The WATCHMAN may be reafter be find for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

A Class of Four new subscribers who will pry in advance the whole sum at one payment. shall have the paper for one year at Two Dorses each, and as long as the same class shah entinue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, sherwise they will be charged as other subscri-

ers. Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No sab ription will be received for less than

ne year. No paper will be discontinued but at the on of the Editor, unless ill air ances are par

un. But; otherwise they will certainly not be at-

Cateper square for the first fasertion, and 31 Coals personates for each insertion afterwards No afver isoment will be inserted for his-

than one Duct. As. referrived to stop them, where no directions ne previously given

A tvertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every

BERREN BYES.

SALISBURY,

Breswax per lb. 16 a 17 ets ; Brandy, Applepergal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per 1b (ii ered) 3 cts; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] h 4 a 5 cts ; Cotton yarn, from No 6 to N 11. 81 75 a 2 00 ets; Feathers per lb; 95 ets Fiour pr bl. 861 7; Wheat pr oush, \$1 125 1 25, Oats pr bushel 30 cts; Corn pr bush 65 cts. Iron per lb 6 a cts; Lead per lb 8 a 10 cts; Molasses per gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 1 cis; Beef per ib 0 a 0 cts; Baron per la 121 cis. Butter jest in 124 ein; I nich per Ite i em blister, per la 10 cto , E gi h do per 20 cts : Cast do. per lb 25 a Sorets ; Sugar per ib. 124 a 15 ets; Rum (January) or gal, st : Yankee do. \$1 ; Wood (clean) per lb. 30 cis Tallow per lb. 10 124 cts; Tow-lines pr vd. 16 a 20 cis; Wine (Teneralle) per pal at 50 Portugal do, 81 50 a \$1 7 cis; Ciaret do per gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts. CHERAW.

Beef in market per to 5 a 3 cts ; Bacca per lo a 11 cts: Hans . 1 00 00 cts : Beeswax per lb 20 a 22 cts; Begenne per yard 18 a 25 cts; Bale rope per bes 12 14 cts; Coffee pr. lo 121 a 16 ets; Cotton per 100 lbs \$5 8 titu (iii (ii); Cora per mishei 50 100 a cts; Thair com wagons per orl \$7 % 0000, from stores per bil \$10 a 13 ; Iron per 100 the \$5 64 a 0; Molasses per ga. 4) 50 a cia: Nails ent assurted per in \$ 1.2 a 9 cm; Wrought do, per lb. 20 Globe to the amount of near twenty milts ; Pork per to \$8 9 ; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 00; Sugar per ib. 11 10-1-2 a cts; Salt pr nek \$3 3 25; Sale per pasnet 879 \$1 ets; Steel Aaerican dister pr to 10 16 ets; T. Bow per la 10 124 cts; Tea Imperial per in \$1 25 a 1 374 cts; Hyser to. pr lb \$1 a 1 25 ets", Tobacco manunetured per 1510 a 15 c s.

FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 7a a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 7 Root pribs 10 a 000; Cotton pr lb 6 a 8 cts Lafer pr lb 12! a 131 ; Flour bb) - 65 - a 6 Flaxseed pr bh \$1 00 a 000; Feathers pr 1045 00 Cora pr push 1 a 000; bros. pr 15 54 a 6; M. lasses pr gal 37 40 a 00; Nails out 7a a 8 Sant pr bush 50 a 75; Sugar pr lb 74 a11 ; Tooacco, leaf 2 a 3 ; Wheat pr bush 80 00; 0 Whiskey prgal. 52 55, Beeswax 20 a 00

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of North Carolina. \$200 REWARD.

W HEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest field by the grover, that A. G Keys, of the county, it latte, was recently murdered in said county. and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the comtassion of the said felony; and whereas it is fepresented that the said George W. Coburn is fagitive from justice.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehend and stought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or beliver turn to the Sheriff of Martin county; and do morever hereby roquire all officers, whether ent or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be ap prehended, the said fugitive

Given under my hand as Givernor. na, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, P. Sect y G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an artificia and mascular constitution, complexion rather fiorid full face, speaks short and q wk when spoken to, with eyes somewhat descent. It is believed he wore on leaving, a blue cloth coas with velvet cullar.

