

Domestic News.

THE CANADA DISTURBANCES.

The following letter from the Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, accompanied the President's Message in relation to the disturbances in Canada, communicated to Congress on the 8th inst.

Mr. Poinsett to Gen. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Jan. 5 1838.

Sir—You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the U. S. and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the U. States such a military force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive is not in possession of legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, for violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations, with hostile intent.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of the force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages, similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated; and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't, (Signed) J. R. POINSETT.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington City.

Mr. Poinsett to Gov. Marcy.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Jan. 5th 1838.

Sir: The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained, from the highly excited feelings of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law and call out such a military force as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontiers of the U. States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier for the purpose set forth.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't, J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency W. L. Marcy, Gov. of New York, Albany N. Y.

(Same to His Excellency, Silas H. Jenkinson, Governor of Vermont, Montpelier Vermont.)

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 1838.

Sir: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the U. States, within the jurisdiction of the State of N. York.

The destruction of the property, and assassinations of citizens of the United States in the soil of N. York, at the moment when, as is well known to you the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrence on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret.

It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to those authorities such decisive precautions may be used as will render the repetition of similar acts hereafter impossible.

Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrages, the President notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effect of the indignation of the neighboring people of the U. States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration, To Henry S. Fox &c.

From the Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1838.

The Senate are still engulphed on the subject of Abolition, and the last of Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions was disposed of by being laid on the table by a vote of 35 to nine.

Mr. Preston addressed the Senate at length against it, and he himself made the motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, then moved the Resolution heretofore moved by him as an amendment to one of Mr. Calhoun's, declaring that nothing contained in these resolutions was to be considered as restricting the liberty of speech, impairing the right of Petition, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved a substitute declaring affirmatively in favor of those rights, and that all petitions should not only be received, but also considered as adjudicated. On this a long discussion ensued.

Mr. Allen opposed the amendment, because it did not discriminate between what Petitions should be considered. Mr. Allen was disposed to receive Petitions, but to compel the Senate to consider and adjudicate upon all that might be sent, might be to compel the Senate to consider whether they should perjure themselves.

For instance they might be called upon to consider and adjudicate on what was so obviously unconstitutional, that no man could vote for it, and yet they must under this proposition, be forced to discuss it.

The discussion is still going on, but the final question is expected to be taken this evening.

Law for enforcing Neutrality.—By a law of the United States, passed April 20 1818, it is enacted that "if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. States, begin or set on foot, or parade, or prepare the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the U. S. are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

By the same act it is provided, that any person accepting a commission in such service, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 2000 dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding three years; and any person enlisting in such service as a soldier or sailor, or hiring or retaining another person to enlist in such service, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1000 and to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.

The Aurora Piracy Case.—Yesterday, Judge Butts decided that the prisoners Sheridan, Crocker, and Morton, should be removed for trial to South Carolina, within the jurisdiction of which State he judged their offence was committed.

Of the three, Crocker alone is committed for the capital offence, of feloniously wrecking the Aurora. Capt. Sheridan is committed only for robbing her, inasmuch as though he had agreed upon the wrecking of the schooner, he did not purpose its accomplishment at the time it was carried into effect.

Morton was committed as a witness, but his admission as a witness here will not bind the Court of South Carolina to receive him as such, and extend to him the immunity which it would have secured to him, had the prisoners been tried here.

One of the Marshals has recovered upwards of \$3000, which Sheridan left with a respectable citizen of the city. Sheridan says that he left it with a view to induce the men to go bail for him—but no bail has been taken or offered. It is suspected that this is a part of the booty.—Sun.

New York, Jan. 10. This has been the finest bright day for the owners of Real Estate than we have had for more than a year.

During that period, of all property Real Estate has been considered the poorest; and to be known as a speculator in this description of property was fatal to any man's credit.

Yesterday the large property of the Estate of Jordan Wright was brought to the hammer, and the whole of it was peremptorily sold Great spirit was manifested, and the prices obtained were perfectly satisfactory to the Executors.

