

From the Charleston Courier. GEN. JACKSON.—The recent death of this heroic patriot, renowned general and illustrious man, will probably render acceptable to the people of this State a sketch of his eventful and glorious life. We therefore invite the attention of our readers to the following MEMOIR OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born of Irish parents, on the 15th March, 1767, at the Waxsw settlement, about forty miles above Camden in the State. His father died shortly after his birth, leaving him, with his two brothers, Hugh and Robert, born in Ireland, to the care of a neglected mother.—Being intended for the ministry, by his surviving parent, he was placed at a flourishing Academy in the Waxsw Meeting House, under the superintendance of a Mr. Humphries; and was there pursuing his studies when the revolutionary war extended its ravages to that section of the State. Encouraged by his mother, he, at the tender age of 14 years, along with his brother Robert, entered the American camp and engaged in the patriot service. His oldest brother had previously joined the American forces, and perished at the battle of Stone, from excessive heat and fatigue. Andrew and Robert were both taken prisoners at the Waxsw Meeting House, by Coffin's dragoons. It was on this occasion that the future hero of Ochsana manifested his high mettle in boldly refusing the insolent requisition of a British officer to clean his muddy boots, and narrowly escaped death, by parrying with his left hand, on which he received a severe wound, the sword-cut aimed at his life. His brother, at the same time, was visited, for a like instance of manliness, with a deep wound in the head, which ultimately caused his death;—but, however, before both of them had been imprisoned and treated with great severity. Their exchange was effected by the intercession and exertions of their mother and of Capt. Walker of the militia; and Robert escaped immediately after his liberation, an inflammation of the brain, arising from his undressed wound. A few weeks after, their mother died, worn down by grief and suffering, near the lines of the enemy, in the vicinity of Charleston; and Andrew himself was attacked with the small pox, which, with previous sickness and sorrow, nearly terminated his existence.

Recovering from his afflictions, and thus rendered, he impudently wasted his paternal competency; and then manfully resumed and completed his studies and education, under Mr. McCulloch, in the New Academy, near Hill's iron works. He, however, substituted the bar for the pulpit, and in the winter of 1784 when about 18 years of age, commenced the study of law, at Salisbury, North Carolina, under Spruce McCarty, Esq. (afterwards Judge) and subsequently under Col. John Stokes. In the winter of 1783, he obtained a license to practice law, and resided in North Carolina until the spring of 1783.

The spirit of adventure next tempted him to the western wilds, and he accompanied Judge McIntire to Tennessee, on an experimental visit, about some time near the Holston, and in October, 1783, arrived at Nashville, where he settled, and his industry and attention soon procured him a profitable practice, and the office of Attorney General of the district, which he filled for several years.

About this period he commenced his military career, distinguishing himself by his gallantry in repelling and chastising Indian incursions on the western frontier. In 1796, he was chosen a member of the Convention to establish a Constitution for the State, preliminary to her admission into the Union; and the following year he was elected a member of the U. S. Senate. Maj. Gen. Conway, dying about this time, Andrew Jackson, without being consulted, was elected by the field officers to succeed in the command of the Military Division of Tennessee; and he continued to hold the appointment until 1814, when he was constituted a Major General in the service of the U. States. He resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1799, to make room for Gen. Smith, whom he modestly thought more competent to serve the country than himself; and was immediately made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State;—but, accepting the office with reluctance, he soon yielded it to those whom he deemed better qualified for its complex and important duties; and with a view of spending the rest of his days in tranquillity and retirement, he settled on an elegant farm, ten miles from Nashville, on the Cumberland River.

The war of 1812 disappointed his design of rural repose, and called him once more not only into active life, but to a career of glory. Responding to the call of the government for volunteers, under the acts of February and July, 1812, he addressed the citizens of his district, and 2600 patriot Tennesseans at once flocked to his standard. On the 7th January 1813, he descended the Ohio and Mississippi, through cold and ice, and halted at Natchez, and there took the responsibility, in consequence of the number of sick and the distance of his gallant volunteers from their homes, of disobeying the order of the Secretary of War to disband his troops at any place short of their original rendezvous; and ultimately received the approbation of the Government, with payment of his expenses. The appeal to his patriot and warrior spirit grew out of the hostilities of the Creek Indians, inhabiting the country lying between his Chattahoochee and Tombigbee, and extending from the Tennessee River to the Florida line. Instigated by the arts of the Northern Shawnee prophet and his brother Tacumseh, sent by him as a missionary to the Southern tribes, they broke out in a phrenzied rage against the neighboring whites; and murders and lacerations followed in quick succession, ending in the destruction and massacre of Fort Mims, in the Tennessean Settlement of the Mississippi Territory. The legislature of Tennessee immediately authorized the State Executive to call 3500 militia into the field to be marched against the Indians, and voted \$200,000 for their support. In answer to the call of the Governor, Gen. Jackson (having counselled the preliminary measures) forthwith summoned 2000 of his militia and volunteers (besides 800 cavalry and additional mounted riflemen despatched ahead, under the gallant Coffee) to rendezvous, at Fayetteville,

