

Through the medium of an extra from the Natchez Courier, issued on Saturday evening last, we learn that intelligence had been received at New Orleans on the 17th inst. stating that all the Banks in the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have suspended specie payments.

We neglected to notice in our last, the unjust and uncalled for remarks of the Editor of the Louisville Journal, respecting the present embarrassed condition of our State. The high reputation which the Journal, since its establishment, has sustained throughout Mississippi, induced our citizens to subscribe liberally, and to use their influence in its behalf; but since the Editor has been so ungrateful as to make remarks detrimental to our credit at home and abroad, many of the patrons of the Journal have expressed a determination to discontinue (though reluctantly) their patronage to it. For the sake of those who have spent many a happy hour over the witty sayings of Mr. Prentice, we cannot but indulge a feeling of regret; and at the same time feel for him, for having in an unguarded remark, run the risk of losing many specie paying subscribers.

We refer our readers to the summary of foreign intelligence contained in today's paper, respecting the condition of money matters in Europe.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—The following gentlemen have been spoken of as probable candidates for the gubernatorial chair of this State, to wit: Charles Lynch, the present incumbent, H. M. J. A. Quitman, Chancellor Turner, Col. Grinnell, and E. E. Plummer.

We publish below a card from the pen of T. J. JOHNSTON, Esq. in reply to the article in our paper over the signature of "A Whig." We think the remarks are too severe a cast to occupy a place in the columns of a public print; but at the same time, as the writer has appended thereto his own proper signature, we feel in duty bound to publish it:

A CARD.

Subsequent reflection has led me to deplore from my original purpose of regarding with perfect indifference and profound contempt the vile aspersions of the scribbler who calls himself "A Whig." The writer of the article has pledged his honor to my friends that he did not write it, but there is an inherent vulgarity, a characteristic flippancy, hypocrisy, and low, dirty leaning, which mark it as his own, as the production of him who lacks but the courage to make him a highway robber, or the opportunity to make him a thief. This libeller voted for me at the election, the result of which he claims as a triumph for my adversary and for his party.

T. J. JOHNSTON.

For the Telegraph.  
Mr. PALMER: I presume your readers have already heard enough to satisfy them that the present pressure is felt in every part of the Union, and that no relief can be had until some action of the General Government is obtained. But will our Government take any steps to mitigate or remove the existing evils, which, like a tornado, threaten the final destruction and overthrow of our finely wrought and finessed machinery of credit, revenue and perpetuity? Will Martin Van Buren, swerving from the track of his "illustrious predecessor," and yielding to the call of the people, give his aid and influence, or even his sanction to any measure, having for its purpose relief, which is so imperiously demanded by every class and order of the community? Will he not feel, in duty bound, to follow his leader, his patron, his detraction, in even his slightest wish, as well as his imperative commands? These are subjects which the American people should look into; they are important considerations, that to-day should employ our most earnest attention. Already has the Government, both directly and through the agency of its hirings, crushed, bruised, and in many instances, destroyed the brightest and most flattering prospects of many worthy citizens, as well as accomplishing the utter ruin and prostration of our Banks, heretofore considered perfectly solvent, and able, under the heaviest pressure produced in any ordinary manner, to stem the current of opposition, and ride through the storm triumphant. It has been our misfortune, however, to witness scenes that should disgrace the authorities of any country, much more the Chief Magistrate of a Republic; that boasts entire freedom from the domination of men or party—who claim entire and unrestrained license to do and act in all things with an eye only to the Constitution. But have we not fallen from our high estate? Are we not now groveling in the dust, or wallowing in the slough of disgrace? Do we merit the high encomiums which foreign nations have paid us? That we at one time felt were not unmerited, but which now would sound like harsh discord upon a sensitive

ear. Are we not subject slaves, bound to perform all the dirty and degrading offices that our imperious master may impose, and dare we gainst his commands?

Already has the Government interfered with the currency of the country, until scarcely a Bank in it is able to issue one dollar. Why is this? What right had Gen. Jackson to introduce his personal hatred, his private jealousy and prejudice, into the National concern? His hostility to Nick Biddle defeated the U. States Bank Bill—removed the deposits—and produced the Treasury Circular. This was enough to immortalize the name of one tyrant, but not sufficient (if one drop of patriotic blood remained) to preserve the purity of our country, or to give stability to the imbecile tool of power who was the successful nominee of Gen. Jackson. The people will awake—the Rip Van Winkle slumber in which they have been for eight years enshrouded, will be broken, and the spirit of our fathers will be infused into their sons. They will be free; and Martin Van Buren will be taught that the tenure by which he holds his office is too precarious to admit of those extravagant schemes and systems of speculation by which his predecessor's term of service was characterized. Gen. Jackson could perpetrate with impunity a thousand acts, either one of which would hurl the present incumbent from his station. And the present derangement in the currency of the country is the surest guarantee that some efficient means will be adopted, and that speedily, to produce a healthy action in the body politic. Martin Van Buren must please the people, or he loses his office. His double dealing, his shuffling, and cunning, will subserve no valuable end, when once the people are convinced that he only means of remedying the existing state of things, is in their own hands; and the sooner they are convinced of this fact, the sooner and more safely may they proceed to action—teach the world, that in the atmosphere of the United States, tyranny cannot survive, and give another lesson to other generations that the people are supreme—that Presidents are made, and made by them, and if they will not do their duty—out they go.

We have thrown these remarks together in a hasty and unconnected manner, with the hope that the people in the coming election for Governor and Representatives to Congress, may be induced to unite upon Whig candidates for all those offices, and if possible, elect them. We do think that if Mississippians shall still continue their support of Van Buren, they will deserve never to rise from their oppressed condition—but rather should be made hewers of wood and drawers of water to the successful party.

FREEDOM.

For the Southern Telegraph.  
At a called meeting of the Board of Selectmen of Rodney, May 13, 1837, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a public notice in the Southern Telegraph of the 9th inst., this Board is apprized that our liberal and patriotic neighbor, DAVID HUNT, Esq. has tendered to the citizens of Rodney the proceeds of twenty-five Bales of Cotton to aid them in the erection of a Cotton Press—

Resolved, That the Board of Selectmen duly appreciate the importance of the measure proposed, and feel a grateful sense of this highly complimentary act, particularly at this unexampled period of general gloom and depression.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens generally, the immediate call of a public meeting to take the requisite steps for accepting said donation, and having the same applied to the object intended by the donor; and that the clerk transmit to Mr. HUNT a copy of these resolutions.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Rodney composing the Fire Company, after the business of the company was disposed of, the subject of the liberal donation recently made by DAVID HUNT, Esq. to the citizens of Rodney, was taken up, and on motion, it was

Resolved, That the munificent donation of the proceeds of twenty-five Bales of Cotton recently made by DAVID HUNT, Esq., to the citizens of Rodney, to aid them in the erection of a Steam Cotton Press, entitles the donor to the thanks of this meeting and of this community.

Resolved, That Messrs. Thomas P. Bayly, Thomas A. Compton, G. H. Wilcox, and John H. Savage, be appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of raising such additional funds as may be necessary to secure the erection of such press; to make an estimate of the amount of such additional funds; and to report to a meeting of the citizens of Rodney to be holden on this day week.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to confer with Mr. HUNT upon the most eligible means of carrying into effect his intentions as donor as aforesaid.

On motion—Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Southern Telegraph.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the chairman and

secretary of this meeting, be transmitted to Mr. HUNT.

JOHN H. SAVAGE, Chairman.  
R. W. WORTHINGTON, Secy.

THE CAUSES.

The great fire in New York last winter is justly said to have had no small influence in producing the pressure for money that now wrings the merchants of that city. The loss by that melancholy event is variously estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars. Whether the value of the property destroyed may have been, we are sure that the houses built in the place of those which were burnt, have cost fully twenty millions—a sum that could not be abstracted from the active capital of commerce without being the occasion of more embarrassment to individuals and consequently to the public.

A writer in the Albany Argus assigns another and a more effectual cause of the commercial embarrassment in New York, than even the great fire—a cause which has been often alluded to, but never before described with accuracy and exactness. The prices of lands sold at auction in the city of New York in the year 1835, amount to \$15,908,001—in 1833, to \$22,287,273—total in two years, upwards of \$38,000,000. This sum includes merely lands sold at public auction, and has no reference to real estate disposed of at private sale, which must have amounted to at least as much more. Here, then, including the twenty millions cut off by the fire, are ninety-two millions of dollars taken out of commerce in one city in the course of two years! And in the same two years the importation of foreign merchandise in the U. States were increased sixty-four millions!

These facts of themselves would suffice to account for all the embarrassments, difficulties and distress that succeeded. But in addition to these causes, we have the unbridled and unparalleled growth of luxury in the same space of time. It appeared at the sale of the furniture of one of the ragarbol in New York after his failure, that he had paid five hundred pounds sterling for one bedstead. If to this, we add one-fourth for duties and other indiscreet charges, we have the sum of three thousand dollars paid for a single article of furniture, a sum which the ancestor of the foolish bankrupt who bought it, would have thought sufficient to furnish the houses of half a dozen better men.

This is a sample of the wild extravagance that pervaded society in that emporium of commerce and asylum of luxury and folly. A system like this, based upon a paper bubble, was liable to sink at the slightest shock. The shock has assailed it, and we see and hear the consequences.—N. O. Bee.

THE MONEY GRIPPE AND OTHER THINGS.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.  
New York, April 24.

News from England arrived by the Geo. Washington, at half past 12 o'clock this morning, when the newspaper boats came up, and Wall street was in a buzz, every body inquiring what is the news.

The Bank of England has come to the rescue of three American houses, and was still considering upon others. This is good news; but England has not yet heard from the United States and we cannot come to conclusions till the packets of the 8th, 16th, and 24th instant arrive. Wait wait wait!

Cotton has fallen in England a half penny, and on the 24th rallied one eighth of a penny. This is more bad than good.

The London Times says it was rumored that NICHOLAS BIDDLE was in London. That "monster," Biddle, is omnipresent all over this globe.

The Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately upon the Bank of England for 2,000,000 sterling. This is the bank whose "credit" Mr. RUSSEL has been crying down.

The George Washington brings back protested bills to the amount of nearly \$120,000. This was not unexpected.

The English journals are looking to us for relief, and with the greatest anxiety do merchants fix their eyes upon New York for remittances! Will they come?

The Paris money market is in a very bad state. The run upon the French Savings Banks continues.

There had been great failures in Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. One firm in England call this a great failure! They have not heard from New Orleans.

General EVANS' British armament has had an engagement in Spain, in which it suffered severely.

All things are quiet in England in a political way.

News from England will continue to attract the greatest attention. Specie must go, and forty Treasury Circulars and two hundred Administrations cannot prevent it. Can they dam the Mississippi, and make it run over the Rocky mountains?

A meeting of the merchants is called to discuss the present state of things. The call will be extended to the mechanics, it is probable.

In haste, as usual, and on the gallop.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in the city of Mexico to his correspondent in New Orleans, dated April 10, states that the votes for President were counted on that day, and were almost unanimous in favor of Bustamante. The letter further states that Bustamante had publicly declared that so soon as he should be inaugurated and his cabinet organized, he would change the whole foreign policy hitherto pursued by the Mexican government, and was determined to redress all complaints of foreigners and repair whatever injuries had been sustained by them from Mexico. He was determined also to cause all military operations for the recovery of Texas to cease, and would order the Mexican army to return from that frontier; and further, he would recall the Mexican squadron from the blockade of Texas, and order it to Vera Cruz and Campechy for the protection of the Mexican trade.

It is said that the Priest were generally opposed to the system of measures proposed to be adopted by Bustamante, but that a ma-

majority of the members of the Congress lately chosen were supposed to be against him—but his party comprehended a vast majority of the talent, and no doubt was entertained that his friends would prevail.

Santa Anna was still at his Hacienda of Mogan de Clava, in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. He had asked passports from the Government to go to the Republic of Columbia—the passports had not been granted, and it was thought he was not in earnest in requesting them. He was accused of attempting to excite tumults in the country, and letters from him had been intercepted addressed to persons whom he was striving to excite to insurrection.

The officer commanding the French squadron that had appeared off Vera Cruz, was in the city of Mexico, to seek redress for injuries inflicted upon French citizens in Mexico; the letter, from which we derive our information, says that Bustamante had informed him that the moment the government should be organized under his auspices, he would repair the wrongs complained of by the French government to the fullest extent—not only those, but the complaints of all foreign governments; and the French commander had determined to remain in the city of Mexico until Bustamante was placed in office.

Col. Almonte, formerly aid-de-camp to Santa Anna, was daily in close consultation with the officers of the Government, and it was believed he had betrayed the secrets of his ancient patron.—N. O. Bee.

Verdeco—Herald Office.

April 21st, 1837.

Glorious News!!! On this day, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, the United States ship of War Natchez, with the Mexican brig of War Gen. Urrea, in charge, (as a pirate) anchored off the Brassos bar. She recaptured the schooner Louisiana, and sent her back to New Orleans, and sunk a Mexican armed brig and schr. off Brassos S. Jaco. Landed Capt Midshipman Rigely, who communicated the above information. Upon his return on board the Natchez, she got under way and sailed in search of the two brig and schooner which appeared off this place on Monday last.

We also learn from the same source, that Tampico is in possession of the insurgents. A French fleet was off Tampico and Tampico demanding indemnification for the forced loan and insults offered the French citizens at Matamoras, which, if not complied with, immediate satisfaction would be taken at the cannon's mouth. The French have sent to the West Indies for the remainder of their fleet, with the intention of blockading all of the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, unless the above requisitions are complied with.

The schooner J. W. Caldwell from New Orleans had just come to anchor off the Brassos bar.

From the Natchez Courier.

PUBLIC MEETING.  
Court House, March 24,  
May 16, 1837.

At a meeting of the citizens of Natchez, convened pursuant to adjournment, the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Steamboat Ben Sherrod, Alton, Columbus and Statesman, at the time of the destruction of the Ben Sherrod, made the following

REPORT:

The committee appointed by the chairman on yesterday, to enquire into the late melancholy affair of the burning of the steamboat Ben Sherrod, and the unparalleled loss of human life occasioned thereby; and also into the conduct of the Captains and crews of the Steamboats Alton, Columbus, and Statesman, on the same occasion, and to make known the result of their enquiries to this meeting, beg leave to report:

That they have had those subjects under consideration, and have made every investigation and enquiry, within their power relative thereto, and the result of all the testimony they have been able to obtain, to be in substance as follows, to wit:

That the steamboat Ben Sherrod left the city of New Orleans, bound for Louisville, living on board upwards of two hundred passengers, exclusive of the crew, the steamboat Prairie leaving about the same time for the same place; and that the said Ben Sherrod had been racing from the time they left New Orleans, until the fatal occurrence, which took place about 12 miles above Fort Adams, at 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st inst., the Prairie being a few miles ahead; that previous to that time said boats had passed and repassed each other some two or three times.

That the Sherrod had been on fire and was known to be so by the hands on said boat, some time before the alarm was given to the passengers in the cabins and on the lower deck, and that ample time elapsed after the discovery of the fire, to have run the boat ashore, and landed every passenger on her, she being then not exceeding 200 yards from the shore on the right hand side of the river, but that no attempt whatever was made to effect a landing, after the discovery of said fire, until several minutes had elapsed, when the Captain (C. G. Castleman,) finding the boiler dock in flames, ordered the pilot to run her ashore, but it was now too late, the wheel rope having been reversed by the flames. The Captain then ordered the Engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled from his post, thus leaving the boat under full headway, uncontrolled by the pilot, and bearing out from the shore farther into the middle of the river. The flames had now reached nearly to the stern of the boat, all was consternation and despair, the yawl suspended by pulleys, was immediately filled with passengers, and in lowering it to the surface of the water, some one cut away the bow rope, which caused the yawl to be run down, and the loss of all within it. The remaining passengers and crew were now forced overboard by the approaching flames.

Such was the state of things when the steamboat Columbus, passing downwards, rounded to, and came to the relief of the sufferers; the Captain and the crew using every effort in their power to save as many as possible, and happily succeeded in rescuing several persons who would otherwise

have been lost. While the crew of the Columbus, were thus engaged in the cause of humanity, and after the suffering fugitives from the flames of the Sherrod, had drifted with and been borne down several miles by the current, and were scattered far and wide over the surface of the river, struggling with death, and calling and shrieking in every direction, for assistance and relief, the steamboat Alton, (Capt. Dougherty) came down and was joined by the Columbus, who also stopped her engine, and was informed by the Captain of the Columbus of the disastrous occurrence, and that a great number of persons were then struggling in the river, and drowning, and was requested by him to save all he could; but to the eternal disgrace and mortification of humanity, this monster in human shape, surrounded on all sides by human beings, begging and imploring assistance, and assailed from every quarter by the piteous shrieks and cries of the dying, passed unheeding on his way, amidst the distressing scene, running his boat over many, and drowning others by the waves created on his passage.

Your committee would further report, that at the time the Sherrod took fire, the third mate was in a state of intoxication, having access at all times to a barrel of whiskey, placed forward of the boiler deck for their use, and that the engineer then on duty was equally culpable, having furnished the firemen with large quantities of brandy or other spirits, as an inducement to keep up excessive fire, with the view of overtaking the Prairie, then ahead of them.

Your committee also report that the Capt. of the Ben Sherrod, was on the above occurrence, guilty of great indiscretion and neglect of duty, and manifested a great disregard for the safety of his passengers, in permitting such a course of conduct among his officers and crew.

Your committee also report that the Captain and crew of the steamboat Statesman, passing the scene of the fatal catastrophe, some hours after its occurrence, stopped and took on board a number of the sufferers, and rendered every assistance in their power to alleviate their condition.

From all the facts your committee have elicited in the course of the examinations they have made, they are of opinion that not less than the fearful number of one hundred and fifty human beings perished in this disaster; and whilst they are gratified to be able to state that a number more who would otherwise have been inevitably lost, were saved by the humane and pious exertions of the officers of the steamboat Columbus, they regret, for the sake of the honor of their species, to find the evidence startlingly plain, that many more of these unfortunate sufferers might have been saved, if the Captain and officers of the steamboat Alton had shown themselves possessed of one generous emotion or one single spark of feeling of humanity.

Having submitted the foregoing as the facts of the mournful event, your committee would offer the accompanying affidavits of John M. Davis, Henry Keever, Rossin P. Andrews, Asa S. Smith, Erasmus Spriggs, D. W. Johnston and John Boyles, (passengers on board the Ben Sherrod) as corroborative thereof. [Affidavits omitted]

On motion of Judge Rawlings the above report was unanimously accepted. The chairman of the committee here read to the meeting the duly attested affidavits of six of the surviving passengers of the Ben Sherrod.

The committee then submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, the resolutions being put separately to the meeting.

Whereas the sympathy and alarm of this community have been excited, from time to time, by the intelligence of the most appalling and heart-rending disasters occurring on the Mississippi river, through accidents happening to steamboats engaged in its trade, by which disasters a large amount of human life is continually sacrificed and the lives of the many thousands travelling these waters are every moment put in jeopardy. And whereas this community have observed that these destructive accidents, instead of being less frequent and less fatal than formerly, have within the last twelve months become more and more every day becoming more common occurrences, thereby rendering the navigation of the Mississippi a continued succession of perils and calamities. And whereas, the facts attending these disasters have invariably proved that they were occasioned either by negligence on the part of the commander of the boat, or by acts of imprudence, rashness or ignorance on the part of said officer or the other officers on his boat, it is the opinion of this community that the full period of time has arrived to call upon the active exertions of all persons interested in the safety of traversing the Mississippi river to produce a change in this system, as thorough and effective as the losses arising from it heretofore have been severe and appalling. And whereas it appears from various acts of recklessness and barbarity recently perpetrated by steamboat captains, and their officers, that the moral sense of the community is held by them in utter disregard, and that any course of regulations by which the immense trade and concourse of travel on the Mississippi may be rendered safe, must come with all the force and authority of a legislative enactment; therefore:

1. Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend it to the Legislature of our State to take the subject under their consideration, and to enact such laws relating thereto as that body shall in its wisdom deem necessary and expedient to remedy the above evils, and that that body be requested to recommend to the Legislatures of all those States bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, a similar course of legislation on the subject.

2. Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three persons to prepare and report forthwith to this meeting a memorial to the Legislature of our State, relative to this subject, and that the same be presented for the signatures of this meeting.

3. Resolved, That if it be not within the constitutional power of our Legislature to pass enactments on the subject, that they be requested to memorialize Congress, relative thereto; and that our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature be re-

quested to use their influence in procuring a desirable end.

4. Resolved, That the conduct of the Captain of the steamboat Alton, in permitting a course so reprehensible to be pursued by his officers and crew, and ordering her to be run ashore, and not stopping to discover her to the onlookers on her the greatest disaster, and as a commander, but as a man and a citizen, entitles him to the indignation and censures of the whole community.

5. Resolved, That we view with feelings of horror and disgust the conduct of Capt. Dougherty of the steamboat Alton, on the occasion of the loss of the Ben Sherrod, that his conduct was as disgraceful as it was cruel and inhuman, such as should meet with universal censure and condemnation; and further, that if it were possible to obtain the evidence of his conduct as it was on that occasion, he ought to be publicly prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

6. Resolved, That the conduct of Captain Dougherty of the steamboat Alton, was disgraceful and inhuman, and base enough to insure for him the undignified contempt and reprobation of his fellow-citizens, but to place him, if possible below the level of his species.

7. Resolved, That the prompt execution of humane conduct of captain Dougherty of the Columbus, and captain Harland of the Statesman, and their crews, in rendering assistance to and rescuing the sufferers, passengers and crew of the Ben Sherrod, reflects on them the highest honor, and fully entitles them to the esteem and gratitude of every friend of humanity.

8. Resolved, That the practice of steamboat racing is in the highest degree dangerous to the lives and property of individuals travelling or passing on them, and is an infringement on their rights, and ought to be proclaimed an act dishonourable by the whole community.

A committee was appointed in pursuance of the 2d Resolution, consisting of Thos. G. Ellis, R. Patterson, and Wm. Harris, who after retiring for the purpose, reported to the meeting a Memorial to the Legislature, which was unanimously accepted.

On motion it was Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to request the signatures of the citizens generally to the Memorial.

On this committee the Chair appointed T. G. Ellis, Wm. Harris, R. Patterson, Jas. E. Ward, N. L. Williams, and C. Rawlings.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to procure subscriptions for the purpose of assisting the unfortunate sufferers who are now nursing in a state of destitution.

On this committee the Chair appointed T. G. Ellis, S. H. B. Black, S. M. Meelis, H. Lucas, R. Parker, and T. M. Danford.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, and that all the journals published in the cities and towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers be respectfully requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

JOHN A. QUITMAN, Chm.

S. H. B. BLACK, SECRETARY.

TEXAS.

In a volume recently published by Edward C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, entitled "Select Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Wm. WYNDHAM and the Rt. Hon. Wm. HENKINS, with preliminary biographical sketches, edited by Robert Wall-b," is found the annexed paragraph in Mr. Henkison's speech of May 20th 1830, on the political and commercial relations of Great Britain with Mexico.

"If the United State have declared that they cannot allow the Island of Cuba to belong to any maritime power in Europe, Spain excepted, neither can England, as the first of these maritime Powers—I say it fearlessly, because I feel it strongly—suffer the United States to bring under their dominion a greater portion of the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, than that which they now possess. Within the last twenty-seven years they have become masters of all the shores of that gulf from the point of Florida to the river Sabine, including the mouths of the Mississippi and other great rivers, the port of New Orleans, and the valuable and secure harbors of Florida; and, within these few days, we hear of their intention of forming a naval station and arsenal at the Islands of Dry Tortugas, a commanding position in the gulf, stream between Florida and Cuba. With all this extent of coast and islands, we know further that designs are entertained and duly acted upon—I will not say by the present Government of the United States, but notoriously by the People, to get possession of the fertile and extensive Mexican province of Texas. To borrow an expression of a deceased statesman of that country, 'the whole people of America have their eyes' upon that province. They look to all the country between the river Sabine and the river Bravo del Norte as a territory that must, ere long, belong to their Union.—They have, also, I believe that some eye upon some of the western coast of Mexico, possessing valuable ports in the gulf of California. Should they obtain these districts the independence of Mexico, I venture to say, will be no better, nor more secure than that of the Creek Indians, or any other Indian tribe now living within the circle of the present recognized limits of the United States; and the gulf of Mexico will become as much a part of their waters as the Black Sea was once the waters of Turkey, or as the channel which separates England from Ireland may be considered as part of the waters of the United Kingdom."

Mr. PALMER—You will oblige us by announcing Mr. A. B. ROSS, as a candidate for the Sheriffship of this county. We hope that he will consent to lend us his name and serve us. MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 28, 1837.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.