

Mr. TYLER'S PROPOSITION TO MEXICO.

—We published a few days since a portion of a letter from SANTA ANNA to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he announced his determination to resist all attempts to "dismember" the territory of Mexico made under the name of the annexation of Texas to the United States. This was the concluding portion of his letter, and is important as shewing the disposition of the Mexican Government in relation to Texas. But the first part of the same letter is also important, as the reader will perceive—inasmuch as it makes known the language used by the United States agent sent by Mr. CALHOUN to propitiate Mexico and to obtain her assent to the Tyler treaty.

It will be seen that while here in the United States the rights of Mexico are spoken of with contempt by the immediate annexationists—while Mr. Tyler himself in an official document declares that Mexico would have no just cause of offence if Texas were annexed to the United States without her assent—the language of the agent of our government, who doubtless spoke according to written instructions, was of a different sort altogether when he was addressing the President of the Mexican Republic. It will be seen, if Santa Anna's statements be correct—and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy—that "a competent indemnity" was offered to Mexico to purchase her rights over Texas, and that the government of Mexico was assured that "all friends of justice and persons of judgment agreed in asking the consent of Mexico as a preliminary step" to the annexation of Texas to the United States. We ask the attention of our readers to this portion of Santa Anna's letter, as published in Mexican paper, El Siglo, and translated in the Pensacola Gazette.

VERY EXCELLENT SIR—In an American steamer which anchored at Vera Cruz on the 14th inst. arrived an agent of the United States named Gilbert L. Thompson, chief engineer of the navy of that Republic, and as he had informed the General Commandant of Vera Cruz of his wish to confer with me personally, I caused that functionary to let him know that he could pass to this place, to which I would repair yesterday.

Accordingly the said agent arrived today in the diligence, accompanied by the Intendant of marine, Don Joaquin Maria del Castillo, and by several interpreters, and after the usual forms and courtesies he declared himself to the following effect:—That the President of the United States had signed a treaty with commissioners on the part of Texas, thereby incorporating its territory with that of the Union; that this treaty had been brought before the Senate and upon its discussion, it had been deemed an indispensable act of justice before any definite action on the subject, to confer with Mexico, seeing the relations of amity which existed between the two Republics; that the American Government had been compelled to this procedure in consequence of the necessity of attending to her own preservation, having observed the sinister views manifested by the English Cabinet in proportion as it gains strength in Texas, and in consideration of her commercial interests which suffered enormous injury from the introduction of the products of the various countries of Europe, which in the course of one year, according to information furnished to the agent, Mr. Thompson, had been imported into Texas to the value of at least two million of dollars, and of which the larger part was introduced clandestinely into the U. States and Mexico—that for the rest, it could not have been the intention of the President of those States, as it certainly was not that of the Senate, to decide upon a subject of so much gravity—without previously consulting the wishes of this Republic, and in such case offering a competent indemnity, and that therefore, not only that body, but all friends of justice and persons of judgment agreed in asking the consent of Mexico as a preliminary step;—further, that an opinion has been strongly pronounced throughout the United States in favor of the annexation of Texas in such terms, that even the opposition party were obliged to acknowledge it, but not in such terms as to lose sight of that which the honor of the country, and justice demand;—that it was considered to the interest of Mexico to proceed immediately to the establishment of a boundary, although in doing so she might yield up some part of her territory in view of a corresponding indemnity—and that the final determination of the boundary might be made under the guarantee of the United States themselves, or if the case required it, even under that of some of the powers of Europe—so that in this manner, a well ordered state of things might be established, free from all foreign influence and from the pernicious effects of an unlimited contraband, to sustain which, there are fears that in the end some of the principle ports of the coast of Texas may be declared free, in order thus to admit, without any kind of restriction, the entrance of all foreign vessels; finally he set forth that the actual population of Texas had undergone a notable change, because already for each citizen from the U. States—there were five from other nations—and that in no manner could the rights of Mexico or of that territory be denied, an important basis for the negotiation under consideration, and that under this aspect, it would be of the highest importance to throw aside, as if it had never existed, the so-called "Texas question," and proceed to the establishment of a boundary without respect to the class of inhabitants living in that territory. That the government of the United States having considered all these causes, had deemed it proper to de-

clare them to that of Mexico, and to set on foot the preliminaries of a treaty which, having a regard to equity and justice, might do away the difficulties which presented themselves, consulting at the same time the mutual interests of both Republics—which henceforward would have a cause common to both, that of American interests, which they ought to protect and sustain, with the firmest union and good faith against all the artifices and interested views of any of the European powers."

WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, pastor of the Harvard street Church, Boston, wrote a letter during his recent tour to Europe, to the members of the Sabbath school connected with his congregation, in which he gave an interesting account of a wonderful work of art. After introducing the letter he proceeds as follows:—

There is no subject that I can think of which will be so likely to interest you as the great astronomical clock, which I saw the other day in the Cathedral at Strasburg. This Cathedral, by the way, is one of the finest and oldest in Europe. It is very large and its tower or steeple is the highest in the world. It is twenty-four feet higher than the great pyramid in Egypt, one hundred and forty feet higher than St. Paul's in London, and three or four times higher than the old South Church in Boston.

The astronomical clock stands in the inside, in one corner of it, and is a most imposing and beautiful edifice. Five or six hundred people visit it every day at 12 o'clock, when it performs some extraordinary feats, which I shall mention presently, and several millions in the course of the year. There have been two or three clocks in the same place, upon the model of which the present one is formed; but it is almost a new one, and was constructed by a mechanic whose name was Schwilgue, in 1858, to whom a nocturnal feast or festival was given by his fellow citizens on the occasion of its completion.

To give you some idea of the size of this clock, I will compare it with some other things with which you are familiar, instead of saying it was so many feet high and so many feet wide, &c. Well, then, you remember the size of the post office in Washington street. It is as high as that, and about as wide, or at least nearly so. Its top would reach to the very summit of our meeting houses, and its front would go about half across the front of the meeting house. On the top of it is the figure of the prophet Isaiah, about as large as life; on its two sides are a couple of stairs to go up into it.

Its front is beautifully painted, and has places upon which the hours of the day, the days of the week, the revolution of the stars, the motion of the sun in the ecliptic, the days of the month, the seasons of the year, the phases of the sun and moon, and a great many things, are indicated. Here, also, in niches prepared for them, are moveable images of the Saviour and his twelve apostles; Death, and Time with his scythe; the four ages of human life, and several other forms which I cannot mention.

To give you a little farther idea of its magnitude, let me say that there are means of going inside of it; and that some ten or fifteen people, perhaps more, might stand together in its very heart, and examine the machinery. Mr. Neal, two other gentlemen and myself, with the conductor went into it and spent about an hour there. We went first into a lower, then into a higher, and then still higher apartment of it, and should think, of more than a thousand pieces of machinery, and all dependent for the harmonious action upon the short, thick brass pendulum which swings in the centre.

But I must tell you what this clock does. It not only points out the hours and the days, the times and the seasons, but the revolutions of the stars, the solar and lunar equations, the conjunctions and the eclipses of the heavenly bodies, their positions at any given time and various changes through which they pass for thousands of years. It points out apparent time, mean, or real time, and ecclesiastical time. On its face you see the motion of the stars, of the sun and planets, of the moon and her satellites. Two little cherubs, who sit, one on one side, the other on the other, strike the quarters of the hour—Death strikes the hour with a mace, while four figures pass and repass before him, representing the various stages of human life.

At 12 o'clock every day, when Death strikes 12, the apostles, who are represented each with the badge of his martyrdom, come out from the clock and pass before the image of the Saviour, bowing as they pass, and receiving his benediction, which he gives with a movement of the hand. When the apostle Peter makes his appearance a golden cock, which is perched on one side of the clock, flaps his wings, raises his head, and crows so long and loud as to make the whole Cathedral ring again. This he repeats three times in memorial of the cock that crowed three times before the fall of Peter, during the crucifixion of our Saviour. Of course the cock makes no farther noise or motion till the next day at 12 o'clock, when he repeats the same loud and startling crow, flapping his wings and raising his head.

INDIAN FIGHT.

