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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines) this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

PROSPECTUS.
OF
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER;
Or, Monthly Magazine of Husbandry.
PUBLISHED BY NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

This work is devoted to Agriculture and the useful arts, and will be adapted to, and intended for circulation through Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as an organ to the great working and producing classes of these latter States.

It will expound the cause of Agricultural Improvement, its necessities and benefits, and as a means to the advancement of these aims, will advocate the necessity of greater skill, industry and economy being exercised, in the development and husbandry of our native resources.

It will strive to banish from our domestic system every thing like the feudal custom, which has grown up and flourishes so many of our present-day discoveries and experiments and favorite pursuits and plans in Agriculture, without consulting the public good, or private benefit, which would result from a wider concert of efforts, or a more general comparison of views and practices.

It will endeavor to direct the application of the greatest of all physical agencies, human labor, upon an economical and extensive scale, to the purposes of agricultural improvement.

It will advocate the most approved plan for clothing, feeding, managing, and ameliorating the moral condition of the slave.

It will seek to attain to these objects, by enlisting in their support the services of valuable correspondents, and thus bring in accession to a common stock, the vast quantity of useful information, which at present is dispersed abroad among so many intelligent planters. It will enter this field, with a view to collecting material and classifying it in order to use those numerous fragments, which, in agriculture, as in geology, often lie in dislodged masses, with specimens scattered at random, and lay in confusion.

It will take up the subject of our foreign relations, with the design of furnishing to the planter a succinct statement of such facts and statistics as are necessary to his forming an acquaintance with the state of the market abroad, and while it rigidly abstains from all comment and discommodities all discussions, it will endeavor to treat, with proper freedom and extent, upon all matters appertaining to the vital interests of commerce and manufactures.

If these means be rightly pursued, this publication is destined to become a great vehicle for eliciting truth, for augmenting and disseminating useful knowledge, for opening new thoroughfares for information, and furnishing increased facilities to the planter—for detecting and abolishing latent errors—for checking abuses—for unmasking evil and checking its progress—for ascertaining and promoting real improvement and industry, for introducing and establishing well grounded plans for the advancement of our great and predominant interest, Agriculture.

This work will be published in a quarto edition, convenient for binding, containing 94 pages of reading matter, with a cover for each number, and will be occasionally illustrated with wood cuts or engravings.

The first volume dates the commencement of its regular series from January, 1842, and will be furnished to its subscribers upon the following

Terms for Subscription.
For one copy, per annum. . . . \$5
" two copies 10
" three 15
" four 20

Payable within one month after the receipt of the first copy, dating back to the last quarter of the current volume, and always for the term of one year in advance.

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Communications upon business, or from unknown correspondents, to ensure attention, must be addressed to the Publishers, and not to the Post-masters.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, of eight lines or less, for each insertion; over eight lines, to be counted as two squares; over sixteen lines, as three, &c.

N. B. The Publishers have it in view to establish an Agricultural Agency in connection with their office, for supplying the country with improved implements of husbandry, fresh field and garden seeds, select samples of manufactures, and choice specimens of approved stock. Until their final arrangements are completed, they offer their services to execute any commission properly entrusted to their hands by planters, at such charges as (if made at all) will in no case exceed ten per cent, for trouble incurred.

State of North Carolina,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1841.
Bill for Sale and Division of Negroes.
William E. Smith, James Smith, Isaiah Smith, William Aight and wife Patsey, Matthew Johnson and his wife Nancy, and John Pleasant and his wife Nelly, Complainants,
vs.
Benjamin Waddy, adm'r of Goodman Smith, dec'd, Rebecca Smith, Thomas L. D. Smith, Willie Smith, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith and Goodman Smith Defendants.

It appearing to the Court that Willie Smith and John Smith, two of the defendants in the above cause, are non residents; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star, that the said defendants, Willie Smith and John Smith, be and appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Franklin at the Courthouse in Louisbourg, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaints, otherwise the same will be heard, judgment pro confesso will be had against them, and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Sam'l Johnson, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county aforesaid, at the Court House at the Courthouse in Louisbourg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1841.

