

TEXAS.

We lay the following article before our readers—for its interest, not from the facts it produces, but the speculations it suggests. Why should we not extend our boundaries to the limits to which Mr. Jefferson supposed they had gone, when he acquired Louisiana?—The objection which some of the Northern fanatics have urged, and which was taken by the Opposition in the House of Commons, will clearly not hold water—because its annexation to the United States, will not multiply the number of slaves in N. America.—It will only empty some of those who are already in the United States, into this new Territory—whereas, if Texas be independent, she will have full power to act for herself, and will import further slaves from Cuba or Africa.

The acquisition of Texas, is probably a feather to be reserved for Gen. Jackson's Cap. The New Orleans Standard asked, on the 10th of October, whether, "it would not be well for the United States, for Texas and Mexico, that the first should act as arbitrator between the other two, by purchasing Texas, and securing her independence? The Mexican government is not only willing but anxious that this should be done; and the same feeling seems to be common in Texas. It would be a noble termination of Gen. Jackson's Presidential career, to effect the independence of Texas, and satisfy Mexico. If the negotiations for the purchase were made as stated before the struggles of Texas for independence, with equal propriety and greater effect may they now be fulfilled." We know not upon what grounds the Standard states it to be the feeling both of Mexico and Texas.—But if the article of the N. Y. Sunday News be correct, the recognition of the independence and the annexation of Texas, may be near at hand.

[From the Boston Centinel and Gazette.]
Important!—We copy the following article in relation to Texas from the last New York Sunday Morning News. The information it contains is of the first importance to the whole country, and we are not aware that it has before been given to the public:—

"Texas.—We stated, in a recent paragraph, that the agent despatched by the President of the United States to Texas, with instruction to procure information in respect to the political and military condition of that country, had returned and made a report conforming, out and out, with the well known wishes and views of the President on the subject. We now add, that we have received additional information on the subject, and are enabled to assure the public that the report is of the most favorable character, exhibiting Texas as capable of discharging the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

"In the meantime Texas has elected a President and a new Congress with great unanimity and order; and the question being submitted to the people at the polls, whether they wished an annexation to the United States of North America, it was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative.

"It is now, therefore, almost certain that a great effort will be made at the ensuing session of Congress, to procure the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by our Government—to establish with it diplomatic and commercial relations, and to settle the preliminaries for its admission into the Federal Union.—The state of parties in this country will greatly facilitate this measure. The Van Buren party, as has been proved, will not venture, by placing itself in opposition to the annexation, to disoblige its Southern and Western friends; and the Southern Anti-Van Buren party will be forward and earnest in promoting a policy which will so much strengthen the interests of the Southern slave-holding States. The mercantile and manufacturing interest of the North will also be decidedly favorable to the annexation, for the reason that it will give additional and profitable employment for their capital and industry. Nothing grows at the South, under the present system, that does not grow for the benefit of the Northern merchants, manufacturers and navigators. Texas with its fertile fields, and the aptitude for any but merely agricultural pursuits, will be to them better than a mine of gold. Her slaves are to toil not for their masters, nor for themselves; but for Northern capitalists. If any one doubts this, let him look both at the ante and post revolutionary history of the Southern States. Let him for instance, take the tide water country of Virginia, for a century previous to the revolution, productive of tobacco, then the richest export from the colonies to the mother country. Where can you find the results of her fertility and her labor, during that long period of time? Nor in any public or private improvements, or in any permanent or tangible capital within her own limits; but in the bloated wealth, and effluence, and luxury, and improvements of the mercantile and manufacturing cities of England and Scotland, by which her trade was monopolized.

The trade was, by the revolution, transferred to the Northern and Eastern States and with the same results. The same will be the history of Texas, whatever nation may enjoy her trade. With her it will be only a choice between England and the United States, in granting the advantages of her trade, and she very naturally prefers to give it to the nation which has the more sympathy with and affinity for her.

