

tions, and expressly prohibited the States from emitting bills of credit, and from making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, it is equally obvious that they intended as a general rule that the currency of the country should be a metallic and not a paper currency. Whether they also designed to divest the States of their antecedent right to incorporate banks, it would now be more curious than useful to inquire. That matter, so far as relates to the mere question of power, must be regarded as settled in favor of the continued authority of the States. Assuming that this was contemplated by the framers of the federal constitution, it is then most evident that their hopes of a sound currency must have been based upon their expectation that the respective governments would faithfully discharge their peculiar duties, and as faithfully confine themselves to their respective spheres; that the Federal Government would exert all its constitutional powers, not only by creating and diffusing a metallic currency, but by protecting it against a paper circulation of the same nominal value, whilst the States supplied such emissions of paper as might be actually demanded by the necessities of commerce, and not at variance either in denomination or amount with the existence of an adequate specie currency.—Had such a policy been pursued, there is the best reason for believing that a just proportion between paper and specie might have been preserved, and a sound currency uniformly maintained. But instead of pursuing this course, the federal government, at an early period, authorized the issuing of paper money, and with the intermission of a very few years, continued to do so until the expiration of the charter of the late United States Bank, and as if anxious to contribute their share to this inroad upon the policy of the federal constitution, the State Governments have not only created swarms of banking institutions, but, until recently, most of those institutions were authorized to issue notes of as low a denomination as a single dollar. The consequences of this departure from the wise policy of the framers of the constitution, and from the appropriate functions of the federal and State Governments, have been extensively injurious.—We have seen them in the almost total exclusion of gold, and to a great extent of silver also, from the circulation of the country; in the enormous issues of paper, which have been made whenever business was inviting and public confidence strong; the contractions which have followed an adverse state of things, and the mischiefs which these fluctuations have occasioned in the frequent depreciation, and in numerous instances, the utter worthlessness of bank paper; in the temptations held out to the crime of forgery and the general prevalence of that crime; in the injurious collisions which have occurred between the State banks and the bank established by federal authority; and, above all, in the daring attempt of the latter, first to control the public will through the medium of elections, and after this effort had been rebuked by the intelligence and virtue of the people, to extort a reversal of that decision by a reckless warfare on the business of the country.

It is time, high time, that we should return to the constitutional policy; and the first step in the way of reform, is that the Federal Government confine itself to the creation of coin, and that the States afford it a fair chance for circulation. Can any one assign even a plausible reason why the U. States cannot maintain as stable a currency as either France or Great Britain? None, I can imagine, other than that it has not been the policy of the Government that it should be so. In all material respects, so far as I can judge, we are in an equally favorable, if not a superior condition. Whilst both these countries must rely on importations from abroad for gold for their mints, we derive three fourths of a million annually from our mines, and are besides nearer the great supplies of it in South America. Nothing therefore, but a faithful prosecution by the General Government and the States, of the policy of the present administration in regard to a specie circulation, is necessary to place us on a footing of equality in this respect with other nations. Such a result once accomplished, it will require no labored argument to prove that more will have been done for the permanent interests and improvement of the currency, than was ever accomplished by the Bank of the U. States, or than ever could, in the nature of things, be accomplished by such an institution. We may find it in what has already been done, the greatest encouragement to a vigorous prosecution of this policy.

In the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, the gold coinage amounted to only \$154,655 annually. Since that period, it has been as follows: in 1831, \$714,270; in 1832, \$798,435; in 1833, \$978,550; in 1834, \$3,954,270; in 1835, \$2,186,185; and for the first six months of 1836, \$1,006,575; and in the remaining six months of the present year, it is expected to be much larger, there having been coined in the month of June alone over one million of dollars. The next year our means to coin will be greatly increased, by the completion of three new branch mints. And under what circumstances has this extraordinary and regular increase of the gold coinage been accomplished? In the midst of an incessant and unprecedentedly violent struggle on the part of the Bank of the U. States for a recharter, that institution and its advocates correctly regarding the free circulation of every piece of gold coin as an argument against the alleged necessity of a national bank.