ESTABLISHMENT

THE JOURNAL OFFICE FORSALE

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to dewhe himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the stablishment of the North Carolina Journal Of fire. The Office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is sierably large, and they doubt not might be greaty augmented by a little exertion. To any per son desirous of embacking in the business it offers managements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment and make of his money that would yield him

HYBART & STRANGE. yetteville 20th May 1837.

From the National Gazette. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURREN CY. NO. 3.

In the articles under this head recently muldished in the National Gazette land copied in the National Intelligencer.] the present writer has shown that Gen. Jackson greatly deceived hamself in supposing that any of the " humble efforts" which he had made during his Administration had contributed in the slightest degree to restime the "constitutional currency of gold and silver." So clearly and irrefutably was this fact proved by documentary evidence furnished by the Treasury department and other authorities, that neither the Washington Globe nor any other " constiintianal currency" paper has ventured to offer a single syll ble in reply. - A writer, however, in the Globe, of the I-v of April, whose production (signed Z) is recommended by the editor on the ground of its author's having acress to authentic sources insists that the present evils, whale I have traced to, and have canclusively fixed upon the measures General Jackson are mainly to be ascribed to the course pursued by the Bank of the United States in having extended her loans nearly twenty inillions of dollars, between November 1834, when the country had just recovered from the panie occasioned by the removal of the deposites, and July 1835. He says : "these dangerous and sudden additions of nearly fifty per cent, within the short period of only eight months, to both discounts and issues, tempted and sumulated the community to over-trading, over-banking, and other speculations of a character the wildest and most ruinous." The Editor of the Globe, also, in his paper of 7th April; gives a comparative statement of the aggrerate discounts and circulation of all the banks for the years 1835 and 1836, together with the amount of foreign imports and sales of lands for those two years, and follows them by these remarks :

"The influence of the United States Bank, and the rujnous excesses in overtrading and speculation caused by its large and sudden expansion in 1934-'35 ate manifest from the above."

These vain attempts to make the Bank of the United States the scapegoat for all General Jackson's folly in mediling with things he did not understand, merit a par-

ticular examination. That the Bank of the United Sixtes, extended her loans and discounts between the months of November, 1834, and July, 1835, as asserted by the writer in the hons of dollars, will not be disputed. An expansion of the loans of that bank has always taken place at the time of the year of the seed o other enter, in the month of October, and chase the bills of exchange drawn on E. that the Executive should have been con- distribution, precisely the quantity which rope or the northern entes by the merchants who have shipped cotton. By the back, the charter such us it was, would commerce demands, under its reculiar cirpurchase of these bills, payable in the new of the bank, the merchants of the Sonhave been enabled to pay the planters of Louisiana, Mississippi Alahama, Tennessee, and other States for their cotton; who m turn, have been enabled to pay their thous against the back charact, as it was whote coulds in any formate prevalent; and debts to the country merchants; and these passed by Congress, and that General Lack- yet, although the organization of last again, to the merchants in New York and Partiadelphia. In performing this particular function. the notes of the Bank have in reality been nothing but diplicate bills of exchange, absolutely representing a certain quantity of cotton, taking the place of the original bills which the shippers of the cot-

ton had drawn, and possessing this advan-

tige over the latter, that, being of universal

credit and negotiable without endorse-

ment, they could be applied to the payment

of every amount of debt whether great or

small. They were therefore preferred to

any other sort of bills to which a sale of

cotton can give rise; and if they did not

get back to the bank in Philadelphia as

soon as the bills for the purchase of which they were issued, it was because they had to travel a more circuitous route. N w, for the writer in the Globe to pretend that such an operation as this occasioned the other banks to extend their loans one hundred and sixty four millions of dollars, which was the supposed amount of their total augmentation between the 1st of January, 1835, and the 1st of Januarv, 1837, betrays the same want of acquaintance with the principles of currency as that which has been so signally displayed by General Jackson in the course of his "humble efforts." The short time those notes remained on the road, in their rapid flight back to the Bank at Philadelphia, scarcely permitted them to form any part of the currency, and their influence in exciting the spirit of speculation and overtrading could have been no great r than that which an equal number of bills of lading for cotton, deliverable at the North or in Europe, could have created, had they been circulated instead of bank notes The " constitutional currency" writers must be hard pressed indeed, to resort to such flimsy arguments as this to defend the folly of their " revered" financier. Is not the wri- which the Globe and its contributors seem ter in the Globe aware that, between the to ascribe such disastrous consequences, Ist of January, 1830, and the 1st of Janu- were nothing but placing, the business of ary 1835, according to the Secretary of the the bank in statu quo ante, the loans of Treasury's report, there were two hun- the bank in July, 1835 not being two