"The people of the Southern slave

States have also a strong motive for an alliance with Texas, independently of any political considerations. Texas is the greatest cotton region in the world. It is not only more fertile of cotton than the Southern States, but it produces a better article. There is land enough in Texas to enable it to supply the world with this great staple, to the exclusion of the Southern States from the market, but the labor is wanting. None but slave labor can be used in the culture of cotton. Now, if Texas becomes independent, she may supply herself with slaves from Cuba, and speedily enter into competition with our States in the production of cotton, at once depreciating the value of our slaves, our cotton lands, and our cotton. The South would never, therefore, assent to the recognition of Texian independence, but with the understanding that the country shall be annexed to the United States, and made subject to our laws in respect to the importation of slaves. The price of cotton will then be maintained, and the value of slave labor enhanced; because the number of slaves can only be increased by the means of their natural increase, on whatever side of the Sabine they may ultimately be concentrated.

"There can be little doubt, therefore, interested as all parties and sections are in the measure, that the independence of Texas will be speedily acknowledged by the United States, and that it will, without any unnecessary delay, be admitted into the Federal Union."

Mr. Gorostiza's leaving the U. S. will not probably interrupt any negotiation that may take place, or disturb the peace of the two countries. The last "Courier des Etats Unis" gives his parting note, which declares, in consequence of Gen. Gaines's movement upon Nacogdoches, that "under circumstances so painful, the undersigned would fall short of his duty, if, as the representative of Mexico, he did not avail himself of the only means left to him to express at least how much he has been hurt by the wrongs done to his country on the part of the United States; and he therefore declares on his own responsibility, that from this instant, he considers his mission as at an end."

The following is Mr. Dicken's reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 20, 1826.

"The undersigned, Secretary of State, ad interim, of the U. S. having informed the President of the contents of the note of Mr. Gorostiza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, dated the 15th inst., has received orders to transmit to Mr. Gorostiza the passports which he has demanded, and sends them accordingly.

"The President regrets that an erroneous appreciation of the measures which he has deemed it his duty to take for the defence of the frontier, should have induced Mr. Gorostiza to terminate his mission. The President hopes, however, that the Mexican Government will do him more justice. To prevent all misapprehension, he will take proper steps and will send to Mr. Ellis such instructions as will enable him to make the necessary explanations.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Gorostiza the assurance of his most distinguished considerations.

(Signed) ASBURY DICKENS,
To His Excellency,
Senor D. Manuel E. de Gorostiza."

Mr. Van Buren's Letter in England.—We have received by the last packet from London, a pamphlet, printed there, entitled "A Letter from the Hon. Martin Van Buren Vice President of the United States, relative to the Bank of the U. S. with an explanatory introduction. London, John Miller, 1826. It shows the high character which Mr. V. B. bears in England—and the clear ideas, which the author of the Introduction entertains of the identity between the late and the present Bank of the United States. We lay the introduction at once before our readers. The whole pamphlet is beautifully printed:

"We present to the public an American document, which we believe will give useful information to the commercial community of this country—viz: the opinion of Mr. Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, relative to the Bank of the United States.—British subjects are interested in that Institution. It concerns all of this class to know the opinions of such a man, who, besides filling, at present, the highest office in America, next to that of President, is a candidate for the Presidency, with a greater probability, as it is understood, of his being chosen, than any other candidate. He is the same gentleman who was an American minister in England a few years ago, during which time he became favorably known to some of the highest functionaries in the kingdom. It will be seen that he is opposed to a Bank of the United States, past, present, and future, in every shape and form; and that he believes a majority of his countrymen think with him. He states the reasons and facts that operate with him, for believing that the pecuniary matters and currency of the United States will be better regulated with out such a Bank than with one; a topic, indeed, with which our public have little to do, except that, if he be right, (and he treats the subject, as it appears to us, with maturity both of thought and knowledge,) it will serve the more to show that such a bank is not likely to be henceforth viewed with favour in America, the people and the States having already, by their majorities, decided against one. It appears that the fiscal concerns of the United States are now managed, so far as banks are required, by what are called deposit banks.—These, as we understand, are banks of the separate states, selected in proper parts of the country by the officer at the head of the finances, as places for keeping safely, and paying out conveniently, the money of the Union. The fiscal affairs of the Americans works well in practice, if we judge by results; for no nation, we believe, has a more flourishing revenue for all its wants, or pays its debts more promptly; or has the money more ready, at all points, as far as we can learn, to render efficient every branch of its public service, civil, military, and naval, according to the scale of

every branch. Some of the facts stated by Mr. Van Buren, under the head of domestic exchanges, are very striking. They may give an idea, though it clearly cannot cover the whole ground, of the great amount of business and trade in the United States within themselves, and go, in part, to show the rising resources, and consequent power, of that Republic; of which their foreign commerce also gives unequivocal attestation.