for the defense and protection of the ravaged frontier.

On the 4th October, 1813, the rendezvous took place, and Gen. Jackson (not having quite recovered from a wound) sent a spirited address to his troops, which was read by his aids de camp, Major Reid, and animated them to do battle for humanity against the tomahawk and scalping knife. On the 7th he joined his camp, and on the 10th the line of March was taken up for the Indian country. Then followed that succession of perilous achievements and glorious victories, prosecuted and won, too, amid intrigue, disaffection and mutiny, which rescued a bleeding frontier from the horrors of Indian butchery;—and the well-fought fields of Tallushatchee, Talladega, Emucklaw, Kootichopco, with the brilliant denouement of the Tohopeka or the Horse-Shoe, on the 27th March, 1814, crowning the illustrious Jackson, the intrepid Coffee, and their gallant associates in arms, with undying laurels, not only as victors in battle, but as warriors in the cause of humanity, and the saviours of helpless women and children from Indian barbarity and slaughter.

As the just reward of such incessant toil and arduous service, after eight months' repose, the victorious Jackson, in May, 1814, was first appointed Brigadier and brevet Major General, on the occasion of Gen. Hampton's resignation, and was shortly after commissioned Major General of the Army of the United States, on the resignation of Gen. Harrison. Then followed his important tour of service on the Florida frontier, involving the temporary seizure of Pensacola, to the discomfiture of British and Indian machinations against our safety, through Spanish inebriety and connivance.

The approach of the British, flushed with their success at Washington, towards New Orleans, next summoned the heroic Jackson to a new and yet more illustrious field of service and glory; and the celebrated night attack, on the British, of the 23d December, and the repulse of the 28th December, 1814, with the crowning defence and victory of the 8th January, 1815, achieved in the midst of a moutainous city, a disaffected legislature and hostile judiciary, with raw militia, entrenched behind a rampart of cotton bales, over the elite of the British army, the invincibles of Wellington, justly earned him a place among the first military commanders of the age, and a title to the undying gratitude of his country. In 1817, he was again in armor at the call of his country, and his signal chastisement of the Seminole won him new laurels in the difficult field of Indian warfare, which has so often proved the grave of military reputation. His war ended, his services to the commonwealth were still continued, and as first Governor of Florida, after the cessation of that Territory to the Union, his energetic character and agency were again successfully employed in protecting the interests of his country against Spanish machinations—seeking to despoil us of some of the legitimate fruits of the treaty of cession. Resigning this trust, when it ceased to be an object of national importance, he returned to his own State, and was again honored by her with a seat in the Senate of the Union.

In the canvass for the Presidency of 1824-5, the people (the stock of revolutionary audacities having been exhausted in Mr. Monroe) spontaneously turned their eyes on the victor of the Horse-Shoe, and the hero of New Orleans, as the fitting successor of the illustrious line of revolutionary Presidents, and over such patriots and statesmen as Adams, Crawford, and Clay, he received, without any agency or movement on his part, a plurality of the votes of the electoral colleges. The House of Representatives, however, refused to ratify the popular choice, and awarded the chief magistracy to the sage of the Cabinet in preference to the hero of the battle-field. In the next canvass, that of 1828-9, he was borne into the Presidency, over the incumbent, on a tide of popular enthusiasm, and was re-elected for the ensuing term, with scarce a show of opposition. His long administration extended over a period of severe trial to the institutions of the country and the durability of the Union. In the midst of peaceful struggle arose between the General Government and one of its members, who shook the pillars of the Union to their base. The Hero of New Orleans was the very man for the times—reared up by Providence for the crisis—with his patriotism and invincible resolution at the helm, the bark of State soon righted, the Constitution was saved from shipwreck and the Union preserved. Never, too, were the foreign relations of the republic more ably and successfully administered—honorable peace was preserved with all the world; foreign nations generally were induced, and populous and powerful France in particular, was compelled to do us long delayed justice—and young America commanded the respect and admiration of the world. Signalized, also, was General Jackson's administration for the entire payment of the national debt—the debt both of the revolution and of the war of which he was the hero—and for a wide spread prosperity, pervading the whole expanse of the republic.