The last Texas papers contain the following letter describing a desperate fight between fifteen Texans and a body of Indians numbering over seventy five men, in which the latter were defeated:—

by himself, and a large body of Indians. He had been high upon the Presidential to ascertain whether there was any encampment of Indians in that section, & was returning after an unsuccessful search, when, being camped about four miles east of the Pinto trace, at a point nearly equidistant from Bexar, Gonzales and Austin, the guard stationed in the rear to watch out on his trail, discovered about ten Indians following it, and immediately reported the fact to Hays. They were seen about the same time by the Indians, who fell back into some brush with scattering timber intermixed. The Texans saddled up and advanced towards this place of concealment, when three or four Indians made their appearance, and, as if for the first time perceiving the white men, fled with great precipitation and apparent alarm.—

Hays, however, was too old an "Indian fighter" to be caught by such traps, and made no effort at pursuit. As soon as the Indians saw that this stratagem was of no avail, they came out of the timber, and displayed their whole force in line, some 75 in number. Greatly superior as was their force, Hays at once determined to attack them. His men were highly disciplined, of tried courage, their horses well broke, and the average number of shots to each man about eight. The face of the country in that section is broken and rocky, with a growth of scrubby live oaks and black jacks, with some undergrowth of brush. A short distance in the rear of the Indians was a steep hill, from the summit of which stretched a prairie plain, it sides rocky and covered with brush wood, as above described. The Texans advanced slowly, the Indians falling back, until they crowned the hill, where they dismounted, formed in line, and secure in the strength of their position, called to Hays as he approached,—"Charge, Charge."

When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At that point Hays wheeled his little band at full speed, some two or three hundred yards, around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same pace, gained the level above and made his appearance at full charge, on the flank of the Indians, in the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped on their horses, and before they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst. The Indian line gave way when the shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling them on each flank, they charged on the Texans with loud yells, secure of their prey, since on horseback they deem themselves invincible. But never before had they encountered anything like discipline. Back to back the Texans received them, and the close and deadly fire of their pistols and yagers emptied many a saddle. Thus hand to hand the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows; the Texans their repeating pistols. Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gun-stocks, knife handles, and saddles were perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie were speared through, and several were wounded.

It was too hot to last. The Indians fell back, closely pressed by the whites. Again and again were they rallied by their Chief, whose voice after the first onset, was alone heard, directing their movements, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict, some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now pressed for nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose, whilst the Indians, who had made their last rally, reduced in numbers to about thirty five, were driven back with great loss, when the voice of their Chief again rose high, exhorting them to turn once more, whilst he dashed backwards and forwards amongst his men to bring them back to the charge. The Texans had exhausted nearly all their shots. Hays called out to know which of the men had a loaded gun. Gillespie rode forward and answered that he was charged—"dismount and shoot the chief," was the order. At a distance of thirty steps the ball did its office, madly dashing a few yards, the gallant Indian fell to rise no more, and in wild affright at the loss of their leader, the others scattered in every direction in the brushwood.

THE WHIGS AND THEIR MEASURES.

It is under this caption that the National Intelligencer yesterday thus speaks in its wonted lucid and forcible manner of matters which cannot be too distinctly impressed upon the public mind at this juncture:—

It is within the knowledge of every intelligent man that, when the Whig President Gen. HARRISON came into office, he found an empty Treasury, and the country burdened besides by his predecessor in office with debts for the payments of which no care had been taken and revenue less than the current expense of the Government, which also the Democratic Administration had left unprovided for.

An extra session of Congress at the earliest practicable moment became inevitable, and a proclamation to that effect was issued by President Harrison as soon as the state of the finances came to be with any certainty ascertained. Soon after is using his proclamation, President Harrison died; but his proclamation held good, and Congress having assembled, went to work to provide temporarily for the necessities of the Government, by authorizing loans and the emission of Treasury notes to an amount sufficient to keep the Government a-going until a more permanent revenue could be devised.

At the regular session of Congress following, the Whigs went steadily to work to establish a revenue for the support of the Government. In this effort they encountered the hostility of all the elements of a bold and confident minority and received no aid or countenance from the friends the President had in Congress. The Government was in the mean time becoming more and more involved, and its credit growing daily less, until it had hardly a dollar in the Treasury, and its credit was so far reduced that an agent sent a broad to make a loan could find no trace of it after a diligent search but was laughed at by all Europe for his pains.

