

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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THE TEXAN BOUNDARY QUES- TION.—No. 3.

Having shown that the Texan revolu-
tion did not extend beyond the great de-
sert, I shall now notice the grounds, apart
from the extent of the revolution, on which
the Rio Grande is claimed as the bound-
ary of Texas.

One of the grounds on which is placed
our claim to the country on the Rio Grande,
is that Texas claimed to that river. But
what was her right to it? Precisely the
robber's right to his neighbor's horse, or
his neighbor's purse. She coveted it, and
therefore claimed it, without shadow of
right, color of title, or a moment's posses-
sion. Under the federal constitution of
1824, Texas and Coahuila were united as
distinct districts with one legislature.—
Soon after the subversion of this constitu-
tion, viz: on the 7th November, 1835, the
Texans put forth, among other declara-
tions, the following: "That they do not
acknowledge that the present authorities
of the nominal Republic of Mexico have
the right to govern within the limits of
Texas—not of Coahuila and Texas, nor
of Tamaulipas and Texas, nor of Texas
to the Rio Grande, but of Texas alone, by
name. And it is well known that be-
tween Texas and that river, lay above,
part of Coahuila, and below, part of
Tamaulipas. The people of Texas, in con-
vention, March 2, 1836, adopted a more
formal declaration of independence, and
on the 17th of the same month, a constitu-
tion, both for Texas by name, without
specification of boundary. The first Con-
gress of Texas, chosen under this new con-
stitution, by voters exclusively on the east
of the great desert, legislated as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and af-
ter the passing of this act, the civil and
political jurisdiction of this Republic be,
and the same is hereby declared to extend
to the following boundaries, viz: Begin-
ning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and
running west along the Gulf of Mexico,
three leagues from land, to the mouth of
the Rio Grande; thence up the principal
stream of said river to its source; thence
due north to the 42d degree of north lati-
tude, &c. [Approved Dec. 19, 1836.]

Now suppose this legislative line, in-
stead of having been made to run three
leagues from land in the Gulf of Mexico,
had been extended across that gulf, and
made to embrace the island of Cuba,
would this have now "rightfully annexed
this island to the United States, and just-
ified the President in sending his navy and
army to take possession of it? Why not,
if he was justified, for precisely a similar
reason, in taking military possession of
the banks of the Rio Grande? Or if the
line, instead of diverging with the old
boundary, from the Arkansas river, had
been declared to extend along that river
down to its mouth; and thence down the
Mississippi to the gulf, why should not
such declaration have as "properly" en-
larged the territory of Texas on the east
as on the west, and have as "rightfully"
incorporated with it half of Arkansas, and
four-fifths of Louisiana, as a much larger
tract of four departments of Mexico? Let
him who would make a distinction in the
cases, point out the difference.

But it is said that Mexico herself
acknowledged the Rio Grande to be the
boundary of Texas. If she did, this de-
cides the question so far as she is concern-
ed, and just precludes her from the east
of that river. Let us look into the testi-
mony. A few days after the news of the
commencement of hostilities on the Rio
Grande had reached Washington, the
Union, in reply to allegations that the Pres-
ident had sent the army into Mexican
territory, and thus commenced the war,
used the following language:

"Mexico claims that Texas is her re-
volted province. What then is the best
possible evidence of the extent of Texas?
Clearly it is the treaty stipulations of Mex-
ico, and the official admissions of Mexico,
after the revolt.

These "treaty stipulations," and this
"official admission," the Union specifies
thus:

"Now we say, first, Santa Anna, in se-
cret treaty, recognized the independence
of Texas to the Del Norte. We say, sec-
ondly, that in 1845, Mexico offered to re-
cognize the independence of Texas to the
Del Norte."

It is true that Santa Anna, when a pris-
oner, after the battle of San Jacinto, and
his life in jeopardy, entered into an agree-
ment with the government of Texas, that
upon condition they would spare his life,
he, on his part, would acknowledge the
independence of Texas to the Del Norte,
and also endeavor to procure a similar
acknowledgment from the government of
Mexico. But he had no authority from
Mexico to make any such stipulation for
her, nor to bind her by it, when made by
himself, and the instrument was not de-
nominated a treaty, nor does it purport
on its face to be one. Had Santa Anna been
authorized, as a free agent, to negotiate a
treaty, the fact of his imprisonment, under
fear of death, would, in law and morals,
have rendered his engagements void. If
a treaty negotiated by a commissioned
plenipotentiary, is not binding on his gov-
ernment until ratified by it, how much less
is a mere unratified agreement binding,
when entered into by an unauthorised
agent in dress. The government of Mex-
ico, so far from ratifying the unauthorised
agreement of Santa Anna, deposed him
from his office of President and command-
er of the army, by vote of Congress, for
entering into such an agreement, as soon
as an account of it reached them. And
it is on the ground of such a transaction,
named by the Union "treaty stipulations
of Mexico," that this organ of the Presi-
dent places his defence for taking milita-

ry possession of the country on the Rio
Grande.

