

every, in order to make the matter of an organized being a fit residence for vigorous contractility, that it should be continually renewed—that while the whole being, as a being, grows older and older, the molecules of which he is composed should nevertheless be always young. And thus we observe in the aged, in whom the process of renewal goes on but feebly, and in whom the laws of fermentation and putrefaction are gradually gaining the ascendancy over the laws of life—the laws of that contrivance, which was instituted in order to remove, for a time, living beings from the influence of fermentation and putrefaction—we observe, I say, in the aged that contractility is greatly diminished—it has waned, it has faded—their strength is greatly reduced—they are no longer a fit residence for active contractility; since this property can only reside, in its perfection, in a very recently organized matter, whereas, in the old, organization goes on very slowly and imperfectly. On the contrary, in children, contractility exists in a very high degree, because, in them, the process of organization goes on with great rapidity. A child will play about on its legs for a whole day without fatigue, and will endure far longer exertion than a man, when we take into a consideration the comparatively small size of the child's muscles.

It is a law, then, of contractility that, in order to its perfection, it is necessary that the molecules of the parts in which it resides should be rapidly re-organized—in a word, that they should always have a plentiful supply of healthy and well purified blood, for it is out of the blood that the solid body is repaired—reproduced.

Another proof of the evanescence of contractility is the physical weakness which invariably attends total insensibility.

Another law of contractility is this: that it is in perpetual strife with the laws of fermentation and putrefaction. This law arises necessarily out of what I have just said, viz. that life is a contrivance to withdraw, for a time, organized beings from the influence of fermentation and putrefaction. It is proved, also, by the fact, that living beings, in whom life and strength, that is, contractility, are at a very low degree indeed, as in putrid fevers, do begin to putrefy partially—and that all beings who have lived are instantly acted upon by the fermentative and putrefactive forces as soon as contractility has left them. Observe, for as soon as life has left them, for contractility will sometimes remain, for a short time, after life has ceased. Contractility, you must remember, is not life, but one of the secondary causes from which life results.

Another law of contractility is, that it is in an inverse ratio of sensibility. When contractility is vigorous, sensibility is dull; and when contractility is deficient, sensibility is acute.—This will be proved when speaking of the laws of sensibility.

It will be well, perhaps, here to caution you against confounding the sensibility of science which signifies the property of feeling, or becoming sensible of impressing stimuli, and that other kind of young-lady sensibility, which is, I believe, peculiar to boarding-schools.

In my next letter, I shall speak of certain laws and characteristic facts peculiar to sensibility. Till then, adieu.

E. JOHNSON.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

- AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.
- To divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.
- To regulate the deposits of the public money.
- For the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.
- In addition to the act of the 24th May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled 'An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery.'
- To effect patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons.
- Making appropriation for the payment of charges incurred for the support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, for the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and for the support of the said Penitentiary for the year 1836.
- Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.
- To remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.
- For the relief of several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.
- To extend the charters of the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria, in the city of Alexandria.
- To appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress.
- To establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan upon the conditions therein expressed.
- For the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.
- Explanatory of the act entitled 'An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes.'
- To carry into effect the treaty concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
- To amend an act to grant certain relinquished and appropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers.
- To extend the Western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri river.
- To authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida to sell the lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of a general Seminary of learning in said Territory.
- Supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.'
- Supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the northern boundary line of

