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THOS. J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.
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TEXAS.
From the *New Orleans Bulletin.*
GEN. HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

By request, we copy from the *Houston* (Texas) Telegraph, the speech delivered by Gen. Hamilton, at a public dinner given in honor of him at Houston.

After the reading of the third regular report of the President, which was in the following words:

"Our distinguished guest, Gen. Hamilton—The friend and advocate of Texas: we welcome him to our shores."

Gen. Hamilton rose and addressed the company as follows:
Gentlemen—Allow me to return you my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have responded to the kind toast just announced by the chairman. I thank you cordially, likewise, for the distinguished honor of this festival.

You do me no more than justice in affirming that I was your early and zealous friend. The circumstances of patriarchal colonization which attended the first settlement of these mighty and magnificent solitudes, under the wise and virtuous Austin and his followers—the hardy enterprise which, under the faith of authoritative charters, induced our countrymen to brave the trials and sufferings of emigration and the tomahawk of the savage—the ferocious invasion of Mexico, the almost unexampled gallantry with which, against fearful odds, that invasion was met, enlisted my sympathy, and I pursued not in the warm pulsations of my heart, to enquire with the cold calculation of political arithmetic, what might be the future relation your republic would bear to our own. I felt that the men who had won this battle of

San Jacinto had so gloriously acquired the sympathy for the sufferings and an admiration for the fearless valor of your people, made my first impressions in favor of your country more a matter of impulse and feeling, a little reflection brought me to the conclusion, that a successful issue of your struggle was about not only to subvert the cause of civilization and liberty, but to add strength and security to our own country, by placing on the western side of the Mississippi a population intelligent, civilized and enterprising, possessing institutions entirely in sympathy with our own.

As to your title, gentlemen, to the land you have won, it rests on the same tenure by which most nations hold their empires, in despite of those less civilized than themselves. It is a principle in ethics, (as it is a truth in history) susceptible of the most rigid demonstration, that the fair surface of the glorious orb we inhabit, ought and does of right belong to those who will make the best use of the blessings of Almighty God, and turn them by their virtue, industry and intelligence to the best account. That knowledge and virtue, should exercise a super-eminent mastery over ignorance and vice, is a law as invariable in its operation as that in mechanics a superior power should predominate over a lesser one.

To you who are accurately informed of the circumstances of your past history, it would be idle and superfluous in me to recite the principles upon which your resistance to that vast and anomalous anarchy from which you have separated yourselves, rests—the charters she violated, the treaties she impugned, and the circumstances of blood-shed and atrocity which attended your first struggle. These I shall leave untouched—I trust I shall be restrained by another motive; I cannot consent to violate the rights of hospitality towards a stranger, recommended to your protection by the sacerdotal cloth which he wears, by saying one word more than absolutely necessary, that might be offensive to his country or painful to his feelings. As a subject of Mexico, the very appearance of this Prelate in your country and at this board, is the highest compliment he could pay to your magnanimity, and the strongest evidence of his interdicted reliance upon it. It is true, he brings with him the passport of having protested against the sanguinary invasion of your country, and of having in vain urged upon her infuriated chieftain councils which, if they had been listened to, would have preserved his laurels from the blight by which they have been withered and lost forever. I will therefore avoid

*The former Catholic Bishop of Texas was at the table, having visited Houston without the smallest apprehension of being disturbed, to adjust his private affairs. He was treated with the most kindness and hospitality by the people of Texas wherever he sojourned.

these unpleasant topics, and proceed to a more agreeable theme.

Texas has passed the crisis of her fate. If the battle of San Jacinto was decisive of your independence, you have confirmed the glorious results of this bright epoch, by the political, social and moral institutions which you have established, faithful to the principles which you have received from that glorious mother of all, from whom we derive in common the germs of civil liberty—magnacharta, a deliberative elective assembly, and trial by jury. As to an invasion from Mexico, you have as little cause to fear it as an invasion from the Great Mogul. Indeed, I begin to think that we, your neighbors on the north of the Sabine, would have to endure a row up the "Salt River," if we were ever to attempt to dispossess you of a territory which is yours by even a better title than the sword.

It is true, that you have had to contend with difficulties in progress, almost of an unparalleled character. Rich in a domain more fertile than any ever which the Roman Eagles ever flew, you were nevertheless destitute of the materials of war—of money, public credit, and a sound currency, with all the force which a public opinion ignorant of your real situation, could bring to bear against you.—Coming most of you from that section of the United States, where the institution of domestic slavery prevails, I regret to say that you suffered all the odium with which an insane and frenzied fanaticism thinks proper to environ this subject,—to say nothing of the deeply rooted jealousy which the mere discussion of the policy of your annexation to our confederacy so powerfully excited. Gentlemen, you have acted wisely in deciding this question for yourselves. If you had become allied to us, you might indeed have "caught a Tartar." You were right to come to the manly decision to stand by yourselves, alone, fearless and invincible, cultivating friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, emulating all that is excellent in our institutions, avoiding all our mistakes, either in the practical operation, or in the speculative refinements of politics.

By disdaining longer to be a suppliant at Washington, from a consideration of weakness, you have demonstrated our union the agitation of a question which never comes but like the earthquake, to convulse and to shake. You are, thanks be to God, able now to walk alone. The young Hercules, in the short span of a few years, could not stretch forth such a sinewy arm—ample bosom, and determined port, as your infant republic. Besides, the brawny bantling of antiquity had not in his cradle that potent invention of modern times called a rifle—a weapon essentially American, through whose polished tubes, on the absolute and rigid precision of a mathematical line, you sent forth your visiting cards to inform your friends you were at home at San Jacinto, when they attempted so unceremoniously to take "French leave." In using this common-place phrase, do not let me be understood as casting the slightest reflection on that great and gallant nation who have recently afforded in their masterly assault at Vera Cruz, the most resplendent testimony that they never leave their visits unfinished, whilst an honor or a laurel is to be won. Put all badinage aside; let me, now detain you for a few moments with a remark or two in political economy.

Your advancement has surpassed every expectation which could have been formed of your republic. Astonishing as has been the growth of some of our new States in the west, your progress far transcends any thing we have to exhibit in our almost precocious extensions of territory and settlement. On my arrival at Galveston, that site so admirably situated in despite of the depression of its level surface with the sea, for a large and prosperous maritime port, I found a city rapidly rising up of only a few months growth—twelve or fifteen sail of coasters, freighted with rich cargoes, laying at anchor, and a large English barque with the British ensign proudly floating at her mast head, taking on board a full cargo of that staple which in two years is destined to occupy according to a mercantile phrase, "A No. 1" in the Liverpool classification of "fair and good fair, to prime"—aye, strictly prime too, under the prominent and generic title of Texas cotton.

From this port is likewise opening a trade with nearly all the commercial cities of our own Union, and from its simple harbor 4 splendid marine steamers depart and arrive weekly from and to the city of New Orleans, crowded with passengers, bringing their enterprise, talents and wealth as tributes to your growing country. On my arrival here, what do I find? A town occupying nearly half a mile square, densely built, for a new country, with all the accommodations of life, five steam boats plying constantly between it and Galveston, with an excellent institution of education, a large religious congregation, a good municipal government, a vigilant police—two papers in this city,

conducted in its returns to yourselves. If all these favorable auspices are considered in conjunction with the numerous towns which are now springing up in every important section of your country; and with the immense emigration of citizens from the southern and south-western states of the U. States, with their capitals in slave labor, which from the most authentic sources, I know to be in a course of preparation for the next autumn, your future advancement will be in a sort of geometric proportion to your past progress.

I indeed, I should not be surprised if in the next five years, your Revenue from Customs and the Government dues on land entries should be annually duplicated, without touching in fee simple the sale of an acre of your public domain; and that in 1842, you should collect from five to seven millions from these sources.

But the moment you can adjust all your landclaims, survey your public lands, and by a judicious land system, bring them into market, at precisely the same price that the Government territory of the United States is sold, you will then I am sure, be convinced of the policy of abolishing that contrivance of national monopoly, prelude and fraud, called a Custom House; and by a peculiar distinction, be the great Free Trade Republic of the world. Yes, your interests being homogeneous, and essentially agricultural, from the Rio Grande to the Sabine, and from the Red River to the Mountains of Coahuila, no protective tariffs, conceived in a spirit of sectional selfishness, and enforced by the injustice of a despotic majority; can fetter your industry, or retard the immense expansion of the sources of your national wealth. Your destiny is onward. With that rich and beautiful staple, the vegetable silk of the world, which God, in the unbounded affluence of his bounties, has made almost indigenous to your soil, with the social, judicial and political institutions which you have derived from the glorious stock from which you have sprung, you can unite, if you will it, the wealth of Hindostan with the moral power of the Roman Republic in the meridian of her glory, and be a free, powerful happy and invincible people.

What country lies west and south of you? A vast and fertile domain, the important trust of negotiating a public loan for your Republic. Before undertaking this commission, I felt it my duty to come among you to ascertain what security I might promise those whose capital and confidence I might seek. It is true your currency is in an unsound condition. But do not be disheartened on this account, it is not within five hundred and thirty per cent. at as great a discount as that of the United Colonies of N. America, when the great and indomitable Franklin, like your own modest, amiable and intelligent Henderson, was wandering about supplicating recognition from one court to another, from nations that are destined hereafter to be proud of, and to profit by your alliance. It is true that with a want of ability calculated to produce diffidence, I feel that every task is one full of difficulty, and that much of it results from the ignorance prevailing of your true condition. But it is of no small moment, even amidst the greatest obstacles, that we know we have something to go upon, and that we stand on firm ground.

In the first place, you have come out of a revolution with a less depreciation of your currency and a smaller public debt, than any people in the annals of history, who have won the same extent of territory as yourselves, opposed in numbers to such fearful odds.—The heroes of Thermopylae against the army of Xerxes!!! In the second place, you have abundant security to offer—you have a public domain of 150 millions of acres of public land, of vast and exhaustless fertility, after appropriating 53 millions for private grants which, at the minimum price of fifty cents per acre, will be worth 75 millions of dollars. You have land enough, if the labor could be found, to make ten millions bales of cotton; and with the same amount of labor now devoted to the culture of this staple in the United States, you could raise five millions of bales for market, from the vast superiority of your soil and climate. Your population is doubled every two or three years, and the moment your Loan is negotiated, and your currency is placed on a sound basis, it will augment in a still greater ratio. Your income from all sources, without sale of an acre of land, cannot, during the current year, be less than one million of dollars, and by a law of supply, consumption and distribution in its increase, will keep pace with the growth of your population.

Already, by the enlightened forecast of your Executive, arrangements are making to turn to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, through the ports of Texas, a vast inland trade with the adjoining provinces of Mexico through Santa Fe, by which your commerce will be augmented and your currency invigorated and kept in a condition of soundness by the stream of specie and bullion by which this trade must be mainly

conducted in its returns to yourselves. If all these favorable auspices are considered in conjunction with the numerous towns which are now springing up in every important section of your country; and with the immense emigration of citizens from the southern and south-western states of the U. States, with their capitals in slave labor, which from the most authentic sources, I know to be in a course of preparation for the next autumn, your future advancement will be in a sort of geometric proportion to your past progress.

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In reiterating my thanks for the kind honors you have paid me, allow me to recite to you in the form of a toast, what seems to be the best Land Title a nation can put on record:

The Republic of Texas—She has the same title to the vast and magnificent territory situated between the Rio Grande and the Sabine, that the U. States has to her domain North of that line—a violated charter—a victorious sword—free institutions, and an unconquerable people to defend them.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large meeting of the Citizens of Northampton County, held at Jackson, on the 29th April, it being Court day, the meeting was organized by calling Maj. R. B. Gary to the Chair and appointing Thos. J. Southall Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by Saml. B. Spruill, Esq., and, on his motion, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare and report resolutions to the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed Col. Wm. I. V. Wey, Joseph J. Exum and Samuel B. Spruill, Esq., on the Committee, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that this meeting approve the resolutions introduced by Mr. Rayner of Herford, and passed by both branches of our last Legislature.

2. Resolved, that we do most decidedly condemn the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown and the Hon. Robt. Stange, Senators in Congress from this State, in refusing to carry out the principles contained in Rayner's resolutions.

After the resolutions had been read, W. FAISON addressed the meeting at length in support of his vote upon Rayner's resolutions.

His vindication of his course in the Legislature and against the attacks which have been made upon him, since his return home, was quite an able one and gave general satisfaction to his friends. During the course of his remarks, he read the resolutions presented by Mr. Rayner and passed by the last Legislature, and for the support of which he had been denounced by the "Loco Focos" of Northampton. He also alluded to the course of the Hon. Wm. I. V. Wey, Joseph J. Exum and Samuel B. Spruill, Esq., on the Committee, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions:

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mount of one hundred thousand dollars. He had given bond for thirty thousand. The Department required him to give bond for two hundred thousand, and he returned the following reply to the President himself.

Columbus (Miss.) August 27, 1836

Dear Sir: In obedience to a circular from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of 25th May last, requiring me, as receiver of the land office at Columbus, to execute a new bond in the penalty of \$200,000, I did sign the bond enclosed to me by the Department, and have procured the signatures of nine different gentlemen, who I presume, would be deemed amply sufficient sureties for a greater sum than that required in the bond; but, after procuring this security, some facts have come to my knowledge which have induced me to adopt a different course. You are aware that complaints have from time to time been made by the Department, on account of the tardiness of my official returns, and of the deficit of the returns of monies which they exhibited. The immense amount and press of business which have constantly existed in this office since its establishment, were the apologies which I had to offer for my apparent delay and dereliction, and which I then believed would be fully rectified so soon as the business of the office would admit of more leisure and minute examination. This examination has been recently made by me; and although I have taken upon myself to send an agent to Natchez to examine my bank account particularly, and have made a pretty thorough examination of my own accounts and official papers, I regret to say that I still find that there is a deficit against me, which as yet I am unable to account for.

Under these circumstances, I feel that the only alternative left, and the one which my duty towards you and the public for whom I act requires, is to tender to you my resignation as receiver of the land office at Columbus, Mississippi. I feel assured, from former demonstrations of your kindness towards me, that I have heretofore enjoyed your confidence; and I regret that any circumstances should have occurred calculated in the least to impair that confidence. I however feel it my duty to explain the whole matter satisfactorily, and that neither the public nor my friends will sustain any loss thereby. I wish my resignation to take effect from and after the last day of the present month, (August) at which time I shall, in anticipation, close up the business of the office.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty of recommending to you for appointment as my successor, Colonel Gordon D. Boyd, of Atlanta county. You are probably acquainted with his public character, as he has been for several years a prominent member of our State Legislature, and has been, throughout, an ardent supporter of your administration, and an unyielding advocate of the principles of democracy. This request is made in his behalf, in part, on my own account. As he is my warm personal friend, he will willingly afford me every facility in his power to trace out and explain any errors which may have occurred while the office was under my charge. His capability to manage the office I think unquestionable; and it is only at my suggestion that he consented to my placing his name before you, and will most probably, make no application through any other medium. In conclusion, permit me to express to you assurances of my high consideration and esteem.

Respectfully, yours &c.
W. P. HARRIS.

ANDREW JACKSON.
One would have supposed that a President having a due regard to the safety of the public money would have appointed almost any body rather than the "warm personal friend" of a defaulter, when that defaulter—unblushingly asked his appointment mainly upon the ground that his "warm personal friend" would assist him in adjusting his accounts. But the President, with a blindest and guilty confidence, or something worse, acceded to his request and his "warm personal friend" was made his successor. And now let us see how far this "warm personal friend" was trustworthy. In less than a year after this "warm personal friend" was warm in his office, he got into arrears, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to jog his memory by sending him the following note.

Treasury Department June 10, 1837.

Sir—In consequence of your neglect to render your monthly returns, and pay over the public moneys as required by law and the instructions of the Department, and the further omission to execute your official bonds in perfect form, the President has directed that the sales of public lands within your district be temporarily suspended until your compliance with the duties imposed on you, or such other steps as the facts may justify. The register has been instructed accordingly. Under these circumstances, I have to require that a bond be renewed, in the form required by the Commissioner of

the sales of land at Columbus were very heavy, and in a short time Mr. Harris became a defaulter to the a-