Santa Anna's agreement may be found
in Foote's "Texas and the Texans," vol.
2, pp. 318 and 319. The following ex-
tracts will show its character:

"4th. The President Santa Anna, in his
official capacity as chief of the Mexican
nation, and the Gens. Don Vincente Fili-
sola, Don Jose Urea, Don Joaquin Ramires
y Sesme, and Don Antonio Gaona, as chiefs
of armies, do solemnly acknowledge, sanc-
tion and ratify the full, entire and perfect
independence of the Republic of Texas,
with such boundaries as are hereinafter
set forth and agreed upon for the same;
and they do solemnly and respectively
pledge themselves, with all their personal
and official attributes to procure, with-
out delay, the final and complete ratifi-
cation of this agreement, and all the parts
thereof, by the proper and legitimate gov-
ernment of Mexico, by the incorporation of
the same in a solemn and perpetual treaty
of amity and commerce, to be negotiated
with the government at the city of Mex-
ico, by Ministers Plenipotentiary to be de-
puted by the government of Texas for this
high purpose."

"8th. The President and Cabinet of the
Republic of Texas, exercising the high
powers conferred to them by the people of
Texas, do, for and in consideration of the
following stipulation, solemnly engage to
refrain from taking the life of the Presi-
dent Santa Anna and the several officers
of his army, * * * and to liberate
the President, (Santa Anna) with his
Private Secretary, and cause him to be
conveyed in one of the national vessels of
Texas to Vera Cruz, in order that he may
more promptly and effectually obtain the
ratification of this compact, and the nego-
tiation of the definitive treaty," &c.

"10th. The President Santa Anna and
the Gens. Don Vincente, &c. * * *
pledge themselves on their inviolate pa-
per of honor, that in the event the Mexi-
can Government shall refuse or omit to ex-
ecute, ratify and perfect this agreement,
they will not on any occasion take up arms
against the people of Texas."

"11th. That the other Mexican officers
* * * shall remain as hostages * * *
until the final disposition of the Mexican
government be ascertained, and a treaty,
to be mediated upon the above stipula-
tions, shall be made or rejected by that
government."

These extracts abundantly show that
the instrument was not considered by the
parties to it a treaty, nor an authorised
agreement, nor binding on Mexico, unless
she should choose to render it so by adop-
tion and ratification, which she never did.

Let us now turn to the "secondly" of
the Union, "that in 1845 Mexico offered
to recognise the independence of Texas to
the Del Norte."

The instrument which contains the only
offer of Mexico, in 1845, to acknowledge
the independence of Texas, may be found
among the documents accompanying the
President's Message to Congress, at the
commencement of the present session, p.
72. It embraces merely terms proposed
by Texas to Mexico, in the very form in
which they were proposed, with the as-
sent of both the Congress and the Execu-
tive Government of Mexico to these terms,
on the conditions that any treaty which
might be formed should be subject to the
ratification of Congress, and that their as-
sent should be null and void in case Tex-
as should accede to the proposal of an-
nexation to the United States. The fol-
lowing are the terms:

Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace
between Mexico and Texas.

- 1st. Mexico consents to acknowledge the
independence of Texas.
- 2d. Texas engages that she will stipu-
late in the treaty not to annex herself or
become subject to any country whatever.
- 3d. Limits and other conditions to be
matter of subsequent arrangement.
- 4th. Texas will be willing to remit dis-
puted points in respect to territory, and
other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

"Done at Washington, (on the Brasos)
the 29th of March, 1845.

ASHBEL SMITH,
"Secretary of State."

