No time is after than the present to oring out of the public the great principles which, at the forms | ers, reserving extraordinary than the people to the public the great principles which, at the measures meet them.

That, though the cells for money have been more are now, after all the triumphs of the Demono greater than we must generally expect for the measures we are already crazy, by the oblique and artiful management of same or equivalent exigencies, yet we are already the new race of Federal politicians, brought back obliged to strain the impost till it produces clamor, to the goal from which the two competing parties and will produce evasion and war on our own contending for the direction of the Government,

Fe teralism, as every honest and intelligent man ing system in this country. Every body knows that the Bank of the United States was the engine of Federalism, worked by Mr. Biddle, who plied all its powers to give effect to the designs of the political leaders of the party. Every body knows that the State banks almost universally co operated with the National Banks, by lending all their political influence to subserve the same cause. The managers of the State and National Banks were, in two thirds of the time; but that from this we in fact, almost universally identified in interests and classified by pursuing similar professions. They were merchants, manufacturers, capitalists holding stock, and lawyers in the employment of the banks. These men, forming the train band of Federalism, have brought the currency and credit of the country to its present condition.

These moneyed men-these paper credit menthese credit system men-have led the van in all the speculation, both among the States and individmals, which has brought on the country the debt and embarrassment with which it is overwhelmed. This party, under the Adams and Clay admitteration, proposed the gigantic system of internal im-General Jackson, and the veto which he put upon it as President, was transferred to the State Legis latures by their leaders. They mut with success in imposing their projects upon many of the States.

The bold and rash haste with which Mr. Clay at the Extra Session, labored to perfect every I neament of the British system in that which he proposed, leaves nothing to conjecture. Hamilton himself, did not rush so openly to the embrace of that corrupt G wernment, which he had advocated on Convention, and which he had secretly resolved to impose by construction on the country, having failed to secure it in the express provisions of the Constitution. What Hamilton did cautiously by degrees. Mr. Clay leaped to in the called session. He distributed the proceeds of the lands, the indispensable means of the Treasury as is now apparent, with a view to pay interest on the dehts of the States, which was the first step towards an begin the work of raising that blessing -a nutional the Constitution on the general legislature; himtered. Then he gave us the first instalment of the from, on the fatth or which the States acceded to increased tariff, which he has now proposed to spread out, overshindowing the compromise law, 14. "That the ultimate object of all this is to which was to settle this vexed question and give prepare the way form change from the present rabbey system, which was to blot out the cause of model. vernment.

grounds of the original disagreement in General Washington's Cubinet, from which sprang the two ultimate attainment. great parties of this country-one headed by General Hamilton, the other by Mrs Jeffersonwe give a letter from General Washington himself paper-dealers, who are at their devotion, they make to General Hamilton, recapitulating all the points a majority in both houses. involved in that dissension. Mr. Jefferson had, in a long, labored and affectionate letter, laid the apprehensions of the friends of popular government before President Washington. He notified him, in that letter, of his wish to retire from his station avow it, are still-opposed to any General Govern as Secretary of State to private life, but before ment; but, being less so to a Republican John a taking his leave, he wished to guard the iffustrious monarchical one, they naturally join those whom President against the dangerous machinations of they think pursuing the less evil. the Secretary of the Treasury to make ours a 18. "Of all the mischiefs objected to the sys-British Government -a Government controlled by tem of measures before mentioned, none, they add, a moneyed aristocracy. General Washington on its so afflicting and fatal to every honest hope, as pied the heads of Mr. Jefferson's letter, (and to the corruption of the legislature. As it was the prevent enquires among the members of his cabinet, earliest of these measures, it became the instrument ascribed the sontiments of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. for producing the rest; and will be the instrument Mason of Virginia,) fand sent them to General of producing in future a king, lords, and commons, Hamilton, that he might obtain his views on them or whatever else those who direct it may choose. all. General Hemilton answered in a voluminous Withdrawn such a distance from the eye of their letter, of which the President acknowledged the constituents, and these so dispersed as to be made receipt, but concerning which he expressed no cessible to public information, and particularly to opinion, saying that he had not time to do more that of the conduct of their own r presentatives, than give a cursory reading. That letter is, as they will form the worst government upon earth if Mr. sparks tells on, withdrawn from the Washing. the means of their corruption be not prevented. ton papers. The Hamiltons, who have published a 19, "The only hope of safety, they say hangs life of their father, have not chosen to give the now on the numerous representation, which is to copy retained by him to the public.