We have never seen so large a company on any similar occasion, and many were obliged to leave, being unable to obtain an entrance into the sales room. The sales were positive, and none of the heirs were purchasers.

We understand that the Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th inst. that the fugitive Creeks in West Florida, have at length been induced to submit, and have come in under the conduct of their chief, Co-a-na-go, and Stephen Richards, Esq., who had been sent by Gov. Call, to treat with them.

This intelligence is communicated by a letter, received a few days since by the Governor, from Mr. Richards; who states that the Creek Indians to the number of seventy which is supposed to be all who are out, are now at Walker's Town on the Apalachicola.

A Maniac.—The New Hampshire Gazette records the following and states it as a fact. Some hunters recently found, near the dwelling house of a Mr. Veits, in the neighborhood of Newgate, a human being a maniac, shut up in a cage about 4 by 6 feet, partly under ground, where he had been confined by a chain for 7 years.

He had no fire, was almost naked, his beard was nearly a foot long, and his whole appearance resembled that of Nubuchadnezzar, after his dwelling was with the beasts of the field. His wretched condition excited the sympathies of the hunters, and we are told that some persons in Westfield have determined to petition the Legislature of the State of Connecticut for the subject.

John Randolph Esq., a planter residing on the highlands of East Baton Rouge, was murdered on the twenty first ult. The Gazette states that two of his slaves a negro man and woman have been tried, found guilty of the crime, and have been sentenced to be hung on the public square in that town on Wednesday the 14th inst.

The details of the following shocking occurrence, are from the Louisville Adv. of the 6th inst.

Attempt at Robbery—Murder—and suicide.—The Mechanic's Saving Institution was drenched with blood yesterday evening The Treasurer, H. S. Julian had gone to dinner, leaving the clerk, O. M. Parker, in the Bank. After the Treasurer left, it seems that Cleander E. Dicks, was admitted into the Institution by Mr. Parker, who had been acquainted with Dicks from boyhood.

Under what pretext Dicks entered, or how he acted immediately after obtaining admission, must be matter of conjecture. It appears, however, that Mr. Parker was killed at his desk by a blow with the hammer used in cancelling notes paid. He was struck on the top of the head, and the hammer buried to the handle in his brain.

At this instant it is supposed Dicks commenced his search for money, as a drawer in which bank notes are usually kept, was found partly drawn out—when Mr. Julian, the Treasurer arrived, and knocked at the door of the building.

Dicks opened the door, admitted Julian, shut the door again, and commenced an attack upon him with the hammer with which Parker had been killed. Julian, unapprised of what had occurred, parried the blows aimed at him, and begged Dicks to pause, assuring him that he was mistaken. Dicks continued his assault—making blows after blows—until Mr. Julian had an opportunity to seize the hammer, when, in struggling with his adversary, Julian fell but not without wresting the hammer from Dicks. Deprived of the hammer Dicks began to feel for his pistol. The aim of D. was seen, and as Julian rose from the floor, he discovered Parker lying dead upon the room. Suddenly Julian raised his chair threw it at Dicks, and thus gained time to rush out of the door, and gave the alarm to two or three persons in the immediate neighborhood.

At this moment Dicks finding that detection was inevitable, raised his pistol to the side of his head, and shot himself.

Mr. Julian, we are happy to learn, though wounded in the head and in the face, is not considered in a dangerous situation. But poor Parker, he was cut off in his prime, leaving an interesting wife and three children,—and as for Dicks the robber, murder he was the victim of Gambling. We knew him for years, when clerk in one of the first houses in this city—when he had not been corrupted by an association, and was above suspicion or reproach—handling thousands daily and giving entire satisfaction to his employers.

In 1831 or 32 he was master of a steamboat, which proved an unprofitable concern; and here it is supposed his career as a gambler commenced. In 1833 he obtained the situation of clerk of the Philadelphia, which boat was robbed of five or six thousand dollars, whilst Dicks had charge of the key of the iron chest. Suspicion rested on him, and it was therefore difficult if not impracticable for him to obtain employment. Having lost what money he had at the gaming table, he was driven to desperation—and hence the bloody occurrence we have just detailed.