"We are not aware that the present Bank of the United States derives its charter from one of the separate States—that of Pennsylvania, we believe. It is, however, in effect, the old bank re-generated, as the name shows. It has the same capital, viz: thirty-five millions of dollars, and the same stockholders. It has its branches, or deputies, in the other provinces, or States, and has the same Governor and Directors as heretofore. These are established as the central banking company in Philadelphia, one of the chief cities of the Union, where the National Bank was established. It therefore partakes of the objections which the majority in America attached to the latter institution; which, after the violent struggle alluded to by Mr. Van Buren, was voted down. The new charter for 30 years, is said to have been obtained by what is ascertained to have been a minority of the people in the State mentioned. This minority, having power for one year, passed a law to last thirty, against the previously expressed will of a majority of the whole Union, this State included. We profess not to be acquainted with the details of this trans-Atlantic case, or its merits—we only aim at imparting a brief, though substantial outline, of the present position of the dispute. The most important part of it, that a purpose exists, as is believed, to amend the charter, and pay back to the bank the bonus, with which it was thus bought from the minority in one of the States out of the twenty four which make up the Confederacy. It is plain that there is enough of doubt hanging over the merits of the charter, or, at all events, over the prospect of its continuance, to put foreign stockholders on their guard; and, as Mr. Van Buren's opinion bears essentially upon the subject, and are those of a highly enlightened and well-informed functionary of his country, of ample experience, and distinguished standing, it is right that they should be known.

He is identified, we are informed, in his views of public policy, with President Jackson, whom his countrymen have sustained in the Chief Magistracy of America by such repeated expressions of their favorable opinion; under whose administration the United States have had prosperity and peace, including his successful and happy settlement of their dispute with France; and who has shown throughout his whole administration—as the present good understanding between the two countries may serve to make known—a constant and enlightened desire to be on amicable terms with Great Britain.

"The full passage that follows is from a letter of Mr. Van Buren, (the whole of which is given, at great length, in the American papers,) dated Albany, in the State of New York, on the 8th of August last. It was drawn forth by certain queries addressed to him, publicly by the Hon. Sherrill Williams, a member of Congress; so that the correspondence has high sanction on both sides, and may be regarded as an authentic, not to say official, exposition of this important subject. Many others are discussed in the letter, affecting questions of home policy, on which the Americans differ; but as this about the Bank, by asserting British interests, alone, claims attention here, we confine our extract to this."

[From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 21.]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, held on the 21st inst. the following report was submitted by a committee of the same, to whom was referred the consideration of the subject in the report contained, and by the Board approved, and ordered to be published for the information of the stockholders, with a view of presenting the subject to their consideration, as a matter to be acted upon, at their meeting in January next.

The Committee to whom was referred the following Resolution, viz.

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee to consider the expediency of this Company taking measures, in relation to the contemplated Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road and report thereon to this Board as soon as prepared—

Beg to report, that they have duly considered the subject, and are of opinion that no power exists in the Board, to bind the Company in relation to the company subject matter, under consideration. But in order that the parties interested, and the public at large, may understand the sentiments entertained by this Board, in relation thereto, they submit the following resolutions, as a measure to be recommended to the stockholders, and as expressive of their own opinion on the subject.

Resolved, That in case, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company shall decide to unite the Road with this Rail Road, at Columbia, or any other part of the line of our chartered limit, this Company will proceed to construct a Rail Road, from or near Branchville to Columbia, or such other point, with a single track, having the same stability permanency as the Road above Columbia, or such other point; and that the same shall be completed, and put in full operation, as soon as one hundred miles, in a continuous line, shall be made, and put in operation, by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Company, above Columbia, to said other point of junction; and that as soon as the latter Company shall have completed a double track of one hundred and twenty miles, this Company will have completed a double track to the point of junction from Charleston.