permitted to make a competure, we think a very principles with the present, show so much derelic probable reason might be suggested both for the tion of republican government, and such a disposiwitherawal of this important document from the tion to ancroach upon or explain away the limite papers of General Washington, as well as its powers of the constitution in order to change it, suppression by the family of General Hamilton, it is not easy to conjecture what would be the result, It is not improbable that, in a frank and confiden, nor what means would be resorted to for the cortial letter to his friend, the Chief Magistrate, who, rection of the cvil. True wisdom, they acknowle it is known, had his doubts of the success of our edge, should direct temperate and peacoable mea republican system, Hamilton had unnosomed the sures; but, they add, the division of sentiments and immest feelings of the Federal party in opposition interest happens unfortunately to be so geographi to it. After the trainph of Mr. J florson, every cal, that no mortal can say that what is most wise body knows that Pederalisen has been compelled and temperate would prevail against what is more to veil its aims in this country, and its advocates easy and obvious. They declare the can contemhave been compelled to approach its objects by plate no evil more incalculable than the breaking

grounds of epocation hold by Mr. Jotherson, shows confescence, they consider that it by chieffs in the conclusively, nowever, that the obnavious measures. Southern quarter, and that the legislature travesentured on by Hamilton, are every one of them availed themselves of no occasion of allaying it, embraced in Mr. Clay's extra session system.

TO ALEXANDER HAMILTON, SECRETARY latter have sacrificed and the former southed. OF THE TREASURY.

Private and confidential ?

MOUNT VERSON, July 29, 1792.

my acrival here. I have endeavored to learn from predictions, which has been brought about by the sensole and mod-rate men, known brends to the monarchical federalists themselves; who, having government, the sentiments which are entertained been for the new government merely as a stepping of public measures. These all agree that the stone to monarchy, have themselves adopted the country is prosperous and happy, but they seem to very constructions of the constitution, or which, be alarmed at that system of policy, and those when advocating the acceptance before his tribunal enterpretations of the constitution, which have taken of the people, they declared it unsusc public;

2. "That this accumulation of debt has taken From the Globs.

THE ORIGINAL DIFFERENCES ON WHICH and expenses of Government, would have an expense in THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED.

No time is fitten than the control of t No time is fitter than the present to bring before ere, reserving extraordinary calls for extraordina-

excise law, of odious character with the people, partial in its operation, unproductive, unless enmust contess, has for years had control of the bank- forced by, arbitrary and vexations means, and committing the authority of the Government in parts where resistance is most probable and coer-

4. "They cite propositions in Congress, and suspect other projects on fost, still to increase the

.5 "They say, that by borrowing at two thirds of the interest we might have paid of the principal are precluded by its being made irre-leemable but ib small portions and it long terms.

6. "That this irredeemable quality was given to it for the avowed purpose of inviting its transfer to foreign countries.

7. "They predict that this transfer of the principal, when completed, will occasion an exportation of three millions of dollars annually for the interest, a dram of coin, of which as there has been no example, no calculation can be made of its conse

8. "That the banishment of our coin will be completed by the greation of tea millions of paper money in the form of bank bills, now issuing into circulation.

9. "They think the ten or twelve per centannual profit, paid to the leaders, of this paper medium, is taken out of the pockets of the people, who would have had without interest the coin it is

10. " I'hat all the capital employed in paper speculation is barren and useless, producing, like that on a gaming table, no accession to itself, and is withdrawn from commerce and agriculture. where it would have produced an addition to the ommon mass.

11. "That it nourishes in our citizens habits of rice and idleness instead of industry and morality. 12. "That it has furnished effectual means of corrupting such a portion of the legislature, as turns the balance of ween the bonest voters, which

ever way it is directed. 13. "That this corrupt squadron, deciding the voice of the legislature, have manifested their

absolute assumption. He then proposed a loan to dispositions to get rid of the limitations imposed by

peace to the contending sections and interests of republican form of government to that of a monarthe country. Next caree the Bank and the paper chy, of which the Bettell constitution is to be the the Constitution making ours a hard money Go | 15. " That this was contemplated in the Convention, they say, is no secret, because its partisaus