I do not allude to what has been done with any view to crimination; but the argument requires us to deal with facts as we find them. It is well known that in addition to the difficulties that arose from the immense means of the Bank to obstruct the circulation of the gold coin by collecting and hoarding it, the question whether we should have a gold currency or not became involved in the fierce political contentions of the day, and all the efforts of a well organized and powerful party were applied to enforce the negative of the question.

If, under adverse circumstances like these, so much has been done, what may we not accomplish in the new state of things now opening to the country? When all hopes

of the establishment of a National Bank are given up, the principal obstructions to the circulation of the gold coins will cease to operate—the leading motive for discrediting this species of currency will have been done away—politicians will no longer find an inducement to engage in such efforts; nor will the people allow a matter in which their welfare is so vitally concerned to be any longer mingled up with party strife.—The slightest reflection must convince them that they have no interest in the party conflicts of the day, which can justify so suicidal a course. The passage of the deposit bill will also be regarded by the people as a pledge from all parties to give to the existing system, which excludes the idea of a National Bank, a fair trial. The country moreover desires repose, and we may reasonably hope that the whole community will be disposed to encourage rather than discourage a specie currency. This object will also, as before observed, be greatly promoted by the new stimulus which it will receive from the recent legislation of Congress. Three additional mints have been established, and the President is authorized by the deposit bill to keep them amply supplied with bullion, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to require an increase of specie in any deposit bank, and is restricted from employing as an agent for the Government any State Bank which issues bills under the denomination of \$5. By another general law the notes of such banks are prohibited from being received for debts due to the United States of any description; and it has also been provided by law that no note shall hereafter be offered in payment by the United States or Post Office Department of a less denomination than ten dollars, and after the third day of March next of a less denomination than twenty dollars, nor any note, of any denomination, which is not payable and paid on demand in gold and silver at the place where issued, and which should not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible upon the spot into gold or silver, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. Nor have the States lagged behind in their efforts to improve the currency by infusing into it a greater portion of the precious metals. Already are the issuing of bills under the denomination of five dollars prohibited by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, New York, New Jersey, and Alabama,—and of one and two dollars by Connecticut. That this policy will become general and gradually extended, cannot be doubted. To what precise extent it may be carried with advantage to the country, will be decided by time, experience and judicious observation. Evasions of it may for a season take place, and some slight inconvenience arise from the change, but they will both be temporary. The Union Committee of the city of New York, confessedly combining some of the best business talents of our great commercial emporium, regarded it as an improvement of the currency of great importance to all classes of the people; legislative bodies have shown great unanimity in its favor. It is approved by the people, and must prevail.

The banks can neither be so blind to their interest or disloyal to their duty, as to seek to defeat directly or indirectly a policy, by the success of which their own security and permanent interests will be promoted, and the failure of which, through their fault, would certainly excite, deeply, the prejudice of the community against them. But even if it were otherwise, the Legislatures have the power to compel them to do their duty, and with the possession of the power will be also the obligation to exercise it. The single consideration that it is the denomination of money in respect to amount in which the labor of the country is paid for, and most of the laborer's dealing transacted, will be sufficient of itself to consecrate what has been done to exempt that portion of the currency from the possibility of depreciation. The administration of the General Government, confiding in the stability of a measure so extensively adopted by the States, and with such unanimity in the respective Legislatures has based its own measures in relation to the currency on its supposed continuance. The General Government will not assuredly be abandoned by those States in the prosecution of a wise policy, the adoption of which they have themselves invited. It is not to be apprehended that a course of legislation so vacillating and unnecessary, will become the reproach of any of them.