From the Charleston Mercury. FROM FLORIDA. Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated January 3 1838.

"Our War has again commenced in good earnest. The Indians certainly have exhibited some considerable tact in selecting their battle ground in the late engagement with Col. Taylor. As I have been informed the place selected was a horse shoe in form. The Indians posted themselves on the right and left and as soon as our forces had marched in, they received the Indian fire on each flank. There must have been at least one thousand men of our forces engaged. The Indians have learned some lessons of white man's warfare; they retreated through the hammock and formed outside, and as soon as our forces reached the outer edge, they were received by a deadly fire from the Indians.

How long is this war to last?—General Jesup certainly does all that he can to close it; but it is believed that he is fettered by the interference of Government—the Cherokee Delegation, and such like matters,—and I never have believed in the close of the war as a blow. It must be closed through a long course of successive operations, well followed up. It is after all, more like a Fox hunt—you must kill them off one by one, after a long chase."

We copy the following extract from the correspondence of the Savannah Georgian dated, FORT LANE, E. F. Jan. 1.

"We have news also from Charlotte Harbor or vicinity, of a battle having been fought in the early part of last week which five Indians were killed and nine taken prisoners, and Lieut. Hardin of dragoons, being dangerously if not mortally wounded.

"The express from General Eustis' camp (Fort Christmas) who arrived here yesterday morning, states that upon his leaving the camp, an express had just arrived from Col. Twigg, with the information that a similar engagement had taken place between a portion of his command and the Indians, and that the same number were killed and taken prisoners, as in the battle of Lieut. Hardin. This news appears to be correct, but the express has probably confounded Col. Taylor and Col. Twigg's expresses, by some means or other. We will have the true story shortly, and I will give it you."

The following particulars of the late disastrous action with Col. Taylor's regiment, we copy from the N. O. True American of the 10th inst.

"Col. Taylor having with him a part of the 1st 4th and 6th regiments of infantry, amounting to about 600 men, 300 Missouri Volunteers, and about 100 Indians, was marching in pursuit, of a large party of hostiles, supposed to consist of from 200 to 400 Seminoles and Micasukies, under Aligator and San Jones, came up with them near Lake —, near where the River Kissimmee empties itself. He had learned their position from two prisoners taken on his route, and on reconnoitering found the enemy concealed in a thick hammock, only accessible by a passage over a morass of a quarter of a mile wide. Perceiving no other way to approach them, Colonel T. gave orders to the 6th regiment to advance, supported by the Missouri volunteers and the Indians.—

In the passage over, the men were frequently plunged up to their waists, and the enemy now commenced a murderous fire: this was about 1 o'clock. The 6th, under Col. Taylor himself, continued to advance most gallantly, although officers and men were falling in great numbers. At this moment, perceiving that the corps under Col. Gentry was not able to pass, owing to their being mostly mounted men, and that the Missouri Indians had turned and fled, Col. T. had ordered Col Foster to bring up the 4th; and with this force, a brilliant charge was then made, driving the Indians towards the lake, and clearing the hammock. The Indians returned to the fight three several times, but at length were completely routed, escaping by the lake and river, where they had a great many pirogues and canoes.— They left 8 dead on the field, but it is supposed many more must have fallen.

On our side the loss was very great—there being 27 killed and 111 wounded. Among the former were Col. Gentry, of the Missouri corps, killed in the first advance, and Lt. Col. Thompson, Capt Van Swearingen, & Lieut Brooks and Center, all of the 6th infantry. Of the latter was Capt. Andrews of the 6th and others. Company 'K' of the 6th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Carter was cut to pieces—not more than 6 being left."