That our readers may perceive how precisely have made none of it. To effect it then was all these measures are comprehended within the uppracticable, but they are still eager after their object, and are predisposing every thing for as

16. "So many of them have got into the legis. lature, that, nided by the corrupt squadron of

17. "The Republican party, who wish to pre serve the Government in its present form are fewer, even when joined by the two, three, or hilldozen anti Federalists, who, though they dade not

come forward the ensuing year; but should to-The reason for this is not explained but if majority of the new members be still in the same f the Umon into two or more parts; yet when The letter of General Washington, stating the they view the mass, which opposed the or gual

but, on the contrary, whenever Northern and Southern prejudices have come into conflict, the

20, "That the owners of the deht are in the Southern, and the holders of it in the Northern

21. " That the anti-Federal champions are now Mr DEAR SIR: On my way home, and since strengthened in argament by the infillment of their

on measures, in which the public interest, harmo- English. ny, and peace are so deeply concerned, and my public conduct so much involved, it is my request, and you would oblige me by furninshing me with your ideas upon the discontents here enumerated; and for this purpose I have thrown them into heads or sections, and numbered there, that those ideas may be applied to the correspondent numbers. Although I do not mean to hurry you in giving your thoughts on the occasion of this letter, yet, as soon as you can make it convenient to yourself, it would for more reasons than one be agreeable and very satisfactory to me."

† This summary is copied almost verbatim from letter, which the writer had recently receive from Mr.

PRAY, MR. SHERIPP, GIVE US OUR LANDS

AGAIN." It appears that the most illustrious of the Whig party teel themselves called on to undergo the penance which Mr. Clay, in his last speech, prescribed for those demanding the restoration of the which Mr. Clay, in the last speech, prescribed for those demanding the restoration of the country with the greatest apparent frankness, however, with the greatest apparent frankness, however, Speriff to let them have their lands again." And to-day, after divers Cabinet consultations on the subject, the President himself, came down in a message to the House, on the same errand. In a very full, urgent, and anxious communication to the House, the Executive, doubtless with the concur rence of his Calinet, presses on Gongress the in-mediate, indispressable necessity of repealing the distribution bili, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as security for a funded

Here, then, we have the confession by the very head of the Administration installed by Whiggery, and power. that the great reform party stepped off on the wrong toot. It needed no confession, however, to apprise the nation of the fact. Fire totally hopeless condition of the credit of the Government and of gery, when managing the concerns of the country, acquired in Congress, and the Executive station, ture movements that may be relied upon. necessarily substituted action for profession, and now we have the reality of whiggery in a rapidly accumulating debt-a sinking credit-a depreciated and irredeemable Government paper, instead state of things under the late Administration ? No. rded, and turned all its immense weight and influ- upon the country had been preence against the Government-although the State Banks, merchants, and capitalists, allied themselves with the mammoth currency maker and facilitygiver, to embarrass and break down the Adminis tration at Washington-although all the moneymongering tribes and corporations, finding their the intamous expedient of a universal suspension of specie payments, and an actual robbery of the Trea. __A body of 1,500 hundred men was being consurveof the millions deposited by it in their hands centrated to support Gen'l. Burleson--vet such was the ability with which the Government was conducted by the Democratic Adminis tration under all these difficulties, that it came out trin nobante its credit unstained; its Treasury notes above par; its debts punctually paid in specie, whenever deman led; and after paying off a nationat dobt of sixty five millions, and distributing twent. eight mills as among the States, its temporary in 12 itions of about five and a half millions outstanding were hourded as investment and bold

above par, although running only for a year-How changed the face of things in a single year of Whig rule!! The public lands squandered-a new debt of six millions run up in an extra session, called without any public motive-a batch of three thousand leaches fastened upon the navy, to suck the blood of the nation-proposals to increase the army, by law-tried, able, and far hful ministers, and other foreign agents brought back, and a new swarm sent on with new outlits-the contingent expenses in various departments increased -a new tax of six or eight millions imposed, an i unother threatened-and while the shout of retrenchment and reform is raised by the Whig powers at both ends of the Avenue, we see them sink in absolute exhaustion under the weight of their own me isgres! And the Treasury suspends at the moment that the poor, mismanaged, never do-well corporations, ashained of their dishonest practices, resolve to resume and comply with their promises!