Test SAM'L JOHNSON, C. M. E.
Price Adv. \$10 00. 1 Sp.
Dec. 27, 1841.

E. P. NASH,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
OFFERS HIS PIANO FORTES for sale upon trial. If they are found good, to be kept, if otherwise, to be returned. The prices vary from \$75 to \$600 dollars. THREE HUNDRED have already been sold and not a bad one amongst them. From 20 to 30 always on hand, at his extensive establishment in Petersburg, Va. 28.

OAKY MOUNT ACADEMY.
The present session of this school will close the last day of this month, and commence again the 16th of May.

The school is under the direction of my daughter who will teach the different branches of an English education, and will spare no pains for the advancement of those entrusted to her. Persons from the low country who wish to place their daughters at a good school, in a healthy neighborhood, will do well to send them to Oaky Mount.

Board can be had in the families of the Rev. James H. Alford, Nathaniel Warren, Esq. and the Subscribers at \$5 per month. Parents who desire any information respecting the school can do so, by addressing Rev. J. B. Alford, at Keltin Grove, or the Subscribers, at Raleigh.

ANDERSON PAGE
Oakly Mount, N. C. April 4, 1842. 15 2w

LOUISBOURG ACADEMY.
The Exercises of the Male Academy will commence the first Monday in July next, at which time the Principal, as well as others in the village and vicinity, will be prepared to take Boarders on the usual terms. By order.
20th June, 1842. 20-21

SPEECH OF MR. STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Defending the Whig Party from the charge of increasing the Expenditures of Government; made in Committee of the whole, House of Representatives, March 17th, 1842.

Mr. Stanly said: I should not be disposed, Mr. Chairman, to occupy the attention of the committee, if I had seen any disposition manifested by any member to obtain the floor. It is a rare occurrence, that there were not several members endeavoring to catch the eye of the chairman; what has happened to check that insatiable, unsparring desire of talking, which "rules the hour" here, I cannot imagine. But I am solicitous not to interfere with any member of the minority here who desires to speak, and if any one of them wishes to have an opportunity, I will most cheerfully yield the floor. If any one of the self-styled democrats is ready to bring groundless accusations against the whig party I should be glad to hear him, for I wish to have a better excuse, a little more provocation than has yet been furnished; for I shall not be justified before the public in consuming time, by replying to what we have just heard.

Well, sir, as no one will claim the floor, I must needs go on to say a word in defence of the whigs against charges, heretofore made, and just now again paraded forth, for the hundredth time. To make my remarks in order, I say, I wish to reply to what has been said by the member from Pennsylvania. (Mr. C. Brown.) This gentleman, after dwelling upon the great increase of expenditures, under a whig administration, (to which I will reply before I take my seat,) has talked a good deal about responsibility, and has, with an air of triumph, asked the whig party, when they were willing to take the responsibility of the acts of the present administration? It is with much reluctance I can bring myself to say any thing of this administration, because Mr. Tyler has, by his unworthy conduct, lost the confidence of his friends, raised an impassable barrier between us and him, cut himself loose from his friends, and is no longer regarded, by any honest whig, as the head of the whig party. To be a Tyler man is now become a matter of reproach, and while I hold myself bound to sustain the acts of the administration, when they are right, for the sake of the country, as a matter of duty, yet there is only one condition, as a member of the whig party, on which I can consent to defend the Tyler administration; that condition is, that Mr. Tyler should disprove the charges published to the world by the late Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Ewing.) Let him show them to be untrue, and I will give him the support, by night and by day, of all such capacity and energies as I possess.

And, while speaking of this, I shall be glad to be informed by the gentleman from the Norfolk district, (Mr. Mallory,) whether he had said that the President had authorized him to pronounce, that the charges made against Mr. Tyler, by Mr. Ewing, at the Extra session, were false? Mr. Mallory said, in reply, that he did not recognize any right on the part of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) to catechise him on this floor for occurrences elsewhere. He would always be found ready to respond when that question was propounded to him in a proper way, and by the proper person.