Where in these conditions do the Union,
and those throughout the length and
breadth of the land who repeat its argu-
ments, find authority for the statement
that, in 1845, Mexico offered to recognise
the independence of Texas up to the Del
Norte? The direct contrary is most man-
ifest. Texas does not even claim to that
river. She asks, and Mexico consents,
not to allow her "up to the Del Norte,"
but to make "limits" and "disputed points
respecting territory," a matter of future
arrangement by arbitration. So solicitous
was Texas to be understood as not insist-
ing upon going "up to the Del Norte,"
that she introduces the matter into two of
her four very brief preliminary articles.

If then, as alleged by the President's
organ, "the best possible evidence of the
extent of Texas," is these "treaty stipula-
tions" and this "official admission," these
"clearly" fail to carry that extent "up to
the Del Norte," and therefore the Presi-
dent, in sending his army "up to the Del
Norte," most "clearly" invaded Mexico,
and thus commenced the present war with
that country.

I have already occupied as much space

as the editors, with a proper regard to the
variety of their columns, ought to allow
me. I must therefore stop for the present.
A REPUBLICAN.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

When the dark cloud of War burst on
our Western frontier, all parties united,
with singular and patriotic zeal, in sup-
port of the Government. Though all
branches of the Government are in the
hands of the 'Democrats,' and though
much blame was attached to the Presi-
dent and his advisers, as to the proximate
causes which brought on the War, the
Whigs, almost without exception, rushed
to the rescue of their bleeding country.—
They voted readily for the necessary sup-
plies of men and money. They have
shown no backwardness in volunteering
their personal services in defence of their
country. We believe they are even in
advance of our 'Democratic' friends, in
their devotion to their country in her emer-
gency. They ask not now, who is in fault?
They only ask to be led to the contest.—
They only desire to bring the contest to a
successful and glorious issue. They scorn
to fold their hands and say sullenly to this
weak and blundering administration—
"You have got yourselves unnecessarily
into trouble—get out of the scrape as you
can, it is nothing to us."—The honor and
fame of our country is something to the
Whigs. It is every thing—and for it, none
more readily than they, will sacrifice their
lives and their fortunes. Upon whose
shoulders should fall any blame—is a
question, not now to be settled, but left to
a future reckoning.

NOW LOOK ON THIS!

During the last Session of our Legisla-
ture, the Whigs had a majority in one
House, and there was a tie in the other.
A most perplexing question arose, as to
what disposition should be made of the
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The Com-
pany admitted their utter insolvency.—
The State had endorsed largely her bonds.
The Company could pay neither the prin-
cipal nor the interest on the endorsed Bonds.
What was to be done? It was a dark
hour for North Carolina. How could the
State be extricated from the difficulty?
Many plans were suggested. All had their
objections. The Whigs were perplexed.
Though the 'Democrats' had contributed
as well as themselves to bring on the dis-
aster, they being then in a majority, were
bound to take the lead in devising ways
and means of relief. Day after day and
night after night, they consulted together
for the welfare of the State. They could
agree upon no plan with which they were
satisfied. They called on their 'Democ-
ratic' friends in the Legislature, and be-
sought their aid and advice. They told
them "it had not been, and was not now
a question of party politics. We are all
of one family, and North Carolina is our
mother. She is in trouble, and calls upon
all her children for help. Let us dispu-
tate about other matters, and make them
subjects of partizan warfare. But let us
not thwart and buffet each other when
our mother stands between us, and must
receive the blows." What response did
our people-loving 'Democrats' give to the
call? They said not a word to the prayer
of the State. They sullenly told the Whigs
to get along as they could. They even
held a midnight Caucus, and agreed to
submit no plan—and to oppose all the
propositions of the Whigs. When various
schemes came up in the Houses for
action, they were opposed by the 'Democ-
racy' in a body. They said these plans
would not do. Well, said the Whigs, what
will do? Give us your plans. Let us act
together. We desire the good of the 'Old
North.' Let us unite in accomplishing
it. Not a hint would they give, of what
they thought right, or what they would
support. They even laughed at the real
distress of the State, and ungenerously
refused to offer a hand to save her, or one
poor word of comfort. And now, when
the Whigs did the best they could, with-
out their aid or counsel, is it now fair, is
it decent, is it generous or gentlemanly,
to abuse the minds of the people with pit-
iful complaints against the Whig party,
when that party would have rejoiced in
joining them in any better scheme of re-
lief? The truth is, they determined to lie
on their oars and do nothing, for the avowed
purpose of forcing the Whigs to take
the responsibility of doing something
which might be used against them in the
coming election. The 'Democrats' of the
last Legislature were tolerably cunning,
but in these Rail Road difficulties there
was a most intolerable lack of patriotism,
as well as of generous bearing towards
their opponents.

