

was passed upon the application of that Government, through its representation here, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the United States. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that country upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against this discrimination, affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, reasonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese Government that unless they should be discontinued, the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the United States would become necessary in due season. That government received at the Department of State through our Charge at Amoy an intimation in the month of September last of a system so little in harmony with the treatment shown to the vessels of Portugal and their cargoes, in the ports of this country, as to be contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterceptedly maintained. With the Government of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two Governments, reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests of both—and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded with the governments of Siam and Mesopotamia are transmitted for the information of Congress, the ratification having been received, and the treaties made public since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sultan of Mesopotamia the most friendly evidence of his desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings by liberal acts towards our vessels, bestowed in a manner not striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret—the only effect of an adherence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other countries, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled condition, not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed out of the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a confederation for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia; from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will ere long receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the United States with the Peruvian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that Government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that power and Chili and the Argentine Republic, and the same event is likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor so make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, and all means justly to be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was indisposition to vent a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mex. Gov't. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 29th of July last. The reply, which bears date of the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be a delicate one; that in this examination it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a desire that the difficulties between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a hope was entertained that this mission would lead to a speedy and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the U. S. has always governed their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply, to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one case of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be further

successfully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the legislature, the matter and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbiassed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1837.

IN another column will be found an account of the rising of the Liberals in Upper Canada—of their partial success and subsequent reverse. Upon the commencement of hostilities in the Lower Province, it was supposed that the Patriots were in some measure prepared to resist the Queen's authority; but later developments show an entire desistance of the necessary means for prosecuting a war—consequently, they have been defeated and dispersed by the disciplined corps of Government troops; and the war, at present, seems to be nearly at an end. The leading Liberals have fled the Province, and such of the people as took up arms are either pursued and hunted down like beasts by the Government or are safely ensconced within the limits of the States. Resistance, under present circumstances, would be vain. Papineau is understood to be in this State.

Annexed we publish a Proclamation by the Governor, and also a communication from the Secretary of State, by order of the President. Similar communications have been issued to the Governors of New York and Michigan. These measures are doubtless right, and will tend to quiet the British Government. Not only the laws of the land, but existing treaties between our Government and Great Britain enjoin upon us the observance of a strict neutrality. Yet, there was not that sensitiveness exhibited by our Government when the Texans rebelled—when a slave territory was to be conquered. We sustained the same relation to Mexico that we do to Great Britain. Texas was conquered by soldiers and means from the United States.

A PROCLAMATION, BY THE GOVERNOR.

It is known to my fellow citizens that disturbances have broken out in the neighboring Province of Lower CANADA, which have resulted in bloodshed. The head of the Provincial Government has issued his proclamation declaring Martial Law in the District of Montreal.

This state of things necessarily changes the relations which have heretofore existed between the inhabitants of this State and that Province, and the possibility that any, through the influence of ardent feelings, may be betrayed into acts of unauthorized interference, induces me to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the subject.

With the kingdom of Great Britain we are in a state of profound peace. We have treaties with that Government, which it is our duty, and I trust our desire, to fulfill to the letter.

It is obvious that as a nation we have no right to interfere with the constitution of any neighboring power. While as republicans we prefer that form of government under which it is our happiness to live, a decent regard for the opinions of others, will prevent all dictation as to the form of their government.

Principles which have been admitted for ages, forbid all national interference unless in the character of allies, and it is scarcely necessary to add that individuals should not do what the government cannot—must not do.

It has been represented to me that in some few instances arms have been furnished, and hostile forces organized within this State. No one can be ignorant of the consequences of such a state of things if allowed. Such forces may be repelled, and our territory be made the theatre of active warfare.—This is not to be tolerated for a moment, and every good citizen will appreciate the importance of rebuking all such acts as may tend to produce it.

That equity which binds nations to each other, condemns all interference in their intestine broils, and the laws of Congress are explicit in their denunciation, subjecting those who improperly interfere to heavy penalties and imprisonment.