We must, however, return our thanks to Mr. Fyler for his new message. It is the first step towards reform which we have yet seen manifested. As a declaration of repentance, it is certainly as earnest of reformation; we hope it will be followed by good works, and then there may be some hope

THE CHINA NEWS.

The New York Express and Courier and Enquirer, furnish us with the following paragraphs: A BURMESE MOVEMENT.

Extracts from letters dated

MACAO, Nov. 26, 1841. By a short passage from Singapore, intelligence has just arrived of the probable immediate breakmg out of war between the king of Burmah and the British India Government, and that the former, with a large army, had advanced to within a show distance of Rangoon, whither the fatter was send ing with all possible celerity all their available forces. If these difficulties prove to be of a serious lamation, to be issued through the public press. nature as it is thought they are, there can be no augmentation of the British forces in China for a long time to come, and the prospect of a termination of the English and Chinese quarrel will thus be rendered remoter than ever. We may eyel learn that the Emperor of China has been in negotustion with Tharrawader, the ruler of Burmah; and if so, the Nepaulese will be again upon the move from their bills, and the already turbulent and disaffected tribes in Western India will receive frontier are marching to overtake and beat them. new courage to persevere in their efforts to equit

themselves of their loreign masters. 27th. Our letter of vesterday's date advises you the recognition of our Independence. Until then I

while the republican federalists, who exponsed the same government with its intrinsic morits, are assembled of their weapons; that which they denied prophecy, being now become true history.—

Who, therefore, can be said, they sak, that these trings may not proselyte me small number, which was wanting to place the majority on the other was wanting to place the majority on the other wile? And thus, they add, is the event at which they tremble."

These, as well as my memory sarrant me. see These, as well as my memory serves me, are the sentiments, which directly and indirectly have been disclosed to me. To obtain light and to pursue truth being my sole arm, and wishing to have before me explanations of, as well as the complaints being considered so newhat formidable as enemies to the British India Government. Thus fir, we cannot learn that the Emperor of China has shown the slightest disposition to treat with Sir H. Pottinger, and as far as can be seen, there does not appear to be fore me explanations of, as well as the complaints be in China the least popular feeling in favor of the

SANTA ANNA AND TEXAS.

The Clobe gives the following circumstances to exhibit the hypocrisy of the Mexican Autocrat. " It is singular that Santa Anna should again invade Texas. His views of his duty to Mexico have undergone a great change since he was in Washington, or the opinions he expressed here were deeply imbued with dissimulation. We were present at his private interview with Gen Jackson, Mr. For yth acting as the interpreter between them.) when Santa Anna declared that there must be an everlasting separation between Mexico and Texas. He spoke of the character of the two people, and their respective positions, as rendering this inevitable, and their recent supture as one that could never be healed. We remember the figure with which he illustrated this part of his eloquent

public lands to the Government. Yesterday, Mr. he told Gen. Jackson, that, under the circumstances in which he returned to Mexico, he could not mount Mr. Clay's black ram and appeal to "Mr. that to advocate, in the prejudeced state of feeling in Mexico, the independence of Texas, would be looked upon in him as reason, purchased by the gift of his life; and that to exert his influence immediately for that object, would only serve to covor him with dishogor, and deprive him of all power. to accomplish what, at the proper time, in another state of public feeling, he would most eagerly contribute to effect. From his letters now, it would seem that all this was hypocrisy-and that he debt of fifteen millions, which he now proposes to nourished nothing but feelings of revenge for his humiliation, without one grateful recollection of the magnanimity which restored him to life, liberty.

> NEW OBLEANS, March 23. FROM TEXAS.

public affairs, as depicted in the message, no art | By the arrival of the steam ship Neptune, from could longer conceal from the public eye. Whig Galveston, which she lett on Sunday, the 20th ult., we have received our files of Texas papers to the could not manage them as it did the elections, by Ith inst., and a humber of private letters. Bemere professions, flattering every section of the sides these we have been favored with the perusal Union or various doctrines suited to the section. of various oficial documents, which enable us to The Whig leaders, in administering the power they give a supmary of the news, and indications of fu-

From the last advices, the Mexican forces, after plundering San Antonio, had begun their retreat to the Rio Grande loaded with spoils. The impression in Texas was, that the invading army was comof gold and silver, for its currency. Was this the prised principally of Mexicans regiding near the border.-The circumstances of their being com Although the Bank of the United States, the great manded by General Officers, left no doubt of the machine made with power almost to command the mational senetion to the incursion; but the retro-comperce and the finances of the nation, was dis-

Gen'l. Burleson, at the head of 1,500 men was pressing forward with all despatch to overtake the enemy, with every prospect of being able to accomplish his object, as the Hexicans were too much encombered with spoils to make a quick retreat. It was the intention of Gen'l. Burleson to cross the p ditical and financial efforts in van resorted to Rio Grande, and maintain a position in the epemies country until driven back by an overpowering force.

