The public may rely upon the correctness of this information:

"I pass to more important matters.—You will wish to know how the President's Message was received here. I answer that it was well received, very well indeed. And I now tell you a fact, which I well know to be true, but of which the Public here have not been informed, that the King and ministers, at a cabinet meeting held on Monday, (the 4th inst..) after much debate, came to the conclusion to communicate to the Government of the United States, through St. James, (there being no other way at present, that *they are satisfied with the explanations given in the message, and that they are ready to pay the money as soon as the American Government will indicate to whom it is to be paid.* So you see this difficult affair has ended, unless, as we sometimes fear the President, by his subsequent message, upon the arrival of Mr Barton's despatches, should, renew all the difficulties. I have only to add that the King has shown himself, in this last stage of the business, as he has done in every preceeding one, the firm friend of the United States, and far more ready than his ministers to settle it as promptly as possible."

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Courier & Enquirer.

Many of our readers recollect the saying of Pleasants of the Richmond Whig, that he was compelled to leave a vessel in which he had taken passage, on account of his olfactories being much offended by the "*intolerable stench arising from the persons of a number of filthy mechanics,*" who were on board of said vessel. For this expression he attained an unenviable notoriety—but not enough to satisfy his aristocratical ambition, for he has lately given publicity to one, for which he deserves a hempen collar. In speaking of the President's house at Washington he holds the following language in his paper of the 28th January:

"Fawning and sycophancy in royal boudoires, may take a lesson with advantage from the abode of a republican chief magistrate. Well were it if the pollution were confined to that residency, which WE PRAY an accidental spark, or a *flash of Heaven's lightning*, may speedily *consume to the ground!*"

There is more in this *prayer* than meets the eye of the casual reader. The burning of the President's *house* alone would not meet his wishes—its inmates could find shelter in another—the "*pollution*," if it exists at all must be in the *inmates* and not in the *house*—this "pollution"—that is, our venerable President and his cabinet—he wishes destroyed by a "*flash of Heaven's lightning!*" The wretch that would give utterance to such a *prayer*, would not hesitate a moment, on an opportune occasion, to apply the incendiary's torch, or wield the assassin's knife, did not his fears take council from his coward heart, and stay the ruffian's hand.

From the Baltimore Republican.

ABOLITIONISTS AND AGITATORS.

Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, by offering the resolutions under which the committee has been appointed to whom the petitions upon the subject of slavery, which have been presented to Congress, have been referred, and those which may be presented, are to be referred, has raised a hornet's nest about his ears, and it is difficult to say whether the Northern Abolitionists or the Southern Agitators are the most hostile to him on account of it. In the course of his remarks in support of his resolutions, he is alledged to have said that he honestly and conscientiously believed that if the resolutions were adopted and accompanied by a calm, argumentative report, it would go far to produce those blessed results, the suppression of abolition, and the preservation of the just rights of the South, by cutting off at once the hopes of the Abolitionists. These remarks of Mr. Pinckney are perfectly reasonable, and supposing that the persons who have been engaged in creating and keeping alive the excitement which has prevailed on this delicate subject, his conclusion must appear natural and just.

But the editor of the United States Telegraph expresses himself dissatified with the views of Mr. Pinckney upon the subject, and the measure which has been adopted in accordance with his proposition. He attempts to ridicule the idea of putting down religious and political fanaticism by means of a calm, argumentative report, and undertakes to tell Mr. Pinckney that the Abolitionists, to whom he would confine the application of the expression of religious and political fanaticism, will laugh at him, and that the fanatics will chop logic with him cheerfully from session to session. Messrs. Calhoun, Hammond, Pinckney, &c. agreed with him in opinion, or rather in action, in relation to this matter. They have professed to be greatly offended by the attempt upon the part of the Abolitionists to discuss the subject, and to regard it as an infringement upon the rights of the people of the South; but when the friends of the administration endeavored to prevent discussions, and to dismiss the subject by silently laying the petitions upon the table, they complained of it, and charged them with being disposed to favor the cause of the Abolitionists. Then nothing would suit them but a discussion of the subject. Then they launched forth into a debate which appeared to be interminable; and notwithstanding they had complained most loudly of the remarks of the Abolitionists, they introduced into their own speeches, to be circulated through the South, extracts from some of the most violent of those remarks of which they had so loudly complained. To men of plain common sense, who look at the fitness of things, and who expect to see public men pursue a course that is honest and consistent, this conduct must appear to be most inconsitent, extraordinary and unaccountable.