Mr. Stanly said, I do not claim the right to catechise the gentleman from Virginia, but I conceive that he could have no objection to answering such a question propounded by any one. I referred to what I understood was a public declaration, in a public place, which had been in several newspapers. I had not imagined that the gentleman from Virginia would have declined answering such a question.

But let that pass. From the high, unimpeached, and unimpeachable character of Mr. Ewing, if there was no other proof, I shall take his published statement to be correct, until the President, or the Vice President, or acting President, or whatever he is—I mean John Tyler—shall disprove it. And until this is done, I shall hold myself, as a whig,—I consider the whig party, as no longer bound to support, or responsible for, the acts and doings of this administration. For never since parties were known, never in the history of any civilized government, was a party treated with such treachery and ingratitude, as this whig party has been. Never has any man, in high station treated himself so injuriously as Mr. Tyler has. When Congress met at the Extra session, the whigs were animated by the kindest feelings towards Mr. Tyler. His name had been inscribed on our banners, with the glorious, heart-thrilling name of "Old Tippecanoe." Knowing little of his political history in his own State, we thought him sound-hearted and true. He had professed to be in favor of our leading measures. With the mighty effort of 1840, the people, disgusted with the malpractices of the late Van Buren party, and confiding in the well-tryed honesty and patriotism of General Harrison, had elected him as Vice President. We had nothing to gain, by differing with him. The country demanded our vigorous efforts to redeem our suffering fellow citizens from ruin. We thought Mr. Tyler, favor-

ing the one-term principle, could have no motive for quarrelling with his friends. But, alas! how sadly mistaken we were! Instead of determining to relieve the people, to restore our blasted prosperity, to re-animate industry, he listened to the deluding whisperings of a deceitful ambition, suddenly entertained the vain and ridiculous thought, that he could so use the patronage of the Government as to make himself popular, and secure a re-election!

He commenced to pay court to his former enemies. They saw he was weak, and determined to use him to the injury of his old friends. By what arts, devices and promises they succeeded, is not known; but when they tell us, he is our President, we repel it. We disown him. He has joined his idols. We say to his new allies, "You have seduced him from his friends; you have instilled suspicions in his mind, against those who would have been his best supporters, and you are now wooing him here every day. On your heads be the consequences of his measures."

The gentleman from Pennsylvania then proceeded to arraign the whigs for the large estimates submitted by the present cabinet, especially the estimates for the increase of the Navy. Agreed, say the whigs. We censure them also. We have nothing to do with the Tyler cabinet. Our friends are not in favor, we are no longer responsible for any of the acts of this cabinet. (Some gentleman here asked, what are you responsible for, then?) Mr. S.—I will tell gentlemen what we were answerable for: we are answerable for all that was done while we had a whig President. We hold ourselves accountable for the acts of the Extra session. Yes, for all the appropriations there made, even for that of which so much political capital had been attempted to be made, (to the shame of those making the attempt,) he meant the grant made to Mrs. Harrison. Yes, I thought it right at the time, and still think it is right. That man must place a low estimate upon American feeling and patriotism, who expects the people to find fault with that act. The gentleman laughed triumphantly at what he fancied were the divisions of the whigs, and talked about the "fragments of the whig party." Where are the fragments of the whig party? They are, what is called here, "the members of the Corporal's guard." I know of no other fragments but these. Let not gentlemen refer to some of the recent elections as affording any evidence that the whig party is overthrown. No, sir; in every State, as far as I can learn, where our opponents have triumphed, it has been because the whigs, angry that we seemed to recognize Mr. Tyler as a whig, refused to vote. We were beaten, not because our enemies brought more votes to the polls, not because their strength had increased, but owing to our indifference, we brought to the polls fewer votes by thousands than we did last fall. There are no fragments in North Carolina; I know of none in all the broad expanse of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana. The true fragments, the only fragments, are to be found at the two extremities of Pennsylvania avenue—the President at one end, and his guard at the other. No, the American people may hereafter, if we fail in our promises, make fragments of the whig party, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his friends, with the mighty aid of the Corporal's guard, cannot do it. The American people are not quite so capricious and unreasonable. The whigs have violated no promises, changed no principles, nor neglected to perform any duty, that they have had the ability to perform.