That the result of all these measures must be a large and healthful infusion of gold and silver into the circulating medium of the country, doing more good to the currency than was done by the old, or than can be expected from a new bank, no one can doubt. Independent of all this, the Treasury has it in its power to exert a salutary influence, first over the deposit banks, which will always be selected from the principal banks in the State, and through them over the residue. Whatever check was exercised by the United States Bank on the issues of the State banks, was done either by refusing to take their notes in deposit, or if taken, by returning them quickly for specie, if it believed their issues to be excessive. The deposit banks have a right to do the same thing, and are in the habit of exercising it, when in their opinions an occasion for its exercise exists. Over the deposit banks themselves, the Secretary of the Treasury has liberal supervisory powers. He may in his discretion direct, as before remarked, an increase of their specie, when it appears by the returns which they are obliged to make to him at short intervals, that their issues are large and disproportionate to their specie on hand; and a constant and great check is exercised over them by the actual public knowledge of their condition obtained through their reports, and the regular publication of them.

I am for exercising this supervision in a just, but at the same time in an inflexible spirit. If the supervision of the Treasury prove inadequate to their due restraint, I have an abiding reliance on the intelligence and virtue of the people. Temporary inconvenience may result from the folly or fraud of these institutions, but the remedy will be soon applied. A people like those

of the States composing this confederacy will not long stand by and see the currency of their respective States corrupted, the value of property unsettled, and all their interests deranged, by the imprudence or cupidity of these incorporations, without finding and enforcing an effectual, and at the same time a constitutional remedy. These observations do not proceed from a desire to deal harshly with the State banks.\* Altho' I have always been opposed to the increase of banks, I would nevertheless pursue towards the existing institutions a just and liberal course—protecting them in the rightful enjoyment of the privileges which have been granted to them, and extending to them the good will of the community so long as they discharge with fidelity the delicate and important public trusts with which they have been invested. But all experience having shown that there is no delegated power more liable to abuse than that which consists in chartered privileges of this description, I would be astute in watching the course of the banks, and vigilant and prompt in arresting the slightest aspiration on their part to follow a bad example, by seeking to become the masters, when they were designed to be the servants of the people.

Sincerely believing, for the reasons which have just been stated, that the public funds may be as safely and conveniently transmitted from one portion of the Union to another, that domestic exchange can be as successfully and as cheaply effected, and the currency be rendered at least as sound, under the existing system, as those objects could be accomplished by means of a national bank, I would not seek a remedy for the evils to which you allude, should they unfortunately occur, through such a medium, even if the constitutional objection were not in the way.

But, sir, there are, in my opinion, objections to the re-establishment of a national bank, of a character not inferior to any that I have stated. The supremacy of our Government will be the foundation of our principle. If we allow it to be prostrated, either by corruption or fraud, the republican principle, which gives life and character to our system, will be broken down. It is only by rigidly and manfully upholding that supremacy on all occasions, that we can hope to resist the perpetual efforts of a spirit which is inherent in all societies; which has never ceased to maintain a powerful foothold in these States, and which is ever at work to subvert those features of our system which place the political rights of the people upon an equal footing. I hold it to be sufficiently certain that a vast majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the bank, and we are equally opposed to a new one. They have had fearful proofs by overt acts of the correctness of Mr Jefferson's opinion, that "this institution is one of the most deadly hostility, existing against the principles and form of our constitution;" and of the reasonableness of his apprehensions, that "penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command, and in phalanx, it might, in a critical moment, upset the government." To suppose that the people of this government can ever again consent to place so great a power as that recently wielded by the Bank of the United States—a power which could agitate at pleasure the elements of society, and carry terror and embarrassment to every corner of the land—in the hands of any body of men, is to suppose them alike indifferent to the lessons of experience, the calls of interest, and the principles of freedom; to have neither the capacity to understand their duty, nor the firmness to carry out their own determinations.