Mr. Pinckney remarked, moreover, that in the non-slaveholding states the fanatics are on one side, and the great body of the people on the other, and that he conscientiously believed they would put down the spirit of agitation. By this remark he has shown a willingness to look at matters as they really are. Every man who has looked with unbiased feelings and an unprejudiced mind at the various indications of popular opinion in the North upon this subject, must be convinced of the truth of Mr. Pinckney's remark, and the propriety of his conclusion. But with this remark the Southern Agitators are exceedingly dissatisfied.—The editor of the Telegraph says "we are somewhat surprised at this declaration on the part of Mr. Pinckney." And why is he surprised at it? It is no doubt for the reason that he supposed Mr. Pinckney would unite with the Southern Agitators in the adoption and pursuit of any measures calculated to foment and keep alive feelings of jealousy and hostility between the people of the North and the South. Their great object has been and still is to render the people of the North obnoxious to those of the South; and such declarations as the one alluded to, coming from a man of Mr. Pinckney's character and standing in the South, is calculated to defeat the object they have in view.

On this subject there is no little fanaticism with those who run into extremes on both sides, and it is difficult to say which is the most senseless and dangerous. The Abolitionists are the fanatics on the one side, and the Agitators are the fanatics on the other. The former profess to be influenced to pursue the course they have done by religious considerations, but the strong probability is that political considerations have had much more weight with them than any feelings of regard for religion or humanity. Certain it is that instead of benefiting the slaves, which has been their professed object, they have rendered it much worse than it would have been had they refrained from meddling with the matter; and any man of ordinary comprehension ought to have known that the course they have pursued was calculated to produce no other result. We cannot suppose that they are destitute of common sense, and therefore we are compelled to conclude they have been operated upon by political considerations much more than by such as they have professed. The Agitators are the fanatics on the other side, and as they do not profess to be influenced in the matter by religious considerations, it follows as a matter of course, that those only of a political character have operated upon their minds; and it is, indeed, perfectly manifest from all that they do, and all that they say, that political considerations alone have actuated them in endeavoring to fan the unhappy and dangerous excitement which has existed in relation to his matter, into a flame. The editor of the Telegraph may, therefore, have substantial grounds for undertaking to tell Mr Pinckney, as he knows his own feelings, and those, perhaps, of the Agitators generally, that he need not expect to control or put down political fanatisism by a calm argumentative report; and that the fanatics will laugh at him, and will chop logic with him cheerfully from session to session. As he and they are determined to be satisfied with nothing, it cannot be a difficult matter to predict that any report which can be made, particularly if it be calm and argumentative, will be quite unsatisfactory. According to Hudibrass, "the man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still;" and those who have resolved to pursue a particular course under any and all circumstances, can very easily predict what their course will be; and what will be the result of any effort upon the part of others, to endeavor to induce them to change their course.

The editor of the Telegraph has frequently charged the friends of the Administration with favoring the views and aiding the cause of the Abolitionists, by endeavoring to avoid and prevent a discussion of this subject in Congress; but we think there is no well informed and rational mind which can fail to perceive, that if the Agitators had aimed at promoting their views and aiding them in their designs, they could not have done it more cheerfully than they have done by the course they have pursued upon the subject, since the commencement of the session of Congress.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 15

"You will have doubtless seen the attack made on Mr. Pinckney, in the *Telegraph*, in which he is charged with having proved treacherous to his party, and gone over to the cause of Mr. Van Buren. Something of the kind occurred in the House to-day. Mr. Griggs, of Massachusetts, presented an abolition petition, when Mr. Wise objected to its reception, a question, which the Chair decided, might be debated. Mr. Wise, in his remarks, said, in reference to Mr. Pinckney, that "he ought to be spurned and pointed at as a deserter from the principles of the South." Here he was interrupted by the Chair, and required to take his seat. A debate then arose, on the question whether Mr. Wise should be permitted to go into an explanation or not. Finally, he explained that "he did not intend to say Mr. Pinckney had played the part of Judas Iscariot, and received as his reward thirty pieces of silver for his treason." Mr. Pinckney started from his seat, and said, "I cannot bear that," Mr. Wise kept the floor, and would not permit Mr. Pinckney to reply. At length, the House decided that Mr. Wise, in consequence of his explanation, should have leave to proceed—Ayes 111; Noes 52. Before Mr. Wise could get the floor, Mr Vinton raised a question of order, on the ground that, by the resolution adopted on a former day, all the petitions were referred to a Select Committee. Upon this, again, a long debate took place, which continued to the adjournment, without any question being taken. Since this affair, there have been rumors of an intended meeting between the gentlemen, but the latest report states that, through the interposition of a Southern Senator, (I rather think one of the Senators from Georgia, Mr. King,) the difference has been adjusted.

