portion of the territory over which her Majesty's Government now asserts the right of jurisdiction, no claim was set up by Great Britain, until after the treaty of Ghent, and the commission organized under it in 1814, and it was after that period, that the British jurisdiction invaded the Arcoutook settlement. Under these circumstances, it is not without surprise and regret, that the undersigned now learns from Lord Palmerston's note, that in denying the right of jurisdiction on the part of Great Britain over this territory, and claiming it as the rightful property of Maine, the Government of the U. S. are considered by that of her Majesty, as advancing pretensions of a recent character, in derogation of the just rights of her Britannic Majesty. Whether such a charge is justly attributable to the Government of the U. S., or that of Great Britain, it does not belong to the undersigned to discuss or decide.

These are the explanations which the undersigned has felt it his duty to make in vindication of the principles upon which the claim of his Government rests, and under which it has acted. He will forbear, however, to press the subject upon Lord Palmerston's attention, satisfied as he is, after the determination announced in his Lordship's note, that any farther discussion at this time can be productive of no practical benefit.

The undersigned, therefore, has no other duty to perform, than to forward to his Government his Lordship's Note, and again solemnly protest against the whole proceeding on the part of her Majesty's Government, as an infringement of the rights and sovereignty of the U. S., and to assure Lord Palmerston, that whilst the Government of the U. S. is most sincerely desirous to settle this controversy, in relation to the North eastern Boundary and will be, as it has been, at all times prepared to listen to any suggestion for its adjustment in an amicable and advantageous manner; yet, if her Majesty's Government shall continue to enforce in the manner indicated in Lord Palmerston's note, a claim of power so questionable, both in principle and practicability, one so deeply affecting the peace and friendly relations of the two countries, and so injurious in its consequences, it cannot but be expected that suitable measures will be adopted by the Government of the U. S, for the purpose of maintaining, not only its own rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction, but protecting from aggression and outrage, the citizens of the U. S. residing within the disputed Territory.

The undersigned renews to Lord Palmerston assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

Viscount Palmerston, G C.B, &c, &c., &c.

[Documents to be concluded in our next]

(From the Globe.)

OPERATIONS OF COMMODORE READ ON THE COAST OF SUMATRA.

It will be recollected that an outrage was committed by the Malays off Quallah Battoo, in the Island of Sumatra, on the ship Eclipse of Salem, which resulted in the murder of the Captain, and one of the crew, and the plunder of the vessel of specie and other property, to the value of about thirty thousand dollars. On hearing this, Commodore Read, who had been instructed to visit the coast of Sumatra for the purpose of protecting the trade of the U. S, immediately proceeded to that island, with a view to the recovery of the property, and enforcing the delivery of the principals in this daring act of piracy.

It appears from his report to the Navy Department, an extract which we give below, that his first visit was paid at Quallah Battoo, for the purpose of acquiring accurate information in relation to the particulars of the outrage, and the persons concerned. The result of his inquiries corresponded with the details given in the protest of the survivors of the crew of the Eclipse, transmitted from St. Helena by the commercial agent of the United States at that Island, which exonerated the Rajah and people of Quallah Battoo from all participation in the outrage for which he had come to exact reparation, but that one of the pirates was now residing at that place. It appeared, however, from information derived from a native who came on board the Columbia, and who stated that he was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, that the whole affair was planned, with the sanction of the Rajahs, at another settlement called Muckie, situated at no great distance, where most of the money had been carried, and where the principals in the piracy now resided.

Commodore Read demanded of the Rajahs of Quallah Battoo and Muckie, in succession, the delivery of the pirates stated to be within the limits of their authority; but receiving only evasive answers, and finally assurances of their inability to comply with his demands, he proceeded to execute the purposes of his visit, in the manner detailed in the following extracts:

"Having come to an anchor three miles from the latter place (Quallah Battoo,) I deemed it my duty immediately to make the demand for the pirate and property said to have been conveyed to that place with him.—Lieutenant Palmer, accordingly, was sent to the Rajah, to make the demand, and to say to him that the Government of the United States desired to be on friendly terms with the Rajahs of Sumatra—that we had come as friends, but that it would depend upon himself whether we should or should not leave him with the same sentiments. The Rajah professed himself willing to comply with my wishes, but stated his apprehensions that the man could not be taken for the purpose of delivering him to me. The pirate had many friends, and the people generally feared him, but he would endeavor that night to have him taken while asleep.

"Commander T. W. Wyman was sent the following day, and the same excuses were repeated. The hour of sunset of the 24th was named as the limit of the time which would be allowed for the apprehension of the pirate, and the bringing him on board the Columbia.—The Rajah was told that unless this were done in the time specified, I should be under the necessity of considering him an enemy, and of proceeding to treat him as such, assuring him that it was impossible for him to convince me that he could not secure and give up a pirate found within the limits of his command.

