

to his own house, No. 38 in Church street, the interior of which he wished to introduce as a peculiar satisfactory test of her powers of vision. In consequence of confusion or imperfect directions, she went into a wrong house, and described the occupations of domestics who were not in his family. But perceiving this mistake, he extricated her from the dilemma, and brought her into his own house, through the basement. On entering the kitchen, she said in a loud whisper, as if to the servants, "Hist! the gentleman has come home—I say the gentleman has come!" He states that she described the persons of his domestics with great accuracy, but made some mistakes with regard to the pattern of the dress of one of them, because, as she said, the room appeared dark, and she could not distinctly see minute objects.

### TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Memucan Hunt, minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Texas, has had a correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, proposing a negotiation for the purpose of annexing Texas to the United States. The following is the reply of the Secretary on the subject of such annexation.

The question of the annexation of a foreign independent State to the United States has never before been presented to this Government. Since the adoption of their constitution, two large additions have been made to the domain originally claimed by the United States.—In acquiring them, this Government was not actuated by a mere thirst for sway over a broader space.—Paramount interests of many members of the Confederacy, and the permanent well-being of all, imperatively urged upon this Government the necessity of an extension of its jurisdiction over Louisiana and Florida. As peace, however, was our cherished policy, never to be departed from unless honor should be periled by adhering to it, we patiently endured for a time serious inconveniences and privations, and sought a transfer of those regions by negotiations and not by conquest.

The issue of those negotiations was a conditional cession of these countries to the United States.—The circumstance, however, of their being colonial possessions of France and Spain, and therefore dependent on the metropolitan Government, renders those transactions materially different from that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of Texas. The latter is a State with an independent Government, acknowledged as such by the United States, and claiming a territory beyond, though bordering on the region ceded by France, in the Treaty of the 30th of April, 1803. Whether the Constitution of the United States contemplated the annexation of such a State, and if so, in what manner that object is to be effected, are questions, in the opinion of the President, it would be inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to agitate.

So long as Texas remains at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan minister plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of the war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with

Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy, and the obvious welfare of the United States.

The inducements mentioned by General Hunt, for the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the scale of reason to treaty obligations and respect for that integrity of character by which the United States have sought to distinguish themselves since the establishment of their right to claim a place in the great family of nations. It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has been governed in making this overture, will have equal force in impelling her to preserve, as an independent Power, the most liberal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met in a corresponding spirit, by this Government. If the answer which the undersigned has been directed to give to the proposition of General Hunt should unfortunately work such a change in the sentiments of that Government as to induce an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudicial to the United States, this Government will be consoled by the rectitude of its intentions, and a certainty that although the hazard of transient losses may be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principles, no lasting prosperity can be secured when they are disregarded.

### From the St. Louis Republican. REVOLUTION OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Murder of the Governor, and all his principal officers,—and installation of the Rebel Chief as Governor of the State.

The early arrival of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored, by a gentleman of this city, who was formerly concerned in that trade, with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent, giving some of the particulars of the revolution. At the date of these advices, the Americans in that province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property; and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

We annex the contents of the letter, which is dated

Santa Fe, Aug. 12, 1837.

"Thursday last, the Governor Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military Chief of the Territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Abreu, and a small party of soldiers, marched to the Cavada 20 miles from Santa Fe, where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who are partly civilized, and subjects of General Government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies which took place near St. Ildefonso, the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire; at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except twenty-three—of whom one was killed on the spot, and three or four wounded.

The Governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for, so soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajo, with orders to spare none of them, which was lit-

erally accomplished. The next day the victors encamped at La Chappelle, which is near the town of Santa Fe—and there killed the Governor, Ramon and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alari, a young Lieutenant named Gutierrez, and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army, having declared their leader Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Taos, Governor, made the entrance into the town, where he assumed the Government—assisted by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops with him. All was now tranquil.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose, the head of Santiago Abreu, judge of the district—the friend of the stranger; and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santo Domingo.

From the best accounts, the killed is about fifteen, among whom was Miguel Sena, and five or six wounded, among whom are Francisco Surrasino, former Governor and Commissary, Apuntia, adjutant of the late deceased Governor, Jose Bustamente, and the sergeant Antonio Sena. All seem quiet enough at this time, though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new Governor, with several others, immediately left here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added that the Priests were also very obnoxious to the revolutionists; and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

The United States and Portugal.—It seems from the following Proclamation, issued by President Van Buren, that our friendly intercourse with Portugal is about to be interrupted:

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress of the United States of the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to exempt the vessels of Portugal from the payment of duties of tonnage," it was enacted as follows: "No duties upon tonnage shall be hereafter levied or collected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: Provided, always, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the vessels of the United States are subjected, in the ports of the kingdom of Portugal, to payment of any duties of tonnage, he shall, by proclamation, declare the fact, and the duties now payable by vessels of that kingdom shall be levied and paid as if this act had not been passed."

AND WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence has been received by me, not only that the vessels of the United States are subjected in the ports of the said kingdom of Portugal to payment of duties of tonnage, but that a discrimination exists in respect to those duties against the vessels of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that fact, and proclaim that the duties payable by vessels of the said kingdom of Portugal on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall henceforth be levied and paid as if the said act of the twenty-fifth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not been passed.