"It is said that an express has arrived here to-day, bringing news from Rotchschild's Agent, that an arrangement had been made with his principal, by which the payment of the indemnity was to be made without further delay. I do not know whether the fact be so or not, but there is no doubt that every one, in and out of office, in and out of the secrets of the Cabinet, is abandoning all idea of a war, in consequence of the very pacific tenor of the advices from France, which reached us yesterday. Mr. Forsyth was in the Senate to-day, for the first time these six weeks, and had a close conference with Mr. Clay, for some minutes, in reference to the condition of our relations with France. I understand that Mr. Forsyth's tone formed no exception to that generally peaceful one to which I have referred. The family of the President also express themselves in a similar manner. So that, on the whole, we may conclude that the storm of war has passed by us, to pour down its fury in some other quarter, perhaps on the European Continent and the Northern seas, on whose borders may be found an ambitious Government, with a power equal to its ambition, looking with a fixed and sagacious eye, to some of those sunny realms which lie to the Southward of the Mediterranean, for additions to its wealth and civilization. We have already reports of events of such a character being on the point of occurrence, as it is said, Mr White, of Florida, has this day received letters from Europe mentioning the fact.

"The subject of Slavery occupied the Senate to-day as well as the House. Mr. Niles, the new Senator from Connecticut, read a long speech, which called up Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Leigh, several times, to disavow language imputed to them by Mr. Niles. Some of these passages of words were characterized with more warmth than is quite consistent with feelings of mutual respect and good feeling. The subject will be up again to-morrow, when Mr. Black will speak. It is thought probable that the vote may be taken on the reception of the petition, in the course of to-morrow."

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

If there ever was an instance in which the cause of truth, justice, mercy and honor were prostituted to the vile purpose of pampering the vanity of power it is in the recent erection in the citadel of Warsaw, over the ruins of Polish liberty, of a monumental column bearing this inscription

"Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russias, Conqueror and Benefactor of Poland. Raised upon the completion of the citadel of Warsaw, 19th November, 1835."

The lines of Pope,

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies,"

may be justly applied to this profanation of history.

Authentic News from the Moon—Messrs. Grunhausen and Shroeter, eminent astronomers of Munich, spite of the sneers cast upon them, state positively that they have discovered that vegetation on the surface of the moon, extends to 55 S. lat. and 65 N. lat; secondly, that from the 50th deg. of N. lat. to the 47th of S. lat. there are evident traces of animated being; high roads [not rail roads] in various directions; a colossal edifice near the lunar equator, and a metropolitan city in the neighborhood, and a horn-work fortification.

A fat heifer, raised by the Earl of Carlisle, was lately killed at York, which weighed 1680 lbs. and measured a yard across the hind quarters!

The villanous and cowardly practice of sending trunks and boxes filled with powder, for the purpose of decoying, and thus clandestinely destroying, the individuals to whom they are addressed, has been introduced into Birmingham, England, but suspicions being excited, several persons were arrested. Fieschi was not the first to contrive infernal machines. A similar character sent about a year since, a trunk of powder, from New York to a gentleman in Rhode Island. A fiend of this description, should be burnt alive.