Under these circumstances, and with these feelings, I have thought it my duty to issue this Proclamation, cautioning my fellow citizens against all acts, that may subject them to penalties, or in any way compromise the government.

Our first duty is to our own government; and the greatest benefit we can confer on the world is by giving them a perfect example in the action of that government. With other nations our conduct should be regulated by the principles of an enlarged and enlightened philanthropy. In war we may treat them as enemies; but in peace they are to be regarded as friends. In the present posture of affairs our duty is manifest—that of a strict neutrality—neither lending such aid to either as would be inconsistent with that character, nor denying the rights of hospitality to either, so long as they are quiet and peaceable citizens.

My fellow citizens will appreciate the feelings by which I am actuated. The nation's honor cannot be confided to better hands than their own. Their zeal in the cause of liberty was never doubted. It is only necessary to caution them against such interference with the rights of others as might jeopardize the peace of our country.

Given under my hand this 13th day of December, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-second.

of Great Britain adjoining the United States, between portions of the population, and the Government, during which attempts may be made to violate the laws of the United States, passed to preserve the relations of amity with foreign powers and to fulfill the obligations of our treaties with them, by the direction of the President I have the honor to request the attention of your Excellency to any movements of that character that may be contemplated in the State of Vermont, and your prompt interference to arrest the parties concerned, if any preparations are made of a hostile nature against any foreign power in amity with the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

The case shortly stated.—The banks are favored with the privilege of holding the funds of the Government upon condition to redeem their notes in specie, at all times, &c. Before the middle of May, 1837, a "universal crash is heard." They fail and finally all their millions of promises at once. They are unable to pay over the hands of the Government. The Government says, "henceforth we will not employ you to take care of our own money, so that we can have it at command when and where the public exigencies require," when lo! and behold! up rise some eight or ten hundred broken banks, or their friends, stipendiaries, and dependents, and boldly assert that the government cannot get along without their aid; that it is absolutely dependent upon them for its very existence and preservation! The American Republic—the only government upon earth worthy the name of Republic—dependent upon broken banks! What a flagrant insult to every American freeman! It is enough to disturb the repose of the departed heroes, who won our independence, at the price of blood!—Vermont Patriot.

The case fully stated.—The U. S. Bank had for twelve or fifteen years been the fiscal agent of the Government. During this period, it received in deposit hundreds of millions of the public moneys, and faithfully disbursed the same when called upon. The Government lost not a dollar of her revenue—incur no expense for the transportation of specie from one part of the country to the other, exchanges were easily effected, and general security was felt by the people in the currency of the country. Gen. Jackson conceived the idea of making the U. S. Bank subservient to the political schemes of his administration. The Bank refused. Gen. Jackson determined to crush the Bank; the party enabled him to effect the object. The public deposits were illegally withdrawn from the U. S. Bank, and placed in the hands of 80 of the State Banks, selected by Gen. Jackson. Webster, and Clay, and Adams, and Binney, and all of the prominent Whigs of both houses of Congress, protested against the measure, and warned the administration of the consequences; predicting the failure of the deposit banks, and the catastrophe which has followed. The administration persisted, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his circular to the deposit banks instructed them to use the funds of the government. "The Deposits of the public money," says he, "will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the Department anticipates from your adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations as will prove acceptable to the people."