The whigs sailed under the same flag now as they had before the lamented Harrison was taken from them; and, as soon as they could cut loose from treason and perfidy, they would continue the same successful and triumphant voyage. But until President Tyler should return to his first love, or his second of his third love, whichever it might be; until he refused his ear to the whisperings of self-interested flatters; till he discarded hypocrites from his confidence, (of course I refer to no one in this House—of course there are no hypocrites here) until he should remove incompetent men from office—the whigs disclaimed responsibility on his account. I do not mean here to be misunderstood. I do not advocate persecution and indiscriminate removal of all political opponents; far from it. On the contrary, I oppose and denounce it, and always have. I consider the maxim of the New York Van Buren school, that "to the victor belonged the spoils," as the most abominable and detestable of all corrupt sentiments ever avowed by a rabid party politician. It was a villainous, an atrocious war-cry. God forbid ever should sanction such a principle. On the contrary, I have myself saved more than one political opponent from removal, and that to the detriment of my own friends. But that was not inconsistent with the doctrine that incompetent or unfaithful public agents should be removed from office. Much had been said about the First Auditor; and who was Jesse Miller? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Irwin) had a few days since pronounced his enemy.

[Here the Chair intertered, and reminded Mr. S. that it was not in order to refer to a debate which had taken place on a different bill.]

Mr. S. I do not mean to refer to that debate, I am but pursuing the argument, to show why I do not feel willing to become responsible for Mr. Tyler's conduct, and to assign, as a reason, that he has kept men in office who were violent partisans, and whom a committee of this House had reported as guilty of gross negligence of duty. I am willing to admit, that Jesse Miller is an amiable man. I have no acquaintance with him; I know him only as one of the officers referred to in the report of the Swartwout investigating committee.

[The Chair again interrupted and called Mr. S. to order.]

Mr. S. said he had great respect for the chair, (Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts,) and would not intentionally violate the rules. I will waive the subject. As they say in Kentucky, I will not now "give them Jesse," as it seems to be so painful. I return to the point, and say, I will not be held responsible for Mr. Tyler's administration, till he has dismissed unfaithful, and incompetent, and corrupt men. There are men now in office who, when General Harrison was first nominated, did nothing but laugh and sneer, and talked about a pension of \$1000 and a barrel of hard cider; but as soon as they saw the flame spreading through the country, and threatening to consume them and their spoils, nothing was to be heard of but clubs of office-holders,—Extra Globes, attempts to prove that Harrison had sold white men for slaves,—was a coward. Did gentlemen talk of humbuggery?

Here the Chair once more called Mr. S. to order.

Mr. Gentry. What! does the Chair decide that humbuggery is not in order here? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Stanly remonstrated. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brown) had, while he was on the floor, crowded like a bantam chicken on a fence, over the fragments of the whig party, and their wasteful appropriations, was it not in order to reply to him?

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina rose, and said he was opposed to this tea-totalism in the House, and hoped the Chairman would not be quite so rigid in administering the rules.

Mr. Stanly. I concur with the honorable gentleman from South Carolina. Though I look with heartfelt pleasure at the success of the Temperance cause, I do not like tea-totalism in every thing, and if the Chairman will allow me to say, while on this subject, I have the utmost abhorrence and detestation of the Congressional Temperance Society, as here organized. It is a villainous compound, an abominable amalgamation, of "high-born" Virginia abstractionists, with abolitionists. Some of the abstractionists love notoriety more than they hate intemperance.

But, with the indulgence of the Chair, I wish to carry the war into Africa; if permitted, I will cut the comb of this bantam fowl, who is crowing with more exultation than any one of his party for a year past. I wished to make but a single remark, of the men now in office, who had aided in distributing Extra Globes.

