NOXVILLE CONVENTION. vite stration to the following letrespectfully tender our acknowl-

ante to the writer : Waim Springs, July 21, 1886.)

Sir :- I am this far on my return ozville, and have the first fatt - opbf redoring the promise I made ally those who staid in the faverns, (of Twee one,) and we were so congoing on, that there was really no. writing, and no opportunity had

stille contains only 2000 to \$500 inen time. and being an interior town and th resorted to by travellers, is badly if with public houses. The inhabi-are of this, met and resolved to open their private dwellings to the without pay or reward. They ad committees to collect hats of the and the number each could accom-lions of the committee were conblic house and as a stranif he did not get lodgings at the the solution of the solution o by the their guests agreeably situated, hospitality will readily forget them. of their politeness, that they most restedly refused to take their friends their own States were first taken care of. ceived the thanks of the Conventhey had the kindest feelings of eveir conduct, all their pelings of the Convention, its com or the delegations of the States. of the Delegates were there several re the Convention met. The first be done was to organize the Conto be done was to organize the Con-ton. Apprehending that it would be used to select General Hayne, our del-on had conferred a good deat with other, and it was thought it would be little to agree to it. In the first place in Carolina had been so active in get-fus scheme on, that justouses, we fear-

ble ronte, would hereafter undertake a great work from the Ohio to Knozville, and from Knozville by the Hisrassee in the centre of Georgia to Macon and thence to Savannah, thus excluding Oberleston entirely. The Athens and Augusta Bail Road Company have an exclusive charter, which commands the only other practicable route through Georgia, viz: from about Knoxville, up the Georgis, viz: from about Knoxville, up the Tennessee River, through Rabun county to Athens and Augusta. This company had able and sagacious agents, Deleg ites in the Convention, whose object, was to make the best possible arrangements to promote—not the General interests of Georgia—but the interests of their own corporation. The third party, was far the most numerous, comprebending three-fourths to four-fifths of the Delegation, and desiring nothing but what was fair and equal, disregarding any local or corporation interests and going for the public good. Unfortunately, however, they had almost insurmountable difficulties to encoupter amongst themselves. In addition to the commercial and political jealousies which have always to a considerable extent prevailed in Georgia, towards our State, and which were, as we have reason to believe, used with great effect, they lead the chartered rights and interests of the Athens and Augusta Rail Road Company continually in their way. That company saw clear-ir that if the Charleston and Cincinnati Company could be induced to run a branch the balance of the road (as it now stands) to Augusta, it could not fail to add vastly to the value of their property, and they would, either in that way, or by selling their rights from Athens to Augusta, resp a golden harvest If the Knoxville Convention rose without making any move to afford Georgia some benefit from this great undertaking, it jump-

ed in with the political objects of one portion of the delegation of Georgia; as it could be adduced before her people at the approaching elections as evidence of the illiberal spirit of Carolina and thus perhaps. help them at a pinch-and so if no arrangement was now made with the State of Georgia, the door will still be open hereafter to any arrangement they might agree on, between the Charleston and Cincinnati, & the Athens and Augusta Rail Road Company. when perhaps better terms could when too that company might be able to build the whole road to the Tennessee line, and may be even to the point of intersection with our road. At any rate that company would be in no worse condition by delays. Be these things as they may, the Georgia delegation were understood to be so divided among themselves, that they could agree on no proposition for admitting Georgia into a participation of this scheme. The weight of the managing and acting talents undoubtedly belonged to the Savannah political party & the Augusta & Athens Rail Road Delega-

The papers which I have directed to be The papers which t have all the open sent on to you will contain all the open proceedings of the Convention. You see by them that it was a numerous and most respectable body, numbering the first day three hundred and fifty, and swelled afterwards to about four hundred, containing the representation of nine States, and having a great body of useful talent. The proceedings of this Convention cannot fail to produce a powerful effect. "A Cepermination to accomplish this great work was u-niversafty shown in the West, in N. and S. Carolina. The morning we assembled, the President arnounced in his address the passage of the Deposite Bill, and every member agreed with him in considering it a happy omen for the success of the enter-prize. We are led to expect that great exertions will be made to induce the Legislatures to subscribe liberally and that these exertions will be successful. Upon South Carolina all eyes are fixed as the leader in this glorious work. She must not fail, nor loose the rank conceded her. Let her faulter and all she has done will be lost, and Georgia will slip in, take the lead, and draw away from her grasp by natives of Onio, and amongst others by Mr. all the rich rewards that are ready to flow in and enrich her if she is only true to herself. Never did so glorious a prospect open upon any people as is now presented to our enterprize. The richest and the widest commerce ever yet offered any peofrom Knoxville to Athens, and leave them ple can be secured and a thousand blessings, oven greater than its golden harvests, attained by one determined, vigorous effort. All the west will be our friends and the friends of our institutions. We will can neither be made to forger his virtues, m have purchased all this cheaply even if we built the whole road and paid the \$11,000,-000 it is to cost. One half that sum we can surely take. Let our people remember that this is a subscription to a profitable stock. It is not money given away, that of Gen. Harrison, Rather than rob the but put at the best of interest-an interest which while it secures them all the fruits public servant of a single laurel, I would choose, of this glorious enterprize will bring large dividends annually into the public Treasu-