The first regiment was not in action, being stationed as corps de reserve. As to the volunteers, it is to be regretted they did not partake of the glory of the achievement; especially because if the regulars had been supported by them, it is believed a large number of the enemy could have been made prisoners.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. December 27, 1827.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26th, 1837.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th of October last, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House, at its next session, his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a navy yard for sloops of war, and other ships of similar class, at Charleston, S. Carolina, or some other portion of the Southern coast, together with any information he may possess upon that subject, I beg leave to report:

That, in a printed document of the Senate of the United States, of the 6th of May, 1836, (24th Congress, 1st session, No. 366,) will be found a report of the Secretary of the Navy, communicated to the Senate on the 23d of January, 1836, with two letters and a report from Captain Leary, of the U. States Navy, and an extract from the report on the survey of the coast of Florida, made by Lieut. James Ramage, of said Navy, together with documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, containing valuable information as to the propriety of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, for the building and repairing sloops of war, and smaller vessels; upon a consideration of which, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the harbor of Charleston might be justly selected and repaired at a Navy Yard for the building and repairing of such vessels; and that the position of that harbor, with respect to our squadron in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, affords a strong argument in favor of selecting it as a naval station, inasmuch as it is often important to obtain recruits of seamen and supplies of provisions and stores for our vessels, without the inconvenience and delay of visiting our Northern ports."

It appears to me that the harbor of Charleston presents many advantages, arising from the wealth and business of the place, its number of mechanics and laborers, its facilities for recruiting seamen, and for obtaining supplies and provisions for the navy; all which are entitled to much consideration in selecting a proper station.—The growing importance of our Gulf Squadron in the West Indies affords additional evidence of the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Charleston, or some other portion of the Southern coast between the Chesapeake and Pensacola.—The selection of such station must depend upon a view of all the comparative advantages of the different ports examined and to be examined.

I beg to refer to a report from this Department of the 28th of December last, to the Senate of the United States, (24th Congress, 2d session, No. 194,) under a resolution of that body of the 24th of May, 1836, requesting the Executive to cause to be made the necessary examinations and surveys of the several harbors south of the Chesapeake bay, and a report upon the comparative facilities and advantages of the same for the establishment of a navy yard; under which resolutions, Commodore Woolsey, Capt. Claxton, and Commander Shubrick, of the Navy, were appointed commissioners to make such examinations; together with their report upon the same, by which it will appear that those commissioners give a preference to the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia.

The documents referred to contain the information called for.

Lieut. Wilkes, of the Navy, is now engaged upon a survey of the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, in N. Carolina, and a survey of May river, from Tybee bar to the Hunting Island. His report, as soon as it can be obtained, will be communicated to Congress.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, MABLOD DICKERSON.

Hon. James K. Polk, Speaker of the H. of Rep. U. S.

The Steamer Caroline.—The history of few vessels is so eventful as that of the Caroline. She was built of live oak some years ago at Charleston, S. C., and was brought to Albany, between which place and Troy she plied for some time. She was then sent by the Erie and Oswego canals to Canada, when a new keel was given her, and made a British bottom.—Having been engaged in some smuggling transactions, she was condemned & sold thus making her an American boat again. After plying from this to various ports on the lake, she went on her ill-fated expedition down the river, and met with an end, the sublimity of which can scarcely be paralleled.

Foreign.

FROM CANADA.

The following is from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Saturday the 13th inst.

"In our columns this morning will be found the Canadian account of the capture of the Caroline which we copy from the Toronto Patriot. It will be seen that the expedition was fitted out by order of Col. MacNab and commanded by Capt Drew of the Royal Navy! This places the whole affair in a far more serious light than we expected, and we fear, renders its settlement more difficult than was anticipated. It will also be found, it is alleged that the British forces were actually fired upon from our shore previous to the capture of the Caroline. We can scarcely believe this possible, as no rumor of the kind has ever been published, and surely if it had occurred, it would have been known long before this time.

We indulge the hope that the whole affair will be promptly disavowed and proper reparations made by the British authorities as soon as the facts of the case are obtained. There can no longer be any doubt but all the missing were killed, as they appear to have defended the boat with spirit.

From the Toronto Patriot Jan. 6.