The deposit banks following the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, loan the public money to land speculators and others—Gen. Jackson assures Congress, in his last message, that the public money is safe, and that the scheme of the deposit banks had fulfilled the expectations of the government—the commercial pressure increases—confidence is destroyed—the best commercial paper is depreciated—the banks refuse to increase their discounts—failures multiply—a run is commenced upon the Banks for specie—general panic—the banks are driven to the alternative, either to exhaust their vaults at once of specie, and thus render their own failure certain, and that of the whole community, or temporarily to suspend specie payments until the panic should cease, and public confidence be measurably restored—the latter alternative is chosen, and the specie is thus retained in the country, which otherwise would have flowed to England and France to liquidate foreign debts; by this delay these debts will be paid in cotton and other products of the country. Meantime, Gen. Jackson, chagrined at the failure of his deposit bank system, fulminates from his retirement at the "Hermitage," his anathemas against the Deposit Banks, accusing them of fraud, and a breach of faith to the government; the Jackson presses echo the slang and cry "down with the Banks," "the federal monopoly Banks"—aye, the federal monopoly banks, the creatures of Jackson's administration. Mr Van Buren enlists a special session of Congress—his message admits the failure of the experiment, but, instead of recommending a return to the "good old way," he proposes another experiment—the sub-treasury scheme, constituting a host of Government officers as the fiscal agents, in whose hands the people's money is to be deposited—to be used, no doubt, for the public good, influencing elections, or buying lands in Texas.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS. It will be recollected that Gholson and Clairborn, (V. B.) were elected members of Congress from this State for the Extra Session. The question whether they were entitled to seats for the full term of the 25th Congress arose at the extra session, and, as Van Buren was likely to need their assistance, it was decided in their favor. The people of Mississippi were incensed by this decision; the Governor having issued his proclamation for an special election for the extra session only. The day fixed upon by law for the Congressional election is in November, when the Whigs supported Prentiss and Word, and elected them by a great majority. Mc Nutt, the Van Buren candidate for Governor is elected, the Whigs run for two candidates, whose united vote over Mc Nutt is several thousands. There has been a Whig gain in Mississippi within three months of about 5000. Revolutions never go backwards.

AN HONEST CONFESION. The Cincinnati Republican, an administration paper of much influence in the West, makes the following just confession; and if the other presses in the service of the party were to acknowledge as much and act honestly, and eschew loco focism, as *Vox populi* and *Vox Dei* demand of them, the affairs of the nation would soon assume a more pleasing aspect:

"There is no use of wasting words now upon this subject, or being meekly-mouthed about it; if there is not a change of policy in the administration, and a change of councils too, the administration cannot sustain itself. Certain influences are becoming more and more intolerable—*Vox populi vox Dei*."

SMALL POX. This dreadful disease, we understand, has appeared at Bradford, but we do not learn that it has extended much among the inhabitants. Its near approach should induce every person to be prepared to meet it—by being vaccinated. The Physicians are, or can be readily supplied with vaccine matter, and both old and young should be inoculated. This contagion has visited, and is now prevailing in several towns in the lower part of the State, where it was introduced by travellers. The number of strangers, and travellers of all descriptions in the State is great, and the liability of taking the disease is increased.

The Woodstock Mercury of the 15th says:—Since our last, there has occurred five new cases, and there have been two deaths. Mr Crook, who died on Sunday morning at the hospital, took the disease from Doct. Perry. The other death was that of a child a few days old whose mother (Mrs Sinclair) has the disease, but is understood to be out of danger. Mr Sinclair's house in High Street has been considered a hospital, by the selection. From present appearances we hope next week to give a favorable account of the place in relation to the disease.

"Sir," said Gil Blas to Dr Sangrado, "I take heaven to witness that I follow your method with the utmost exactness, yet, nevertheless, every one of my patients leave me in the lurch. It looks as if they took pleasure in dying, merely to bring out practice into discredit." &c. "Why, truly, child, (answered he) I have reason to make pretty much the same observation: I have not often the satisfaction of curing those who fall into my hands, and if I was not so sure as I am of the principles on which I proceed, I should think my remedies were pernicious in almost all the cases under my care." "If you will take my advice, sir, (said I) we will elude your method, and give chemical preparations to our patients, through curiosity; the worst that can happen will only be, that they produce the same effect that follows our bleeding and warm water." "I would willingly make that experiment, (he replied) provided it could have no bad consequences; but I have published a book, in which I have extolled the use of frequent bleedings and aqueous draughts; and wouldst thou go and have me decry my own work?" "Oh! you are certainly in the right, (said I) you must not give your enemies such a triumph over you; they would say you are at last disabused, and therefore ruin your reputation; perish rather the nobility, clergy and people! and let us continue in our own path!"