Mr. B D'Israeli, the author of Vivian Gray, the Young Duke, and many other remarkable novels—son, also, of the famous author of Curiosities of Literature, Calamities of authors, &c., continues, we perceive, to manifest a determination to engage in the troubled and dangerous sea of politics. Though a commoner himself, of comparatively low origin—like most persons of that description, when raised into notice, he is most vociferous in support of toryism and aristocracy.—From a loco-foco politician, he has become a violent monarchist. The following is the conclusion of a letter of his to the editor of the Times, dated Dec. 28:

"I am not surprised, and assuredly not terrified, by the hostility of the Whigs.—They may keep me out of Parliament, but they cannot deprive me of one means of influencing public opinion, as long as in this country there is a free press—a blessing which had they succeeded in Louis-Philippizing the country, as they intended, would not, however, have long afforded us its salutary protection. I feel that I have darted at least one harpoon in the floundering sides of the Whig Leviathan. All his roaring, and all his bellowing, his foaming mouth, and his lashing tail, will not daunt me. I know it is the roar of agony, and the bellow of anticipated annihilation, the foam of frenzy, and the contortions of despair. I dared to encounter the monster when he was undoubted monarch of the waters, and it would indeed be weakness to shrink from a collission with him now, in this merited moment of his awful and impending dissolution."

Patrick M'Caddy, mate of the steamboat Corsair, which plies between Belfast and Liverpool having gone to his room in the night to make a blue-light of salt peter, sulpour, charcoal, &c. in order to warn a vessel whose light was observed near them, was with his niece Sarah Morgan, who was in the room, unfortunately suffocated by the explosion of the materials employed.

Disastrous Friendship of a Dog.—A poor man recently fell into a ditch near Nottingham, but every attempt made to extricate him from his perilous situation being resisted by the impetuosity of his faithful dog; the man in a few hours perished.

Mr. Frazer of Lovat, with a party of six guns, lately killed on the lands of Bruy, near Inverness, sixteen roedeer.

Sir John Sinclair, Bart. who recently died at Edinburgh at the age of 92, was one of the most distinguished benefactors of Great Britain. He was a member of the privy council, wrote about 100 volumes on agriculture, finances, &c. and in 1794, by his great influence raised two battalions of volunteers each 1000 men

One of the Messrs. Rothschild has undertaken the construction of a rail road from Vienna to Gallacia.

At a gin palace in one of the great northern thoroughfares in London, is the following appropriate notice:—"A burial club here—fees are taken at the bar."

The earliest notice found of straw hats in England is in the year 1611.

The library of the Royal Society consists of nearly 35,000 books and manuscripts.

DOMESTIC.

From the Alabama Journal.

TEXAS.

SAN PHILLIPE, Dec 18, 1835.

To the Editor of the Alabama Journal:

As many of the citizens of Alabama are deeply interested in Texas lands, and anxious to be informed of the true condition of the country, I again write you on that subject. My feelings altogether disincline me to appear in the newspapers, and nothing but a sense of duty to those who expect to hear from me, could induce me to do it.

The war in Texas has, for the time being ceased, and Texas has gained one of the most splendid triumphs known in the history of modern warfare. In my last letter I informed you of the invasion of the country by Gen. Cos, and of the siege of San Antonio by the Americans that seige lasted about 70 days. San Antonio is one hundred and thirty years old—the buildings are chiefly of stone, the walls of which are five and six feet thick and, being built during the reign of Spain were intended both for dwellings and places of defence. The public square is built up on the four sides with these houses, the top of which are flat, with breast works for protection—and on every side of the houses are port-holes, for the soldiers to shoot from. In the middle of the square is situated the church, a very large stone building, and so elevated as to command a view of the country, for twenty miles around. On the top of the church were placed large cannon, and around the church a ditch 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep with embankments of the same height, protected on every side with cannon—Across the four extremes leading into the public squares, were ditches 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep on the outside, with an embankment of the same height. On the inside again, was a ditch 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with another embankment of the same height—all protected by cannon. On the outside of the public square were large stone houses with strong picket defences, also protected by cannon. So that in whatever way our army marched to the attack, it was exposed to the raking fire of the enemy. Across the river again, say one hundred and fifty yards, was the fort, called the Alamo, with strong stone walls, and which had resisted the repeated attempts of our cannon to batter them down. On the walls of this fort were placed several cannon, raking the whole intermediate space between our camp and the town, and commanding those parts of the town against which an attack could alone be thought of. To attempt taking the town by storm, was thought extremely hazardous; and with scaling-ladders or any other thing, but our rifles, the practicability of storming such works—defended by a superior force in numbers, was considered scarcely possible. The policy acted on was, consequently, to besiege and starve them out, but, after seventy days' trial, that was found impossible.—And, on the night of the 5th inst., it was determined to attempt the storm. Our whole force was four hundred and eighty men, that of the enemy (ascertained since their surrender) upwards of fifteen hundred.