The Chair reminded Mr. S. that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had spoken only of the expenditures of the administration, and it was not in order to transcend that subject in reply.

Mr. Botts here moved, that Mr. S. be allowed to proceed; the Chair submitted the question to the committee, and Mr. S. was allowed to proceed.

I thank the committee for their kindness, and promise not to abuse it. I will be brief, and will not trespass on the rules, if I can avoid it. I wish only to reply to remarks just made.

Now, sir, I repeat, that there are men now in office, in high, responsible, and lucrative offices too, who were indefatigable, during the year 1840, in franking Extra Globes, in disseminating handbills and pamphlets, containing certificates, that General Harrison was a coward, and had approved a law to sell white men as slaves! Gentlemen talk of whig humbuggery! When did the party so shamefully violate all truth, when were they so base as to attempt to humbug the people by such ridiculous charges? Yes, there are men in office, whose rooms in the public buildings were constantly appropriated by the Van Buren office-holders, for their places of meeting, in which they concocted, and franked in violation of law, slanderous charges against General Harrison. Such men ought to be dismissed. Before we can be responsible for the acts of Mr. Tyler's administration, he must dismiss corrupt and incompetent men from office. Broken down electioneering partisans had been put in office by Mr. Woodbury, and they had been thumping over, with their greasy hands, the accounts of General Harrison, to find matter for the Globe, until the accounts had almost been worn out.

Instead of defending such men, gentlemen ought to hang their heads in shame, especially when some of them, after opposing both Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, after vilifying and denouncing them, had, since the death of General Harrison, made their peace by surrendering, and professing a willingness to support Mr.

Tyler. Such men deserve the execration and contempt of both parties.

Before I proceed to speak of the expenditures of the year 1841, and to demonstrate to the satisfaction of every candid mind, that the whig party are not responsible for these expenditures, I will call the attention of the House to unworthy attempts, made by the late administration, most especially by the most distinguished of all blunderers that ever lived, Levi Woodbury, to deceive the people, on this subject. I say, sir, that the Van Buren administration found it necessary to induce the country to believe that they had reduced expenditures. In order to practise this deception, to appear to be retrenching, there was a studied effort to postpone appropriations, to cut down estimates, at the early part of the session, and afterwards to write to committees calling for more money. The estimates were sent in at the commencement of the session; they went out in public documents. The President boasted he had ordered them to be reduced. They knew these estimates were delusive. I will give facts, to support my assertions.

(To be Continued.)

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.
Mr. Webster to Mr. Thompson.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1842.

Sir: On the 29th of last month a communication was received at this Department from Mr. de Bocanegra, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations of the Government of Mexico, having been forwarded through the agency of Mr. Velasquez de Leon, at New York, who informed the Department, by a letter accompanying that of Mr. de Bocanegra, that he had been appointed charge d'affaires of the Mexican Republic to this Government, although he had not yet presented his credentials. Mr. de Bocanegra's letter is addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, and bears date the 12th of May. A copy, together with a copy of the communication from Mr. Velasquez de Leon transmitting it, and of the answer to Mr. Velasquez de Leon from this Department, you will receive herewith. Upon the receipt of this despatch, you will immediately address a note to Mr. de Bocanegra, in which you will say—

That the Secretary of State of the United States has received a communication addressed to him by Mr. de Bocanegra, under date of the 12th of May, and transmitted to the Department of State at Washington through the agency of Mr. Velasquez de Leon, at New York, who informs the Government of the United States that he has been appointed charge d'affaires of the Mexican Republic, although he has not presented his letter of credence.

The Government of the United States sees, with regret, the adoption, on this occasion, of a form of communication quite unusual in diplomatic intercourse, and for which no necessity is known. An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, fully accredited to the Government of Mexico, was at that moment in its capital, in the actual discharge of his functions, and ready to receive, on behalf his Government, any communication which it might be the pleasure of the President of the Mexican Republic to make to it; and it is not improper to here add, that it has been matter of regret with the Government of the United States that while, being animated with a sincere desire at all times to cultivate the most amicable relations with Mexico, it has not failed to maintain near that Government a mission of the highest rank known to its usages, Mexico, for a long time, has had no representative near the Government of the United States.