"The hour of sunset passed, and nothing further had been done by the Rajah, in compliance with the demand; and I now conceived that all the Rajah had promised had been done for the purpose of gaining time. If I had now left him without inflicting some chastisement, I feared he might hereafter question our power, or have an indifferent opinion of its existence. I therefore caused the ships to be dropped as near to the shore as they could swing with safety, and having sprung their broadsides to the forts, commenced a fire upon them. The fire of the ships was returned with but three shot. Two of the forts hung out white flags, and after a few shot well directed at the Rajah's fort, I directed the firing to cease.

"As I did not conceive the object for which I contended sufficient to justify the landing of a party of men to destroy the place, I directed the ship to be got underway, and to proceed to Muckie. We arrived at the common anchoring ground off that place on the 30th, and the demand for the offenders, who it was said were residing there, was immediately made. Excuses similar to those we had before heard, were now given for not having confined the persons claimed. I desired to obtain possession of the Rajahs, and invited them on board, but could not prevail on them to come. Having sent another message to the Rajahs on the succeeding day, and being satisfied that they did not mean to comply with my demands for the persons concerned in the piracy, I directed all preparations to be made for hauling in the ships.

"On the morning of the first of January, we commenced towing and warping in, and by half past 10 a. m. got into an excellent position for sweeping with our fire the peninsula on which the town stood. The two ships now not being more than a cable's length from the edge of the town. No sooner had we commenced this operation than it was observed that the inhabitants were engaged in carrying off their property from the town. It was impossible to prevent this as early as I could have wished; but a few guns were soon brought to bear, and we saw no more persons employed in this business. A slow fire from a few guns on the main and spar deck was kept up, merely for the purpose of preventing any preparation for defence on shore, and for the protection of our men in landing. By half past 12 p m. three hundred and twenty seamen and marines were landed and formed on the beach, under the command of Commander T. W. Wyman. The divisions from the Columbia were commanded by Lieutenant's Magruder, Turk, Turner, and Pennock. The marines of the squadron were led by Lieut. Baker. The two divisions from the John Adams were headed by Lieuts. Thompson and Minor.—The firing from the ships ceased, and the expedition moved towards the town, with order and regularity.—Much anxiety was felt at the moment as to the result—The conduct of the Rajahs the evening before being such, it was believed that a steady and determined resistance would be made; but, to my great surprise, the party entered without opposition. The town was soon after in flames; all the dwellings of the Rajahs, and their five forts, were destroyed. The guns of the forts, 20 in number, found loaded and primed, (and matches lighted,) were were spiked and thrown into the ditch. A magazine of rice, and storehouse filled with pepper were destroyed, some valuable boats of large dimensions on the stocks, and several of less value, were consumed in the flames. In short, there was nothing left above ground, and by half-past 2 o'clock, p. m. the officers and men had returned to their respective ships, without the occurrence of a single accident."

Commodore Read does full justice to the promptitude and decision of Commander Wyman, and all the officers employed in these transactions, who acquitted themselves to his entire satisfaction.

The Navy Department has furnished for publication the following copies of the engagement entered into by the Rajahs of Soosoo, Quallah Battoo, &c., with Com. Read:

We, the Rajahs of Soosoo, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the town of Soosoo, on the west coast of Sumatra, sensibly affected by the clemency practised towards us on the late visit of the frigate Columbia and John Adams, do hereby pledge ourselves to suffer no American vessel to be molested hereafter; and, by all means in our power to prevent all wicked designs for annoying or in any way injuring them. Should we ever hear of any plan being laid for the capture of an American vessel, we engage forthwith to give notice of the same to the commander, or whoever may be on board said vessel, in time to prepare themselves for the defence of their lives and the protection of their property. And we do further pledge ourselves that, in case any piratical expedition should hereafter at any time be attempted, or successful plunder be committed upon any American vessel, and the plunderers should take refuge among us, we will secure their persons and the property taken, in the best manner we can, and keep them until they can be delivered to the first vessel of war of the U. States of America which shall arrive on the coast, or to any merchantman who shall be willing to take them to the United States for their trial. But we profess our inability to comply with your demand for the delivering up of the pirates and the property brought with them to this place, belonging to the ship Eclipse, the pirates having fled from the place the moment that it was known that the United States' ships of war under your command had come to Soosoo for the purpose of securing them. In that we promise to do all that lies in our power to cultivate the friendship of the United States, by doing all those acts which are necessary for the continuance of that friendship with us which we know to be our interest to preserve, and which we here solemnly pledge ourselves henceforth in every way to endeavor to maintain.

In testimony of these our desires and our solemn pledges, we hereto affix our several signatures and seals.

DATTOO BUGGAH.
DATTOO BUGGENAH,
DATTOO MOODAH,
DATTOO UMPATE.

To Commodore Geo. C. Read,
Commanding the American Ship of War off Soozo,
January 8, 1839.