Mr Van Buren agrees with Dr. Sangrado. He says in effect—"I am still for the Sub Treasury Scheme—I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor—perish credit, perish commerce, and the people—I have published opinions in its favor and against other remedies for the diseases of the monetary system, and it would give my enemies a triumph over me by returning to the former and approved practices of Government, under which the country prospered. My political salvation depends upon carrying out this untried 'experiment' commenced by 'my illustrious predecessor'—I have promised to follow in his footsteps—perish rather the people—a change would give my enemies a triumph over me."

The country has been bled,— cruelly oppressed—the interests of the people sacrificed for party considerations—money is scarce—factories remain inoperative—wool lies upon the hands of the grower, or is sold at a ruinous rate—the mechanical and mercantile interests of the nation are paralyzed—all the result of a corrupt and relentless administration;—yet it unblushingly adheres to its oppressive measures, and refuses to adopt those well tried and salutary measures, which insured every department of industry its reward, and the people a safe, sound and convenient currency. The people have appealed to the ballot box, and told the administration—more than a hundred thousand voices uniting in the demand—to desist from these schemes so pregnant with ruin; nevertheless, with insolence hardly equalled by the Russian Autocrat, their remonstrance is met with a spirit of defiance—the Sub Treasury system must be adopted.

With a patient submission, creditable to their moral stability, the people of the United States have consented to suffer under the experiments of the administration without a resort to any other than a peaceful remedy—the ballot box. But that—once esteemed the safety-valve of a republic, affects not him who sits clothed in the authority of State.—He still resists its admonitions. Van Buren has published certain opinions, and as a consequence, the people must submit to further experiments upon their industry, their patience, and their happiness.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular to the clergy and laity within his diocese, in which he exhorts all those who have taken up arms against the Queen's government to desist from hostilities and return to their allegiance. He quotes the patron saints of "the mother church" as authority to show why the Pope's faithful followers in Canada should maintain a regal government.—It is quite certain that nearly every catholic Priest in the Province favors the authority of the Crown, and repudiates the movements of the patriots for securing a free and liberal government. Catholicism would not long survive the establishment of a free government in Canada.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Resolutions approving Van Buren's Sub Treasury Scheme have been adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, by a vote of 109 to 20. The coalition of Mr Van Buren with Mr Calhoun and Slavery is likely to secure him most of the Slave States at the extreme South.—While all the middle, western and northern States have, or are leaving his sinking fortunes, the Slave interest in those States where servitude is considered the basis of "free institutions," and nullification is the ranket, Mr Van Buren is gathering strength.—He gets so much for his Veto threat and intrigues in favor of Texas. The movement affords a subject for reflection to the freemen of the north. It will favor the success of the Whigs.

A gentleman who was at St. Charles, and witnessed the engagement, says that but between 20 and 30 only of the Patriots were killed and wounded; and that the loyalists lost was four times that number. There were but about 300 of the former in the action who were armed, and Gen. Brown ordered a retreat upon the approach of the British army, believing the intrenchment too powerless to resist successfully an attack by a force so superior.—The Tory papers admit that the "rebels fought like tigers." These appear to be the facts in the case.

CONGRESS. As usual, but very little business was transacted in either House of Congress during the first week, and on the 6th both branches adjourned to Monday the 11th. Some fifty or more among the ranks of the dominant party have been instructed by their constituents since the adjournment of the extra session, to obey or resign their seats, and occasionally one is found so conscientious as to tremble under his instructions. The President will not permit any thing to be done of a party character till the fears of such men are pacified, by promises of preferment hereafter—a foreign mission or some other place at the Treasury crib. A week or two will be spent in caucus drilling and whipping in, when Congress will proceed to business.