In haste, Yours &c.

The Report of the Committee of Forty-five as to the cost of the Road, estimates as follows :

from Messleston to Columbia, Broad river,

		,				
,	From Charleston	Mile	s. C	Com.		
r	To Branchville, (1 Track.)	62	4.5	500	279,	000
,	To Columbia, (2				1410	
2	Tracks.)	62	11,5	600	711,	000
1	To Junction Broad River.	65	19.0	000	780.	000
ş	To Green River,	62	12,	000	748,	000
-	To Asheville, 10 m \$4,000 and 30 m 12 000	}		۲	760,	000
	To Noluchucky,	60	50.0	00	1,800,	000
7	To Elk Fork,	90			2,700,	
-	To Cincinnati,	196	12,0	000	2,302,	000
-		_				

to the 12th December 1835, 711,5834 Total 7,107,8874 These statements prove the immense exp tent of the mining interests in this section of the State. We do not know what pro-portion this forms to the amount actually collected from the miner i merhane a ball portion this forms to the amount actually work, made 8 tests too many in the wheel. After collected from the mines ; perhaps a half, perhaps not a fifth. Yet mining has not fairly commenced with us. Deposite mining has not mining is perhaps more profitable than aver er, and wein mining, though it has been but, throwing int one o'clock between, whiles overy barely tested, yet sufficiently so, to induce three ar four hours; and the other day it mean several large capitalists to embark its the sind rose at one delick in the norm-ing, and sein mining. Hough it has been but, throwing it one o'clock between, whiles overy barely tested, yet sufficiently so, to induce three ar four hours; and the other day it mean several large capitalists to embark its the sind cash set agent just as the clock was atriking experiment extensively. Rutherford Gazette.

ALUCKY EXPERIMENT.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette. Magnanianty in a Politician. -The chief exa During the savere frust which took place about that mouths ago, a lively lass who had been instried about a year and a ball, before to a young allence of the following, extract consists in the fact that it was attered by a vehement party politician toward an influential opponent. It man shirmer, on the burders of Rodney marsh was ifests a degree of liberality which, in these days insuch scandalized at her husband's going too of is worthy of all commendation. At the later ten to the public house, and staying too late Backeye' celebration in Ohio, at which General when he was there. Several little conjugal expoatolations having failed of producing altera-Harrison made an address, and which commenter tion; the lady in a moment ut passion declared orated an interesting event in the early history positively, that if it accurred again, she would of the State, a number of speeches were, made throw the baby, on infant, four months old, of which he was very fund, toto the military ca-Robert T. Lytle, late a member of Congress, and ast, and herself in after it. Not dreaming that still an adherent of the present Administration. she would carry her threat into execution, a few After speaking of the services of his father, Gan, days had only elapsed when the Lytle was naturally led to notice the command-"fron tongue of midnight had told twelve," er under whom he served, which he did in the

before Mr. _____kpecked at his own donr. His wife let him in herself, and, without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked delfoarate-" It is true that that gentleman & myself are now, as we have for some time been, opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most, as to the public men and measures of the day ly to the cradle snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the a larmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden but were we as widely separated as the poles, and unexpected had been her movement, that she withhold from him just commendation for his many eminent services. Sir, I would be a trai-tor to my own nature, if I found myself capable had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow path before he could overtake her. He of disparaging the claims of a public servant, so emment, so well tried, and whose life has been a history of such usefulness and gallantry, as was just in time to seize and save her from selfdestruction ; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot about four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles temples of that time-worn and justly honored by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw in justice and gratitude, to heap chaplets on his himself in, and grasping the night gown which brow. Sir, the miserable spirit of partisan warsafely to the brink-the cal dressed in little Polfare and detraction, as displayed by must of the journals, nay, on all sides of the question for the Presided tial succession, I deprecate from my heast. The spirit that will admit of no good out of the mere party rage, and which dooms to infamy all that cannot reach his standard of parof his situation. Before, however, he was quite an iciele, admission was vouchas fed ; but the stoty purity-a spirit which invades the peace, and perverts the purposes of social harmony and union-all good men should frown upon. . Render unto Cessar the things that are Cessar's, is the injunction of Divine wisdom; and, in all cases where we depart from this principle, the degra-the extent of us interaction

following bandsome manner :