The re-establishment of the United States Bank would therefore, under whatever plausible pretences effected, be an infraction of the well understood will of the people, and a fatal blow to the cause of self-government. So strong are my convictions upon this subject, and so imperative my sense of duty in regard to it, that I cannot conceal from you my surprise, as well as regret, that the idea

\*Few public men occupy a position in regard to them less likely to be a temptation to a course of conduct favoring either of undue partiality on the one hand, or unjustifiable severity on the other. In the course of my eight years service in the Senate of this State, a very large proportion of its banking capital was incorporated, and the journals of that body will show that I took an active part in all the questions which arose upon the subject. Most of the applications for banks that were rejected, will be found to have been so disposed of on my motion; and every application, save one, will be found to have my vote recorded against it. The exception was that of a bank established at Buffalo at the close of the war. It was established with the avowed design of enabling the inhabitants the more speedily to rebuild the town after it had been burnt by the enemy. That my vote in that particular case would be governed by that consideration, and should not be construed into a departure from the course which I had prescribed to myself, was stated in my place. The motive proved in that instance as delusive as usual. Finding it impossible to prevent the undue increase of banks, I introduced a proposition to repeal the restraining law, and regulate private banking; and in co-operation with Mr Van Vechten, a distinguished citizen of this State, and others, succeeded in getting it through the Senate, but it was lost in the House. Believing the system of incorporated banking to have acquired too deep a hold upon the public mind, and to be too extensively entwined with the business affairs of the State to be overturned, I availed myself of my brief administration of the Government of this State, to invite the attention of the Legislature to a consideration of the proper means of securing the community against the frauds and failures of those institutions. Our present safety fund system is the result of the wise labors of that succeeding Legislature. For myself, I am not now, nor have I been for nearly twenty years, the owner of any stock in any bank, or, within my recollection, in any incorporated company whatever, though often invited to become so, under circumstances which promised and ultimately yielded great profit.

of accomplishing that object is still, as would seem from your letter, kept on foot in any quarter.

Your last question seeks to know "my opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records or proceedings of a previous session." You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon further consideration, that there are but few questions of a political character less connected with the duties of the office of President of the U. States, or that might not with equal propriety be put by an elector to a candidate for that station, than this. With the journals of neither house of Congress can he properly have any thing to do. But, as your question has doubtless been induced by the pendency of Col. Benton's resolutions to expunge from the journals of the Senate certain other resolutions, touching the official conduct of President Jackson, I prefer to say, that I regard the passage of Colonel Benton's preamble and resolutions to be an act of justice to a faithful and greatly injured public servant, not only constitutional in itself, but imperiously demanded by a proper respect for the well known will of the people.

This reply to your numerous questions, has unavoidably extended to a much greater length than I could have wished. I have given you, without reserve, my "opinions and views" upon the various subjects which you have presented to my consideration; but you can hardly intend, as your questions would seem to imply, that I should enter into any engagements with you as to what particular bills relating to those subjects I would or would not approve, in the event of my election to the Presidency. In the cases where I have avowed constitutional objections to the measures alluded to, any thing further would be superfluous; nor can I think it consistent with the respect due from me to the people of the U. States, and especially to that portion of them who have made me a candidate for the chief magistracy, to tender to you on the present occasion any other pledge than such as is necessarily implied in the foregoing avowal of my sentiments, and as you may find in the history of my public life.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,  
M. VAN BUREN.

**SICKNESS IN FLORIDA.**—A letter from Gerry's Ferry, Florida, dated 30th of July, in the Eastport Sentinel, gives the following appalling picture of the sickness prevailing there. The letter is from an officer of the army:—

"You have seen by the papers that a great deal of sickness exists at this place. The half is not known. The people come here for protection from all quarters, and there are now some 7 or 800;—they left comfortable homes, and the conveniences of life, but were compelled to leave all behind—here, they have built huts, which keep out neither the sun or rain, and it rains every afternoon most violently. Add to this the measles broke out among them, and their insufficient shelter caused colds—death has ravaged among them most frightfully—80 or 90 have died within the last five or six weeks, and it is supposed that no less than 200 are now sick with the measles, fever and ague, and cholera morbus—the latter takes off adults as well as children.