Mr Clay announced to the Senate in an eloquent and affecting address, the death of one of its members, Mr Kent of Maryland, and the customary resolutions of respect were passed. Mr Grundy introduced a bill providing for the greater security of passengers in steam vessels, read twice and referred; and, after appointing the Standing Committees the Senate adjourned to the 11th inst. The annual reports of the several officers of the Cabinet were presented to the House and the usual orders respecting them passed. A resolution, presented by Mr Underwood of Kentucky, was adopted, asking for information in relation to the causes and prosecution of the Florida War; and Mr Snyder, of Indiana, offered a resolution for instructing the committee of ways and means to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the act of the last session, for postponing the payment of the deposits to the States, and of bringing in a bill authorizing the payment of the same; which, according to rule, lies over one day. The House then adjourned to the 11th.

In the Senate Dec. 11, Mr Tallmadge presented a petition of citizens of New York, praying that Congress would abolish imprisonment for debt. Mr Benton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill for the improvement of the currency in the District of Columbia. The Committees of the Senate and House are nearly the same as during the extra session.

In the House, Mr Adams presented several petitions against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and moved that they be referred, together with the one hundred and ninety, signed by upwards of twenty thousand petitioners, presented by him at the last session, also a greater number presented by his colleagues, to a select Committee. His motion was laid on the table by a vote of 135 to 70.

OHIO. The legislature of Ohio lately organized by electing Whig officers throughout. The votes were as follows:—

For President of the Senate,	20
G. J. Smith (Whig)	
H. Vance (V. B.)	15
For Speaker of the House,	39
C. Anthony (Whig)	
E. W. Hubbard (V. B.)	31

ANOTHER VICTORY. In the Congressional District in Ohio, lately represented by Mr Loomis, who resigned his office in consequence of ill health, C. D. Coffin, Whig, has been elected. Last October the Van Buren majority in this district was 500.—Bought up by the banks!

The Office Holders manifest great anxiety, we infer from their papers, lest the banks should resume specie payments. It will be a sad day for these Treasury rats when specie payments shall be resumed—they will not be able to realize 10 per cent premium on their salaries.

We have made arrangements for securing authentic and the latest information of the revolutionary movements in the Canadas for publication in the Caledonian.

Gen. Brown, who was in command of the Radical force at St. Charles, is said to be now at Woodstock. He is a brother to Gen. Brown, who was in command on the frontier during the last war.

The Editor of the Burlington Free Press proposes to furnish extras containing the latest intelligence of Canadian affairs, to such persons as will forward him one dollar.

How does the intrigue in operation for the removal of Mr Hyde succeed? Can Mr Barber of the Free Press and Argus inform the public how many of the names attached to the letter asking for the appointment of Mr Partridge were forged? Forgery is not the worst feature of Loco Focism.

Flour. The quantity of Flour and wheat which arrived at Albany during the 15 days prior to the 1st of December was equal to one hundred and ninety thousand barrels. The number of barrels received at New York City in November was over two hundred and forty-six thousand.

Our acknowledgements are due to the Editors of the Burlington Free Press, and Sentinel, and the Vermont Watchman, for news slips; and we shall be greatly obliged to them for continued favors of the kind.

Distinguished Frenchmen on their way to Canada.—The register of the American Hotel in this city, shows that the Duc de Blances, Cavalier Tant, and M. De Sully Zollendal, from France, passed through here on Monday last for Canada. The Duke de Blances, it is well known, was an able minister of Louis XVII. and of Charles X. His visit to Canada at this crisis, may be accidental, but it is certainly calculated to create an impression that this rising is less a matter of impulse, than of design.—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans Commercial Herald gives a deplorable account of the condition of Texas, communicated by a gentleman recently from Houston. "The army, it says, is being disbanded, and will shortly be wholly so—that bands of discharged soldiers are roaming over the country, without employment or means of obtaining subsistence—that in the event of an irruption of the Indians or Mexicans, the country must depend on individual enterprise for its defence; and that all regular communication with the interior had been cut off, in consequence of the want of money to pay the mail contractors. The health of the President, though slowly improving, was still very delicate. Gen. Lamar arrived at Houston the evening our informant left."

Notwithstanding the discouraging state of affairs, a great number of emigrants were pouring into the country.