Resolved, That this Company, will construct their Road from Branchville to Columbia, by the shortest possible route that can be constructed, at a reasonable expense, avoiding the necessity of stationery power.

Resolved, That should the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Company, deem it best to form a junction at Aiken,

or any other point above Branchville, this Company will proceed to lay a double track, proceeding simultaneously, so that the double track shall be completed when the same distance is constructed above the said junction.

Resolved, That this Company will enter into arrangements with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Company, by which the necessity of unloading and reloading cars, shall be prevented, by either forwarding the same cars, or transferring the merchandize in bulk, without delay, and at the same charge and rates as other cars, loaded at Columbia, Aiken, or such other station.

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Stockholders, to appoint a Committee, to meet any persons authorized by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Company, to prepare articles for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolutions, and to adjust the detail on principles of perfect reciprocity; which articles shall bind this Company only upon being ratified and approved by both Companies.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX'R. BLACK,
GEO. GIBSON,
JOHN RAVENEL.

Extract from the Minutes.
W. H. INGLEBRY, Acty Sec'y.

From the Charleston Courier
LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
DEFEAT OF THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

We had two arrivals from Jacksonville. (E. F.) last evening, and learn from passengers, the gratifying intelligence that an express, which reached Gary's Ferry on Monday last, (having left the army preceding morning, at Wahoo Swamp) reported that two battles had taken place between the Tennessee and Florida Volunteers, and the Indians, in both of which the former were victorious. The first engagement took place on the 13th inst. in which 20 Indians were killed, while the loss of the whites was 5 killed, and several wounded. The last fight occurred on Saturday afternoon last; the loss on either side not ascertained. The regular and friendly Indians were not engaged in either battle, having taken another route.

From an old negro, who was taken prisoner, it was ascertained that not more than half the Indians were engaged, the other portion having taken another course—and that they were short of powder and disposed to yield, but ferred to make the proper advances.

It gives as much pleasure, thus to announce that a decisive victory has been obtained over these hitherto indomitable savages, and we hope the advantage obtained may only be the precursor of an entire subjugation of the horde, and that speedily.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The Renewal of our Diplomatic Inter-course with France is now complete; Mr. Cass having gone from this country as Minister, and M. Pageot having arrived here yesterday with his family in the Silvio de Grasse, as Charge d' Affaires until M. Poutot, the newly appointed Minister to the United States—who is now in Brazil; shall reach his destination. Thus ends all difficulty, and as we hope all estrangement of feeling between the United States and France.

N. Y. American.
M. Pageot, Charge d' Affaires from France to the United States with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Montholon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet ship Silvio de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary of French Legislation and for a time Charge de Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.—Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer.
MR. COCHRAN'S MANY-CHAMBERED RIFLE.

This Rifle has just been submitted to a fair, but strict, trial, at the United States Arsenal in this city, and the writer has seen the report of Capt. Ramsay and Lieut. Scott, under whose supervision the trial was made. The rifle, it appears, was fired 1,000 times, and was in the same order at the termination as at the commencement of the firing. In order to test the influence of rain and wet from other causes, water was put into the chambers, and left there for an hour and ten minutes; the rifle was then discharged, and with the same ease and effect as previously. The cylinder in this rifle thus contain nine chambers; and in a comparative instituted between it and Hall's carbine, both pieces having been loaded, the whole nine discharges were made from the rifle before a second could be made from the carbine.

During the whole trial not a single cap missed fire; and at the distance of 150 yards, with 10 grains of powder, the ball perforated an inch pine board, and was flattened against a brick wall behind it.

Some apprehension was entertained that, from the contiguity of the charges, accidental ignition might be produced. To prove the entire freedom of his rifle from this danger, Mr. Cochran placed loose powder in the chambers, over the balls, and around the caps, and, so circumstanced, it was discharged as safely as before.

Capt. Ramsay observes, that with the closest scrutiny he could not discover any objection to Mr. Cochran's invention; and Lieut. Scott says, that for simplicity it surpasses any of the kind he has ever seen, and that its quality as a fire-arm can be summed up in three words, it is perfect.

