

respectfully to suggest to the honorable the Secretary of State, that in the event of Texas remaining in the attitude of an independent Power, there will arise, from the very strict resemblance of the people and the institutions of the two countries, many questions of conflicting interest, the adjustment of which will be most difficult and painful. It would be impossible for the people of Texas to regard those of the U. S. in the character of foreigners and separated from one another by only imaginary lines. It may fairly be predicted that the local authorities of the two Powers would come into frequent and violent collision. The administration of the law would be interrupted or its penalties evaded; and, in the general entanglement of jurisdictions upon the frontier, it is feared that public justice would not be well sustained. It would be impracticable for either Power to enforce its revenue system, and should the tariffs of the two countries differ essentially, as must be the case, nothing but the enforcement of the most cruel and unpopular laws could possibly secure the just collection of custom-house duties.

The undersigned, in discussing this question, begs to call the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State to the fact, that the annexation of Texas would ensure to the U. S. the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico. There is no point on the whole coast of that magnificent sea more admirably suited to the purpose of a naval depot than Galveston, and situated as it is, in the midst of interminable groves of live oak, ships of war might be built and equipped for sea, as it were within sight of the very forest out of which they were constructed. This country having already a vast interest to protect on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the concentrated trade of the West, at New Orleans, of Alabama, at Mobile, and of the Florida cities, would find in the possession of Texas, the means of occupying a position of decided supremacy over the waters of the Gulf and it is questioned whether even the possession of Cuba would bring with it those facilities of controlling and keeping in check the pretensions of a rival Power, which would accrue from the extension of the limits of the United States to the line of the Rio del Norte.

It is most respectfully suggested whether the annexation of Texas would not contribute to ensure the peace of the Indian frontier of the two countries, and thus extend to the farthest southwest the boundaries of civilization and the protection and privileges of order and good government. By her admission into the Union, the present Southwestern States could be easily protected from the numerous tribes of the Camanches and other savages now accumulated on their frontier, and it is questioned whether any thing would so impress the minds of the Indian warriors with a sense of our power as the union of the two people, whom even divided and singlehanded, they found to be invincible in arms.

The undersigned most respectfully represents to the honorable the Secretary of State, that in this paper he does not presume to have presented all the inducements to the union of the two republics. He has not thought it respectful to trespass upon the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State, by an extended detail of the resources of Texas or of the mutual benefits involved in a treaty of annexation. The mineral wealth of the country, comprising valuable mines of silver and lead, immense strata of iron and coal, and

salt-springs in great abundance, has not been properly appreciated. Nor has the undersigned thought it necessary to allude to the immense fur trade which would be thrown into the lap of the enterprise of the U. S. by the annexation of Texas. The great aid and facilities which Texas, as an integral part of this Union, might render to the adventurous traders, who, in caravans, penetrate from Missouri to Santa Fe, and in general to the inland trade of the U. States, with the countries bordering on the Pacific, have all been left unexplained: and the undersigned throws himself upon the courtesy of the honorable the Secretary of State in desiring him to believe that, as he has not entered into any of the details of such a treaty of annexation as Texas might propose, but confined himself to the submission of the proposition itself, so he has not thought fit to discuss severally all the various interests involved, but has merely subjected them to a general, and, he trusts, a candid review.

In closing this paper the undersigned appeals to the honorable the Secretary of State and referring him to the details of the history of the Texian revolution herein set forth, asks in the name of national honor and justice if a nation whose career has been marked like that of Mexico, by a constant violation of the most solemn treaty obligations by a series of the most licentious revolutions by a most shameful prostitution of the lives, liberties, and the property of her people, and, in short, by every act of perfidy and cruelty recorded in the history of barbarians has not thereby forfeited all claims to the respect of the Governments of civilized nations? Look to her continued interruptions of the peaceable citizens of Texas industriously engaged in the improvements of their estates and in the actual aggrandizement of the Mexican empire; to her demolition by military force of the constitution of 1824; to her bloody war of extermination under President Santa Anna: to her butchery of those gallant Texians who surrendered their arms under the sacred flag of a capitulation in which their lives were guaranteed; and pronounce, if the enormity of her misdeeds entitles to be any longer considered, the undersigned will not say a nation of responsibility, but even of humanity. The undersigned however forbears to continue this appeal so irrelevant, and perhaps so unnecessary, to the due consideration of the subject under discussion. The world will do ample justice to the magnanimity of Texas in forbearing to visit upon the heads of the recreant tyrant and his captured host that retaliation which their offences against the laws of nation and the rights of mankind so signally deserved.

In conclusion the undersigned most respectfully begs leave to congratulate the honorable the Secretary of State upon the spectacle exhibited in this discussion and which is so honorable a commentary upon the excellency of the Government of this country, viz; a sovereign, free, and warlike people fresh from the field of their own victories and glory, seeking to surrender their nationality as the price of a place among the United States to become participants of the wisdom of its laws, and the renown of its arms.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the republic of Texas apologizes to the honorable the Secretary of State of the United States for the great length of this note and begs

tender to the honorable the Secretary of State renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

**MEMUCAN HUNT,**  
To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH  
Secretary of State of the United States.



**RIPLEY.**

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

Below will be found the returns of the late election for this county, except one precinct, which cannot vary much the statement below. The result in the Congressional election was such as was anticipated by all those who were tired of experiments, although on no occasion have we ever seen greater exertions made, than the friends of both parties exhibited, yet would say that Claiborne and Gholsen were not running. The Chickasaw Union says "if Messrs. Claiborne and Gholsen had been candidates, we have not a shadow of doubt that the votes given to their opponents would have been considerably reduced." If they had been candidates—this is a neat way of acknowledging a defeat. The fact of the case is, Messrs. Claiborne and Gholsen were so badly beaten in Pontotoc county, and the Union's boasts heretofore, that it did not even insert the votes, polled for C. and G. If these gentlemen were not candidates, why were the mails laded with extras in favor of those gentlemen, and opposing Prentiss and Word until the very last mail before the election? Yet those gentlemen C. and G. were not candidates!