duced by an expansion only commenced certain that, whatever credit posterity may the people who had built wharves and storchou best brother into bonds, and then deliberately ascribes such an awful spirit of speculation, nancier. over-trading, and over-banking to the augmentation of the loans of the bank, there is he aware that, during the year 1835 the duced her loans ; and that in the year 1836 when the influence of her operations could have been no other than to diminish the spirit of speculation, there were one hundred and ten more rew banks created ? It is all folly to attempt to make the Bank of the United States bear the offinm of Gen-

and that, consequent v. he was not respect plausible.

10th July, 1832 :

quired by the Government might be so or- to wak. Not is there a min in the comit incompatible with the Constitution and drawing then away, and thus deepening the

cotton grop of the S with beginning to code, butons scriptes as to the power of Con their and all the channels of circulation but if Congress had paid that deference to communication continuing to come in mittle following his hymical skill to which he thought it by the at a of Governments and quack summer, a large share of the operations of contiled, he would with pleasure have for- parameters would find it, sooner or later the Bank of the United States, through he posted a project, and it is highly probable with as uncring certainty as water. Each branches at those places, has been to your last, had the bank and Congress consented country, is sure to receive, in the general was represented in the voto

bound by no conscientious obligations of by the operations of commerce that the levthe reader, what does he think of the from establishing a gold and silver comency, and or convulsions. with the fact before his eyes that his hostiity against the Bank of the United States had already, prior to October, 1833, created 161 new banks, should pursue a course at that period, the mevitable tendency of which was to engeuder all over the United have been trad public confidence been more cir States a mania for creating new Banks, to scramble for the public deposites ? And further, let me ask him, what does he think of the powers of that man's mind, who, af ter seeing the results of his various humble offorts' to restore the 'constitutional currency,' should say, with all the self-complacency and self-gratulation of one who had achieved a signal victory, 'something, trust,

"It is worthy of remark that the Joans of the bank, according to the statement of this writer, were as follows :

of this most desirable object?' It is very

July, 1835, before the removal of deposites about \$63,300,000 46,754,291 November, 1834, July, 1835, 65.197.692

It thus appears that these "dangerous and sudden additions" to the currency, to dred and thirty-eight new banks created millions of dollars, more than they by General Jackson's "humble efforts," were in July 1833, at a period when country is now undergoing is nothing but the demand. It may be policy to pardon and pro-which could not possibly have been pronobody complained of an excess of money. water returning to its natural level, leaving all test the guilty one who shall lure my beart's

two months before the latter date? Is he give General Jackson for military skill, they aware that, during the year 1835, when he will never access him of having been a fi-

VANCHIMA

Having thus disposed of the General's financial abortions, I will now show that the were only nine new banks created? And constitutional currency, of which he has so long been in pursuit, is a mere ignle fabank closed most of her branches, and re- tinus, a Jack o' lantern, a Will o' wisp. which is not more easy to catch than one of its prototypes in the bogs of Ireland. Every body in Philadelphia knows that