Retiring from the Presidency, at the close of his second term, with a popularity only equalled by that of Washington, he embosomed himself in his favorite Hermitage; and, retaining to the last a perhaps too lively interest in the political affairs of his country, and having lived to see two of his cherished friends, both of his own political creed, his successors in the Chief Magistracy, he expired, on the 8th inst., in the 79th year of his age, full of years and full of honors, calmly expecting and awaiting death, and submissively and hopefully yielding his spirit to the God who gave it.

Pace to his ashes—honor to his memory! May the good which he has done live after him. Let the evil be interred with his bones.

APPOINTMENT.—Cornelius W. Lawrence, Collector of the port of New York, to take effect on the first of July next, in place of C. P. Van Ness, resigned.

It is said that Washington Irving has expressed an honest desire to be relieved from his foreign mission, and to return to his home, in the Middle West.

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.

This singular document, which perhaps surpasses in its dimensions, and particularly in its composition, any single paper ever addressed to our government, arrived at the Department of State yesterday. We had an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary missive, and have been favored with the following copy of a translation, which was made from the Chinese by Mr. Parker, and transmitted with the original document. The whole accompaniment is almost as unique as the document itself. It will be deposited with the archives of our government, to gratify the curiosity of virtuosos. Accompanying this letter is one addressed to Mr. Cushing, our late Minister to China—of which we furnish also a translation.

The reader will probably recollect that we recently published an interesting communication from a learned Chinese scholar in this city, descriptive of the characters of the letters written by the Chinese; and proving that the higher the respect intended to be shown, the larger was the dimension of the letter. It is a rule by a correct one, no higher respect could scarcely be shown to the President of the United States, or perhaps to any potentate on the face of the earth, than in this extraordinary composition.

The contents of the letter to the President are very agreeable. It breathes the pure spirit of peace, and a sincere desire to extend the benefits of intercourse between the two great nations—"the Central Flower Kingdom," as the Chinese call their own empire, and "the Nation of the Flowery Flag," as they call us.

It is amusing to see with what an air of refined courtesy the Emperor excuses himself for not seeing Mr. Cushing at Peking. Our commissioner was most anxious to take the trouble of the visit; but the Emperor plays the diplomatist, and disguises his policy of keeping strangers from his capital, under the appearance of the greatest consideration for the comfort of the ambassador.

The letter to the President consists of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color, embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tartar) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a cartouche about 3 inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color,) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of jade stone; and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rose-wood, and padded and lined with yellow silk.

The great Emperor presents his regards to the President, and trusts he is well.

The Emperor having looked up and received the manifest will of Heaven, hold the reins of government over, and soothe and tranquilize the Central Flower Kingdom, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing, having received your letters, arrived from afar at my province of Yue. He arrived passed over the vast oceans with un-speakable toil and fatigue. I, the Emperor, out of bearing to cause him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to Peking to be presented at Court, specially appointed Ke Ying, of the Imperial House, minister and commissioner extraordinary to repair thither, and to treat him with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said Minister took the letter and presented it for my inspection; and your sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and everything they had settled regarding the regulations of commerce, I, the Emperor further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning-Po, and Shang Hae, it is alike permitted the citizens of the United States to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual amity and concord, advantage will accrue to the citizens of both nations, which, I trust, most certainly cause the President also to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taon Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar.

(Signed) PETER PARKER, Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

Tai Ying, of the Imperial House, governor general of Kwang Tang and Kwang Se, a director of the board of war, a vice-guardian of the hereditary minister, and commissioner extraordinary of the Tai Tsing empire, makes this communication, &c.

Whereas, on a former occasion, I with the honorable envoy, negotiated and settled a treaty of amity and commerce, and fortunately received the august Emperor's injunctions to the operative boards, who have ratified, a due notice whereof has been given by me, the minister. This is on record.