Our camp being about a mile from the Alamo, only one half of the force could be used for the storm. Two hundred and sixteen men consequently attacked three of the stone houses, outside of the public square, and carried them, without the loss of a man. After possessing themselves of the houses, a most incessant cannonading commenced from the town and Alamo, with discharge of musketry, which continued for twenty-four hours. Our men, being protected, experienced a loss of only two killed and eleven wounded—while that of the enemy was considerable. The prospect now was indeed gloomy.—In front of our men were the stone houses and embankments, protecting the public square—and wherever they set their feet they were exposed to grape and musketry. They succeeded at length in driving the enemy from the three cannon commanding the houses they occupied—and as it was impossible to scale the ditches and breast-works, our party commenced picking holes through the stone walls with crow-bars, and finally succeeded in effecting one sufficiently large for one man at a time to pass through. In this manner they proceeded, picking holes through the various walls, as they advanced, and driving the enemy from room to room, as they proceeded.—And in this way they worked and fought for five days, until they had driven the enemy from almost every house into their defences, around the church.

Up to this period, both parties had been fighting under the same flag; but now Gen. Cos hoisted a black flag, and attacked our party with the most desperate resolution. From six o'clock in the morning till about eight o'clock the next morning, there was scarce an intermission in the roar of cannon and musketry; and the town during the night, presented one broad sheet of flame, from the firing. Our party, however, continued to press forward, and finally drove them from the church, and every quarter of the town—soaking them precipitately to the Alamo, across the river.

During their retreat across the river, they hoisted a white flag, and also one from the Alamo, and the firing ceased.

The surrender was soon agreed upon.—The Mexicans delivered up their arms and all the public property—are to leave within six days, and never to fight against her, or the Constitution of 1824, again.

The number of Mexicans that surrendered was eleven hundred and twenty-two three hundred having deserted, the morning of the surrender. Also seven hundred stand of muskets, thirty-two pieces of cannon, and a large supply of cannon-powder and ball.

It is impossible to say how many Mexicans were killed during the battle. It is supposed, however, that the number must have been near two hundred, with many wounded. Our loss was four killed—which makes our loss, during the war, five killed—some few were wounded, but none dangerously.

The extraordinary success attending our arms, affords a subject of the most serious reflection. It has struck our own army with awe—and since the taking of the town, and viewing the almost impregnable fortress of the enemy you will hear in the various groups, but one sentiment expressed—"The Almighty alone could have saved us." Not only in the storm of the town, but in all our battles, the same remarkable preservation and success, have attended our men.

On the 28th October, four hundred Mexicans, with two pieces of cannon, attacked ninety-one of our men, and after a fight of two hours, were defeated, with a loss of 67 killed, many wounded, and the loss of one piece of artillery; our loss was one killed and none wounded.

On the 2th of November we had another engagement, in which I participated. Our force, brought into action, did not exceed 78 men, while the enemy were about 300 strong assisted by a piece of artillery. We routed them, after a battle of about 30 minutes, with a loss on their part, of 41 killed and many wounded, and all their pack-mules. Our party sustained no loss. The enemy were on a ditch and our party charged and routed them from it. The grape-shot and musket-balls fell like hail among us, and without hitting. And I myself ask, who, but the Almighty, in all these engagements, could have thus preserved us?

A Mexican soldier is not now in the province of Texas; and we have demonstrated to the Mexicans that we are more than their match, when they are five to one. We have established in the people of Texas, confidence that they are able to maintain themselves against the usurpations of Mexico. And I now have no doubt that we will go on and prosper; and that Texas will, ere long, become one of the richest and most flourishing portions of the globe.

Whether or not Santa Anna will now let us alone is, of course; doubtful. The people of Texas have but little fears from him. They feel satisfied that, come when he will, defeat will be his portion. Our friends of the United States are gallantly stepping forward to our assistance. About four hundred have already arrived; and we have assurances from various quarters of the south and west, that ten thousand men will be marched to our assistance, of we require them.

Since the surrender, Gen. Cos has remarked, "that he was mistaken in the people of Texas; he thought he was fighting men, but he found he was contending with *devils!*"

My description, I know, will appear, and many, no doubt, will consider it highly exaggerated; and yet it is but a plain statement of the facts as they exist. Although an actor