Po Quallah. Peder Rajah of Quallah Battoo, having come on board the Columbia, with desires to make peace with the Government of the United States, hereby declares, that henceforth he will use every effort on his part to assist the American ships which may be trading on the west coast of Sumatra, and bring all the means in his power to suppress all piracies on the coast. And in case any designed robbery or attack upon any American vessel should be known to him, he will use his power to stop it, and give immediate information to the Captain and all who may be on board, for their defence and protection. And should any of his men be guilty of the crime of piracy against any American vessel, or should any pirates take refuge among his people, he pledges himself that they shall be punished by death, or given up to the Government of the United States for trial, or the demand of the Commander of any armed United States vessel, or to the Captain of any merchantman who who may be willing to take them to the United States.

In testimony of this feeling and these pledges, Po Quallah here affixes his signature and seal

PO QUALLAH.

Witnesses:
Pon yah Ossen.
Pon yah Heit.
Tookoo Ahlee.
Geo. C. Read, Commander of the U. S Naval Forces in the Indian Seas.
Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain U. States Frigate Columbia.
A. M Pennock, Acting Lieutenant U. S Frigate Columbia.
Peter Silvee, Commander of the ship Sumatra.
J. Henshaw Belcher, Professor of Mathematics U. S. Frigate Columbia.

U. S Frigate Columbia,
Off Soozo, January 11, 1839.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Charles Wilkes, *commanding the Exploring Expedition, to the* Secretary of the Navy, *dated*

U. S. Ship Vincennes.
Orange Harbor, Terra del Fuego, Feb 22, 1839.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you of my arrival with the squadron at this harbor, all in good health, on the 19th instant; this being the rendezvous I designated previous to carrying into effect your orders relative to exploring South in the Antarctic circle, and the employment of the scientific corps in those regions.

Since my departure from Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of January, I have had no opportunity of communicating with you.

We had a long, although pleasant, passage, owing to light winds, to Rio Nigro, on the coast of Patagonia, where your instructions carried me. Other duties have prevented my completing my report of the observations there; it shall be forwarded, however, to you the earliest opportunity, and will, I hope be satisfactory to you.

We experienced some detention at Rio Nigro, owing to the exposed situation of the open roadstead, and regret to inform you that we lost four anchors and cables, one by the Peacock and three by the two tenders, all the vessels having been compelled to get under way and run off during a gale; the Peacock, Porpoise, and tenders, were compelled to slip their cables.

On our return the next day the Porpoise recovered hers, but the others could not be obtained, after a diligent search, owing to their buoys having broken adrift; and, having completed all that your instructions required of me, I left Rio Nigro on the 2d of February for this anchorage. On my track here I passed through the straits of La Maire, around and within four miles of Cape Horn, with the squadron in company.

I found the Relief here engaged in preparing for us, agreeably to my instructions to her commander.

We have been also since our arrival constantly engaged in preparing the vessels for a cruise to the antarctic regions. Although I am fully aware that the attempt is hazardous, and may probably be unsuccessful, yet advantages may accrue from it to our future operations in any attempt we may hereafter make, and I cannot forego the opportunity which the season yet affords of making the trial.

I take leave also to enclose herewith the instructions I have given for this cruise, which will give you full information in regard to our intended movements.

I shall leave the Vincennes only in this harbor, safely moored, and proceed with the Porpoise and tender Sea Gull, to endeavor to gain a further knowledge of the extent of Palmer's land to the southward and eastward, as there may be less ice in that vicinity at this late season than at any other time, the new ice not having yet formed, which I trust will enable me to gain information for any future attempt.

Previous to leaving Rio de Janeiro I was apprehensive, as I informed you, that I should be very late in the season for this duty. I shall endeavor to improve our limited time to the best advantage, as will appear in the copies of my instructions herewith transmitted.

The Vincennes will await my return here as long as practicable, and, in the event of my detention by ice, she will proceed to Valparaiso, there to join the other vessels that may not be detained, with instructions to Capt. Hudson to carry out as far as possible, previous to an attempt to aid me on the breaking up of the ice another season.

The Peacock, Porpoise, and tenders, have been filled up with provision from the relief, and are well supplied with warm clothing, preserved meats, and antiscorbutics, for any emergency, to make us comfortable in case of detention.

I take with me the pendulum and other instruments, to employ my time if we should be detained, which it will be my endeavor, to avoid, for I am fully convinced of the delays and disadvantages such a detention would cause to the more important duties and operations of the expedition; yet I trust, in the event of such an accident, our time would not be misspent or lost.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Most respectfully,
CHARLES WILKES
Commanding Exp. Ex.