" The band of pioneer worthies who now surround us-with your guest just named, a chief aud conspicuous member-should receive. at our tor with the following letter dated. COLUMBUS, (Ga.) July 18th, 1836. Dear Sir: You can, after the receipt of this, hands, that respect which, by early toil and suffering, they have so richly earned. They will soon be numbered with years before the flood .forward all the mails for the west on this route Respect to them while living, and gratitude to as usual. The road between Columbus and their memories when dead, are imperative on all Tuskegee, which had been seriously injured by who participate now in the glorious fruit of their 000 early hardship and enterprise."

aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception and situation. Come by the most expeditious route and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and iorward such aid to Texas as you can The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand. refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation, and much important informa-tion, I refer you to the Rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively en-gaged in the cause of Texas. The pub to honor and wealth in Texas, is open in the patriotic and chivalrous.

> I am your obidient servant and Eriend. SAM. HOUSTON. (Signed)

From the New Orleans Bulletin July 4. Natchstoches, 29th July, 1836.

Dear Sir:

I detain the Steamer Caspian w drop you a line to say, an express has the moment reached here, per Maj. Smith, from the Texian army, He was dispatched with letters to this place the purport of which is that Major Miller, Capt. Kearns and four soldiers, were ordered to Matamoras to receive some prisoners according to treat made with Gen. Filasola with passports and solemn promise not to be molested, and in return in safety with the prisoners to the Texian camp. Inmediately on their am val, they were taken and imprisoned, then passports taken from them and destroyed and it is believed that all the Texian prisoners are murdered that were at Matamer. as. General Urrea has joined Filasola with 4000 soldiers, which with 3000 with Gen. eral Filasola, makes 7000 in all that are nor on their march to Texas.

The Texians to a man are turning out, shouldering they rifles, mounting the horses, and will defend their country to the lasthad prevented its wearer from sinking, brought

There can be no mistake in this account Above 3000 Texians, in all, will be in the piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had re-gained her own door, which was not opened till field.

FROM TEXAS.

We find the following notice in the New Or eans Bulletin of the 29th June :

"The notice that none but coltivations m wanted in Texas, signed "Texas Agency," vs inserted by me from information I received for Texas, confirmed by the Commissioners : but m the enemy is rallying again, it is necessary the friends of Texas should rally also. "E. HALL."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE. Extract of a letter received in this city dated,

NATCHITOCHES, JUNE 27, 1836.

I detain the steamer Caspian to drop rout line to say an express has this moment reached here, by Major Smith, from the American arms of Texas, he was despatched with letters to this place, the purport of which are, that Major Mil er, Captain Teal, Captain Kearns, and four s diers were ordered to Metamoras to receive some prisoners, according to the treaty made with Gen Filasola : (they were furnished by Filasoli with passportis,a solemn promise not to be milit ed, and to return in safety with the prisonets is the American camp.) Immediately on their me rival they were arrested and imprisoned ; thet passports taken from them and destroyed, and it s fully believed that all the American prisonen are murdered which were at Metamoras. Get. Urrea has joined Filasola with 4,000 soldies. which, with 3,000 under General Filasola, make 7,000 in all now on their march into Tens. The Texisns to a man are turning out, shouldeting their rifles, mounting their horses, and will defend their couptry to the last. There can be no mistake in this account. About 3,000 Amencans in all will take the field.

ht be created injurious to the success measure; but we objected chiefly bewe feared that by putting him in the we should loose his services on the where we sporchended difficulties & we fet he would be invaluable. We have preferred Gun. John Williams nearer. But the Western delegations aled us by declaring that Gen Hayne's would, as preading officer, give a and influence to the Convention and and that it was the universal wish he and that it was the universal wish he I preside. General Hayne himself ed it to the last, and only yielded his own delegation tecommended his similar being first stipulated that a be adopted allowing him to vesate the and call any other member to preside ngs on the floor -He was accordingted by Kentucky, seconded b and unanimously selected to preside allow me to pause for a moment to at he presided with that dignity and tighty with he always characterized and with a consumer discuss which von him as wide a popularity as any framed in so short a time.

