 29th ult., and came by the Florida, from Garey's Ferry. The letter states that on the evening previous, about sunset a body of Indians surrounded the dwelling of a Mr. James Osteen,* at Alligator, and shot him near his stable. He was instantly killed. An uncle of the writer's, Mr. Simeon Dell, who was in the stable, made his escape to the house. A sister of Mr. Osteen's was shot through the left side, and arm, but Mrs. O. and her children fled to the nearest neighbor's house.

Mr. Dell was now left in the house by himself, and seeing the Indians approaching, he picked up a stick (as he had no gun) and pulled open the door—the Indians then fled. On searching the house, however, he found a gun, when he returned to the door and fired at the savages, who had come up. They also fired, and hit him in the left side above the breast. The shot entered the left shoulder blade, and was taken out on the 29th. Mr. Dell was doing well. One of the Indians had a white feather in his head, and it was thought by the settlers, that they were a party which they had a fight with some time before at a place called the Natural Bridge.

After the Indians left Mr. Osteen's, they proceeded to the plantation of Asa Roberts, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. O's.—but that family hearing the report of guns, had left for Mr. Zachariah Roberts' place, where the Indians followed, and destroyed all the poor people had, even taking their only horse.

It was thought that Mr Dell had wounded one of the savages, by their taking the horse.

It is truly melancholy to record these atrocities, and that too after we had been led to expect that the war was indeed over. We fear no treaty can bind these wretches—and that extermination alone will stay their slaughtering, merciless arms.—*Georgian.*

*So written; perhaps the name is Austin.

Mr. Roane—In our intercourse with the people of this county, Botetourt, and Alleghany, we were delighted to hear the able speech of this distinguished gentleman spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. Our friends and political associates consider it an effort worthy the descendant of Patrick Henry—an effort worthy the palmiest days of the Old Dominion. It has done much to raise the reputation of its author, and to endear him to the Democracy of the State. We hope that hereafter he will participate more frequently in the debates of the Senate.—*Valley Star.*

Mr. Rives—What will be Mr. Rives's mortification, when he shall learn the result in Botetourt, Alleghany, Roanoke, Montgomery, and Floyd. After scattering thousands of his addresses and speeches amongst the people—and after making the most liberal use of Mr. Anderson's speech on the Senatorial Election—and of the Conservative address—and of the windy effusion of Mr. Senator Fontaine, the great "*Political Tumbler*"—he and his friends have been routed horse, foot, and dragoons The whole party in this Congressional District have been swept off, not one man left to tell the mournful tale to his friends in the next Legislature. In our recent visit to Alleghany, we were told by our friends, that hundreds of copies had been distributed, to operate upon the late election; but all would not do The people have meted out to Mr. Rives a reward suited to his apostacy.

"*A Southron.*"—We invite the attention of all our readers to the able communication of "*A Southron,*" which we copy from the "*Richmond Enquirer.*" The excitement of the election having now passed away, each reader can give it a calm and attentive perusal—Weigh well the facts which it contains, and then say whether the Administration is liable to the torrents of abuse which have been poured upon it. We will present the second number in our next—*Ib.*

Virginia and Connecticut—The parallel of Mr. Rives's organ, the Jeffersonian Republican

Mr Rives's organ, the Jeffersonian Republican, sent us a slip exulting in the Albemarle election, and it taunted Mr. Niles, boasting that he would see Virginia Conservatism could triumph like that in Connecticut. What the Connecticut Conservatives have effected by giving the Whigs the ascendancy in that State, is made manifest by the late proceedings of the Legislature.—The party to whom Conservatism has given the majority, have elected R. M Sherman Judge of the Superior Court—*one of the last surviving members of the Hartford Convention;* and after appointing a majority of Democrats on the committee to report on the Abolition petitions, they have rejected their temperate and able report, in which the constitutional rights of the Southern States are vindicated against the pretensions of the Abolition petitioners. Conservatism in Connecticut shows itself there, by installing one of the Hartford Convention Federalists in the highest judicial authority, and asserting the dangerous doctrines of the Abolitionists. In Virginia, if the cause of Whiggery and Conservatism could succeed, it would enure to the advancement of Mr. Clay's Presidential pretensions; and his success would be the re establishment of a National Bank and the American System.

On the subject of the report, (which will be found in another part of this paper,) the Hartford Times remarks:

"*Slavery Report*—The great length of the Legislative proceedings, together with the very able and conclusive report of the committee to whom were referred several petitions relative to slavery, which we lay before our readers, have excluded almost all other matter from our columns. The report will be read with great interest. We have before stated that the presiding officers of the Senate and House took the unusual course of appointing a majority of their political opponents on this committee, for the purpose of avoiding responsibility. Well and faithfully have this majority discharged their duty. The report was rejected in the Senate on Thursday by a party vote—the thirteen Federal Senators voting in favor of its indefinite postponement, and the eight Democratic Senators sustaining the report. We shall comment more fully upon this subject next week."