But the manner of the communication from Mr. de Bocanegra, however novel and extraordinary, is less important than its contents and character, which surprise the Government of the United States by a loud complaint of the violation of its neutral duties, Mr. de Bocanegra, speaking, as he says, by the express order of the President of the Mexican Republic, declares that the amicable relations between the two countries might have been lamentably disturbed, since the year 1843, when the revolution of Texas broke out, had not Mexico given so many evidences of its forbearance, and made so many and so great sacrifices for the sake of peace, in order that the world might not see with pain and amazement two nations which appear destined to establish the policy and interests of the American continent divided and ravaged by the evils of war.

This language implies that such has been the conduct of the United States towards Mexico that war must have ensued before the present time had not Mexico made great sacrifices to avoid such a result—a charge which the Government of the United States utterly denies and repels. It is wholly ignorant of any sacrifices made by Mexico in order to preserve peace, or of any occasion calling on its Government to manifest uncommon forbearance. On the contrary, the Government of the United States cannot but be of opinion that if the history of the occurrences between the two Governments, the state of things at this moment existing between them, be regarded, both the one and the other will demonstrate that it is

the conduct of the Governments of the United States which has been marked, in an especial manner, by moderation and forbearance. Injuries and wrongs have been sustained by citizens of the United States, not inflicted by individual Mexicans, but by the authorities of the Government; of which injuries and wrongs, numerous as they are, and outrageous as is the character of some of them, and acknowledged as they are by Mexico herself, redress has been sought only by mild and peaceable means, and no indemnity asked but such as the strictest justice imperatively demanded. A desire not to disturb the peace and harmony of the two countries has led the Government of the United States to be content with the lowest measure of remuneration. Mexico herself must admit that, in all these transactions, the conduct of the United States towards her has been signalized, not by the infliction of injuries, but by the manifestation of a friendly feeling and a conciliatory spirit.

The Government of the United States will not be unjust in its sentiments towards Mexico; it will not impute to its Government any desire to disturb the peace; it acquires it of any design to spread the ravages and horrors of war over the two countries; and it leaves it to Mexico herself to atone her own motives for her pacific policy, if she have any other motives than those of expediency and justice; provided, however, that such avowal of her motives carry with it no imputation; or reflection upon the good faith and honor of the United States.

The revolution in Texas, and the events connected with it and springing out of it, are Mr. de Bocanegra's principle topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. His Government, he says, flatters itself that the Government of the United States has not promoted the insurrection in Texas, favored the usurpation of its territory, or supplied the rebels with vessels, ammunition, and money. If Mr. de Bocanegra intends this as a frank admission of the honest and cautious neutrality of the Government of the United States in the contest between Mexico and Texas, he does that Government justice, and no more than justice; but if the language be intended to intimate an opposite and a reproachful meaning, that meaning is only the more offensive for being insinuated rather than distinctly avowed. Mr. de Bocanegra would seem to represent, that from 1835 to the present time citizens of the United States, if not their Government, have been aiding rebels in Texas in arms against the lawful authority of Mexico. This is not a little extraordinary. Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider, Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of Government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its Government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money; as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad.

The general facts appertaining to the settlement of Texas, and the revolution in its Government, cannot but be well known to Mr. de Bocanegra. By the treaty of the 22d of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line of boundary between the two Powers. Up to that period no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grand being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that Power for grants of land, and such grants, or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States proposing to emigrate to Texas, in numerous families, before the declaration of independence by Mexico. And these early grants were confirmed, as is well known, by successive acts of the Mexican Government after its separation from Spain. In January, 1825, a national colonization law was passed, holding out strong inducements to all persons who should incline to undertake the settlement of uncultivated lands; and although the Mexican law prohibited for a time citizens of foreign countries from settling as colonists in territories immediately adjoining such foreign countries, yet even this restriction was afterwards repealed or suspended. So that, in fact Mexico from the commencement of her political existence held out the most liberal inducements to emigrants into her territories, with full knowledge that these inducements were likely to act, and effecting they would act, with the greatest force upon citizens of the United States; especially of the Southern States, whose agricultural pursuits naturally rendered the rich lands of Texas, so well suited to their accustomed occupations, objects of desire to them. The early colonists of the United States, introduced by Moses and Stephen Austin under these inducements, and invitations, were persons of most respectable character, and their undertaking was attended with very severe hardships, occasioned, in no small degree, by the successive changes in the Government of Mexico. They nevertheless persevered and accomplished a settlement.