Hon. James K. Paulding,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE WHIGS AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday publishes a speech of Mr. *Slade*, the leading Abolitionist in Congress It is, from beginning to end, a violent tirade against the Democratic party. The Administration of General *Jackson* and Mr. *Van Buren* are denounced with great bitterness. Several of those who have distinguished themselves as the ablest opponents of the principles of modern Whiggery are singled out for special condemnation by this champion of emancipation. The reckless fanatic 'out of the fullness of whose heart the mouth speaketh,' discloses in every line what the more cunning members of his party are trying to conceal—the complete union of the Abolitionists and the Whigs both of the South and North on one point at least; which is, the men whom they are to raise up and those whom they are to overthrow. Listen to the tenets of Abolition Whiggery, as explained by its high priest. Hear him speak from the columns of the National Intelligencer, which had been teeming but the morning before with fulsome paragraphs in favor of *Webster* and *Clay!* See in what point of view he regards the present contest between Federalism and Democracy—between *Clay* or *Webster* and *Van Buren:*

"The *crisis* is one of momentous and fearful interest. The triumph of corruption now may be its enduring triumph—a triumph which may reach, in its consequences, far beyond the time *when African slavery shall have been exterminated—as I pray Heaven it may soon be*—from this and every other land. That slavery I abhor and detest, and shall do what I rightfully can to root it out from the world. But *I also detest and abhor the slavery in which the policy of this Administration has long sought to bind the freemen of this country;* and I intend to do what I can to take away the power of the oppressor, so that the oppressed may go free. *In both cases I am for emancipation without delay.* In one, I do not expect to see it accomplished immediately; in the other, I hope to see it effected on the 4th of March, 1841. Neither of these causes do I intend to forget in my zeal for the other. The sword of justice is two-edged; and both the 'curse of slavery' and the 'corruptions of Van Burenism' may be made to feel its powers."

Why is it necessary that the same sword should be used against the 'corruptions of *Van Burenism*' and the 'curse of slavery?'—Because these fanatics see in *Van Burenism*—as they are pleased to call it, a settled determination, which nothing can shake, to preserve the sacred compromises of the Constitution. They know that while the party that sustains Mr. *Van Buren*, the great Republican Party of the North and South, of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, continues to be predominant, the domestic institutions of the South cannot be interfered with. They know that their 'double-edged sword' can only be triumphantly wielded by the 'double-faced' party, who have been constantly tampering with the 'curse of slavery,' to promote their own political schemes. These joint abhorrers of *Van Burenism* and slavery have not forgotten *Henry Clay's* eleventh hour declaration in regard to the vital question of Southern rights, that he waited until the fanatics had been as he supposed, won over, before he began to leer and ogle towards the South. They do not forget his plan to appropriate millions raised from the public lands to the schemes of Colonization, and this is his 'half way house' to Abolition. It concedes the principle that the General Government may take cognizance of, and use its means upon the interdicted Southern question. If such a man could be made to supplant Mr. *Van Buren*, well do Messrs. *Slade and Co* know that their 'double-edged sword' has done half its work; and the rest of the work against the Constitution will be comparatively easy.

Of all coalitions to attain the ends of Federalism and to disturb the peace and prosperity of the Union, that which is now in operation is most devoid of patriotism and virtue. The use of a high protecting tariff—of a corrupt squandering of the public money, on wild projects of internal improvement—of a concentration of money power and corporation privileges, injurious, as it proved in each instance, to the happiness, the welfare, and the brotherly spirit of our common country—was comparatively harmless with that which now seeks to array, under the same banner, the fiercest fanaticism and the promotion of profligate ambition. The "two-edged sword of justice!" "The destruction of Van Burenism and the curse of slavery!"—"Emancipation in both cases without delay!" These are the joint rallying cries of this new coalition in the present contest between Mr. *Van Buren* and Mr. *Clay*.—"The crisis," as they call it, "of momentous and fearful interest," but not in the sense of these mingled Federalists and Abolitionists. It is fearful, because it displays a recklessness hitherto unequalled in our history, in blending together the designs of thrice defeated and aspiring demagogues and fanatics, who are to be restrained by no ties of common country, by no dread of the justice of suffering, that must attend the consummation of their schemes. It is momentous, because it involves the question whether or not the majority of the American people will adhere, in good faith, to the terms of that solemn compact which bound them to leave untouched the internal institutions of every State, and without which our Constitution never would have been formed.

We do not doubt—we never have, for a moment, doubted—what the verdict of the American people will be on such a question. We know that they will spurn and crush these "two edged" schemes of Federalism and Fanaticism; but it is well their attention should be turned to the occasional indications which are permitted to escape from the lips of those who are leaders, in the one branch or the other, of this 'base compound.'"

[Globe

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

In your classification of the Virginia Congressional Delegation I do not think you do full justice to the Democratic side. You allow 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs proper, 2 Conservatives, (Garland and Hopkins,) and one Sub Treasury Whig, Hunter. The Virginia definition of a Conservative I understand to be, one *in favor* of the policy of the Administration, but opposed to the Sub-Treasury. Mr Garland thus "defined" his own "position" at the polls. Unless he breaks his faith, and I confess it is but a frail trust, he is to be regarded in all other respects but that, as an Administration man. As for Mr. Hunter, he is admitted on all hands to be a "Sub-Treasury Whig," or in other words, he is opposed to the Administration and in favor of a Sub Treasury. Upon that question he is pledged to his constituents. It would be a pity, if out of this material we could not fabricate an "available" Democrat, a "good enough" Administration man till the next election. Garland goes every thing but the Sub Treasury, and Hunter goes that, with a "flat foot." Thus from these *fractions* we form a unit. Will you correct your next classification, and do

JUSTICE?