> The Galveston Advertiser of the 21st inst., gives the following encouraging account of the defences of the Island of Galveston, which is the key of the Republic.

Synopis of the military movements of the last two weeks in Galveston: The brig of war Wharton. has been provisioned, and will be ready to go to sea by Wednesday. The Zavata, provisioned and equipt for harbor and coast defence will be ready to go to the east end of the Island this day. Two batteries are nearly completed, and flying artillery sufficient for the delance of the Island has been mounted, and is roady for service.

The general enthusiasm of the community has been so great that it has extended even to the fair sex, and several of the good ladies in our city, have the blood of the nation—proposals to increase the been industriously engaged, for the list few days, expenditure to great extent, both in the navy and in moulding buildts and making cartridges for the

use of the army. There its been contributed within two weeks past by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war and money. - The steamer Lattte and two other vessels armed and equipped have proceeded down

It is worthy to remark, and does credit to the iberality of our citizens that the large amounts contributed in this city have been entirely voluniary -nothing approaching to the odious practice of impressment has ben attempted to be practiced amongst us-all has been a spoutaneous free will offering on the alter of patriotism. If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberality which pervades the whole Republic -and we believe it is -the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people.

So confident were the citizens of Galveston of being able to defend that place, that they have equipped no less than 250 men for the general operations of the army.

The most important intelligence brought by the Neptune, is the certainty of the invasion of Mexico. Santa Anna has raised a spirit that he can never lay. His letters to Col. Bee and Gon. Ham ilton, had reached Houston, and dispelled every lingering doubt of his intention to violate the assurances made to President Houston of procuring the recognition of Texas. The publication of these letters, the tone of insult and defiance that pervades them has stimulated the enthusiasm of the people and brought the Government to the support of the popular will. On the 17th inst. President Houston caused the following letter, in the nature of a proc-

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842.

DEAR STR : The news by express from Austin up to the 18th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. -They were laden down with luggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harrassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the

War shall now be waged a ainst Mexico, nor will we tay our arms aside until we have secured

will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Tex-Your friend,

come of come of the sand of the tremit galla.

the volume bomb

your illus word pleas in co

Mr. H. Stuart. The poverty of the Government has not, thus for, impeded the preparations for war. The entigens contribute whatever can be spared. Every man arms and equipts himself, or is provided with accountements by the assistance of private individuals. In Houston, the merchants have thrown open their stores to supply clothes for the recruits.

Our private letters assure us that the investigation Our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico is inevitable. The people have for a long time been anxious for it, and the Government has at length come into their views. The Republic has taken the ground she ought to have amon from the beginning of her national existence.

We have before us an official letter of President Houston, from which we make a few extracts, evolving more distinctly the objects now in con-

"If troops should be raised inleave this blank to be filled by the imagination of our readers - Elitor's] at the call of this Government, prepared for conquest, they may rely upon the fact, that they will be allowed the privilege of the Texian banner to cross the Rio Grande and pursue conquest to the WALLS OF MEXICO! Another extract will perhaps open up visions of romance to ardent minds, so bewitching in their

character that we cannot refrain from inserting it-At is in these words:
"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them, upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable war.

fare, and the soil which they conquer !-- glory, victory, and imperishable fama! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the Anglo-Sazon race shall bow to the will of a Despot ! !"-Bee. .

REPLY OF GEN. HAMILTON TO SANTA ANNA. From the Charleston Merchry.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21. To his Excellency DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

President of the Republic of Mexico: Sin: Although I have not had the honor to receive, in manuscript, the letter which you addressed me, through the gazette of Mexico, under date of the 19th of February, I feel too sensibly this distinction not to make my acknowledgments through a cimilar medium.