The Times thus comments on Mr. Sherman's elevation from the slough of the Hartford Convention to the ermine of the Superior Court:

"Election of Judge of the Superior Court—R. M. Sherman was elected a Judge of the Superior Court on Wednesday Of the ability and distinguished reputation of Mr. Sherman, no man in this community can entertain a question. It is the first appointment which the Federalists have ventured to bestow on him since he was inmolated in their service and made a martyr to their cause. He is one of the last surviving members of the Hartford Convention. For having been associated with him in that body, the high reputation and nineteen years' service on the bench could not save Swift, nor spare Smith. The people of 1818—the Democrats of that day would not consent that any member of that celebrated assemblage should hold a judicial station. It was not until after twenty years had elapsed, that this decision could be reversed. Federalism had again become reinstated, and a member of the Hartford Convention is again clothed with ermine, and placed on the bench of our highest judicial tribunal It was a mark of confidence which the eminent individual who receives it deserved from his political friends; it was a return to an old and veteran leader, which this Legislature has bestowed. He would have been better pleased with a seat in the Senate of the U. S., but the smaller men of the party decreed otherwise."—*Globe.*

The Frederick District—We have direct intelligence as to the majority for Mr. Lucas It is *four*, instead of *two*, as heretofore stated. We also learn, from a gentleman well informed as to the poll in every county, that Mr. Barton, the antagonist of Mr. Lucas, who contests the election, has a very *large majority of the bad votes given* Apart from the positive statement of one in whom we have the greatest confidence, there is a circumstance which we think will be confirmation strong, especially to the Whigs. The Democrats had less than the proportion of one out of fifteen of the presiding and returning officers of the election. The Whigs have had the conduct and the return of the election in their own hands almost exclusively throughout the district, and it is upon thir canvass of the polls that Mr Lucas obtains his certificate. The mode in which the Federal Whigs manufactured votes in some of the Congressional districts, is distinctly stated in a letter to the Richmond Enquirer; and we are glad that Mr Barton has contested the election in his district, as it will make it a serious matter before the whole country when laid before the representatives of the Union. Mr Ritchie's correspondent says:

"The Whigs used all kinds of fraud and intrigue, and resorted to means too vile and contemptible for even their own party to countenance Numbers of fraudulent deeds were made and acknowledged that day, and ante-dated, all by the Federal Whig party."—*Ib.*

Correction—The Richmond Whig says, the Globe "*places the unflinching and sound Whig from Petersburg (Judge May) in its column of collar men,*" etc. etc In our column of Democrats, the figure 1 was set opposite to Petersburg, giving the appearance of counting the Delegate of that city with the friends of the Administration. It was a typographical blunder only, and did not affect the result as summed up at the foot of the column. That was set down truly from the manuscript, and the Editor of the Whig could readily perceive, by adding up the columns, that the enumeration corrected this mistake. It was corrected in our whole semi-weekly edition, by putting the figure denoting the Delegate from Petersburg in the Whig column—*Ib.*

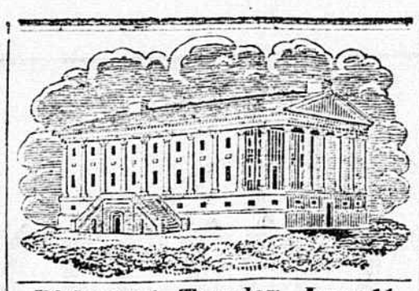
LIMIT your Price, say Three Hundred or Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars—give the outlines of the style of *finish* you admire, and if I do not furnish you with a Piano that will bear the *test*, then I will agree to take it back and count myself no judge of Instruments. E. P. NASH,

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg.

P. S. I am expecting 9 or 10 Pianos next week, of superior quality.

☞ I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the letter from John T. Leigh, Esq., (late Clerk of Amelia Court,) relative to a Piano which I sent all the way to Mississippi. E. P. N.

May 21 4-2awtwtf



Richmond, Tuesday, June 11.

Whig Movement!