We have received from a friend at Chippewa, the following gratifying intelligence: On Friday last the 28th ultimo, a steamer called the Caroline, which had been given, lent, chartered or sold by the Buffaloes to the Pirates on Navy Island, dropped down from Buffalo to Schlosser. A project was immediately formed to cut her up, and nine boats with nine Volunteers in each were prepared in Chippewa Creek, with intent to start on that service at nine o'clock, but they did not depart till ten.—The enterprise was commanded by Capt. Drew of the Royal Navy. Four only of the boats made good their way to the steamer, which as they approached was hailed by a cry, when no answer being given, the centre again hailed, and the answer returned was "Friends" but the countersign being demanded and not given, the centre fired at the leading boat, which he missed, and was instantly shot dead by a young sailor of the name of Arnold; 12 or 15 of our brave Volunteers were instantly out on deck of the Steamer, Capt Drew being the first on board, when commenced the tug of war.—The Pirates, lost 5 men killed several of their wounded got away, so we made but few prisoners. The number of pirates on board was about 30 well armed but a great number of them were on shore firing rifles in the dark, regardless whether they killed friends or foes. Such is the courage of criminals. The same young sailor who shot the centre was wounded in the left arm the moment he reached the deck, but gallantly with his right knocked down the pirate who had wounded him, and killed him with the butt of his pistol.

The Pirate flag, being a tricolor, with 2 stars, was taken by a gallant young gentleman of the name of Finlaison, of the Cobourg Volunteers, a nephew of the veteran Capt. Hammond of Haldimand. Capt. McCormick, a Lake Captain, who commanded the second boat, was severely, though not dangerously wounded. Two men passed through his left wrist, and one entered the left shoulder. He ran, however, the satisfaction of killing him in the spot the pirate who shot him in the shoulder. The gallant Capt Warren, late of the 60th Regiment, who was in the same boat with Capt. McCormick, we are sorry to say was also wounded by two sabre cuts and a pistol shot. Capt. Zealand and Mosier were among the most gallant of the gallant leaders, indeed all are far above our humble power of praise.

The Piratical Steamer was towed a short distance out, and in about an hour, emitting a lurid light around, went thundering over Niagara Falls, and her fragments are now strewn on the banks of the Niagara River. This glorious achievement has not cost us a single man. The Caroline was rather old, and not supposed to be worth over £1000; a small sum, when we consider the rich and generous Buffaloes, who have made up to the Pirates, for whom their amiable sympathies gain daily strength. Thus perish every foe to Britain and to Rational Liberty!!!

Copy of a letter from A. N. McNabb, Col. Commanding, to the Hon. James Jones, A. D. C.

HEAD QUARTERS, Chippewa, Dec. 30, 1837. Saturday morning, 3 o'clock.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that having received positive information that the pirates and rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steam boat called the Caroline, to facilitate their intended invasion in this county, and being confirmed in my information yesterday by the boat (which sailed under British colors) appearing at the Island, I determined to cut her out, Capt Drew of the Royal Navy, in a most gallant manner, with a crew of Volunteers, (whose names I shall hereafter mention,) performed this most dangerous service, which was indeed handsomely effected.

In consequence of the swift current, it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire. Her colors are in my possession. A. N. McNABB Colonel Commanding.

P. S.—We have two or three wounded—and the Pirates about the same number killed. A. N. McNABB.

Accompanying this letter are statements and affidavits, that both from the main American shore, near Fort Schlosser, and Grand Island, British boats were fired on—that the Caroline belonged to McKenzie; that artillery taken on board at Fort Schlosser had been landed from her on Navy Island, and that her flag which was taken, was tricolor and two stars, to indicate the two States of Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

All this tends to embarrass the question; but as there is wrong on both sides, neither should be unduly pertinacious.

At Detroit, on the 28th ult the Armory of the Brady guards was broken open and rifled of some forty muskets, by "persons unknown."

Some uneasiness appeared to be felt at Detroit, lest the citizens should be led into

the acts of participation in the revolt of Canada. No mention, however, or allusion, is made to any revolted force in arms at Malden, or any where else in the vicinity.

Gov. Mason issued on the 28th ultimo a proclamation of neutrality, "with compliance," as the instrument states, "with the request of the President of the United States."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The latest intelligence communicated by Dr. Moore, editor of the Texas Telegraph, to Capt Auld of the steamer ship Constitution, which arrived this morning, in forty hours from Galveston, confirms the account brought by the Watchman, of Mexican troops being dispatched towards the Rio Grande after some Indians, who had committed depredations on the inhabitants. Dr. Moor had arrived a few hours previous to the sailing of the Constitution, from St. Antonio which place he left on the 4th inst.