e Report of the Commissioners of S. lins, which I sent you in the Knoxville ster, was then read, and the subject a embraced by it divided into four , and each head covered by a separate m, and each resolution offered by a aber of a separate State, was then referred committee of thirty-nine, appointed by in chair. The committee was afterwards becreased, on motion to forty-five, by adding president and four others to it. This mittee divided itself into four sub-comtees, and charged each sub-committee which the matter covered by one of the four itions above stated. All this was done Monday, and the committee immediatecentered upon their duties. The sub-comtees reported to the committee of forive, and that committee combining their or reports into one, reported that to the

From the very first only one difficulty a apprehended in the barmonious action Convention-and that was in rela n to the course our Georgia friends might rave. It soon became known to us that agusta Rail Road Company; and 3rd A beral party, which disregarding all other posiderations, were desirous of connecting temselves with us in any way that would omote the prosperity of their State, upon rms of equality and mutual benefit to all arties. The limits of a letter are not suftent to give you more than a meagre twee of the motives upon which we bewhich, by the way, we believed comprehended a policial party) desired first to build up Savannah, r, if that could not be done, to prevent her not, Charleston, from build in the that pite, of importance which the road promises her. It this scheme could be caused to fail by any means Charles-Georgia possessing, as she believes a suita-

We had rumour of various schemes tion. amongst them. Some were for breaking off and going home, leaving the convention to act as it pleased. Some, it was said, desired to present such demands as having an appearance of reasonableness would yet be too exceptionable to admit their adoution & to make their rejection an excuse for going away and making war upon the enterprize.

At length after keeping us in great suspense, on Thursday morning they handed us a resolution informing Gen Hayne, that it contained all they propose l. Our delegation was immediately convened and the resolution submitted. It merely in general terms declared the importance of connecting a Branch for Georgia with the main road. We agreed to it instantly and it was incorporated in the Resolutions of the Committe of Forty-five, reported and adopted by the Convention. All the business we supposed finished, and were on the point of adjourning finally, when the Geor-

hand & amongst them were framed several resolutions, which are numbered 8th.9th & 10th in the series finally reported by the Committee of 45 and adopted & herewith sent you. 'The Georgians agreed to them & they were given to Gen. Havne Thursday night. You will perceive they propose to amend the Charter so as to let in Georgia upon the same footing of the other charter states, and that a road shall be built in Georgia, to such point as her Legislature may designate.- As the Resolutions stood. they pledged the Company to build this branch, but did not pledge Georgia to subscribe one dollar towards it. This was pointed out to them on Friday morning, and they were informed by the Kentucky mediators, that unless that feature was changed, we could not accede to their proposals. All waited till the hour for convening the Convention had arrived and had no answer. Gen. Havne then summoned our Delegation to meet in consultation on the resolutions, & we retired to the 2d Presbyterian church and had their propositions read and were considering them when a Georgia: 1st Savamah, 2d The Athens and Delegate from Kentucky brought us an additional resolution from the Georgians, which is numbered 11th, and which removed every objection to the propositions. We agreed to them unanimously as they were reported by the Committee of Fortyfive & adopted in Convention unanimously Thus ended every difficulty ; andy ou will doubtless be surprised to learn that we were, from the very first moment we came to Knoxville, ready and willing to have adopted that very proposition or any other of a similar character without the intervention of the least intrigue or diplomacy. We could not procure any offer or proposition from the Georgians and of course we had nothing to act on until the very last on would be defeated in her hopes, and senting voice to a reasonable and just scheme of accommodation.

637 To Louisville, 60 To Maysville,

BECHTLER'S GOLD COIN.