I have to-day been in the huts of some 300 or 400 of the miserable creatures—my heart bleeds, and no tongue could tell the sufferings I have witnessed, and the tales of woe I have heard. In a hut ten feet square would be three or four places for beds, that is, four sticks driven in the sand, and poles laid across for boards to rest upon—on them, some had beds, others nothing but a blanket. The occupants of these beds were the most distressing objects I ever saw—some, emancipated with the cholera morbus—some almost burning with fever—others again having taken cold with the measles, were swollen most frightfully; there were from two to six in each of the huts that I visited. In one instance the father and mother were both dead leaving five children, all sick, the oldest being 13, and these poor creatures were obliged to help each other as well as they could."

**Creek Indians.**—A correspondent of the Portland Courier, residing in Georgia, in the neighborhood of the Creek nation, states that some of the Creeks are immensely rich, not to say talented and intelligent. Of this class is one who resides in the vicinity of Columbus—He is a full blooded Indian—has property to the amount of \$80,000 or \$100,000, is well educated, and has remained friendly and true to the whites throughout the recent disturbances. No sooner had hostilities commenced than he sought refuge in Columbus. His property has suffered extensive injuries from the depredations of his tribe. He has, it is said, no less than forty wives. Quite a harem truly. Six of his ladies attended him to Columbus where they were seen parading the streets, elegantly dressed, wearing gold watches, gold chains, a profusion of jewelry and all the et cetera of affluence. He has a brother nearly as rich as himself who has adhered to the whites during the present war. There is not perhaps among the whole Indian race a more estimable character than one of this kind now residing in Columbus. He possesses great wealth. He has received a good education. His morals are irreproachable. He is talented, intelligent and in every way a gentleman. He is much respected in Columbus where he mingles in good society. He is particular about the education of his children and his family are considered highly respectable.

**Newburyport Herald.**

**MORE FORGERIES.**—The crime of forgery is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and the guilty should be exposed and punished, however painful the duty. Two forgeries have lately been discovered in this city, says the Albany Advertiser, committed by HENRY W. BANNAN formerly of this city, a young man of much promise, who was very generally esteemed. He was unfortunate in the drug business, and then went into Wall Street among the stocks, where continued ill-fortune drove him to the commission of forgeries, amounting, it is said, to

about \$20,000. He left the city before the discovery, and has gone to Texas.

The other case is that of DANIEL COSTER, a broker, who sunk a large amount in selling and buying stocks on time, and still larger, it is said, in another species of gambling. The amount of his forgeries is variously stated,—some say \$500,000, and others say twice that sum. His father in a most honorable manner, is reported to have paid about \$200,000 of the forged paper, but very properly declines paying what was won by the blacklegs. Coster embarked, a few days since, for Europe, and has been followed by his family.—N. Y. Express.

**HORRID DEATH!**—We have seldom, if ever, had a more painful task to perform than that now before us. We urge it as a warning, a most awful warning, to the idle and intemperate. The fate of the wretched subject of this notice is pregnant with instruction; and could he speak from the grave, there would issue from the portals of that charnel house of mortality an admonition—a warning to beware the intoxicating cup.

A young man named Eugene Salignac, was on last Tuesday night in a porter house in Schuylkill Sixth, near Market, or in Market street, drinking deeply, and soon became greatly inebriated. He called for more liquor, and his demand not being complied with, he became noisy and troublesome, and was turned out of the house in which he had got drunk, scarcely able to stand. Tumbling along towards his home, until he came into Linden street, between Market and Chesnut, and coming near a pile of unslacked lime, into which water had been thrown two or three hours previous, he stumbled and fell into it. Unable to rescue himself, being, as we above stated, stupidly drunk, he lay there until discovered, which was about half past two o'clock the next morning. He was of course immediately removed to his home, and medical aid promptly summoned. He appeared to have fallen on his side, and laid in that position without a change—the side of his face, and down the right thigh, were dreadfully burnt, as were his clothes; mortification ensued, and the miserable youth expired on Friday night.