"The rumor afloat relative to an invasion from Mexico, originated from some spies who discovered near San Antonio, a body of several hundred Mexicans. Their trail was large, apparently that of several hundred. Their horses cropped close four acres of grass each night. Each camp exhibited marks of about a hundred fires. They had five waggons, and possibly some cannon.

"It was generally supposed at San Antonio, that they had been sent out to protect the herdsmen, who are driving in cattle towards the Rio Grand."

The following report is in circulation, but we think it less entitled to confidence: A passenger in the Constitution reports that much excitement prevailed in Houston on account of a recent engagement with a party of Mexicans, near Conception in which the Texans under the command of Col. Kearsu, obtained the victory.

January 12th. Texas.—The steam ship Columbia Captain Wright, 44 hours from Brazoria, arrived yesterday at our port. From a gentleman who came passenger, we have received the most cheering intelligence, as to the strong confidence which animates the hearts of the Texans. They have no fear of an invasion from the Mexicans.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the U. States.—A great Anti-Slavery Meeting was recently held in London, at which Daniel O'Connell appeared and made a very great speech, in the course of which he bestowed the following flattery upon the U. States.

"The British nation should be foremost in the work of freedom, and set an example to the world. America should see that she was no longer the first country in the scale of republicanism, but that she had become the base of the base, the vilest of the vile. The learned gentleman having alluded in very strong and unmeasured language, to the conduct of the United States and the government, and expressed his horror and detestation of slavery and oppression, in every form and every clime—having pronounced the humanity of the Americans of the United States a swindling humanity, & alluded to the late breach of faith by that government with the Seminole Indian chief, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that one of our present Queen's first acts was a treaty with Columbia for the total abolition of slavery, and concluded with moving the resolution with which he had been entrusted, and sat down amidst rapturous cheers, which continued for several minutes."

We are constantly called upon in this country to consider O'Connell as worthy of all our admiration and good will, and this speech is about a fair specimen of his claims upon them. It is not by any means so outrageous as several of his former favors in the same way, but quite sufficient we suppose, for all fraternal purposes.—N. Y. Paper.

Extract of a letter dated CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8.

"We are on the eve of a Revolution, the object of which will do away with the present objectionable Constitution, and re-establish the old one of 1824. There will be blood shed in the matter; it will be effected by those in power by which they will be kept in. This is the way we manage in this country."—Nat. Int.

Pugilists.—It has been disputed whether Pugilists are really brave men or not. Among the Liberators we had many professional bruisers, and on this day, (Sept. 16 1837) saw an instance of sheer cowardice in one of them. He pretended to be drunk and did not advance. He was a very strong man. I was in a fury with him; I seized him by the collar, put my sword to his mouth, threatened to run him through if he did not advance; at length he came forward like a lamb, totally powerless from terror. This evening, to accustom him to shoot, I placed him as the most exposed sentry; but he was incurable. On the 17th November, when the enemy had driven us sharply in, and I had formed the men behind a wall, to stop the advance, they kept a very hot fire on this spot. Two of my fellows, close together, were firing over this wall, when the powder of the other, who gave him a blow for it. In a moment down went their firelocks, off went their accoutrements, and a regular pugilistic encounter commenced. I tried to separate them by hitting them with the flat of my sword, but it was of no use, and the firing being very hot, I left them.—Shaw's war in Spain.

Mysterious.—Money found on Brooklyn Height.—Several thousand dollars were lately found on the property of Mr. McCoy, on Brooklyn Heights. While the workmen were employed to digging, they found buried in the earth, a hankercieff full of silver, and on digging a little further a tin box was dug up containing sovereigns and American gold. We have not learned all the circumstances. There is little doubt, however, but it belonged to an Irishman, who arrived here from New Orleans, on his way to Ireland, and who was murdered in the neighborhood of the spot from which the money was taken. This discovery has created a good deal of conversation in Brooklyn.—N. Y. Star.