the great stream of water, which the flood which he on its route, divides itself at the desire to hoard. Mexico, also, will supply, with eral Jackson's blunders. The public may mouth of the Schoylkill, part ascending out the and of forcing pumps, all specie heteather be deceived for a time by partial and disco- that river, and the rest ascending the Delabe deceived for a time by partial and disco- that river, and the rest ascending the Dela-lared statements, but in the end the truth ware. The city of Philadelphia placed between the two rivers, is approached by from Europe should not go back, even if there There was one ground, however, upon shipping on two sides, and nobody ever was any possible mode of preventing it. It is which the writer of these articles did ex- hears of a high tide in the one river, at the true that a perseverance in the Treasury Order. pect to have seen a direct defence of Gen- same time that there is a low tide in the which lays an embargo on the specie in the eral Jackson attempted. He thought it other. This arises from the well-known West, combined will an extensive contraction probable that some of the advocates of law of Nature, by which water finds its levthe constitutional currency, would have el, and hence it is that the height of the ventured the position the old gentleman water in both rivers at any given time is the was not to blame for the consequences same. This would even be true if the next Jackson should live a very lew years, he flawing from the acts of twenty-eight States Schusskill were to become shallow by deand Territorial Governments; that the posites of alluvion or dirt thrown into it; what was once said of another projector of imcreation of 357 new banks, and an ang- for, although as much water would not as- possible feats: mentation of bank loans to the amount of cend it as before, yet a level corresponding 200 millions of dollars, it seven years, with that of the Delawere would be prewas an affair over which he find no con rol, served. Now, suppose that, by the gradual operation of the causes mentioned the bed sible for the mischief which had resulted of the S. haylkell should be so raised that from his measures. Let us examine where the water used to be twenty feet deep these positions, which appear to be so what would be thought of the man who should propose to restore the old depth by Had General Jackson entertained cor. primping the water with steam engines out stitutional objections against a Name of the Delaware into the Schuylkill, and Bank, as many of the Southern People do particularly at a time when nobody cominvolving a sense of consciontions obriga- planted that the water was not deep enough tion, no one would have been justified in the all the purposes of navigation? There condemning him for his refusal to sign a is not a schoolboy in the land who could bank charter. But it so happens that he not perceive that the attempt would be emihad no such conscientions objections against mently stupid; for although, if sufficient a bank, as is evident from the following power could be applied, it would be possipassage, extracted from his veto message of the to raise the water for a time in the Schuly Life above the natural level, it would set a Bank of the United States, com- oil sony raised, but would subside by depetent to all the duties which may be re- stoes as soon as the forcing pumps coased gentzed as not to infringe on our own dele minuty, however humed his knowledge gated powers, or the reserve rights of the who if consulted on the subject, would not States, I de not enterfain a doubt. Had say that the proper way to restore the old the Executive been colled upon to famish death of the water in the Schuylkell would the project of such an institution, the duty be to dishave the sand and mind from the would have been cheerfully performed. In hot on said not to pump with into it, and the absence of such a call, it is obviously these particularly would be say this if he proper that he should confine houseff to see that, after some pumping had been tried primit; out the epominent features in as mondate effect but been to increase the act presented which in his opinion, make the thip sates of sand and mude instead of

be the and, if left undisturbed powered to enode the President of the the extent of its population, wealth, and not case been found so mean estent with constances, as to confidence and credit. sound policy or with the Councillant, as at One country where credit is unknown may in quire twice as much coin to circulate its But ad futting, but the sike of argument, commodities and property as another of e that there had existed consultational object qual wealth, and extent of transactions, survis acknowledged to no entirely ex. the precious mails is greater in the on and from course for the case quents of country than in the other, the same level of his opposition to its renewal what claims (preserved. Were this not the case, the pricould be have for exemption from response cos of all commedities in the country where billy for all the disast on consequences re-supply was greatest would rise at over those conduct from his removal of the deposites?, of the other where it was less, which would These rist, we have proved in former nine - induce the latter to take away nobl and sel its, were infinitely greater in magnitude ver in exchange for its productions, instead than those which flowed from more opposit, of the dear commodifies of the former, until ton to the bank charter; and as he was the lever should be restored. Indeed, it is duty to resort to that measure, it is clear ellis preserved throughout the world, and that he could only justify it upon the ground when the process is left to the mild, gentle, of sound policy.' And now let me usk unseen, and unfelt power by which she adjusts the distribution, her administration ocial shall of the man who, with the view of ver this vast machinery produces no shock

The United States is one of those connecie in which paper credit has for many years been extensively substituted for the precious metals and there is no doubt that owing to this cit constance, the quantity of gold and silver in the country has always been less than it would conscribed. I will not assert that this confi dence has been judiciously exercised. It is suf ficient for me to know that a belief in the bene fits resulting from the existence of banks is so universal, that no statistican would disceoud i in his measures, and particularly when he saw that the Legislatores of all the States and Territories, in the face of denunciations of paper money, from a high and influential source, had gone on steadily augmenting their number. has been done towards the accomplishment United States therefore, may be compared with the river Schuykill. Paper money is the alluvion which, by its gradual deposits, has diminished the depth of the channel and kept out a large body of water, but still leaving depth enough for navigation. The Delaware, a larger river than from the land which he has stained with the best the Schuykill, may be compared to Edrope, where the quantity of com is much greater than in the United States. General Jackson is the Professor of Hydranlics, who wishes to increase the water in the Schuylkill, by the means of for cing pumps located in England and France. He has succeeded for the moment in increasing the that in these things I have had no agency; and depth of the water five feet, whilst by the ope- I hope that you will believe of me that no in ration of the currents created by his own acts, conso which the villain could have offered to the bed of the river has been elevated ten feet, my vanity, to appeals which his wealth could The level of the Schuylkill, therefore, has been have made to my interest, nor all the blessings placed fifteen feet above its former level, whilst which he could have showered upon my coon that of the Delaware has been brought down two try is the plenitude of his power, would have or three feet perhaps, below its former level, softened thy abhorrence of his character, or staid by the loss of water. The process which the the righteons inflictions which his enormities