Mr. M'Nutt run in this county both as a Bank and anti-Bank candidate; Mr. Morgan was only known to a few individuals; Sanders was run as a whig and as a democrat both; Thompson was run on both sides from his general acquaintance, and his gentlemanly deportment.

FOR GOVERNOR.	
A. G. M'Nutt	589
J. Morgan	98
CONGRESS.	
S. S. Prentiss	280
T. J. Word	292
J. F. H. Claiborne	256
S. J. Gholsen	241
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
S. Brown	38
B. W. Benson	429
STATE TREASURER.	
S. Phillips	144
G. R. Fall	374
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.	
Mullory	09
A. B. Sanders	563
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
F. F. Collins	02
J. Thompson	470
STATE SENATOR.	
H. B. Mitchell	120
Saml. Matthews	676
— Ledan	51
LEGISLATURE,	
M. Collins	180
W. Moody	342
L. Johnson	101
S. P. Boride*	569
S. M. Hargrove*	515
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.	
H. W. Stricklin*	513
PROBATE CLERK.	
E. Bailey*	544
CORONOR.	
W. Carter*	268
J. Sidal	176
SHERIFF.	
W. Henderson	471
J. H. Glaze	471
PROBATE JUDGE.	
R. R. Thomas*	446
J. A. Ferguson	252
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.	
S. Pryor*	466
COUNTY TREASURER.	
Daniel Griffin*	500
G. W. Ragan	299
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
J. M. Cowan	187
J. J. Cooper	251
Rees	09
— Cat*	283
RANGER.	
J. R. Miller	148
T. J. Bailey	02
P. G. King*	437

\*Elected.

An affray took place on the public square, Saturday morning last, between Col. A. M. Young merchant of this place, and Isaac J. Norton Esqr. the latter was shot dead on the ground with a pocket pistol, and the former was badly wounded with a Bowie knife. As this case will have to undergo a judicial examination, we shall forbear stating any of the particulars.

"A Lady's Friend" will be attended to in our next.

We this week occupy a larger space than we intended, with Mr Hunt's communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the annexation of the two republics.

The weather has been unusually warm for the season, for a week or two back, and on Monday morning we had a shower of hail, since when, the weather has become something colder.

**North Eastern Boundary.**  
The Portland Advertiser gives the following information respecting matters and things "away down east:"

We learn by a gentleman direct from the seat of difficulty that the Lieut. Governor of the Province had after reaching home with Greely ordered a force of three hundred troops on to the line for its defence and that an order for more troops had been despatched to Halifax. Part of those troops have already marched to Madawaska. We learn further that when news of the arrest of Greely reached Houlton a party of about thirty citizens started from Houlton to arrest McLaughlin the Sheriff but were about an hour too late he having passed the line with Mr Greely in his custody. When the news of this attempt reached Fredericton the troops who were then on the point of marching to Madawaska boasted that they would have rescued McLaughlin even if they had been obliged to march in to the centre of the State. We think that matters in that quarter are coming to a crisis and we hope that our State will be as bold in defending her rights as the subjects of Great Britain in asserting theirs.

Orders having now been issued for the arrest of the Commissioners who are to lay out the road from the Aroostic to Madawaska; the Governor of the Provinces anticipates a brush with the citizens soldiery of Maine, and is preparing for it.

**Administrators Notice.**

The State of Mississippi } WHEREAS  
Tippah County: } John P. Wofford, deceased, late of the county of Tippah and State aforesaid, made his certain last Will and Testament on the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord 1836, and thereby named and appointed Benjamin Wofford senior, Wm. M. Wofford and Isabela N. Wofford his true and lawful Executors; and whereas Letters Testamentary issued on the 19th October A. D. 1837, to the above named Benjamin Wofford and Isabela N. Wofford, in due form of law:—These are therefore to notify and request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having demands against the Estate must present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law or they will be forever barred. This the 4th day of November in the year of our Lord 1837.  
BENJAMIN WOFFORD Sr.  
ISABELA N. WOFFORD.  
Executors.

Oct. 16, 1837. 14-4w

**H. D. Newcomb & Co.**  
WHOLE SALE DEALERS  
IN  
LIQUORS, WINES AND GROCERIES,  
WALL STREET,  
Louisville, Ky.

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a New and SPLENDID STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the latest style and pattern; comprising all the articles usually kept in western Dry Goods Stores. Their Store is on the South west corner of the Public Square, where they would be pleased to see their friends, and all those who wish to buy goods. As they are resolved to **sell low for cash**, or on the usual time to punctual men, it will at all times give us pleasure to show our Goods. To look will cost nothing—please give us a call.  
ROGERS & YOUNG.