- the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions?'
- For the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Michigan.
- Explanatory of an act entitled 'An act to release from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways and inclined planes.'
- For the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-two.
- For laying off the towns of Fort Madison, and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; and the towns of Bellevue, Du Boque, and Peru, in the county of Du Boque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.
- To amend an act entitled 'An act authorizing the laying off a town on Bear river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes,' approved fifth February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
- Making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836.
- Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for the year 1836.
- Making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.
- Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836.
- To carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain.
- Granting pensions, and arrears of pensions, to certain persons therein named.
- Making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.
- Making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities, and other similar objects for the year 1836.
- To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia to the 1st October 1836.
- Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836.
- Making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.
- To change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.
- Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of Volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.
- Authorizing a special term of the Court of Appeals for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.
- To repeal so much of the act entitled 'An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans,' as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans for the several States.
- To prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.
- To authorize the conveyance of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.
- To provide for the payment of Volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, and for the appointment of additional paymasters.
- Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act as the agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States.
- Repealing the fourteenth section of 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' approved April 10, 1816.
- To establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.
- Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence.
- To change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.
- Making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.
- To extend the time for selling the land granted to the incorporated Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.
- Providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.
- Amendatory of the act for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York, passed March 19, 1836.
- To suspend the operation of the second proviso, third section of 'An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835.'
- To authorize the Shenandoah Bridge Company, at Harper's Ferry, to erect a bridge on the lands of the United States, at or near the town of Harper's Ferry.
- To authorize the construction of a railroad through the lands of the United States, in Springfield Massachusetts.
- To provide for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida.
- Making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.
- To establish certain post roads, and alter, and discontinue others, and for other purposes.
- Making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians.
- Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes.
- Making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836.
- Making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for other purposes.
- To repair and extend the United States' arsenal at Charleston South Carolina.
- To renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.
- To regulate the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.
- To authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes.
- In addition to the act entitled 'An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six,' and for other purposes.

To confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases.

To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Dolly P. Madison.

To promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

Confirming the claims of land in the State of Louisiana.

To re-organize the General Land Office.

To suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' passed twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

To grant to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Making an appropriation for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

To repeal so much of the act of March second, seven-hundred and ninety as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wine.

Granting half pay to widows and orphans, whose their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION to authorize and enable the President to assert and prosecute with effect the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by James Smithson, late of London, deceased, found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, and establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

To apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge, to the improvement of Maryland Avenue, leading thereto, &c. for other purposes.

To authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts, and other States of the United States, for disbursement, services, &c. during the late war.

To change the time of making contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Providing for the distribution of weights and measures.

Authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

To establish certain post roads in Missouri and Arkansas.

Referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress.

To suspend the sale of a part of the public lands acquired by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Authorizing the repair of the bridge across the river Potomac, at Washington.

[This List is as accurate as it has been possible to make it, including all the acts which have passed Congress up to the morning of the 4th of July; of the whole number of which some dozen or so are not known to have yet received the signature of the President of the United States, but from none of which it is anticipated that his signature will be withheld.]—794. 1836.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1836.

RESOLVING RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, rescinding the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in reference to the removal of the deposits.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at length in explanation & support of his views, for nearly three hours, and he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. Walker then expressed the grounds on which he would vote against the resolution:

The yeas and nays being ordered, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. King, of Georgia, White—2 NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Culbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., Knight, Leigh, Linn, Nicholas, Pope, Rivers, Robbins, Robinson, Russell, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, Wright—23.

So the resolution was negatived.

EXPURGING RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Benton, in reference to the cause which prevented him from calling up the expurging resolution yesterday, said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to it as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton, the subject was dropped.

[The remarks of Mr. Clay, were as follows: Mr. Clay said that he would take the opportunity of saying that it had been his fixed purpose, considering the relation in which he stood to the resolution of March, 1834, and to the Senate, as having offered it, to address the Senate on the subject of it. He was particularly desirous to have vindicated the resolution in the assertion which it contained of the exercise of Executive power in derogation from the Constitution and laws of the United States. After the fullest reflection, his judgment remained unchanged, that it was an exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power, and dangerous to the liberties of the People of this country. And, if he could have seen a suitable occasion, after hearing all that could be urged against the resolution, he should have endeavored to maintain, by argument, that proposition. But it has been so treated, from time to time, taken up and laid upon the table, (the last time to afford an opportunity to the present Chief Magistrate of an Eastern State to deliver his sentiments upon it, when he (Mr. Clay) was detained from the Senate by the illness of a member of his family,) that he had not seen a fit moment when he could, according to his sense of propriety, address the Senate. It is, now, as every Senator must feel, entirely too late in the session, when important public business was pressing upon both Houses, to protract discussion upon this resolution. Mr. Clay was anxious to have brought forward from the present democratic fountain in this country a precedent, on all substantial points directly applicable, against the process of mutilating and expurging the journals of the Senate. But, solicitous as he was to dis-

miss the particular topic, and to speak before the Senate the president to which he referred, he could not think of trespassing on the time of the Senate during the present moment; that remains. With respect to the final disposition to be made of the resolution, he was content to acquiesce in any decision the Senate might think proper to make. If it be the pleasure to take up the resolution and pass indefinitely upon it, without further deliberate, he would be satisfied.]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1836.