I have now received the august emperor's reply to the presidential letter of your honorable nation's august President; and, as behooves me, I, the minister, appoint two high officers, (Hwang) the provincial treasurer, and (Chow) the commissary, to take it and deliver it to (Dr.) Parker, the officer whom your excellency deputed to receive and transmit it. After your excellency shall have received it, I request you will, without delay, respectfully present it to the President, in order to manifest "perpetual amity and concord;"

on this account, I make this communication, and take the opportunity of presenting my regards for your daily increasing happiness. As is requisite, I make this communication. The foregoing communication is to Caleb Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

Taon Kwang, 24th year, 12th month, 16th day, (23d January, 1845.) (Signed,) PETER PARKER, Late Chinese Secretary of the Legation.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST MOMENTS, FROM HIS FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

The following letter will be found interesting to all our readers:

Nashville, Tenn., 9th June, 1845. DEAR SIR: It is probable, before this letter shall have reached you, you will have heard of the death of our venerable friend, General Andrew Jackson, who departed this life on yesterday afternoon, precisely at six o'clock. Knowing that you have been left his papers, and being well assured that you have always taken a lively interest in him while living, and believing that you would be pleased to know something of his last moments in life I have thought proper to make you this communication, as I saw much of him during his last illness, and was present at his death. I have been frequently in his family, as physician, for several years past; and on my return home from the east, in April, I visited him in company with his particular friend, General Robert Armstrong. We found him very feeble, laboring under a dropsical affection—particularly that form of dropsy known as anasarca. He informed me he had suffered much bodily pain, in consequence of the great effusion or swollen condition of his extremities. The cough which had harassed him so much for years, had nearly or quite left him; but his difficulty of breathing appeared to be increased. I prescribed for him, and visited him occasionally. The remedies appeared at first to afford him considerable relief, as it respected his dropsical condition; but his system had been so undermined by previous disease, that medicine appeared to have lost its impression or effect. The dropsical effusion returned, and I was requested to visit him on the first of this instant, and found him suffering excessively from the distension occasioned by the accumulation of water. I immediately tapped him, and drew off a very considerable quantity of water, which afforded him immediate relief. He took an anodyne at night, and informed me, the next morning, that he had passed a better night than he had done for the last six months.

Drs. Robertson and Waters were in consultation on the next morning. We agreed on a prescription, which was administered, and which gave him temporary relief. This was all we could expect to obtain, considering his situation. I was sent for again on Saturday, the 7th instant. The messenger informed me that the general was much worse. I hastened to the Hermitage, and found him very much exhausted. He had great difficulty in respiration, in consequence of an accumulation of water in his chest. We requested that I should remain with him, as he was well aware that his dissolution was near at hand. He took an anodyne and expectorant, and appeared to pass the first part of the night comfortably. He had not been able to lie down for the last six months. He had to be propped up in his bed at night, and in his arm-chair during the day. On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., (the day on which he died,) on entering his room, I found him sitting in his arm chair, with his two faithful servants, George and Dick, by his side, who had just removed him from his bed. I immediately perceived that the hand of death was upon him. I informed his son that he could not survive but a few hours; and he immediately despatched a servant for Major Wm. B. Lewis, the General's devoted friend. Mr. Jackson informed me that it was the general's request that, in case he grew worse, or was thought to be near his death, Major Lewis should be sent for, as he wished him to be near him in his last moments. He was instantly removed to his bed; but, before he could be placed there, he had swooned away. His family and servants, believing him to be dead, were very much alarmed, and manifested the most intense grief; however, in a few seconds reaction took place, and he became conscious; and raised his eyes, and said: "My dear children, do not grieve for me; it is true, I am going to leave you; I am well aware of my situation; I have suffered much bodily pain; but my sufferings are as nothing, compared with that which our blessed Saviour endured upon that accursed cross, that we might all be saved who put their trust in him." He first addressed Mrs. Jackson, (his daughter-in-law,) and took leave of her, reminding her of her tender kindness manifested towards him at all times, and especially during his protracted illness. He next took leave of Mrs. Adams, (a widowed sister of Mrs. Jackson, who has been a member of the general's family for several years,) in the most kind and affectionate manner, reminding her also of her tender devotion towards him during his illness. He next took leave of his adopted son in the most affectionate and devoted manner. He next took leave of his grandchildren and the children of Mrs. Adams. He kissed and blessed them in a manner so touchingly impressive, that I have no language that can do this scene justice. He discovered that there were two of the boys absent—one of his grandsons and one of Mrs. Adams'. He inquired for them. He was informed that they were at the chapel, attending Sunday School. He desired they should be sent for. As soon as they came, he kissed and blessed them also, as he had done those with him. At this time most of his servants had collected in his room, or at the windows. When he had taken leave of them all, he delivered one of the most impressive lectures on the subject of religion that I ever have heard. He spoke for near half an hour, and apparently with the power of inspiration; for he spoke with calmness, with strength, and, indeed, with animation. I regret exceedingly, my dear sir, that there was no one present who could have noted down his precise words. They might have been read with profit, and would

have been cherished as a precious gem by all the good and great of the land.