In the face of every difficulty, the Whigs laid themselves out upon the work, and surmounting all impediments, passed a Tariff bill which the President put his veto upon for reasons more exceptionable than even the exercise of the veto in such a case.

Discouraged, but not disheartened—bent upon discharging their duty in the face of every obstacle—the Whigs again put their shoulders to the wheels of the car of Government by this time set fast in a slough and at the temporary sacrifice of a cherished feature of their plan of Government passed another Tariff bill, which received the signature of the President, became the Tariff Act of 1842, and at once set the Government machine again in motion.

This is the only part of the general plan of Whig administration, which the Whigs who they had the majority in both Houses of Congress, were able to carry into effect, and they carried it against the almost unanimous vote of the Locofoco party who began from the very day of its passage to threaten its repeal, and have attempted to repeal it every opportunity they have since had.

The best commentary upon the policy of the Whigs, so far as it is embodied in this act is a comparison between the condition of the government and country when that law passed, and their condition now.

Then, the Government was unable to borrow money upon any terms. Now, six per cent stock of the United States is selling at fourteen per cent. advance upon its par value, and the Government could, without difficulty, borrow a hundred millions of dollars at less than five per cent. interest.

Then, without a dollar in the Treasury the Government was dependent on fresh issues of Treasury Notes (below par in the market) for meeting its engagements. Now, there is an amount of eight million of dollars actually in the Treasury, which will probably be increased by the first of January next to a surplus of Twelve Millions of dollars, almost enough to extinguish the whole debt created by the last Administration.

Then, in every vocation in life, and in every branch of industry and trade were visible stagnation, despondency, and dismay. Now, in all branches of industry, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, there is comparative activity, enterprise, and prosperity.

It is policy which has brought about these blessings that the Locofocos are bent upon destroying.

It was against this policy that all the efforts of the leaders of that party were bent at the last Session of Congress. It is against this policy that they are waging the most deadly warfare in supporting the election of Mr. Polk, known to be opposed to it, against Mr. Clay, its earliest, steadiest, and most zealous advocate.

SMALL FARMS AND SKILFUL FARMING.

The following brief but comprehensive letter copied from the New Genesee Farmer excites a good deal of commendation from the agricultural journals of New-England:—

SMALL PRODUCTIVE FARMS—I raised the past year from 20 acres of land, 700 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of barley, 25 bushels of beans, 15 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of corn, 4 tons of mowed oats, 6 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of carrots, 75 chickens and turkeys; and a great variety of garden produce.

I have killed one hog, weighed 390 lbs., made 400 lbs. of butter, kept three cows, a pair of oxen, two heifers, two steers, eight sheep, four hogs. I have been on the place but two years, and have laid six acres of land to grass; the land a clay loam, easy to work. I mix lime with my compost, and plaster my corn, potatoes and grass. I sort my potatoes before sale. Finally, I cool every thing I give my hogs, and feed warm and keep warm.

to embody and carry out the wishes of the party. The delegates were instructed in favor of Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Stewart, and Calhoun, but none of them in favor of Polk; yet Polk was nominated over the heads of all the others!

Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter against annexation. The party presses of the North and West lauded it as just the thing; as wholly, entirely, and purely democratic.

Mr. Polk wrote two letters in favor of immediate and unconditional annexation, and the party presses pronounced his the true democratic position, and Mr. Polk the very pink of Democrats!

The Convention nominated Polk and Dallas for President. While one was contending and voting in one branch of Congress against a United States Bank, against a Protective Tariff, and against Distribution, the other, in the other branch, was advocating a Bank, a Protective Tariff and Distribution. This illustrates Loco-foco consistency as well as Loco-foco "democracy!"

The Baltimore Convention adopted a resolution declaring a Bank unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. Dallas, as late as July, 1836, contended that a Bank was both constitutional and expedient.

The Convention adopted a resolution declaring the assumption of State debt unconstitutional.

The same Convention resolved in favor of the annexation of Texas, thus sanctioning the assumption of the ten [or twenty] millions debt of that country!

We might extend this exemplification of the beauties of the "democratic" principles to almost any length. This will suffice for the present.