State Assembly.—We have every reason to believe that Federal rule is completely overthrow in the State; of one thing we are certain—the election of Wm. C. Rives to the United States' Senate is now an impossibility, and the elevation of Judge Mason to that station more than probable. Of eight of the Whigs elect, six are Sub Treasury and will not vote for Rives, and two other, (Gilmer and Southall) are *known* to be uncompromisingly opposed to him. We have good reason to believe that Mr. Venable, Conservative, from Prince Edward, will not vote for Mr. Rives next winter, and two out of the other four Conservatives elect, will pursue the same course. Thus ends the political career of a man—and thus will end the political career of all public men, whose ambition for advancement outstrips the inclination of the sovereign people.

[Petersburg Constellation.

Unparalleled Gain.—At the last presidential election Mr. Van Buren received in this (the 1st) congressional district, six hundred and eighty four votes; at the late congressional election, the Van Buren candidate for Congress received nineteen hundred and twenty votes. This is a specimen of a "*great Whig victory*." Nearly thirteen hundred additional votes gained for the democracy in one congressional district in about two years. "Ichabod, thy glory has departed."—*Old Dominion, June 15*

Cotton Circular.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of yesterday, in condemning the Cotton Circular, assumes, as an admitted fact that the United States Bank is at the bottom of the whole affair, and accordingly it treats that institution very severely. We are not authorized to make any assertion about the matter, but in the National Gazette, of last evening, we find the following remark:—

[Balt. Pat.

"The writer of the circular mentions '*a great and powerful interest*' which will sustain Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle in the enterprise, and other adequate and collateral aids. It is generally understood by readers of the paper, and is expressly stated in several journals, that the United States Bank is the powerful interest secured for the object. Without entering at all into the merits of the question in its bearings upon the future value of Cotton to the planter or shipper, we think it proper to declare that the United States Bank is not a party to the arrangement.—It was fully explained in Mr. Biddle's last letter to Mr. Adams, that peculiar circumstances, during the suspension of specie payments, seemed to require the interference of that institution between the American planters and British dealers in cotton; that the necessity of such a course had passed with that crisis, and that in future the Bank would confine its operations to objects of more immediate moment to this City and State. Although Mr. Biddle's administration has ceased since this declaration, we have grounds for asserting that the intention is fulfilled under his successor."

The New York Courier and Enquirer condemns the circular, and thinks the U. S. Bank is bound to declare that it has not authorized it, if that is the fact.

☞ With reference to the censure and the queries, we feel authorized to say, that the U. S Bank *is not purchasing, nor does it intend to purchase cotton. The U. S Bank is not making advances, nor does it intend to make advances for the purchase of Cotton.—U. S. Gazette.*

To the Editor of the N. Y. American:

I perceive that, in common with the other newspapers of this city, you have connected my name and the Bank of the U S with the Cotton Circular recently issued in this city. You will, therefore, permit me to state explicitly—

That the Bank of the U. S. has nothing whatever to do with it, so far as I know or believe.

That this measure did not emanate from Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle.

That, with the view of facilitating the export of the cotton now in this port, I offer to make the advances named in the circular referred to.

That the reasons assigned for making shipments to Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle, are those of some of the holders of cotton in this country, who seek to protect their own interests by a concert of action.

S. V. S. WILDER.

New York, 11th June, 1839.

FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans, June 5.—By the splendid steam ship Cuba, which arrived yesterday morning, from Galveston, we have received our regular files of papers from Houston, up to the 31st May. We publish below all that is of interest. The Cuba made her trip in 45 hours. She brought 64 cabin passengers.

From the following, which we copy from the Telegraph, it appears, that Texas has much yet to fear from the hostile tribes of Indians on her frontiers. Years must pass, before the citizens of that country can hold in peaceful possession a large portion of the richest lands in the Republic. We trust, however, that Texas may be more successful in her Indian wars than the U. S. has been for the few past years.

On the morning of the 14th inst., a party of surveyors who were out surveying between Bexar and Seguin, hearing the reports of fire arms near their camp, returned to it, and found four of their companions weltering in their blood; one of them, a Mexican of Bexar, was still breathing, and on being resuscitated, stated that his comrades had been attacked by a party of Mexicans and Indians, who were returning from Matamoras with arms and ammunition for the hostile Indians.