It is "piper's news" to inform you of the approval of the deposit and distribution bill by the president; for though Mr. Private Secretary Douglas brought a communication of the fact to the Senate only yesterday, it was sent on the wings of the Globe to every quarter of the Union the evening before, and revealed to us Metropolitan by day break. This public advertisement by the president of his approbation to a measure, before he had informed either House, is universally spoken of as extremely disrespectful to Congress and indicative of the splenetic temper that now prevails at the palace. If this is indeed the case, conduct more shabby cannot well be conceived and it forcibly illustrates the truth that a slave of passion has no dignity.

But from the exposure of the executive's reasons which accompanied the announcement of his decision, it is manifest also that the intention was to forestall public opinion, by comments on the bill made "by authority"—and of all the labored efforts that have appeared in the official organ to delude its exclusive readers the leading article of yesterday takes the lead in disingenuousness. It has thoroughly disgusted all the honorable men of the party, whether they were for or against the bill.

One of the most unscrupulous Van Buren men here, denounced it as the "sophistry of a political knave." And a Senator, who declares himself friendly to administration, publishes in the Intelligence, a card, challenging "the lying ambassador" to maintain his statements, that the original bill, as it passed the Senate, made the transfer of money a loan or gift; and that, as it now stands, it makes the states mere depositaries. Blair and his master, Van Buren, have, by that fabrication, thrust themselves into a position, from the disgrace of which, not all their arts can extricate them. Whoever compares the two bills will perceive, that if any thing in either could give to the states the characters of depositaries, it was the negotiability of the certificates, secured by the original bill, by means of which, the money, when required, might have been obtained from any Jew broker in London or elsewhere; and that this feature was struck out by Mr. Anthony's amendment! The original friends of the bill must, therefore, have been better satisfied with it, in its amended shape, than before; while it is the grossest inconsistency, or affectation, or pretence, in those who opposed the original bill on account of its making a donation to the states, to say that it is now more palatable to them.

Had the Globe deviated for once with truth, its readers would have been told, that when it was known the bill would be passed veto or no veto, it was determined by a majority of the cabinet, and their followers, that the president must not hazard the loss of that capital of popularity upon which the whole band were trading, even to save Martin Van Buren, whose intimate associates and allies, Silas Wright, Cambreleng, Vanderpool, and Mason, had inconsiderately given decisive proofs that he was opposed to the measure. And hence the happy thought of the amendment.

The history of this bill furnishes and inimitable lecture on Van Burenism, and if it does not open the eyes of the people to a vast sense of the evils which may be expected from a Van Buren regime, what can equal their infatuation. It is impossible, here, and his affiliated band can do more to demonstrate their antipathy to do good to the nation, and their cleaving to corruption.

But now that the deposit bill has become a law, Mr. Van Buren has set on foot another course of operation to shield himself from the consequences of his determined and indefatigable hostility to the measure. The Globe announces that the President will take an early opportunity of giving to the public his views on the subject. What, think you is his exposition to be? Mr. Van Buren's reasons against the bill. Is not this first rate fun! It is not known that a veto was prepared, and ready to be let off. Circumstances compelled another course. But the veto is not to be lost. It is to be cooked up into the shape of "views of the deposit bill;" and with the addition of some specious reason for signing "that imperfect and objectionable bill," it is to be sent abroad to illumine the minds of the faithful, and induce them to believe Van was right after all.

AGREEMENT

Between Santa Anna and the Texian Government.

Articles of an agreement entered into between His Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and His Excellency General Santa Anna, President General in Chief of the Mexican army, of the other part:

ARTICLE 1st.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

ARTICLE 2d.

All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both by land and water.

ARTICLE 3d.

The Mexican troops will evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ARTICLE 4th.

The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and returning to the commander of the army of Texas, or to the commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner if it can be ascertained.

ARTICLE 5th.

That all private property, including cattle, horses, negro slaves or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the commander of the Texian army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the government of Texas to receive him.

ARTICLE 6th.

The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this and the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance than five leagues.

ARTICLE 7th.

The Mexican army shall not make any other

delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c. and to cross the rivers, and delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8th.

By an express to be immediately despatched, this agreement shall be sent to Gen. Vicente Filisola, and to Gen. T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulations—and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

ARTICLE 9th.