However gross the violation of confidence, of which
your Excellency has been guilty, in publishing a letter
marked confidential, (which sail you yourself have recognized;) I shall take no exception to your employing the occasion of vaunting your own honesty, and cater-ing for a popularity of which you may stand greatly

When I offered you an indemnity of five milions of dollars, for a pacification and boundary, between the Republics of Texas and Mexico, I acted under a commission, which was unrevoked by the Government of the former, and under which I had negotiated a tresty of mediation with the Government of her Britannic Majesty, providing for the payment of this sum, for the

ame objects.

The supplementary offer of two hundred thousand ollars for contingencies and secret service, were to defray the cost of running the boundary line, the ex-pense of the respective legations, and for secret err-

You are too disciplined a veteran in the politice of your own country, not to know the necessity and valpears, to pay yourself the complement of supposing that I designed that this money should be insinuated as a bribe to yourself. I assure your Excellency that I am too well aware of the spotless integrity of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna President of the Republic of Mexico, to have hazarded such an experiment on the virgin purity of your Excellency's honor.

If your Excellency can perceive " impudence and audacity" in a friendly offer of peace, and a pledge of my exertions to induce a gallant people to pay fixe millions of dollars for a realm which they had elready won, by every title which a just revolution and a victorious sword confer, I am quite content to suffer under

the reproach of inving less modesty than yourself. After thus discourteously disposing of myself, your Excellency is pleased to lavish upon the people, to whose mercy and magnanimity you owe your lite, the grossest abuse. In the course of which, you say that there never was "a more scandalous rebbery the forcible powersion of the territory of Pasas, by its

present settlers.

Have you forgotten, Sir, the charters and guarantees, under the faith of which Stephen Austin brought his colony into Texas, which in life, liberty and property, were se candalously violated by your own Government? Aud this too, towards a man, who resembled in the purity of his own life, and in the wisdom ind-moderation of his character, the venerated founder of the Anglo-American settlements from the hordes of the Camenchee Indians, from whome in spite of their vaunted bravery, your troops had so ingloriously fled.

Are you not aware that one of the causes of the revolution of Texas, wee your own discretion? Your tyrannical overthrow of the Constitution of 1823, and with it the federative system, of which as an integral portion of the State of Cohulls, Texas was a member? Have you torgotten that by the establishment of a central despotism on the ruins of this system, you turnished the citizens of Texas a stronger justification for revolution than is to be found in the causes which led to the resistance of the thirteen North American Colonies to the injustice of their parent State in After inviting the young Hercules into your country, you at-tempted, perfidiously, to stiffe him in his cradie, and You say, Sir, that when you commenced your me-

morable campaign, in 1836 it was illustrated by a serics of victories, until the occurrence of what you are closed to call the unfortunate "accident" of San facinto.

Your victories, Sir, if history is not a greater novelest than the most authentic of your bullotins, consisted in your beleaguring, with a well appointed corps of three thou and men, a post defended by some one hundred, who kept your whole force for several days at bay, the capture of which found every man gloriously slaughtered at his post-in the still more remarkable gallantry of murdering in cold blood five hundred brave nen, under the unfortunate Fannin, who had laid down heir azuns to a force of six times their pumber, under the faith of a capitulation which even a horde of Calmuc Tartars would have respected.

"At San Jacinto you were deteated by the " accident" of your having more than two men to one of the band, who were led by the benefactor to whom you owe your life, and by the still more marvellous "accident" his having killed in your ranks more than his whole force, and captured an amount of prisoners who outnumbered the victors. These your Excellency must admit are such remarkable "accidents" in the history of war, that neither Marshal Sax in his reveries, or the great Conde in his strategy, has made the smallest provision for their occurrence.

Your Excellency, not content with afforcing me the instructive history of your campaign, has been pleased to touch a chord, which you well knew, would vibrate m A sensitively throughout the civilized world-when you are pleased to announce, that one of the objects of your meditated crusade against Texas, is to extirpate nestic slavery. Before you commence your march for this purpose, had you not better emancipate the miserable victims of compulsory labor in your own country, who are slaves in every thing but in the terms of nominal bondage, and who would be in a condition of qualified freedom, if they had half the temporal comforts of the blacks of Texas. Do you suppose, when, debauched by power, you are ricing rough shod over the miserable victims of your own ambition and cupidity, you can hoodwink and deceive any other than those victims of fanaticism, who frequent Exeter Hall m he