The surveyors, on hearing this intelligence, immediately proceeded to Bexar, and gave the alarm. A messenger was instantly despatched to Col Burleson, who soon after the reception of the message, started in pursuit with two hundred men. Fortunately, however, in the mean time, Captain Andrews, being out with his company of rangers, discovered the trail of the enemy, about ten miles west of Austin. He instantly started in pursuit, but after crossing the Colorado his horse became tired, and he was unable to proceed. His lieutenant, James O. Rice, with seventeen men, continued on the trail, and overtook them in the evening, on the St. Gabriel, about 15 miles from Austin. Finding the hostile party consisted of only about thirty Mexicans and Indians, they attacked and routed them almost instantly. Three of the Mexicans were killed on the ground, among whom was their leader, Manuel Flores; all their baggage was captured, including about three hundred pounds of powder, and a large quantity of lead, part of which was in balls and shot, and part in bars. One hundred and fourteen horses and mules were also captured. Among the papers found with the baggage are many important documents, containing the correspondence between the Mexican commanders at Matamoras and the chiefs of the hostile tribes. Several of these are letters addressed to the chiefs of the Kickapoos and Caddoes, to Big Mush and to Bowis of the Cherokees, and one to the Chief of the *Seminoles* from Gen. Canalisco.

In these letters Canaliso requests the Chiefs to follow implicitly the directions of Manuel Flores, in the war against Texas—assures them that he will aid them and assist them with the necessary supplies of ammunition; he also states that they shall hold quiet possession of the lands they may recover from the Texians; and concludes by cautioning them to place no reliance upon the "hungry adventurers of Texas," who he declares, are determined to drive them from the graves of their forefathers, and "will not cease to oppress and rob them while the streams continue to run, or the grass continues to grow." It is evident from the tener of these letters, that Canaliso is ignorant of the character and resources of the different hostile tribes of Texas, and of the situation of the country claimed by them. His object evidently was to incite all the dissatisfied Indians to renewed hostilities, rather for the purpose of annoying our citizens, than with the expectation that they will be enabled to make any serious impression upon the country. It does not appear that he has cognizance of any extensive combination of the hostile tribes against this country, and what is singular, the Towache, Comanches, Wacoes, Keachies and Ironies are not mentioned in these letters. Most of the communications are directed to the Indian tribes of the United States, offering inducements for them to remove to this country, and conveying the assurance that they shall hold it by the right of conquest, should they be successful. We rejoice that the executive has taken prompt measures to acquaint the cabinet at Washington of these treacherous and dastardly attempts of Mexico, to instigate the Indians of our sister Republic to commence an exterminating war upon our borders. We sincerely trust, that Government will adopt efficient measures to restrain the refractory tribes, which, it is believed, are now concentrating on the western border of Arkansas, and confine them within their respective sectional limits.

We have been informed by a gentleman recently from Bexar, that the merchants of that city are unable to meet the repeated demands for goods for the Mexican traders. He states that a few days before he left, one trader from the Rio Grande arrived with $17,000 in specie, which he intended to expend immediately for merchandise in that city. We believe that goods to the amount of from $100,000 to 150,000 could be readily sold at Bexar for specie or bullion.

Several traders from Chihuahua have lately brought in considerable quantities of silver in bars directly from the mines of that State. Bexar is improving rapidly under the effects of this new stimulus of trade. No important intelligence has recently been received from Matamoras. The Federal forces, amounting to about 1,700 men, were in the vicinity of the city, but were inactive. They were commanded by Gen Lemus, who is considered one of the ablest and most influential of the Mexican leaders.—*Bulletin.*

(From the N. Orleans Bulletin, June 3.)

We have been shown a letter from Col. Bee, the Texian Minister to Mexico, dated May 16th, directed to the Texian Consul in this city, from which, we make the following extracts:—"I have been passing several days very pleasantly on board the La Gloire, a beautiful 52 gun ship, commanded by M. Le Comte Laine. I landed to day, as Gen. Victoria expected an answer from Mexico by express, and I have not been disappointed; he is desired to allow me to remain in Vera Cruz, until they can consult upon the propriety of receiving me. The very fact of my having been permitted to land, and of being treated courteously by Gen Victoria, Governor of Vera Cruz, is highly favorable to Texas."

Slaves.—The following remarks from the Houston (Texas) Morning Star, shows that the people of that country are justly indignant at the project of introducing slaves from Cuba into that Republic. Our government deserves praise for the prompt measures taken to prevent our citizens from prosecuting this disgraceful traffic:

"We learn with much regret that several vessels have been fitted out from New Orleans to proceed to Cuba and smuggle slaves into our country. The course intended to be pursued in effecting this object, is to run the vessel up the Sabine and land them on the U. S' coast from which the transportation of them across the river into our own country would be but the work of a moment. The Government of the U S have taken measures to frustrate this accursed expedition, by appointing Capt Green, formerly of the revenue cutter Woodbury, United States' collector at the Sabine, who is provided with a sufficient force to forward the accomplishment of the design. We do sincerely hope that if the report be true, (and we cannot doubt it) the officer will be successful in capturing the individuals engaged in this business, and that the penalties of the law will be enforced with the utmost rigor and decision."