990 000

729,000

Mr. Bechtler has politely furnished us with the subjoined statement of the amount of money coined by him from the 18th January, 1831, to the 12th December 1836, together with the amount of Gold fluxed during the same period-Most of this Guld was taken from the mines in Rutherford and Burks counties although much of it is stamped Georg.a Gold. This, we are informed by Mr. Bechtler, has been done rather to distinguish the different qualities of Carolina Gold than for any other reason. The greaterpart of the Carolina Gold is about 20 carats fine, & in coining it is all brought to that value. The Georgia gold is shout 22 carats, much of which has been coined by Bechtler. Whenever, thereture gold is brought in to be couned of the firmness of 22 carats, it is stamped Georgia Gold. An impression was produced abroad some time since, that the coin of Mr. Bechtler was not as valuable as it purported to be, and it was, sultation. The request was enforced by the Kentucky Deregation, and was agreed of the Kentucky & Tennessee Delegation are understood to have taken the matter in hand & amongst them were framed to: in consequence, not as readily received as it had deficient in weight. This arises from the fact that by being handled and carried in the pock-et they are worn off, as gold is easily worn, and not because they are originally, not wester proper weight. We are inclined to believe, too, that some persons amuse themselves occasionally by filing off the edges. From the precaution we know to be used by Mr. B. and from information derived from Merchants who have very recently passed large quantities at the North at par, we are convinced that all of the pieces, if not worn or filed, will hold out according to the stamp. Mr. Bechtlar informed us that he sent on \$400 in his com to the mint in Philadelphia, this Spring, and obtained the same amount in eagles for it The five dollar piece 20 carats fine, weight 140 graine-21 carats, 128 graine.

It will be seen that the subjoined statement extends no later down than 12th December, 1835. Since that time, instead of being a falling off, there has been an increase of business. We paid him a visit on last Saturday, when he had just polished off the last of \$3.000, for a days work. Mr. B. has promised to furnish us with a statement of the amount coined and fluxed since that period, at as early a date as possible.

STATEMENT.

Of the amount of Gold coined and fluxed by Christopher Bechtler, near Rutherfordton, N. C.

Amount comped in \$5 \$21 and \$1 pieced from the 18th January, 1831, to the 22d December, 1834. \$109,732 50 mount coined in 85 \$21 and \$1 pieces, from the 22d December, 1834, to the 12th December 1835, 695,796 00

Total. 805,628 50 Number of dwis, fluxed from 18th January 1831, to 22d December, 1834, 395,804 Number of dwis. fluxed from the 22d December, 1834, w 100.2

A crazy man named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week. and with all dignity drove up to the President's House, alighted, walked in, and demanded pra session. Subsequently, he called upon the Se-cietary of the Treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the Secretary of the Senate, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the Senate ! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of President of the United States. He was taken up, and committed for safe-keeping .- Alexandria Gaz.

From the Baltimore American.

The Journal of Commerce describes very just the absurities into which people are drawn by be mania for speculation. "Only find a place the mania for speculation. where a canal or railroad is going to terminate, and you may namegour own price for the land. At Albany, where are both on a magnificent scale, land goes a begging comparatively." This spirit produces similar results all over the country. The more distant a region is, the more likeis it to become a field for speculation, for here is the greatest scope for hope, the moving power in all speculations. We once heard this wild spirit well ridiculed by a gentleman of our city, who, on its being objected to him that he asked more for his lots than Mr. such a one did for his, answered, "True ; but, my dear sir, consid

ermine are further out of town."

Under the influence of this mania, familier who are prosperous, or might be so, in the Atlantic States, not only dissolve all the ties and as-sociations of home, but, in their westward pur suit of prosperity, pass over millions of virgin a cres in Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessre, and push it on to Mississippi. Arkansas, and Texas, as if the chief aim of life, and best source of hap niness in it, were to buy a tract of land in a wi derness, for two dollars an acre, and have it grow, through the progress of population, to the value of ten or twenty.

From the Albany Argus.

The following is the form of a full covenant warranty deed simplified. We contrast its brevity and simplicity with the prolixity of the or-dinary forms of deeds and legal papers. It is, drawn by a professional correspondent; who ap-pends the following note : "That the subjoined deed would be perfectly competent to convey a fee in this State, and that it has all the usual covenants, is averred." The authorities to support it will be found in 4 Kent's Com. 452, 457 479 ; 1 R. S. pp. 738-9, \$\$ 187, 149.

I, A. B. [or we, A. B. and C. D his wife] consideration of dollars to me paid by C. D do grant to the said C. D. the lot of land in the

city for town in the county of and State of New York (describe it.) And I the the said A, B. do covenant with the said C. D. as follows : 1st. That I am lawfully seized o the said premises; 2d. That I have a good right to convey the same ; 3d. That the same is free from incumbrances ; 4th. That the said C. D. shall quietly enjoy the same ; 5th. That I will warrant and defend the title to the same against all lawful claim. Witness my hand and seal this day of 185