The Alexandria Gazette narrows down its correspondent's remark, that "Public sentiment is sweeping in one resistless current in favor of Henry Clay"—to the county of *Albemarle* alone.—Are we then to understand, that it is sweeping *only* in Mr. Rives's county!—and that Mr Rives is assisting to swell the current?—In the State at large, we know that Mr Clay is decidedly losing ground—and that some of the staunchest politicians, lately in the Whig ranks, are scouting his election, and rallying around the Administration—and we are satisfied, that the great proportion of the Conservatives will never support him—Let the N. York Evening Star boast, as much as it may, that "the Whig party in the State of Virginia is constantly on the increase, and we are glad to find that it is almost unanimously in favor of Henry Clay"—we know better. Both its propositions are false—Let Mr. Noah address a confidential letter to Mr. John Tyler, whom he strangely foists into the same article, and we undertake to affirm, that *he* will inform him better.

Again—The Evening Star repeats in its article of Saturday last, that "The influence of the Virginia election on the Southern States, and on those States in which elections are yet to be held, *must greatly strengthen the prospects of Mr. Clay*, as his name was singled out by the Administration and made the subject of fierce attack.—Virginia and North Carolina, acting together in favor of the great Statesman of the West, will carry with them the united force of nearly all the Southern States."—In the same article it enumerates "Virginia" among the States that "*are willing to vote for Henry Clay*"—and urges upon the Whigs of New York the necessity of taking prompt measures for sending Delegates to the National Convention of Harrisburg. The Whigs of Virginia cannot much longer put off the evil day. The issue must be made, sooner or later, between a Whig candidate and Martin Van Buren. Accordingly, the Staunton Spectator, from the Federal county of Augusta, is breaking the ice on the 6th inst.—declares, that "It has been suggested to us that it is high time Virginia were moving on the subject of the Whig National Convention"—and "with this view, it is suggested that the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, would be a suitable place, and Monday, the 12th of August, a suitable time, for holding such Convention—and that each county, city, and borough, having a separate representation, send delegates equal in number to their representatives in the General Assembly, and also that each Senatorial district send one delegate."

Go it, then, Messrs. Whigs.—Let the White Sulphur Springs be the *place*, and the 12th August the *time* of meeting—Select the most frequented watering place in Virginia, at the height of the season; and operate upon as many persons, as you can control, by the force of your example. *The day must come*—and then the good people of Virginia will see at once the true issue—a decided Whig, or Martin Van Buren? A Federal, latitudinous Constructionist of the Constitution, or a State Rights' Republican? Upon this point we shall beat them 10,000 in the State.

ABUSE OF SUFFRAGE.

In a few days, we shall address an Appeal to the Citizens of Virginia—and particularly of this District—on the subject of the gross abuses of the Right of Suffrage. In the mean time, we state as a remarkable fact, that Va. is almost the only State in which *Residence* is not a constitutional qualification of the right of voting.—Rhode Island and Delaware, are perhaps the only exceptions: in the former, the Royal Charter is still the only Constitution she possesses; and in Delaware, the right of suffrage is almost universal. In all the other States, a residence in the county or town where the voter lives, varying frow 3 months to 2 years, is an essential qualification.

The abuses which are creeping in from the provisions of our own Constitution, are becoming truly alarming. Every patriot ought to unite in putting them down.—In vain does the R. Whig quote the Lynchburg Virginian against us. The Whig knows, that it is the article of a Sophist; the evasion of a Jesuit The gist of the complaint is this, that small pieces of land are purchased or cut up in the counties, into small fragments, *for the sole purpose of buying up votes.* This clearly was not our case.—If any decent paper can justify this outrageous practice, it may lay claim to talent—to ingenuity—to artifice—but never to the manly character of a patriot—The Maine Argus indignantly exposes this outrage. It says, "that the Federalists, not satisfied with voting in the places of their residence, have availed themselves of a peculiar provision of the Virginia Constitution, and voted in several different counties. The provision to which we allude, is that which gives the right of suffrage to all those having a freehold in a county.—By cutting, therefore, an estate into a hundred parts, and making a deed of each part to some reckless individuals, nominal freeholders are manufactured, and throw their ballots over and over again—one man thus having four or five times as many votes as another—This difficulty was partially prevented by the law requiring elections to be held on one and the same day through the State. This year, however, owing to the storm, the polls are obliged, in many sections, to be kept open for two or three days: Such is the case in the vicinity of Richmond, and the Richmond Whig, therefore, called upon its friends in the city to move for 'the surrounding country.' Its call seems to have been well obeyed.

"Such are the means whereby Federalism lives! It is nourished only by fraud, and deception. It dares not submit its cause fairly to the people, and await their honest verdict, but attempts to compass its ends, by abusing the elective franchise in the most odious manner. It is bad enough, that a property qualification of voters should exist in any form, but that the Federalists should make the matter worse, in the manner above alluded to, is outrageous Well does