That all Texian prisoners now in possession of the Mexican army of its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas shall be treated with due humanity, and extraordinary civilities that may be furnished them, to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.

ARTICLE 10th.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above mentioned purposes, in duplicate at the port of Velasco, this 14th day of May, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNET, President.

JAS COLLINGSWORTH, Sec. of State.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

B. HALDIMAN, Sec. Treas.

P. W. GRAYSON, At. Gen.

On board U. States schr Grampus, at sea, June 11, 1836.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of the late military movements against Texas, and a hostile embargo against the U. S. I resolved to put to sea in my boat, which I did on the night of the 3d of this month, and arrived safe on board the United States' cutter, Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, to whom I communicated the following intelligence. The Jefferson being short of water set sail for Galvestone Bay, and I presume must have communicated to them this important news. The Mexicans expect to take Texas by surprise, and it is all important that they should be on their guard. On the 4th we fell in with Grampus, when we were transferred to her.

By an act of congress received at Tampico on the 28th of May, it was decreed.

1st. That the government would not accede to any act or treaty made by Santa Anna, during his imprisonment in Texas.

2nd. That every state in the republic, should furnish forthwith one fourth of her forces to be equipped and ordered to watch as soon as possible to Matamoros.

3d. That all flags throughout the republic should be worn half mast, during the imprisonment of the President.

On the 1st of June, intelligence was received that all the ports of the republic were closed against the sailing of all merchant vessels, and against all communication of whatsoever nature, with all vessels of war. This last act of the Mexican Government, has as it is well understood been particularly directed against the U. S. with whom there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the Foreign inhabitants of Tampico, were to daily fear of losing their lives, as it is publicly declared that all foreign houses will be robbed, and the inhabitants butchered, as soon as it should be ascertained that Santa Anna had been shot. Warlike preparations are making in every direction, and it is current amongst the officers of the army, that 17,000 men were to march against Texas. Some of which are on their march for their head quarters—Matamoros. It is probably that they cannot raise that number by 4 or 5,000, nor are they when called troops, that are disciplined, but farmers, maledrivers, &c. taken by force wherever they can be found—however a desperate struggle will be made by Mexico to regain Texas. Let them, therefore, be on their guard, as the strictest precautions are taken to prevent them from having any knowledge of their military movements. Jose Maria Corro is President, and promises to sell the crucifixes from the churches to carry on the war, if means cannot be otherwise had.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, July 4. TEXAS.

We regret to find by the following article, which we extract from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th of June, that the Mexican Government, so far from evincing a disposition to enter into negotiation with Texas for the recognition of its independence, is actively engaged in making preparations for renewing the war.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin of June 30.

Through the politeness of Mons. J. Bayou, we have been favored with the following translation of Mexican news received by an arrival from Matamoros last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Through the gentlemanly attentions of Captain Dickinson, of the clipper schooner Halcyon, from Matamoros, we received Journals from that place to the 6th instant.

An expedition under Gen. Cortaza, consisting of 5,000 men, had arrived at Sattilo, and another of 3,000, under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano, early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican Government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established his head quarters at Matamoros and has with him 3,000 men; Filisola will be stationed in the West.

The Texian officers had arrived at Matamoros, to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

Verbally we have been informed that Gen. Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas, and that the Mexican congress and government had resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter, however, may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of Urrea, dated Matamoros, June, 5th who entitles himself General of Brigade, and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army. It is also reported that he has been authorized to raise an army of 15,000 men, and that 600,000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing.

The schrs Halcyon and Creole to this port \$175,000 in solid thins.

PROCLAMATION.

The President, pro. tem. of the Republic to the warriors of the Mexican army.

Soldiers! One of the events very frequent in war has placed in the power of the enemy to our independence, the heroic conqueror of Tampico, the President of the republic, your general in chief, the idol of our hearts, the immortal Santa Anna.

Excited by the story of glory, and a desire to terminate the campaign by some brilliant exploit, he was seized by a fever, which he remained unattended, and his remains were buried by superior officers, in a remote spot, whose exploits from the same that page of our history has lost his memory in endeavoring to secure that of his country.

Our mourning has commenced; the fasts of the 23d April, and since then display of vengeance that should prevail in all Mexico, not be useless. For the liberty of the President will raise all possible resources; they will be without restriction; for I know my duty as well as I know my country.