"Lieut Moore and the Fifty Midshipman"—Under this head, the Globe of Tuesday, contains a short correspondence between Secretary Paulding, and Lieut. Moore, in which the former, alluding to the reports of Mr Moore being appointed to the command of the Texan Navy, asks information upon the subject.—The latter, in reply, states that he had no agency in circulating the reports in question, and the fact of his still holding a commission in the U. S. Navy, is alluded to, as sufficient evidence, that he has accepted no appointment in the 'Texan service.'

In regard to the rumors of dissatisfaction or of resignation on the part of the Midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, the Globe says, by way of refutation, that for some weeks past there had been but a single resignation of a midshipman's warrant received at the department. As to the ground work of the rumors, the Globe says:

"The principal reason for this alleged desertion of the service of the United States, stated in the article alluded to, is that the Secretary of the Navy had delayed the annual examination of Midshipmen for nearly two months. We are informed that this postponement was owing to the expected arrival of several midshipmen, entitled to an examination, from foreign stations, who, if not here in due time, would be put back a whole year, and thus lose the additional pay to which they would become entitled if successful in the trial. A proper regard to the claims of these, induced a delay of a few weeks; but we are enabled to state that preliminary measures have been taken for an examination about the middle of the present month."

March of Troops.—A detachment of Light Horse Artillery, numbering about 60 men, under command of captain Samuel Ringgold of the United States' army, left the Carlisle, Pa barracks on Thursday last, for the grand encampment at Trenton, (N. J.) The officers and men were well mounted and presented quite a martial appearance, reflecting great credit upon their commanding officer, who in his appearance and address shows forth the soldier and the gentleman. After spending a few months at Trenton, we learn, they are to march to the Chesapeake, and take charge of that important and highly interesting fortress, Fort McHenry.

On Monday last a company of Dragoons, commanded by F. V. Sumner, an able and experienced officer, numbering about eighty men also, left the barracks on their march to Trenton. The remarks relative to the artillery are equally applicable to the latter; both officers and men looked remarkably well, and are a fine specimen of the stamina of our army.—*American Volunteer.*

Fauquier Springs.—The attention of the public is solicited to the advertisement of this delightful establishment, which appears in to day's paper. The preparations for receiving and entertaining company, are made on the most liberal and extensive scale.—The bathing cannot be surpassed any where. Elegant baths—hot or cold, of sulphur or the common water, and of any temperature can be had at a moment's warning.

The original plan of the proprietor is now fully developed. The grounds are tastefully laid off, and a forest of trees in full leaf—interspersed with flowers and a rich and luxuriant shrubbery, presents to the eye a living picture, such as have often been painted to the imagination by the novelist and poet. We have certainly never seen any place more beautiful or attractive; and there is every promise of an early and full season. When the spacious accommodations are filled and the whole scene animated with the beauty and fashion, which usually attend, we can safely promise that no place in the U. States can be found, where those who seek health or pleasure, can more certainly be gratified.

[Warrenton Times.

Steam Frigates.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says: "We learn that orders have been received from the Navy Department for building a steam frigate at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that another is to be commenced at New York. It is gratifying to hear of this, both because it shows evidences of a determination on the part of the officers of the government to keep pace with the times in regard to the navy, and likewise, because it will furnish employment to a number of our skilful and deserving mechanics, who, in all that relates to the construction of vessels, are unsurpassed."

The President has appointed John L. Stephens, Esq. to the vacant mission to Guatemala. No better selection could have been made—not in a diplomatic point of view, but to carry out those historical researches in relation to American antiquities so deeply interesting to this country. He should carry with him an exploring party, and if the Government will not pay the expense, it could be made up by subscription.—*N. Y. Star.*

Charleston, June 13.

Florida.—We learn from a gentleman, says the Columbus Enquirer, just from Tallahassee, that the greatest possible excitement exists in the Territory. That they have determined to take the war into their own hands. Hundreds of volunteers were offering their services to Gov. Call, who was expected to take the field on Monday last. The Territorial Government had offered a reward of $200 for every Indian taken or killed. We await with some anxiety for further particulars.

The New York American says:—"The loan negociated by Gen. McDuffie, of South Carolina, who returned in the packet ship Roscius, from Liverpool, has been placed in the hands of the U. S. Bank. The amount now available is £350,000. The Bank continues to supply the market with exchange on England at 9 1 2 prem.

Travelling Piano Forte TUNER of Ability.

PERSONS requiring the services of an able Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer, would do well to send in their names to the subscriber, who is acquainted with a gentleman in the profession, that can be highly recommended. Few Pianos are tuned as they ought to be, and hundreds are ruined by those who know nothing of the profession. It is no small matter to put a Piano in proper order—and I would advise those having good instruments, to be very cautious who they get to do it.—Applications made for the Tuner alluded to above, will be attended to as early as practicable.