The Buffalo papers state, that on the S0th, ult two men is a boat went over the Niagara Falls It is not known who they were, but they were seen a considerable distance above the falls, and exertions were made to save them, which were twice nearly successful. But they finally pasand the point of hope, and carried on to eternity amidst the roar and rush of waters. They were seen, and answered to the waving of hats, just as they made the fatal descent into the abyes below, and into another world. 1201 110 WIN 20

the Indians has been repaired so as to admit the the passage of the stage. Two military posts have been established mail route, and in addition to regular troops at these posts, mounted escorts are furnished to accumpany the mail through the Nation. Individuals desirous of p ssing to the west, can travel the Mail Ronte with perfect safety, either in the stages, or in private conveyance, as the road is literally lined with troops. Yours, Scc.

ly's bed clothes exceedingly wet, and mewing

had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts

ry of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no further strategem was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium ; the jokes of his con-

vivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his

again partaking their revels .- Old Country Me

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

We have been favored by the Post Mas

morial

JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.

Post Master, Augusta, Geo.

In addition to the above, the following was received by our Post Master last evening, from Mr George Plut, the Agent of the Pust Office Department, who has been unremitting "in his exertions to keep open the communication, with the west since the commencement of the Creek disturbances.

COLUMBUS, JULY 19.

Last evening I came to this place from Mont-gomery, via. Toskeges, bringing with me the mail in a wagon. The road is now perfectly safe, and in a few days the contractors will be ready to run the mail through the nation both ways. You will therefore be pleased to forward the great southern mail upon this instead of the Florida route. I shall remain here until the route is put in full operation under the new schedule .

GOOD NEWS.

A slip from the Standard of Union extra. reseived last evening, states, that a letter was received by Gov. Schley. from Gen. Wilcox, in which it isstated that one of the posts on the head waters of the Suwanne, had had an engagement with the Indians and successed in capturing dertaken, and were troops and vessels of war and killing the whole. The whites had three demanded from the Chamber for the subjugation killed and six wounded in the engagement-the of that territory, he would be the first to repel Indians nineteen killed.

Copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Dunlap, handed us by Capt. Mather, steam boat Privateer: dated,

NEAR SABINE, July, 2, 1836. TO GEN. DUNLAP :

Sir, your favor of the 1st June, reached me last evening, I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us, we will need your aid and that speedily, limited to the coast. Such an occupation would the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas, their forces are estimated at from 8 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain. but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third the number. The with which army they first

entered Texas is broken up, and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits and men pressed in to service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they bave; they will be easily routed by a very inferior force, for a portion of that force.we shall be obliged to look to the United States -It cannot reach us too soon. there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the Independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect, Priestcraft and Union ; and in this community, where a fanaticism has been united against all liber- was so well known, so heartily velow al principles, to establish and maintain this, and so generally respected, but one sent it is necessary that despotism should be ment will prevail among all classes created. The God of liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas all will join in the general eulogy of b must be free

March as speedily as possible with all the

LATER FROM HAVEE.

By the packet ship Normandie, Captain Pell, Havre and Paris papers have been received st New York to the evening of June 11th, indu-SIVA.

There was a spirited debate on the 10th, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Algerine quee tion. The President of the Council expressed his unalterable conviction that France would be wanting to herself, and to a due regard for he glory and prosperity, were she to abandon A-giers. The intention of the French Goven ment was to persevere in its efforts to present the French possessions in Africa. At the same time were the conquest of Algiers still to be mthe demand. He was opposed to the expedition against Algiers in 1830 ; but when he learned its success, he sympathized with the general feeling of the French nation, and was proof the conquest. If Algiers were abandoned France, it would be immediately occupied by England, the United States, or Russia, or become the prey of pirates, who would injute the trade in the Mediterranean. It had been urged that a part of the const only might be occupied In his opinion, it would be better to damand the total abandonment of Algiers, than occupation ex pose the Army to incessant attacks from the Arabs, and would render it necessary to keep up as strong a force as for a general occupa-

Lion. The correspondence of the Journal do Have says, "the discussion of yesterday has prove one thing, which is, that the Chamber is almost unamimous for the reservation of Algiers." Captain Pardaillan, of the Brig Fabert, to

been commissioned to visit the English Leeward, Islands, to examine the effects of the measure Emancipation.

From the Pennsylvania Euquirer, July 18. DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE.

Died, on Sunday July 17th, in the 894 year of his age, the Right Rev. WILLIN WHITE, D D. Bishop of the Protestal Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pest sylvania. The decease of this distinguish ed prelate, and truly great man, will ct ate no ordinary sensation throughout the Christians." All will lament his decease virtues, piety and patriotism.

He died calmly and without an appat