Misfortune to the enemy of war, and the foreign will be vanquished; if any such shall dare assist, in the sacred war of the honour, the national desires of the Texian rebels.

Friends: A momentary adversity should not discourage the constant protection of our rights. You, soldiers, who have proved the truth of the words of fortune, to leave the world the inheritance of virtue, honor and courage, and to bring the Providence who rules the destiny of nations, march to avenge G. d., your country, and your President.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO

Mexico, 19th May, 1836.

Extract of a private letter from Matamoros, dated 8th inst. by the schr Halcyon.

"The States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, preparing to unite and imitate the example of Texas by declaring their independence, a manifesto is looked for soon. Since the capture of Santa Anna, the opposite political party have been very busy, and in many instances are shown their sentiments fully to that effect.

They express much anxiety lest the Texians will be persuaded to make the treaty which has been talked of, and so let loose upon the heads of war." They say there can never be any but revolutions in the country so long as Santa Anna lives.—And many are the Mexicans who could think it a blessing to the nation to see Santa Anna executed. On the 23d May the Commodore captured to Mexico with the news of Santa Anna's capture returned. Government refuse to accede to the proposition—say they have men and money enough, and will carry on the war.

There are about 2500 troops at Vera Cruz, which Captain Thomas, now a Lieutenant Colonel, has come to bring to Matamoros, where he expects the force will concentrate. It is believed the government have neither men nor money to their command, and that the further progress of the war is quite impossible. Gen. Corro has been appointed Secretary of War, and is to be sent for Mexico. Gen. Arago has left Mexico, but in a bad state of health. He is on a litter. His disorder is said to be a dropsy in the chest. Arago is one of Santa Anna's ablest generals. Gen. Urrea is in command. They have about a thousand men returned, and more miserable objects were rarely ever beheld. They protest against the Texian war, and say they will not return. Most of the officers openly speak their mind on the subject, and declare that the Texians are sure a shot for them.

United States Bank notes circulate freely among the officers who have returned. They cart loads of valuable furniture have arrived from Texas, all believed to be the property of booty. An embargo or non intercourse is talked of, and it is confidently expected will soon take place. Orders are daily expected from Government to carry on the war.

The prisoners under sentence of death are held as prisoners in close confinement, except of the conditions to the contrary in the terms of Santa Anna's. A sagacious man has said that the miserable soldiery who hate the Texians of Texas. They are in a most miserable condition, and very insulting to foreigners."

MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has, by engagement, engaged himself in Salisbury as a Teacher of Music, and will give instructions on the Piano, the Violin, and Singing. He intends no pedagogue, when he says that he finds the state of this part of the Country very improved. He believes it is not owing to want of talents in the youth of the Country, but to defects in the systems of instruction. The Subscriber having been instructed by the Masters in Germany, and most being of his profession, but his study, and his flatters himself if his pupils shall be able to be able to call them forth, and impart to them and taste in this most beautiful and admired accomplishment—an accomplishment which not only elevates the mind, but the feelings and improves the health. He has not bestowed upon all equal talents, but more than for any other of the arts, the Teacher cannot therefore make a proficient, but he promises to spare no pains properly cultivating that share of talent which each of his pupils may be gifted with, and improve their tastes by making them acquainted with the most admired pieces of the great composers.

His Terms of instruction are Three Dollars per Session. He will furnish the necessary menus to take lessons on.

F. W. MEERBACH.

Mr. Meerbach, begs leave to refer to L. Cowan, and Charles Fisher, as standing and qualifications.

We take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good character, and professional qualifications of Mr. Meerbach. Mr. Meerbach is a professor of music, but is not now residing in the City of New York, where he was engaged for the situation in Salisbury, New York, a short time since, when he made enquiries among his acquaintances in Salisbury, and we have in our possession ten testimonials from highly respectable persons. Forming our opinion from these testimonials, as well as from our personal observations, we feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. M. as an honorable gentleman, and a very superior Teacher of Music. We have come acquainted with him, and we can say that he has but few superiors among the country. THOS. L. FISHER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1836—1448.

TURF REGISTER.

GENTLEMEN having in charge the Office of any of my numbers of the Watchman, or will do me a great favor to deposit the same in the Office of the Watchman, R. W. FISHER.

June 11—1447