Philadelphia Ledger.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.**—On Monday night, Mr. H. E. Brewster, while coming to this city from Providence in the Providence steamboat, had his pantaloons pocket rifled of \$334 in checks, drafts and bills, whilst he was asleep. When he discovered his loss yesterday morning, he informed the Captain, who on arriving off the wharf kept the steamboat out in the river, and sent for three Police officers who carefully searched the boat and the persons of all the male passengers on board, but without discovering any trace of the stolen property. Amongst the papers stolen, was a check on the Chemical Bank for \$76.01; a draft of \$125 on Brewster, Solomon & Co.; \$1050 in ten dollar bills of the Arcade Bank; Providence; three \$100 notes on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank; four \$50 bills on the Newport Exchange Bank; and two or three \$100 notes on the Chemical Bank of this city. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the money.

Journal of Com.

**MORE TEXIAN PATRIOTS.**—The Buffalo Daily Star, as quoted in the Albany Argus, gives the following explanation concerning the pirate craft seized some days ago on the Lakes:—

"A General Dixon, as we are informed he called himself, while on the Indian Phoenix at Washington, recently procured a schooner of about thirty tons burthen, from Lake Ontario, and after erasing her name, the "Wave," from her stern, commenced enlisting recruits in this city, ostensibly for Texas via the upper lakes. He succeeded amongst the "cankers of a calm world," in raising twenty-eight volunteers; sixteen of whom he dignified as officers, such as making the captain of the schooner, sailing master pro tem, with a first lieutenant in the Texian navy in reversion. Being short of supplies, the crew, under their patriotic officers, proceeded from Point Abino about the 27th ult., landing on the shores of the Lake, and levying contributions in the shape of sundry pigs, calves, beaves, &c. Such a course necessarily brought the parties under the ban of the law, and they were accordingly seized near Black River as before stated. One amusing feature in this case is, that as some of the recruits joined this expedition from pure and patriotic motives, the predatory disposition of the commander thus early developed, indeed much dissatisfaction; the General then removed their arms, and in some instances where there were open demonstrations, confined the offenders, using severity only compatible with the despotism of a pirate captain. Another regulation was, that the whole party should wear large mustachios. Since the arrest of the valiant general, we are without additional particulars, save that some of the hands descended into this enterprise, and who were not parties to the various peculations, have been discharged.

**A REMARKABLE MURDER.**—Some little time after this, I saw three women buried alive for drowning their husbands; they had it seems, crossed the Mosco in a boat, all three together in search of their husbands, whom they found all drunk in a public house, and endeavoring to persuade them to go home, were severely beaten by them; however, by the assistance of some other people, they got them at last into the boat, where they fell asleep; the wives, to be revenged on their husbands for beating them; when the boat reached the middle of the river, threw them one after another into the river, and after they had drowned them, they came ashore very unconcerned. The matter immediately came to light; they were seized, tried, condemned, and ordered to be put under ground up to their necks, there they remained till they died, two of them lived ten, and the other eleven days, they spoke the first three days, complaining of great pain, but not after that; they had certainly got some sustenance in the night time, or they could not have existed so long; the oldest of them was twenty years of age.

Letter from Russia.