In conclusion, he said: "My dear children, and friends and servants, I hope to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." The last sentence he repeated—"both white and black," looking at them with the tenderest solicitude. With these words he ceased to speak, but fixed his eyes on his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson, (who bears the name of his own beloved wife,) for several seconds. What was passing through his mind at that moment, I will not pretend to say; but it did appear to me that he was invoking the blessings of Heaven to rest upon her. The lecture to his family was awfully sublime. His implicit belief in the Christian religion, and in the plan of salvation as revealed in the Bible—his great anxiety that they should believe in religion, as taught by the holy Scriptures; and that, in so doing, they would insure their eternal salvation, and join him in heaven; such sentiments, from such a man, at such a time, are enough to put to flight all skeptics on the subject of religion.

Major Lewis arrived about two o'clock. The general appeared to know him when he spoke to him. As I before stated the general had to be propped up in his bed; and Major Lewis supported his head until he breathed his last; which was precisely at six o'clock, p. m. Thus died the greatest and best man of the age, or, perhaps, of any age. I am, with regard, your friend and obedient servant, JNO. N. ESSELMAN, Francis P. Blair, eqq.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

The following interesting account of the last ceremonies over the tomb of Gen. Jackson is from the letter of a gentleman in Nashville addressed to another in Washington city:

NASHVILLE, June 10, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the Hermitage, where I attended the funeral of General Jackson. It was estimated fairly, I think, that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were present. There were rising two hundred carriages in attendance, to say nothing of the horses which, as fastened to the bows of the trees in front of the Hermitage yard, literally filled the woods. At 11 o'clock, a. m., Rev. Mr. Edgar took position in the porch, front of the front parlor, and pronounced a most appropriate prayer—happily alluding to "this great and distinguished man of our nation, who had lived as a patriot and Christian," and invoking the blessings of Heaven to sustain and comfort the bereaved. A Psalm was sung next, commencing— "Why should we start and fear to die?" (What glorious words we mortals are, &c. &c.) Mr. Edgar's sermon was the best that I ever heard fall from his lips. He endeavored to do full justice to the high public and private character of Gen. Jackson; and he came much nearer to the accomplishment of his object than I had expected he could. His text was from a passage in the Revelations: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb." The sermon was nearly an hour in length. A hymn was then sung; another prayer offered, and then the body was removed from the front parlor, where it had remained during service, to the house, and borne down, outside of the garden, as far as the burial place, where the fence had been removed that it might be brought through to the grave. There was some little difficulty in lowering the body into the vault, in consequence of the too large dimensions of the box which contained the coffin; but this was soon overcome, and then Mr. Edgar made a series of well chosen remarks, admirably suited to the place and the occasion. The entire service closed by a "favorite psalm" of the General's, which Mr. Edgar said was often spoken of by him when living.

I have never witnessed a funeral occasion of half the solemnity. Every man, woman, and child, seemed to be conscious, that one kind had lost one of their greatest and best benefactors.

It was his request, as I heard, that little or no pomp or parade should be observed at his funeral; nevertheless, the Nashville Burying place was present in numbers, and were permitted to file three or four times over the grave.

The family seem to be troubled. Mr. Jackson is almost too feeble to hold his little children, and is scarcely able to get up. His adopted son (Andrew Jackson), manifests a keen sense of his bereavement. I have thought given you a few particulars, which I had thought might not be desirable of interest.

The Commissioners of Wilmington at a meeting on the evening of the 17th, issued a notice requesting the citizens of the town to assemble at the Masonic Hall on Friday, to take such orders in relation to the death of Ex-President Jackson as the occasion called for.

In conformity to the recommendations of the meeting, there was a general suspension of business on Monday, the stores being closed; half hour guns were fired throughout the day, flags were displayed at half-staff and mast, and the bells were tolled from 10 to 11 o'clock.—Chronicle.