Whig Principles.—Governor Colby, of
New Hampshire, in his message to the
Legislature of that State, recommends the
Districting of the State for members of
Congress; the reception of the State's
share of the Land Distribution; adher-
ence to the Protective Policy; more lib-
eral legislation respecting Railroads; re-
newed attention to Common Schools, the
Militia, and obedience to the lawful or-
ders of the General Government relative
to the war.—*Pet. Int.*

"OLD ROUGH AND READY."

By the annexed proceedings it will be
seen that Gen'l Taylor has been nomi-
nated for the Presidency by a meeting in
Trenton. The meeting was a large and
enthusiastic one, it is said. The follow-
ing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For years past the presiden-
tial contests of our country, have been
manned more with a view of aggrandiz-
ing selfish politicians, than of advancing
the true interests of the country; and
whereas, the time has arrived when it be-
comes the solemn duty of the citizens of
this great republic to shake off the slavery
of party, and select from among our
distinguished men, as a candidate for the
chief magistracy, some one who has shown
himself to possess qualifications for that
office, superior to those of mere superven-
ing party; and whereas, we hold that
our commanding general on the Rio
Grande has shown himself to be worthy
of our confidence, by his skill and bravery
in the field, and by the talent displayed in
his modest despatches, after one of the
most glorious victories ever achieved by
the American arms, and in his whole mili-
tary correspondence.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Trenton,
without reference to party lines, or party
questions, as generally understood, do
nominate General Zachary Taylor the hero
of Palo Alto and del Palma, to the presi-
dency of the United States, and that we
hereby invite all true-hearted republicans
to unite with us in this effort to elevate
a brave soldier, a successful general, and
a true republican to that high office.

Resolved, That here on the proudest
battle field of the American revolution,
we boldly raise the standard of the peo-
ple's candidate, and invite a union of hon-
est men of all parties, for the sake of our
common country, and the true interest of
the people.

The N. Y. Tribune of Saturday con-
tains the following:—"The friends of
General Zachary Taylor, in favor of his
nomination for the Presidency, are re-
quested to attend a meeting at Constitu-
tion Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock."

In connection with this subject, we give
the following brief biographical sketch of
Gen'l Taylor, furnished to the Waterbury
(Conn.) American by Dr. Leavenworth,
who served as Surgeon with Gen'l T. in
the Florida war:

Bt. Brigadier General, now Bt. Major Gen-
eral Zachary Taylor.

Our last paper, we published a short
notice, which we cut from an exchange,
purporting to give a brief history of the
hero of Palo Alto. We find, however, that
it was very incorrect, and all other sketches
of the general we have seen, are more or
less so. Dr. M. C. Leavenworth, of this
village, who served as a Surgeon with
Gen. Taylor in the Florida war, has handed
us the following brief memoir, which is
undoubtedly to be relied on as official:

"The recent brilliant victories near the
Rio Grande, having brought this gentle-
man prominently before the nation, a brief
history of him, may not be unacceptable
to the public. The author of this notice,
having had the pleasure of an intimate
acquaintance with Gen. Taylor while in
command of the United States forces in
Florida, is prepared to give a brief ac-
count of his personal appearance, habits
of life, and military history."

"Gen. Taylor is a Virginian by birth,
and spent his youth in Kentucky. He is
a very plain man, and very modest and
unassuming in his manners. His person
is of the middle height, rather thick set,
and very muscular, but not corpulent. He
is endowed with an iron constitution, very
temperate in his habits, ready and willing
to partake of the coarsest fare, and
cheerfully submits to all the hardships in-
cident to his profession. His judgment is
good—he is energetic and determined,
and very brave. He is now 58 years of
age. He entered the army of the United
States in 1808, as 1st lieutenant, 7th in-
fantry. He was made a Bt. Major, Sep-
tember 5th, 1812, for his gallant defence
of Fort Harrison, and served with reputa-
tion during the whole war with Great
Britain, and was retained on the peace
establishment. He became Colonel of the
1st regiment of infantry, 4th of April, 1832.
In the Black Hawk war, he was a promi-
nent actor, and, I believe, was engaged
in the battle of Bad Axe, on the banks of
the Mississippi, as second in command to
Gen. Atkinson, who was the commanding
general in that war. Early in the year
1837, he was ordered with his regiment
to Florida, and was the commanding offi-
cer of the desperate and sanguinary battle
of Ocochopee, for which he was made
Brevet Brigadier General, and subsequent-
ly commanded as Brigadier General and
commander-in-chief in that territory, for
near two years. His next and last promi-
nent command is in Texas, the events
connected with which, are before the pub-
lic."