see upon General Jackson's unnatural level ruined, and, somer or later, it will reach it As well might the General attempt, in the case supposed, to prevent the equalization of the wilters in the Delaware and Schuykill, after stopping his forcing pumps, as for him to attempt to prevent the return of the specie to Europe, which he has unqueessarily forced from her coffers. The direct importations of com from Mexico, in the regular course of trade, have supplied the increased demand occasioned by the prohibition from circufation of bank notes of a less denominatton than five dellars, enacted by some of the States ; and the production of the gold thines of ude brings from the Delaware bay, on its the South will probably supply all the gold passage upwards, after filling the creeks pucket pieces that time and sitiv people may of bank longs, by which persons indebted to Eu rape may farl, or be rendered unable to command tunds for remittance, may postpone the period of

. The King of France, with forty thousand

" Marched up the hill, and then marched

down again, " Indeed every body who reads the newspapers, knows that, in the latter end of February, there ar rived at Laverpool, from N. York, in gold, 200, 0001 sterling, being a little less than one million of dollars; and that a further sum, in all probability, was afrested at New York in the latter end of March, by the arrangement made with this is not all; after the completion of this up would show that the people of the U. States had the purpose of keeping the soldiers employed. paid the expresses of a double freight, double in surance, and double commissions, and had sur commerce of millions of dollars in specie, which y which thousands of people will have been moved, as well as that of England, by which an amount has been lost by the fall of prices of probably equal in amount to the whole som of speor which was forced into the country to restore the constitutional currency.

Another article or two will close this investi-AN EXAMINER.

TEXIAN POLITICS.

tion of the citizens of Marion, Perry County, Alabama, to partake of a public dinner in that place, through which he lately passed on his way to Washington

Curry's Residence, Perry Co., May 23. south y complementary, I hope I may be counted to say that the history of my to will show that I have rather avoided than courted public honors. My tagliest Rocky Manutains. Hundreds of square ambition has ever been to be useful; and poneers are already exploring the fertile in devoting so large a portion of my beeble on the Good double and Rio-Bisso, and chergies at the sacrifice of health and trans of adventurers have the Calendaria quality, in the defence of what I deemed the principles of liberry and government, I the principles of the day before the coast, returned to port the day before other considers con than a sense of duty, without being able to land bet sargo. enhout seeking or sighing for any reward to youd the pleasure of a quict and approving conscience. So far as your kindness and courtesy to me is intended to honor my adopted country, it cannot fail to excite in my bosom a lively, and I hope a check as much as possible contrab and trade asting gratitude. This, however, is not the only evidence of a generous solicitude of the citizens of this State for the welfare of our infant Republic. I cannot forget that Alabams, as well as my own native land, were among the first whose gallant sons unfurled their banners in the cause of Texian independence. They were destined soon to seal their devotion to the holy cause with the blood of martyrdom. Their doom was a dreadful one. If they had fallen in the field gloriously struggling with the sanguinary foe, the fame of their valor might have softened the regret which was felt for their loss; but, instead of this, professions, and tell the defenceless and

That their blood has sunk into the ground unrevenged, and their foul murderer protected from the hands of vendictive justice, is certainly no fault of thine. The demon has departed in peace blood of chivalry; you have seen him moving in triumph through your own free country, and finally conveyed in one of your national vessels to the home of his nativity, there to run a new career in crime, or to revel in the luxuries of his ill gotton wealth; but be assured, gentlemen,

shot him in his chains; but this is a price which my feelings as a man will not let me pay for the most exalted and enduting good. The monster who hath played his bornd game is now out of the reach of vengeaces, and it only remains for us to do justice to the memory of those who have been sacrificed to his ferocity. To me it is a matter of no small tegret that I cannot avail myself of the opportunity which your kind invitation affords, to pay a passing tribute to their noble virtues. The task would be a pleasing one, but time will not permit it now. reat anxiety to return to the bosom of my friends and family, from whom I have so long been separated, together with other considerations of a private nature, urge me on my journey, and force me to forego the pleasure which otherwise I could not fail to derive in a social repust with a generous people, who, in the midst of general embarrassment and distress, are willing fagel their awn misfortane in their sympathree for my adopted and much loved country.