The foregoing is the substance of the reports, the terms employed being, in general, unchanged, and not in any instance strength-

ened; and after these testimonials, the writer would deem it impertinent to add his own favorable impressions or convictions; the thing has been examined and estimated in the right quarter.

Washington, Nov. 21

THE JOURNAL.
CAMDEN, DECEMBER 3, 1826.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We regret that this document reached us so late that, with the diminished force in our office, we are unable to lay it before our readers this week. Its length too is beyond all endurance; his Excellency has had no compassion for the printer, a little at least, as he seems to have for the Editor. The document however is a very important one, and will be read both in, and out of the State with deep interest. It is written with that penman force and energy which characterize the productions of Governor McDuffie, and is replete with recommendations and suggestions of great importance to the State.

As we cannot give the Message, we will barely give a brief outline of the recommendations, and suggestions, it contains, with which our readers must be content, until we can furnish the document itself.

His Excellency commences by deploring "the threatening premonitions of a premature national degeneracy which are visible in all directions, and not least conspicuous at the centre of our Federal Empire;" and concludes his remarks on this head by saying that "no statesman of South Carolina can become associated with the administration, without justly incurring the imputation of becoming an accomplice in overthrowing the essential guarantees of her vital interests. He cannot worship the sun of federal power, and offer up the homage of a devoted heart on the altar of the State."

His Excellency then dwells at considerable length on the subject of education, and recommends the establishment in the college of a professorship of civil and Military Engineering, and also a Professorship of Modern Languages. He gives a flattering picture of the success of the College under its new organization and states that "the College discipline is now excellent, and the conduct of the Students during the present year has, with a few exceptions, been highly exemplary;" and refers the few irregularities which have occurred to those instances to society retail dram shops, though his Excellency gives them a more polite appellation. He gives it as his opinion, and in which we most heartily concur, that they ought to be abated by the authority of the State.—He remarks in conclusion on this subject that "the evil is not at all diminished, by the system of licensing. The revenue derived from it, is but a poor compensation for the privilege of distilling the elements of moral pestilence amongst those who are to be the future rulers and legislators of the State."

His Excellency then recommends that the amount to which this State will be entitled under the distribution act of the last Session of Congress, be deposited in the Bank of the State.

The next subject introduced is the Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. We will not attempt to make an abstract of the Governor's views on this subject, as we should not be justified; they are such however we think as will meet the views of every true friend of the State. His Excellency very properly in our opinion, condemns the project of connecting Banking privileges with this great work.

On the subject of the Judiciary he says:—"Your predecessors have been at all times justly sensible of the importance of having uniform and equal laws administered by enlightened and impartial judges, that the organization of the Judiciary system has occupied a due share of their attention. It seems, however, that something yet remains to be done to complete that organization. The constitution of the Court of Appeals by the act of 1835, has rendered what was before merely expedient almost a matter of necessity.—an act providing that the Sessions of that Court shall be held exclusively at Columbia, for the trial of Appeals from all parts of the State."

He also suggests the re-organization of the County Court system.

It is recommended that the Salary of Adjutant and Inspector General be raised to two thousand five hundred dollars, and that of the Governor to five thousand dollars, and "the repeal or modification of the provision of the constitution which renders the Chief Magistrate, ineligible, for five years after serving one term, is suggested."

His Excellency then adverts with peculiar emphasis to the subject of abolition, and regrets that so little has been done by the non-slaveholding States to stay the progress of slavery, and suggests the expediency of making a solemn legislative declaration, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and is under no constitutional obligation to receive the petitions of the people of any of the States, praying for such abolition; and that whenever Congress shall emancipate the slaves in the said District, or in any of the Territories of the United States, S. Carolina, in common with the other slave-holding States, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union and may rightfully and peacefully withdraw from it.

The Message concludes by a reference to "the occurrences which have taken place during the present year, in various parts of the United States relative to the civil war which is still in progress, between the Republic of Mexico, and one of her revolted Provinces."

His Excellency is "utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have, to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the Insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply that by their voluntary expatriation—under whatever circumstances of adventure, or speculation, of honor or of infamy—they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom for a land of