Industry.—The people of Massachusetts an-
nually produce 50 per cent. more property or
wealth than any equal population in the United
States, according to the most accurate returns.
Though not one-sixth of New York in extent of
territory, that State has seven hundred miles of
railroad in operation.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Washington correspondent of the
Boston Atlas, bestows an eloquent eulogium
on the prudence and firmness of the
Whigs in the Senate, by which alone we
were saved from the calamities of war.—
Truly does he say:—"The struggle be-
tween the two parties and the several di-
visions of locofism is now over, so far as
Oregon is concerned. The Whigs were
denounced far and wide, for assuming the
49th parallel as the true line of compro-
mise—they were charged with deserting
the rights of the country, and of sacrific-
ing its honor. The day of settlement has
come, and we find their principles embrac-
ed by some of their most conspicuous as-
sailants, as the only safeguard amidst the
surrounding storms. When the bark of
State was tempest-tossed and all but
stranded, the Whig pilot was called to the
helm, and has conducted her gallantly and
safely into port. Honor be to every Whig
Senator for the work of this day."

But it is to Mr. Webster that the high-
est compliment is paid. Of his course, the
writer says:—"The emphatic and repeat-
ed declaration of his convictions on the floor
of the Senate, at the most politic moments,
on the eve of the departure of the steamers
at different periods, showed to Lord Aber-
deen, and the ministry and the statesmen
of Great Britain, that he had placed
the question and on impregnable ground,
and the 49th parallel must be adopted as
the line, or war must ensue. I have had
some opportunity of knowing what effect
these views produced on the other side, and
I undertake to say, without fear of suc-
cessful contradiction, the few laconic ten-
dencies with Mr. Webster delivered before
the sailing of the April packet, did more
to bring about the offer, which has this
day been accepted, than all the diploma-
cy of Mr. Polk and his administration."

GEN. GAINES.—This veteran officer has
been superseded in his command and or-
dered to Washington. The order to this ef-
fect is published in the New Orleans pa-
pers of Thursday, and is as follows:

[Copy.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 2d, 1846.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen.
Gaines is relieved from the command of
the Western Division of the Army, and
will proceed to Washington without delay.

Brevet Brigadier-General George N.
Brooke is assigned to the command of the
Western Division.

(Signed) W. L. MARCY, Sec. of War.

The people of New Orleans, of all par-
ties, are extremely indignant at the treat-
ment of Gen. Gaines by the Administra-
tion. The N. O. Jeffersonian—an adminis-
tration paper says:

Gen. Gaines we understand, with the
prominence which he has ever distinguished
himself by, will leave the city to-day by the
mail, will leave Washington. He will carry
route for Washington, and cordial good
wishes of this community. They honor
him for his patriotism—his long public
services—his gallantry on many a hard-
fought field—and for those private vir-
tues which adorn and illustrate his char-
acter.

And the Tropic has the following:

For the sake of the brave old Gen-
eral, we are glad he has received this sum-
mons. In Washington, he will be able to
initiate the requisite measures to his final
justification. The government have pur-
sued him with a determined hostility that
looks to us very much like cold-blooded
malignity. William L. Marcy, the so-
called Secretary of War, has, in repeated
instances, insulted the white-haired old
general. The government, without the
magnanimity to ascertain whether or not
Gen. Gaines has transcended his duty in
a single instance, has rendered itself ut-
terly contemptible for its policy. Why
does it not court-martial him, and thus set-
tle the question by the only legitimate ac-
tion?

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A Washington correspondent of the Bal-
timore Patriot, writing under date of the
12th, says:

"The scene in the House to-day be-
tween Mr. Houston, of Alabama, and Mr.
Gordon, New York, was not very credit-
able to either of the gentlemen—and they
both were, immediately after, sorry for it.
The discussion was in relation to the
purchase of Brown and Little's 9th volume
of the U. S. States Laws. Mr. Hudson and
Mr. Gordon had spoken. The latter
speaks very often, and is not a little dis-
posed to be personal and quarrelsome.—
Mr. Houston also speaks too often. He
can hardly sit still and refrain from speak-
ing, when any debate is going on. In his
speech to-day, he imputed special plead-
ing to Mr. Hudson, and then said he was
sorry to find that his friend near him from
New York (Mr. Gordon) had fallen into
the same track. At this Mr. Gordon took
offence, sprang up and imputed pettifog-
ging to Mr. Houston—whereupon the lat-
ter announced the assertion a falsehood.—
Mr. G. exclaimed that a wounded man
would show it by getting mad. Mr. Hous-
ton said the member from New York had
lied and he had told him so in his impu-
dent face—and a man that would utter a

falsehood would not repeat an
error. The speaker called loudly for order.
Whereupon Mr. Houston apologized to the
House and to Mr. Hudson, for any
proper remarks he might have made
a moment of excitement. The storm
blew over, and all was calm again.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Birth of an English Princess.—
Prince Louis Bonaparte from
Depression in the London Market—
Receipt in England of the
of the Mexican War.—Markets.

New York, June 15, 1846.

The Great Western was telegraphed
15 minutes of 8 o'clock, a. m., and
came up. The Corn Bill has had a
second reading in the House of
a majority of 47.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has
birth to another princess on the 15th,
and is doing well.

The news from this side to
arrived in England by the Cambrian,
28th ult., and produced great
Money Market.—LONDON, 25th
10 o'clock. The English security
has been affected in a considerable
the news from America. The
of war by that country against
may, it is feared, involve us in
cilities with the U. States, and the
dispute will now become a ques-
tion of secondary interest compared
that will, in all probability, arise
hostilities of our trans-Atlantic
The favorable effect which
anticipated would follow the large
in the House of Lords on the
ing of the Corn Law Bill has
satisfied by this intelligence, and
standing the good position of the
prices are about a half per cent.
than they closed last night.

Consols were for money 93 1/2, and
and left off at 93 1/2. For the
3. Three per cents reduced 95 1/2
3 1/2 per cents 97 1/2 to 1-6. Exch-
15's to 19's premium, and Bank
205 1/2 and 206 1/2. The foreign
also dull, a fall of 2 per cent.

The Corn Market was rather
ed, with slow sales to retail buyers
of grain limited.

The Cotton Market was quiet
little doing, with no inclination
lower rates. The prevailing
that the news received in England
be favorable to holders. 3000
been taken on speculation. The
the week amounted to 26,556 bales.

The King and Queen of France
pected to visit England early in
The London Sun says nothing
er can prevent the triumphant
of the Corn Bill.

The fate of the Irish Congress
sealed. Lord George Bentinck has
ed that the great body of Agents
members are opposed to its
gress.

Escape of Louis Bonaparte from
On Monday last, the 25th,
Prince succeeded in effecting his
from the Fortress of Ham, after
imprisonment of some years,
summed the disguise of a workman,
trived to elude the vigilance of
tries to regain his freedom with-
molestation from the battalion
try that formed the garrison of
to arrive safely in London, and
believe he is at present.

The most important news, Her
The London Morning
"As the prince escaped at 7 o'clock
morning of the 25th, and as he
not discovered for ten hours after
could easily have reached the
frontiers, only 20 leagues distant
for the Telegraph itself could
set to work." The papers say
ed at Saint Valary.

Parliamentary Session
In the House of Commons
nell moved that the order of the
pril for the commitment of Mr. W.
Brian be discharged, on the
the committee of selection who
rected his attendance on a
Committee was not itself propo-
tuted.

In the House of Lords, on
Duke of Wellington moved
the Queen congratulating her
addition to her domestic happi-
birth of another princess, which
imously agreed to.

Brussels, May 26.—The
Interior has brought forward
thorising the importation of Com-
visions until December free of duty
All is quiet in Spain.

India and China.
By an express extraordinary
reached London on the 20th
anticipation of the mail, we have
later advices from India and China,
dates are from Calcutta April 7,
13th, Bombay the 15th, China
The Bombay Times of April 13th,
following brief summary of the
The last fortnight has proved
bargain of intelligence. The Com-
in-Chief, like the Governor Gen-
quit the Punjab. The British
retains its position at Lahore,
people are conducting themselves
propriety; but there seems a
able amount of turbulence up
throughout the country. The
timents were being arranged in
lenderdoab and their garrisons
to them.

The Bombay troops had begun
rive at Pora about the 1st week
and were to be distributed in the
formerly prescribed. The peo-
tern India were beginning to
scarcity, mainly brought about by
ficiency of last season's rains.