As Dr. Franklin was once trudging through the streets of London with spectacles on nose, he accidentally jostled a porter, who was staggering along under an immense

load, and who in consequence, measured his length upon the pavement, burden and all. "D—n your specks!" shouted the fellow, as he scrambled up with his luggage. "So much for wearing specks in the street," said a friend to the doctor, who was walking with him. "Yes," replied the philosopher, coolly wiping the article in question, "but had it not been for my specks, he would have d—d my eyes."

Silk in Lincoln.—We are gratified to learn, from the Lincoln Transcript, that the industrious and enterprising fair of this large and wealthy county, are going ahead in the work of raising and manufacturing silk. The editor notices several hundred skeins of sewing silk, of superior quality; and a white silk handkerchief, very beautiful and double the weight of the best imported from India, as specimens of the skill and industry of some of the ladies of the county. The Misses Fisher, daughters of Joseph Fisher, Esq. produced the latter; we have forgotten the names of those who are entitled to the honor of the former. We agree with our brother Transcript that they deserve much credit, and, with him, cordially commend them to virtuous and worthy young gentlemen who are entitled to "industrious and enterprising wives." Star.

A Pretty Superstition.—There is said to exist among the Russian girls the following innocent superstition:

On the Thursday previous to Whitsunday, they try what is called, the prophetic swimming of the bridal wreath. A wreath of flowers is plaited together and thrown into the stream, when, if the wreath swims on the surface of the water, they will, in the same year, exchange their maiden for a nuptial state; but should it sink, they are to wait still longer for the happy change.

Mr. Everett mentioned a curious anecdote of St. Pierre. At the time when atheism was rank in France, the amiable St. Pierre still adhered to the ancient prejudice of the existence of God; and in a discourse before the French Academy he took occasion modestly to vindicate this great doctrine from the contempt into which it had fallen. His discourse gave the greatest offense to the Academicians, and, incredible as it may seem, after the meeting had closed he received from several of them challenges to single combat! What testimony this to the depravity of the leading men in France! The atrocities of the Revolution can be easily accounted for.

Happiness.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "the foundation of domestic happiness, is a faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation to all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

Another Mammoth Found.—It is stated in the Detroit Advertiser, that some workmen have discovered the remains of a Mastodon or Mammoth, while digging a mill race, back of the Pawpaw river, 18 miles south of St. Joseph. The skeleton was 18 feet below the surface. The backbone 27 feet long, in a crumbling condition, and two of the teeth and tusks were perfect; the teeth petrified. One of the tusks is 7 feet long, and a foot and a half in circumference.

The young State of Michigan is about to establish a state University, to consist of three departments, in which there are to be twenty-two professorships. So soon as there shall be adequate funds, a branch

of the University is to be established in each county, to contain among others a department for agriculture.

Porter, the Kentucky giant, said to be the tallest man now living—being 7 feet 7 inches high without shoes—has commenced a tour to Europe to show himself. He carries with him a block of a sycamore tree which grew in Kentucky, six feet high and seventy eight feet in circumference.

"A man was found in the gutter in Prune street, near Sixth, on Saturday evening, who like Goliath of Gath, was slewed with a sling."

Phila. Leger.

A steam Silk Factory is being erected at Northampton, Mass. 4 stories high, and 100 feet long.

### DON'T QUARREL.

One of the easiest, the most common, and the most perfectly foolish things in the world is to quarrel, no matter with whom,—man, woman or child; or on what pretence, provocation or occasion, soever. There is no kind of necessity for it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it. And yet strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, lawyers, doctors and printers quarrel, the church quarrels, and the state quarrels, nations and tribes, corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions.

Now that a great deal of mischief comes of this, every body sees, and feels, and admits; but what good? Many things, evil in themselves, have their redeeming result, and produce at least their kernel of wheat to the bushel of chaff, but if any body ever discovered a good thing to come out of a quarrel, if he'll give us its length, breadth, quality and description, we'll insure him a patent for it, and the credit, to boot, of having seen further into a mill-stone than any chap that ever looked into day-light this side of the Hudson. I have never heard of it, nor heard the name of him who ever bid hear of it, and confess it the most inconceivable of all things.

Some things look very well in theory, which do not answer at all in practice, and it is possible for a man to reason himself into the belief that a particular system is right, which, when reduced to practice, will turn out altogether wrong. But neither the theory or practice of quarrelling is good.

As for the theory, molasses catches flies, they won't come near vinegar.—If people will not listen to reason, they very seldom hearken patiently to abuse; you may lead, but you cannot drive men. If you succeed by an irresistible argument in convincing a man, you find out that

"Convinced against his will,

He's of the same opinion still."

There is no principle ever discovered in human nature upon which you can reach his will *vi et armis*. Men can't be made to believe upon compulsion.—So you may just as well let go both ends and drop him in good humor.

The reason people quarrel about religion is because they really have so little of it, and the more they quarrel, the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand fast by his religious faith; a right to insist upon it—a right to present it respectfully on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others; but he has no right to quarrel; and any man that will quarrel about these things, in my opinion, has not much to quarrel about.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quarrels with a man for his political opinions denies the first principle of freedom—freedom of thought—moral liberty—without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat; it is therefore wrong upon principle.—You have on this subject a right to your own opinions, so have others; you have a right to convince them if you can; they have the same right. Exercise your rights, but again I say—don't quarrel.

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better—the better for our neighbors.

In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him, if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live in that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you the wisest way, is generally just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet.