AFFECTING DESCRIPTION_THE MEXICO

The following extract of a letter written to the editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, gives an affecting description of the appearance, after death, of the unfortunate individwho were lost in the barque Mexico, lately shipwrecked on Long Island b. ach,

go somewhat of the road, to look at the place where the ship Mexico was cast away. In half an hour we came to Lott's tavern, some four or five miles this side of the beach where the ship lay—and here, in his barn, were depo-sited the bodies of the ill-fated passengers which had been thrown upon the shore. I went out to the barn. The doors were open, and such a scene as presented itself to my view, I certainly never could have contemplated. It was a dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.

Forty or fifty bodies, of all ages and sexes. were lying promiscuously before me, over the floor, all frozen, and solid as marble-and all except a few, in the very dresses in which they perished. Some with their hands clenched, as if for warmth, and almost every one with an arm crooked and bent as it would be in clinging to the rigging.

There were scattered about among the number, four or five beautiful little girls, from six to sixteen years of age, their cheeks and lips as red as roses, with their calm blue eyes open, looking you in the face, as if they would apeak. I could hardly realize that they were dead. I touched their cheeks, and they were frozen as bard and as solid as a rock, and not the least indentation could be made by the pressure of the hand. I could perceive a reablance to each other, and supposed them to be the daughters of a passenger named Pepper, who perished, together with his wire and all his family.

On the arms of some were to be seen the impression of the rope which they had clung to the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the flesh. I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back; his lips parted, and his now sightless eye balls turned up-ward, and his arms crossed over his breast, as of imploring heaven for aid. This poor fellow evidently had frozen while in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg, which had bound her to the rigging-and another little fellow had been crying, and thus frozen, with the muscles of the face just as we see children when crying. There was a brother and sister dashed upon the beach, locked in each other's arms, but they had been separated in the barn. All the men had their lips firmly compressed together, and with the most agonizing expression on their countenances that I ever beheld.

A little girl had raised herself on tiptoe, and thus was frozen just in that position. It was an awful sight! and such a picture of borror was before me, that I became unconsciously fixed to the spot, and found myself trying to suppress my ordinary breathing, lest abould disturb the repose of those around me. - I was aroused from the reverie by the emtrance

As I was about to leave, my attention beme directed to a girl, who, I afterward learned, had come that morning from the city to search for her sister. She had sent for her to come over from England, and had received intelligence that she was in this ship. She came into the barn, and the second body she cast ber eyes upon, was hers. She gave way to such a burst of impassioned grief and anguish, that I could not behold her without sharing her seeings. She threw herself upon the cold and icy face and neck of the lifeless body. and thus, with her arms around her, remained wailing, meaning and sobbing, till I came way and when some distance off, I could hear her calling her by name in the most fran-tic manner.

So little time, it appears, had they to prepure for their fate, that I perceived a bunch of keys and a half eaten cake, fall from the bosom of a girl whom the coroner was removing .-The cake appeared as if part of it had just been bitten and hastily thrust into her bosom, and round her neck was a ribbon with a pair of scissors suspended.

And to observe the stout, rugged sailors, too, whose iron frames could endure so much Lardship, here they lay—masses of ice. Such scenes show us indeed how powerless and seble are all human efforts, when contending rainst the storms and tempests which sweep th resistless violence over the face of the deep. And yet the vessel was so near the creatures were heard through that bitter, dreadful night, till toward morning, the last groun died away, and all was hushed in death. and the murmur of the raging billows was all the sound that then met the ear.

After the storm, the wreck was approached, and here and there were seen columns, pillars of ice, which had formed on the frozen bodies, as the sea broke over them."

WAR .- Prince EUGENE, who was one of the very ablest among the renowned generals of his day, and who has gained honor in many a well-fought field of battle, made the following remarks in relation to war:

The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates ttself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honor. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests harsh and abusive language, and people go on from one thing to another till they put an end to the lives of half million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town."

ANOTHER MONSTER.—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed an act' incorporating the Mississippi Union Bank, with a capital of PIFTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. It is to be located at Jackson, the seat of Government, and to have branches in different parts of the State for the accommodation of the citizens generally.

A REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WARFARE. - A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer alluded in the following positive manner, to an extraordinary invention of which we had already heard some vague rumors:

"It is very probable that it will not be long. before the whole system of naval warfare will be changed. The ingenious R. L. Stevens Hoboken, has invented a shot which is hol low, and filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and on its explosion, as has been proved by experiment, will tear all to atoms! This system. first rate men of war; for two shots from a sloop of war would as easily destroy a 100 gun ship as a gun boat. Sloops of war, would purpose,"

The opinion of the President on that part of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, now sitting at Frederick, which relates to the campain against the Creek Indians, is given below. The proceedings of the court, in respect to the failure of the campaigns under Generals Gaines and Scott, against the Seminoles, so far as regards the case of Major General Scott, lrave also been submitted-to the President; but we understand that in consequence of the necessary connection between the cases of the two commanders, the President has suspended his examination of the proceedings in respect to Major General Scott, until he shall have received the proceedings in the case of Major General Gaines, when the whole subject will be taken up and disposed

OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the Causes of the delay in the Campaign against the Creek Indians.

The President has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry recently held at the city of Frederick, by virtue of orders No. 65 and 68, so far as the same relate to the causes of delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in 1836; and has maturely considered the opinion of the court on this part of the subject

referred to it. The order constituting the court directs it, mong other things, "to inquire and examine into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia, and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836, and into every subject connected with the military operations in the campaign aforesaid; and after fully investigating the same, to report the facts, together with its opinion on the whole subject, for the information of the President."

It appears, from the proceedings, that after the testimony of nine witnesses had been received by the court, and after more than one hundred documents, on the subject, had also been produced in evidence, and after Major General Scott had addressed the court on the subject, the court proceeded to pronounce its opinion, as follows:

"Upon a careful examination of the abundant testimony taken n the foregoing case, the court is of opinion that no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians. On the contrary, it appears that he took the earliest measures to provide arms, munitions, and provisions for his forces, who were found almost wholly destitute; and as soon as arms could be put into the hands of the volunteers, they were, in succession, detached and placed in position to prevent the enemy from retiring upon Florida, and whence they could move against the main body of the enemy, as soon as equipped for offensive operations.

"From the testimony of the Governor of Georgia, of Major General Sanford, commander of the Georgia volunteers, and many other witnesses of high rank and standing, who were acquainted with the topography of the country, and the position and strength of the enemy, the court is of opinion that the plan of campaign adopted by Major General Scott was well calculated to lead to successful results, and that it was prosecuted by him, as far as practicable, with zeal and ability, until recalled from his command, upon representations made by Major General Jesup, his second in command, from Fort Mitchell, in a letter bearing date the 20th June, 1836, addressed to F. P. Blair, Esq. at Washington, marked "private," containing a request that it be shown to the President, which letter was exposed and brought to light by the dignified and magnanimous act of the President, in causing it to be placed on file in the Department of War. as an official document, and which forms part of these proceedings, (see document No. 214) Conduct so extraordinary and inexplicable on the part of Major General Jesup, in reference to the character of said letter, should, in the opinion of the court, be investigated."

The foregoing opinion is not accompanied by any report of the facts in the case, as required by the order constituting the court; on the contrary, the facts are left to be gathered from the mass of moral and documentary evidence contained in the proceedings; and thus a most important part of the duty assigned to the court remains unexecuted. Had the court stated the facts of the case, as established to its satisfaction by the evidence before it, the President, on comparing such state of facts found by the court, with its opinion, would nave distinctly understood the views entertained by the court in respect to the degree of promptitude and energy which ought to be displayed in a campaign against Indians-a point manifestly indispensable to a correct appreciation of the opinion, and one which the President's examination of the evidence has not supplied, inasmuch as he has no means of knowing whether the conclusions drawn by him from the evidence agree with those of the

The opinion of the court is also argumentas tive, and wanting in requisite precision, inasmuch as it states that "no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott, in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians," &c. &c.; thus leaving it to be inferred, but not distinctly finding, that there was some delay, and that it was made by some other person than Major General Scott; without specifying in what such delay consisted, when it occurred, how long it continued, nor by whom it was occa. sioned. Had the court found a state of facts as required by the order constituting it, the uncertainty now existing in this part of the opinion would have been obviated, and the justice of the opinion itself readily determin-

That part of the opinion of the court which animadverts on the letter addressed by Major General Jesup to F. P. Blair, Esq. bearing date the 20th of June, 1836, and which presents the same as a subject demanding investigation, appears to the President to be wholly unauthor zed by the order constituting the court. and by which its jurisdetion was confined to an enquiry into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the hostile Creeks, and into such subjects as were connected with the military operations in that campaign. The causes of the recall of Major General Scott from the command, and composed of his friends, shall vote an imthe propriety and impropriety of the conduct | peacment against him; which, if it were of Gen. Jesup in writing the letter referred to, possible for them to do, there stands here a inquiry. The court itself appears to have been of this opinion, inasmuch as no notice was given to Gen. Jesup of the pendency of the proceedings, nor had he any opportunity to cross examine and interrogate the witnesses; the matter remarked on by the court.

For the several reasons above assigned, the Fresident disapproves the opinion of the court, which they stand to our God and our countres that calamity Northern States to suppress them, and fratereither refused or unreasonbly delayed. gun samp as a gent total. Stoops of war, would shareful to the proceedings in question, therefore, be the class of vessels most required, and remits to it the proceedings in question, to the end that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that to the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such a proposition, for such an end as that the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of the such as the court may resume the constitutional privileges of t

and report, with distinctness and precisioncircumstances-all the facts touching the opening and prosecuting of the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836, and the military operations in the said campaign; and touching the delay, if any there was, in the opening and prosecuting of said campaign, and the causes of such delay; and to the end. also, that the court, whilst confining its opinion to the subject-matters submitted to it, may fully and distinctly express its opinion on those ratters for the information of the President.

The Secretary of War ad interim will cause the proceedings of the court on the subject of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the campaign against the Creek Indians, with the Union, and that it be made the special orthe documentary evidence referred to therein, and a copy of the foregoing opinion, to be transmitted to Major General Alexander Macomb, President of the Court, for the proper action thereon.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, Feb. 14, 1837.

SENATE .- Tuesday February 7, 1837. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messes. Brown, Linn, McKean, Tipton. Tomlinson, Wright, Ewing, of Ohio, Ba-YARD, KENT, and others, and referred.

A message was received from the President of the United States, touching our relations with the Republic of Mexico. The President expresses an opinion that the injuries done by Mexico to the United States would be a just cause of war, but commends forbearance for the present, so far as a direct action is concerned, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal, under certain circumstences.

Mr. BAYARD presented certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Delaware, condemning, in strong terms, the late expunging process in the S :nate; and instructing the Senators from the State to introduce and support resolutions to restore the journal of the Senate,

Mr. BAYARD made some remarks, in which | recognition of the independence of Texas. he said that he should pursue the instructions for year to year, as long as he should remain be unparliamentary, but at the next session he and an honorable member from Kentucky, use the same perseverance in restoring, that to report a resolution acknowledging the inhad been used in effecting the mutilation of dependence of Texas. Fron that moment to Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris presented sundry abolition peitions from Ohio, received since yesterday. In presented them, he said he followed the remained for the House to dispose of them suggestion of the Senator from Virginia, Mr. After that, the committee could take some RIVES, who, on yesterday, had expressed his wish that "these petitions should be givien in broken doses."

The petitions were read, and the reception being objected to, Mr. Hubbard moved to lay the motion to receive on the table. Carriedzyes 27, noes 11.

IN SENATE .- Feb. 9th.

Mr. Clay rose, and said that he had waited under the expectation that the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) who has just resumed his seat, or some other friend of the Administration, would make some motion founded upon the letter which had been laid before the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina. And if now, (added Mr. Clay, pausing, and looking round the Senate,) any friend of the Administration has it in contemplation to submit any such motion, I will with pleasure, give way that it may be made.

That most extraordinary letter (continued Mr. Clay) has filled me with the deepest regret and mortification. Regret that the illustrious citizen at the head of the Government should have allowed himself to address such a letter, in such a spirit, and in such language, to one of the representatives of a sovereign State of this Union; mortification that the Senate of the United States should be reduced to the state of degradation in which we all feel and know it now to be. That this letter is a palpable breach of the privileges appertaining to this body by the Constitution, is beyond all controversy. It has not been denied, and cannot be denied. It is such a letter as no constitutional monarch would dare address to 87. any member of the legislative body; and if he could so far forget himself as to do it, it would make the throne shake on which he

We, Mr. President, who belong to the Opposition, have no power to protect the privieges of this body, nor our individual privileges. The majority alone is now invested with authority to accomplish those objects. On that majority rests exclusively the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and the privileges of the Senate. And I have seen, with great surprise, that not one of that majority has risen, or appears disposed to rise, to vindicate the privileges which belong to the Senate. All of them, on the contrary, sit by in silence, as if they were ready to acquiesce in this new invasion of the rights of the Senate by the President of the United States, a

co-ordinate branch of the Government. I heard with satisfaction, from the Senator from South Carolina, that he intended himself to make no motion founded upon the Presis dent's letter. How can any member of the minority offer any motion, with that view, after the doctrines which were brought forward by the friends of the Administration during the debate which arose on the removal of the deposites, and which have been more recently maintained during that on the expunging resolution, and supported by the vote of the Senate? Such is the lamentable condition to which the Senate is now reduced, how can the majority itself bring up any such motion? According to those doctrines, the Senate, being the tribunal to try the Pesident in the event of an impeachment, has no power or right to express any opinion whatever on the constitutionality of any act which he may perform. He may insult the body or its members; he may enter this Chamber with an armed force, disperse the members, and imprison them; but we must submit without murmur or complaint, and patiently wait until the majority of the House of Representatives. were not submitted to the court as subjects of majority, composed also of his friends, ready to acquit him!

taken, (in case the court shall deem it neces- the States that the Senate, once a great bulsary to take further evidence,) may ascertain | wark of the public liberty, by a succession of encroachments, is now placed at the mercy especially as to time, place, distances, and other of the Executive, exposed to every insult and outrage which the unbridled passions of any President may prompt him to offer.

The Senate then proceeded to debate the Land bill.

House of Representative.s-Feb. 13th. TEXAS. Mr. W. THOMPSON said he had the

honor to present the memorial of sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, praying the recognition of the Independence of Texas -And he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial be referred to

der of the day for Tuesday week. Mr. T. said, if in order, he would submit a few remarks.

The SPEAKER said the memorial, if it gave rise to debate, must lie over by the rule. memorial to the Committee on Foreign Af-And the memorial was ordered to lie over.

Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, presented a similar memorial from citizens of the District; and moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. D. H. Lewis wished to inquire from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. Howard) whether that gentleman expected shortly to bring this subject before the House.

Mr. HOWARD, (under leave of the House,) reply, said he would remind the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Lewis,) and the House, that about a month ago the Committee on Foreign Affairs had instructed him (Mr. H.) to report a resolution calling on the President of the United States for information on the condition of our relations with Mexico. The information there called for was considered by the committee to have an important bearing on the aspect of our affairs with Texas. It was their opinion that that information was material to the investigation of this subject, and they desired to have it in their possession before they made up their opinion as to the

When these documents came before the would introduce a resolution to restore the (Mr. Boyn.) at the same time, offered a resjournals; and he now gave notice that he would | olution sending instructions to the committee the journals-and he felt essured that the ef- | the present, the committee had never had it in fort would be crowned with a like success .- | their power to enter upou the consideration of these documents, the matter being tied up by the pending motion of reference; and, as they would not get access to these papers, it

> Mr. ROBERTSON asked consent to submit the following resolution in reference to this

> Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house ail correspondence and communications (if any) which have passed between the Executive of the U. S. and Gen. Santa Anna during his recent visit to Washington, or since his capture by the Texan army, not heretofore communicated, in what character, whether as the recognized representative of the Mexican Government or otherwise; such correspondence or communications as have been carried on with him; also, whether either of the vessels equipped or destined for the exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, or any other public vessel has been put in requisition for his conveyance to Mexico or elsewhere, and, if so, the reasons which, in the opinion of the President, rendered such requisition necessary or proper, with all orders relative thereto; also, all communications and correspondence, if any, between the Executive or the United States and General Samuel Houston, or other persons claiming to exercise the powers of Government in Texas, relating to the civil war now or recently prevailing therein, or relating to any proposed interference or negotiation on the part of the United

States, on behalf of Texas. Objections having been made, Mr. ROBERTSON moved to suspend the rule to enable him to offer the same, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered. and, being taken, were: Yeas 65, nays

So the rule was not suspended.

From the Richmond Whig

Abolition Petititions-Dissolution of the Unon.—The reader will have observed that abolition petitions were pouring into the House of Representatives, a number having been presented on Monday. The previous certainty that their petitions would be laid on the table without any action, has not prevented the fanatics from presenting them. What will be the case at the next session of Congress, when a new Congress will assemble untrammeled by the restrictions which the present has imposed upon the subject of these petitions, we leave it to the reader to immagine. In Pennsylvania, in the cases of two members of Congress elect, the abolitionists have commenced the work of instructing their members of Congress to sustain abolition in the District. It is easy to foresee that the example will be extensively followed, probably universally in the non-slave holding States, and the South may make up its mind to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia by the 4th of March, 1839! Nothing can avert the measure, but the united, firm, and determined protest of the South, expressed by the voice of the People in Convention assembled. Even this-even the full knowledge that the measure must end the Union at once-may fail to make an impression on fanaticism: But if it fails to produce the effect, that effect can be hoped from nothing else. The disjointed action of Southern Legislatures discovering in their proceedings a divided sentiment and large

There are those, and one especially, whose patriotism is ever the ready victim to his favorite vocation of making Presidents and dividing spoils, who presumes to stigmatize the proposition for a Southern Convention, as the suggescally the supreme power, answer for what they as concede it he must, without a wilful sup-

THE PRESIDENT AND COURT OF ENQUIRY | and from such further evidence as shall be remains of announcing to the People and to a substitute for it. What is his? Can be made in a commercial aspect, far exceeds its THE UNION.

wiser men-even from the Editor of the Enquirer himself-the best plan for effecting the object common to all. So single minded are we in the object-so desirous of uniting the entire South-so solicitous of banishing discord and jealousy-that we repeat the wish already expressed-to see, if a Convention be called, the administration party take the lead-and by their numbers command the deliberations of the body. Thus placing our motives above Mr. HOWARD moved the reference of the | the suspicion of party design, thus manifesting that the safety of the Union and the Rights of the South, are the sole end we have in view, we can meet without any other sensation than one of pity for the party tool who assails us, an imputation upon the purity of our views. We are content to trust them to the construction and judgement of the People, knowing but too certainly that the lapse of two years will test their wisdom and justify ourselves.

Abolition-Progress in Pennsylvania.

An Anti-Slavery Convention which it is announced, is to be well attended, is about to assemble at Harrisburgh, the Metropolis of Pennsylvania. For six months past, Penn, sylvania has been the principal Theatre of Abolition exertions, and proselytism has been rapid. We have before suggested that the character of her population was peculiarly fitted to the reception of Abolition doctrines. Quakers and Dunkards are numerous, and their religious predilections repudiate slavery in every form. Unthinking, unregulated Democracy, the Democracy which regards the constitution as less sacred than the vox populi, order as encroachment on natural liberty; and wealth and intelligence as "Aristocracy;" this licentious Democracy apparently has House, a motion was made that they be re-struck deeper root in Pennsylvania than elsein this body. At the present session it would ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where, and will upon the wild and absurd theory of the equality of universal man, combine with religious fanaticism to urge the dangerous designs of the crusaders against Southern Rights and Peace. Pennsylvania is about to lead on the Abolitionists, and we now tell the People of Virginia, that save possibly the Representatives from the City of Philadelphia, the whole Pennsylvania Delegation in the next Congress will throw their weight into the scale of Abolition.

Nothing can be more strange and unaccountable than the torpor of the South under the circumstances of the country. It sees the fanatics active, vigilant, inflexible, enthusiastic-multiplying their means of proselytism, daily augmentinig their numbers, proclaiming that nothing shall change and no circumstances arrest their purpose, and bringing over Pennsylvania, heretofore a barrier between that the crisis cannot be postponed longer looks on with stupid composure. What is the meaning of it? If one more bold than the rest, or more clearly seeing the impending avalanche, gives the alarm and invokes his country to repel the danger by preparing for it, he is instantly denounced by the tools of Martin Van Buren as an ally of the Abolitionists, or an enemy of the Union. If the faithful representatives of the South attempt, in their places, to shield her from the dagger aimed by the fanatics, the same hireling band, apprehensive of some undefined danger to their master and his spoils system, raise the same cry of danger to the Union. Are we then to stand passive under this treacherous pretence of danger to the Union, until the knife is at our very throats? Shall no effort be made to organize unanimous Southern resistance to the audacious schemes of the incendiaries, and to dissipate the cloud which if it once burst, is destined, as the prophetic fears

of every man tell him, to destroy the Union? Belshazzar was feasting when the Persian had already entered the walls of Babylon: and with such a tremendous crisis hanging over the South, it is marvellous to see her citizens supine, and her Legislatures reposing in blind security; wasting in party conflicts that energy which should be directed against the common and diabolical enemy that threatens our wives and children; ranting on abstract principles, or shaken by an ordinary election. We ring, and we will continue to ring, an alarum to the country-an alarum to parties to suspend their hostilities, and to combine to repel the external foe. Let knaves accuse us of insidious designs; a clear conscience dreads no accuser and fears no accusation. Our object is to save the Union-to protect and save the South. If the progress of Abolition be not checked by the good sense of the North, it must gather irresistable force, and bend even that good sense itself in the end, to its will, The North is doing nothing to check it, and why should it, when the South is acquiescent? To rouse the virtuous and intelligent of the Northern communities to combined and vigorous effort for suppressing the fanatics, is the sole expedient left for saving the Union.

"COLOURED BRETHREN."

There were a number of "gemmen" of color, members of the late Abolition Convention at Harrisburg. Arthur Tappan who was also in presence, remonstrated that none of the offices of the Convention had been filled by "coloured brethren." We understand from Washington, that the Convention at Harrisburg, coupled with Gov. Ritner's avowalof abolition doctrines, is considered as approximating the country closely to the final issue, & as bringing within the compass of a year or two minorities, instead of repressing, serves but to | that, which was before indefinite as to the peencourage and stimulate the zeal of the Aboli- riod. A Southern Convention, which we have so often and so strenuously urged as presenting the solitary chance for combining the united energies of the South, & organizing resistance to the fanatics in the North, is now, we are happy to learn, in favor with many who have heretofore opposed it. During the high extion of "mad caps," and as he would fain citement at Washington on Thursday, Friday insinuate, an insidious scheme for overthrowing | and Saturday, it was very generally recognizthe Union. Has that individual forgotten that | ed as the last expedient for the salvation of the he himself proclaimed, only eighteen months | Union. The case is a very plain one. The ago, that abolition in the District would and fanatics can only be put down by the communing parties will order or authorize ANY A Let those have contributed to produce the ought to produce the instant dissolution of nities of which they are resident citizens.— or REPRISAL, nor declare war against the present unhappy state of things, who have the Union! We enquire of him in a candid However fatal to the repose of the South, their other, on complaints of injuries or damages. stript the other branches of the Government spirit, if there is not the most imminent dan- machinations do not affect the property and until the said party considering itself offereded of their powers, one by one, and piled them ger that slavery will be abolished by the next tranquility of the Northern States, and the shall first have presented to the other a statewhen perfected, will supercede the use of nor to be heard in respect to his conduct in on the Executive, until it has become practi- Congress? And conceding the first to be so, sound thinking portion of the Northern Com- ment of such injuries or damages, venified have done. Under all the responsibility with pression of truth, we proceed to enquire what pleasure. A motive must be presented to the and satisfaction, and the same shall have been sideration of the evidence; and from the same, Senate. As for us, the poor privilege only suggested by us, ought to be prepared with of the Union to the States North of the Poto- President to be "authorized." Have the

devise or fancy a method so likely to cheek the | value to the States South of that boundary, and Abolitionists, that will so probbaly animate the this affords the single hope to those who think sound part of the Northern communities to put dispassionately, of preserving for any length down that pestilent sect, as the united remon- of time, the splendid fabric of the Union. Let strances of the whole Southern People, acting the South then appeal in solemn form to the in full and free convention—as a grave appeal North through this tie. Let the Southern from such a source, to Northern patriotism to people without bravade, without passion, and save the Union-as an carnest assurance, guar- in that solemnity of spirit which the occasion antied in its sincerity by the solemnity of the so justly inspires, declare that abolition agitaoccasion, and the character of the Southern tion must be suppressed or the Union must be people, that the abolition of slavery in the Dis- dissolved. Once persuded that such must be trict, WILL BE THE ABOLITION OF the mevitable result, we firmly believe that the North would put down the fanatics. But, For ourselves we shall be glad to learn of if much time be lost we all must perceive that the fanatics, playing upon both Religion and abstract republicanism and the equality of man, one of Mr Jefferson's fatal legacies, will get a headway that nothing can resist.

THE LATE ABOLITION SCENE IN CON-

We are of those who think that we owe

very little to the Northern members of Con-

gress for retracting their vote on the question of the right of slaves to petition. Their first vote, virtually affirming the right, was the dictate of their judgement, or their wishes; the retractation was the dictate of their fears. How could it have been otherwise? There was discussion on Mr. Patton's resolution. There was ample time to consider it. No man of sense can doubt, that by rejecting a resolution denying the right of Slaves to petition, they virtually affirmed that right. Such was, is, and must be the inevitable construction. They did reject such a resolution.—They did in effect, assert the right of Slaves to petition for redress of grievances. True, they recanted afterwards. and why? Their fears over mastered their inclination-that is all! The Southern members receded for the moment—there was an indication of the Union coming to an immediate end. Then they recanted! What does the South owe them for the concession!-Nothing at all. Nothanks are due to him or them, whose selfish fears grant you the demand. The lesson is variously and profoundy instructive. It shows that by union in itself, the South is always safe and can always command justice. It further shows that the North does not mean to relinquish a Union which fills its pockets with gold-and that nothing but treason and corruption in the South can endanger the rights of the South.

The Southern People owe no thanks whatever to the House for retracing its steps on Mr. Patton's resolutions. The act is rather calculated to provoke scorn for the temper it displays in being "willing to wound, yet afraid to strike." It is evident that if they could-if they dared-if their own interest did not stand in the way-they would turn abolition loose upon us, in its worst form.

From the National Intelligencer. THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The officil paper of vesterday, in adding another to the catalogue of offences alledged to have been committed by the Mexican Government, subjects itself to the imputation of a deliberate design to burlesque the President, his Message to Congress, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the whole scheme of a quarrel, or pretended quarrel, with Mexico. Referring to " the state of the relations between the Uni-North and South to their views, The South ted States and Mexico," the official editor sees all these menacing symptoms, fraught gravely informs his readers that, once upon a with strife and dissolution, and must be aware | time, complaint was made to the authorities of the then Territory of Missouri, by JULIUS DE than the next session of Congress, and yet | Mun, that he, with the respectable A. P. Cho-TEAT, was imprisoned and received other injuries at Santa Fe, on a groundless allegation that they were trading contrary to the laws of that country, &c. and calling on the Executive of the United States to interfere, and ademand satisfaction of the King of Spain, for outrages committed on Americans by his ignorant Governor." All this happened, gentle reader, in September, in the year of our Lord 1815, twenty one years and a half ago, and many years before Mexico became an independent nation. Yet, "for these enormous outrages (says the Official) trandscending any thing in complicated and revolting enormity known in the modern history of civilized nations, no redress of any kind has yet been obtained," &c. and this is to be added to the alleged causes of war against Mexice !

It is of course, sufficiently obvious, that whoever takes such ground is fully beut upon a war with Mexico, upon some ground or other. If the new ground assumed in the Message will not answer, an old story must be vamped up for the purpose. It is no hindrance to this notable scheme for kindling a war, that there is a TREATY which absolutely forbids it. Who ever heard of a Treaty standing in the way of ambition, or staying the march of the spirit of conquest and domination? The Executive and Congress of the United States did, it is true, some year ago or more denounce in pret-ty strong terms the disregard of solemn treaties by foreign Powers. But circumstances alter cases. It was our ox that was gored then. What do we hear now from the Executive? Letters of Reprisial against Mexico! For what? Oh, says the Official, for an injury done by Spain more than twenty years ago. Indeed ? What becomes of the Treaty made with MEX-100 only six years ago, by President Jackson, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of " establishing upon a firm bases the relations of friendship, that so happily subsist between the two Republics," the first article of which Treaty stipulates that there "shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere frendship, between the United States and Mexico?" It is not possible, in the fact of such a Treaty as this, that this story of a wrong done by Spain twenty years ago is to be brought into account as a ground of war with Mexico. It is at least possible, however, as. we learn from the official article of the Globe. that so ridiculous an absurdity will be attemp-

The ground taken by the President, in his Message, for the recommen lation of Reprisals against Mexico is quite as untenable and repugnant to the provisions of a Treaty, made by himself, as that taken by the Globe. The President informs Congress that satisfaction has not been received for certain alleged injuries, for which Mr. ELLIS was instructed to demand redress from MEXICO, and that, upon failure to redress them at the cannon's month. it would be proper to make Reprisals. Now, listen, reader-listen, all the People, to the language of a positive stiputation of this very Treaty, which the President himself solemnly bound himself religiously to observe (such are the terms used in the Treaty.) Here is the Treaty stipulation bewteen the two Repub-

"It is stipulated that neither of the contractmunities therefore suffer them to agitate at BY COMPETENT PROOFS, and demanded justice

REPRISALS have been recommended by the