the conduct of the Governments of the United States which has been marked, in an especial manner, by moderation and forbearance. Injuries and wrongs have been sustained by citizens of the United States, not inflicted by individual Mexicans, but by the authorities of the Government; of which injuries and wrongs, numerous as they are, and outrageous as is the character of some of them, and acknowledged as they are by Mexico herself, redress has been sought only by mild and peaceable means, and no indemnity asked but such as the strictest justice imperatively demanded. A desire not to disturb the peace and harmony of the two countries has led the Government of the United States to be content with the lowest measure of remuneration. Mexico herself must admit that, in all these transactions, the conduct of the United States towards her has been signalized, not by the infliction of injuries, but by the manifestation of a friendly feeling and a conciliatory spirit.

The Government of the United States will not be unjust in its sentiments towards Mexico; it will not impute to its Government any desire to disturb the peace; it acquires it of any design to spread the ravages and horrors of war over the two countries; and it leaves it to Mexico herself to atone her own motives for her pacific policy, if she have any other motives than those of expediency and justice; provided, however, that such avowal of her motives carry with it no imputation; or reflection upon the good faith and honor of the United States.

The revolution in Texas, and the events connected with it and springing out of it, are Mr. de Bocanegra's principle topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. His Government, he says, flatters itself that the Government of the United States has not promoted the insurrection in Texas, favored the usurpation of its territory, or supplied the rebels with vessels, ammunition, and money. If Mr. de Bocanegra intends this as a frank admission of the honest and cautious neutrality of the Government of the United States in the contest between Mexico and Texas, he does that Government justice, and no more than justice; but if the language be intended to intimate an opposite and a reproachful meaning, that meaning is only the more offensive for being insinuated rather than distinctly avowed. Mr. de Bocanegra would seem to represent, that from 1835 to the present time citizens of the United States, if not their Government, have been aiding rebels in Texas in arms against the lawful authority of Mexico. This is not a little extraordinary. Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider, Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of Government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its Government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money; as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad.

The general facts appertaining to the settlement of Texas, and the revolution in its Government, cannot but be well known to Mr. de Bocanegra. By the treaty of the 22d of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line of boundary between the two Powers. Up to that period no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grand being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that Power for grants of land, and such grants, or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States proposing to emigrate to Texas, in numerous families, before the declaration of independence by Mexico. And these early grants were confirmed, as is well known, by successive acts of the Mexican Government after its separation from Spain. In January, 1825, a national colonization law was passed, holding out strong inducements to all persons who should incline to undertake the settlement of uncultivated lands; and although the Mexican law prohibited for a time citizens of foreign countries from settling as colonists in territories immediately adjoining such foreign countries, yet even this restriction was afterwards repealed or suspended. So that, in fact Mexico from the commencement of her political existence held out the most liberal inducements to emigrants into her territories, with full knowledge that these inducements were likely to act, and effecting they would act, with the greatest force upon citizens of the United States; especially of the Southern States, whose agricultural pursuits naturally rendered the rich lands of Texas, so well suited to their accustomed occupations, objects of desire to them. The early colonists of the United States, introduced by Moses and Stephen Austin under these inducements, and invitations, were persons of most respectable character, and their undertaking was attended with very severe hardships, occasioned, in no small degree, by the successive changes in the Government of Mexico. They nevertheless persevered and accomplished a settlement.

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