"ORATOR PUFF HAD TWO TONES TO HIS VOICE."

of his health. His remains we are informed will be interred, this day, at Hagerstown Meeting House, in the neighborhood of late residence.

Southern Citizen July 24.

For the Star.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

TAR RIVER CHURCH.

At a quarterly meeting held at Franklin on the 20th day of July 1844, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That so long as we believe that the Holy Scriptures contain things necessary to salvation so that whoever is not therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man we can never believe that the simple act of holding slaves is sinful. According to the Apostles Paul and Peter, the innocence or guilt of both master and slave depends not on a change of their relative condition but upon the performance or non-performance of the duties incident to their respective stations. Eph. vi 5 to 9. Coloss. III 22 to 25 IV. 1. 1st Tim VI, 12 1st Pet II 18 to 21.

2nd. Resolved, That the continued agitation of the subject of slavery and abolition in the northern portion of the Church and the action of the late General Conference in the cases of Bishop Andrew and Mr. Harding, convince us, that the slavery prejudices of the northern portion of the Church, are too strong to be governed by the Holy Scriptures, or the discipline of our Church, "and as we are our guides," we can no longer unite with them.

3d. Resolved, That we cordially approve the course pursued by our delegates in the late General Conference, and heartily concur in the division of the Church.

4th. Resolved, That we rejoice that Bishop Andrew had christian firmness sufficient to maintain his ground against assaults of northern prejudices. We approve his course in relation to his marriage, the disposition of his slaves, and his refusal to resign; and we most affectionately invite him to continue to discharge his official duties, as one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5th. Resolved, That we also "heartily approve" the course of Bishop Soule in those northern and western delegates who voted with the South in the cases referred to, and that we affectionately invite them to labor amongst us, tending to cheer, hearty, a Southern, and a christian workman.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be published in the Richmond Christian Advocate, the Raleigh Star and Independent, and that the preacher in charge of this circuit lay them before the next North Carolina Conference.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Secy.

For the Star.

CHATHAM COUNTY, 9th July, 1844.

To the Executive Committee of the N. C. State Temperance Society.

Gentlemen: In accordance with my duty, on the 1st of last month I communicated to you, which was afterwards published in several newspapers, an account of my tour through part of the eastern section of the State, as your agent and advocate for the Temperance cause in North Carolina. The time has again arrived when the discharge of a similar duty devolves upon me, and though I have not travelled over by half as much territory as stated in my last report, the information which I am enabled to impart, I trust, will be acceptable to every true friend of Temperance.

I left Raleigh on the 31st ult., and arrived in Louisburg and part of its vicinity, Wake Forest Institute, part of its neighborhood, returning to Raleigh, remaining two nights and a day, and set out for this county on the 25th.

I arrived in Louisburg on Wednesday during the sitting of their C. Court; held during the ensuing evening, at which I had a very full house, every body appearing to take a deep interest in the discussion of the subject—thirteen new members, (of the gentlemen who carried around the pledge informed me,) and there was a general manifestation of friendly feeling towards the progress of our cause by the whole assembly. There are two Temperance societies in Louisburg, Franklin county Temperance Society, and the Washington Temperance Society; and I was much pleased to find, after our meeting, to find upon examination of their books, that they were upwards of seven hundred members upon their list, besides those who had been taken deep root in Franklin county, but its progress at present is somewhat obstructed by the high electioneering spirit which prevails among some of its candidates for public office. I trust that the time is close at hand when public sentiment will put an end to this treating system, in our State; and a bottle of strong drink in the hands of a candidate for office, in North Carolina, will be looked upon as more dangerous to a freeman, than a pistol in the hands of a way man. For whilst the latter may be the means of robbery and murder, the former despoils a free man of his suffrage strips him of his reason, degrades him to the level of a brute, and makes him a wretched drunkard and outcast, and tumbles him into drunkards grave, bringing disgrace and wretchedness upon his wife and children. With such ample consequences arising from treating at elections, these public spirit men in our State must have long since been that they were tempting the uninformed of the community to their ruin, by offerings of Whiskey on more than a sand altar of drunkenness throughout the country, as was the case a few years since. My visit in the vicinity of Louisburg was prolonged until the following Sunday, when I was told there was to be a preaching some importance a few miles off on that