At this time, I have on hand 17 PIANOS, varying in price from 250 to $600. I have just received another of those superb $600 Instruments. No reasonable person can ask a Piano upon more liberal terms than I offer them. Let me select you an Instrument, and if it is not *good*, I will take it back or exchange it—Remember, at the same time, to give me a little latitude as to price.

E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg, Va.

P. S.—The majority of Pianos sold by me, are left entirely to my own choice, and are not seen by their purchasers, until opened at home. E. P. N.

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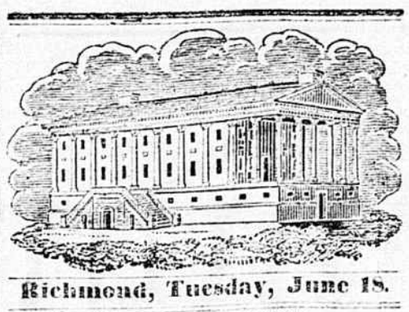

Richmond, Tuesday, June 18.

ANOTHER WARNING!

"It will be perceived the Whigs and Conservatives have a majority of 16 on joint ballot; a majority somewhat reduced, but sufficient, and more than sufficient, for all practical purposes, *if they are true to the great principles which unite them.*"

[Lexburg Genius of Liberty, Conv. Whig.]

["Unite them"! What say you to *that*, Master Brooks?]

Another.—"It will be observed that the Whigs and Conservatives have a very decided majority in the Legislature on joint ballot—ample to elect a Senator opposed to the National Administration. With these results before us, the election in Virginia must be pronounced *decidedly favorable to the Whigs.* It is clear that with a *Presidential candidate* in the field, on whom the WHOLE OPPOSITION *may unite, the Old Dominion will give him her electoral vote.* To this end, therefore, all our efforts should be directed. The prospect for the Whigs is encouraging in no ordinary degree. It is certain that with union and harmony, the Candidate of the National Convention will not only be elected, but by a triumphant majority."—*Philadelphia Inquirer. (up to the best Whig.)*

[Study the Italics and Capitals we have made, Messrs. Conservatives, and then decide for yourselves. But for or against the old Republican party; for or against an union with the Whigs, the Old Dominion will never give her electoral vote to a Whig Nominee]

And Another—"*These* (Conservatives) *who go with Mr. Rives have virtually amalgamated with the Whigs,* who have always constituted a most respectable, zealous and talented minority. Organized harmoniously together, acting in concert, and guided by a patriotic motive common to the whole Opposition, whatever may be the title it assumes, *the Whigs and Conservatives have entered upon this vital contest with reasonable hopes of triumph*—hopes founded upon an abiding trust in the intelligence and honesty of the people of Virginia, and upon the conviction of the soundness and excellence of their cause."

"If Virginia disowns and discards Mr. Van Buren at the present crisis, *his doom is irrecversibly sealed*—The vote of Virginia now, if favorable to the Whigs, will be tantamount to a declaration of support to Henry Clay hereafter. The Whigs of that State will rally to a man around his banner. The Conservatives having once entirely abandoned Mr Van Buren, do not long remain in doubt as to whom they will advocate. We have witnessed pregnant illustrations of this fact in the case of Mr. Tallmadge, Senator McKean, and others—Conservatism must necessarily look to Mr. Clay as its sole stay and refuge. He is eminently Conservative in his views—obedient to the popular will—disposed to throw the weight of his distinguished abilities wherever peace and harmony will follow. The Conservatives of Virginia will, therefore, vote with the Whigs, and the State will assuredly throw its electoral vote in favor of Mr Clay at the Presidential contest in 1840."

[N. O. Bee, (Whig again!)

We call upon the Conservatives of Virginia to mark these developements of the Whig presses, every where. It is in fact the arrogant calculation of the Whigs every where? What say you? Will you seal the compact with them? or will you pause and ponder? Abuse us as much as you please—(we despise all the abuse of the Whig press)—you shall have the truth. We will tell you, what these Whigs expect from you. Will you gratify their sanguine hopes. You are men of sense, though your feelings have sometimes run away with you. You must see the choice that is before you. The time is coming, when you will have little or no choice; because events are upon the wing, which will cut you off from all return to your own, old Republican party. A little longer—a little more intimate union with the Whigs, and the predictions of these Whig presses will be fulfilled. You might as well attempt to say to the fatal ship that has become entangled in the whirl of the Maelstrom, "Thus far, and no farther." How can you then avoid joining the Whigs, and supporting the banner of H. Clay? We know, that you will not thank us for this language. Some will call it arrogant—We cannot help it—We merely speak the words of soberness and truth. Or some may call it coaxing. But we wish not to part with men like you. Honest and gallant, we know some of you to be. We have fought side by side together; but we will not affiliate with our once common enemy. We would take no office at their hands. We could not unite with them, as a party, to give office unto others. Still more poorly do we think of him, who would suffer his friends to be shot down for the gratification of his own passions. Far better would it be for him to tell them—"Sirs, you have stood by me long enough—too long perhaps. Let me sink into retir