We learn with pleasure, that Mr. Charles Fisher is the democratic candidate in the Salisbury district, against Col. Barringer, whig. With such a man as Mr. Fisher to lead our democratic brethren through the contest they need not fear defeat. Mr. Fisher is an able man, and will reflect great honor upon the District as well as upon the State, should he be elected. We presume Mr. Barringer will have to travel a little faster than he ever has heretofore, to beat Mr. Fisher. We say success to the democracy throughout the world.—Democrat.

The Ohio Press is very desponding in its remarks upon the crops. If we can believe the reports, the harvest will hardly be worth reaping.

The Baltimoreans are going to erect a Monument to the memory of Gen. Jackson. They paid the last honors to the memory of the General on the 23d of June in New York. There was an overwhelming turn out of all parties and societies.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Mexico.—Yesterday's New Orleans mail brought us some interesting intelligence from Mexico and Texas.

The brig Tili had arrived at New Orleans from Havana, bringing dates to the 11th inst., giving information of the arrival at Havana of Genls. Santa Anna and Bustamante. The Mexican steamer Neptune, at this port, furnished us with this news some days since, but we find some additional particulars given, which we proceed to lay before our readers. The following is the act of amnesty under which Gen. Santa Anna had permission to leave Mexico:

Art. 1. Amnesty is accorded all persons accused of political offences before the publication of this law, with certain restrictions and exceptions.

Art. 2. Those who take the benefit of the amnesty will preserve their grades civil and military—but they shall not exercise any power, nor discharge any functions conferred upon them in consequence of the national movement, Gen. Dec., 1834.

Art. 3. Gen. Santa Anna is excepted from the benefit of this amnesty, unless he shall embark, in compliance with his own request, within the delay fixed by the government, and quit the territory of the republic, according to his abdication of the presidency.

Art. 4. Gen. Canales and the ex-minister Basadre are also excepted in this amnesty, unless they shall within three days from the publication of this law, apply to the Tribunal charged to try them, and engage to absent themselves from the republic for ten years.

Art. 5. The preceding articles apply also to the ex-ministers Crescencio Rejon, Manuel Baranda, and Antonio de Haro Flanitz; and if any of them have fled, the government will point out the place where they shall reside.

Art. 6. To each of the three persons mentioned in the three preceding articles, the republic will grant a pension equal to one half their pay in their employ before the 29th Nov. 1844. Any one of them shall be deprived of his pension who may quit the place of residence pointed out by the government, and if he shall return to the soil of the republic, he shall be liable to the penalties of the laws.

The Diario de la Marina, says that the public journals say nothing of the Texas question. The robbery of Mr. Shannon is confirmed, and it is further stated that he was maltreated by the highwaymen.

The Mexican Congress is busily engaged in a modification of the tariff laws.

Intelligence had been received at Mexico of the complete restoration of tranquillity in California. It was supposed that there would be no obstacle to the landing of the troops sent thither by sea.

Private correspondence of the Diario de la Marina.

The two propositions of Senor Cuevas: First. To give the government power to settle the foreign debt of the Republic; second, to make a treaty with Texas, have both been approved. It is stated that the proposition offered by Texas are:—The recognition of her independence; an indemnity of twenty millions of dollars, five millions in cash, and the balance in bonds; the settlement of the boundary; a pledge to refuse annexation, with the guarantee of France and England. "I cannot vouch for this," says the writer, "but I am certain that well informed persons who are in daily communication with the President and his minister, declare there will be no war, and this is corroborated by the fact that thus far no preparation for hostilities have been made.

Santa Anna received his passport with every appearance of content. Canales, on the contrary, is said to have declared that he preferred death to parting of leaving among his countrymen.

Commerce was very dull. Robinsons warehouse, the public stores, and the mail from Yucatan, Cuba, and other points in the interior, were daily stacked and piled.

Texas.—The arrival of the Steamer New York at New Orleans, furnishes Texas papers to the 14th inst., inclusive.

President Jones, says the New Orleans Bee) after pointing out to his duplicity and his political double-dealing has lately taken a new turn, and virtually proclaimed his allegiance to Great Britain and Mexico, and his ready readiness to annexation.

The Government News, extra, of the 11th inst., gives the following Proclamation of President Jones, on which is predicated the opinion above expressed, and the language of the Proclamation is such as to fully warrant the conclusion arrived at by the editors of the Bee:

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A PROCLAMATION.

The executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interests of the Republic.

During the course of the last winter, it reached the knowledge of the Executive from various sources of information, unofficial indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit, that the late and present government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgement of our independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain, near their government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgement of our independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever. But, with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice that no terms or condi-