**LATEST FROM SPAIN.**

By the arrival at Boston of the ship *Albatross*, Capt. Blackler, from St. Ubes, and a port she left on the 19th ult. Messrs. L. L. Fish have received a file of the *Lisbon Journal*, to the 13th ultimo, which contains important information relative to the affairs of Spain.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now highly probable that the existing government will be overthrown. The constitution of 1812 has been solemnly claimed at Cadiz, Seville and Huelva, at Malaga. In Seville, on the receipt of a despatch sent to the authorities by the government of Cadiz, they called upon the superior officers of the National Guard and made them acquainted with what had occurred at Cadiz, the proclamation of the constitution of 1812. It was then ascertained that all the corps in Seville should be set up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that commissioners were appointed by them who pressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz:—

- 1st. That the ministers should be dismissed as well as Gen. Cordova, and a minister-in-chief appointed worthy of the office of the nation.
- 2d. That a constituent Cortes be convened, upon the principles laid down in the constitution of 1812, and
- 3dly. That obedience no longer be paid to the existing government.

As far as related to the two first articles the civil governor had given way. As to the third, the open rupture with the existing government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The *Lisbon Journal*, a Lisbon paper of August 5th, says intelligence had been received that a revolution had taken place which caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturiz, and the appointment of Mendizabal as prime minister; the Government promising to give to Spain a constitution with two chambers. This, however, is denied by the *Lisbon Journal* of the 10th, which says, "we regret to find that Mendizabal is not in office, and on the contrary that the present ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege." One cause of the tumult in Madrid is said to have been the postponement of a meeting of the Cortes from the 15th to the 15th of August.

MADRID, Aug. 5.

We are assured that the French ambassador at this court has declared, that the consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have already commenced, existing fundamental laws should be planted by the constitution of 1812, diplomatic relations will immediately be suspended with the government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturiz, the president of the Spanish ministry, is confined to his bed with a very inflammatory fever.

These papers contain intelligence of the death of Lieut. Gen. Evans, the commandant of the English division in the North of Spain. He died from a sickness of which he had been a long time lingering.

From the New Orleans True American, Aug. 5.

TEXAS.—We have been favored with the perusal of two letters from a highly respectable source, under date of Valencia, Aug. 13th and 20th. They confirm the information received some days since, of the commencement of the blockade of Matamoros—the present at least.

The town of Bostrap, on the Colorado river, was burnt by the Indians, and the government troops had been despatched to prevent further depredation.

The Agent sent by the President of the United States to inquire into the relations of Texas, previous to the attainment of her independence, had been in Texas, and had an interview with the President of that Republic, the result of which is not known.

Several persons had been arrested in suspicion of being engaged in a plot for the liberation of Santa Anna, in consequence of which he had been put in irons; the names of the schrs. Passaic, F. C. Gray, formerly a member of the Texas Republican, and his wife, and a Frenchman by the name of Barthallon, are among the number arrested; they were to have been examined on the 20th, the result of which will probably be known by the next arrival.

**Information from the Interior.**—Messrs. Suzzman, a gentleman of considerable intelligence, arrived here a few days since direct from Matamoros, which place he left on the 12th ult. He says the Mexican army has, by desertion, been reduced to 2200 men; that they are in a miserable situation. Urrea was still in command. Matamoros had left for the South. Mr. S. is confident no campaign will be undertaken against Texas this year, and he doubts much whether the Mexican nation will ever consider it politic ever to make another attempt to reconquer Texas. He confirms the report of a revolution broken out in the interior, and says General Valencia had been proclaimed dictator by the military. He also states that Generals Sesma and Filasola had been arrested and tried by a court martial, for arduous and mismanagement in the campaign, and that the latter had been deemed to be shot. He represents the feelings of the foreigners in Matamoros, as decidedly in our favor, and says that the event of a campaign against that place would unite with Texas.

N. O. Bulletin.

**MEXICO.**—By the arrival of the *Lady Hope*, in seven days from Tampico we learn that the Mexican republic has been triumphantly reconstituted. The intelligence received at Tampico previous to the sailing of the schr. was of a most painful nature: plotting, treachery and strife being the order of the day, party pitched against party, and all in open hostility throughout the country. No battle of note, since the fall of Etla, has been fought, in which it was remembered the constitutionalists were defeated; they are not, it appears, dispirited.