Yours, respectfully.
MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.1] NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1882.

The reports which have been in circulation repecting the insubordination of the Texian army are without foundation. Among the passengers that arrived yesterday from Matagorda, were two Texian officers, direct from the camp on La Baca river. They state that the assassination of the brave Cojonel Teal was an isolated act, committed by two or three volunteers, whom the deceased had put in confinement for a breach of discipline; and that perfect order and solardination prevailed in the army. General Felix Huston has taken the command, and General Johnson has obtained permission from Government to retire to New Orleans for the benefit of his health; and he is expected to arrive by the first vessel. General Huston is to favor of a movement westward; but us I observthe Bank of the United States, and other matrix | ed on a former occasion, the President (Houston) ions, to issue bonds payable in London. But and Congress are opposed to it he consequence, one half of the army will have leave of absence, profitable operation, a true statement of the ef to afford the volunteers an opportunity of locaects of the General's 'humble efforts to restore ting the inets to which they are entitled. Rovthe constitutional currency by the forcing process, ting parties are to be sent to the Rio Bravo, for

Most of the Mexican officers, (thirty seven to number) who were made prisoners at the battle tained the less of all the profit which would of San Jacinto, and who were lately released, have resulted from the employment in loggin succonditionally, by the Textans, and sent to New Orleans, hive emparked for Tampies, and were brought home with no other result than are determined to join in another crasade against that of deranging the currency of this country, Texas. But few of those Mexican boasters drew their

swords at San Jacinto; and now that they are out of the power of their generous enemies, they continue, tobacco, and other American productions, talk of clearing Texas of the banditti! General probably equal in amount to the whole sum of spegenerate descendants of Hernan Cyrtez, or Mon-tezuma, beast of having refused to submit to an outh which was intended to exact of them previously to their release from confinement, namely, that they should never again take up arms against Texas ! as if the Texians cared for such cowards as Cos and all his officers. But however, I know, from the best authority, that no such oath or condition whatever was required Government, no provision has been made to relieve 400 or 500 prisoners, daily expected at New Orleans from Texas, or to pay their passage to Tampico, which will compel the Textan agents here to send them, at the expense of the Texian Cabinet, to some Mexican port; for Senor Pizzuo, Consul of the Mexican Republic says that he has no funds at his disposal. Yel Gentlemen: Be pleased to accept my sincere and unaffected thanks for your flattering note on the part of the entrens of Marion, inviting me to a public dinner in honor of my humble services, over-estimated in the cause of Texian independence. In reference to that portion which is perditti! to whom they by far more free, dear, and brave Northern Indian was con to code his vast empire, and seek an an the wilds and prairies of the Missouth

> that the whole custom house system | gone a remarkable change in mexico, The generality of the merchants at Pan have hailed these measures of the Bustament administration with pleasure, but not so los Se nores militares, General Protes in partieular,

Slaves still command high prices in Texas and this has induced some speculators at N Orleans to go up the riv it, and, availing themselves of the great embarraments under which many of the Mussissippi planters are laboring, buy their negroes and carry them to Texas. _

Mr. Green, the Englishman who is about to ascend in a balloon from buffalo, has procured a balloon formed of linen, coated with India rubber, from the factory of the Messrs. Pike, New York There is not a they were basely betrayed by heartless single stitch in the whole machine, which contains 1.300 yards of lines, is the capaciunresisting victims of perfidy and eruel- ty of 19,000 cubic feet, with an ascensive power of 700 pounce, and the capacity to sustain that weight for one hundred hours. The quantity of materials necessary to inflate this machine will be 2,800 pounds of zinch and 3,000 pounds of sulphuric scid.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

Distressing Steamboat Accident - We learn from an authentic source that the steamboat EAGLE was capsized in the Ohio river by a tornado on Tuesday afternoon. a short distance above Portsmouth, and that three persons were drowned viz: & Mr. Hubbard, from Ohio. the cabin boy, (Dutch,) passengers on board. The tornado is represented to us as being of unusual lence. The boat lay bottom upwa terday morning.