[illegible] extract of a letter dated
[illegible]ntrecanie, (La.) August 1, 1837.

[illegible] arrived at this place to-day, after [illegible] quick and pleasant trip up the [illegible]ppi and Red River; several boats [illegible] the city at the same time we started, [illegible] had a race all the way, and were fortunate enough to beat all of our friends, although at the risk of being blown to the d—l; on the 31st we arrived at Alexandria, and stopped several hours. It is a pleasant little village in our own State, containing 500 inhabitants, a church, tavern, ferry, a plenty of VARIETY STORES, and other commestibles such as usually adorn a country town. We left Alexandria on the same evening, and continued up the Red River, which very much resembles the Ohio, only differing in the color of its water. Along the banks may be seen the neat houses of the planters standing in the middle of fifty negro cabins, all beautifully laid out and looking like a miniature city, and then hardby, you will see the poor neighbor who perhaps will, with one or two old negroes, raise enough cotton to buy his groceries with, and a few capes for his pretty daughters, while his rich friend lives in all the luxuries that poor mortals can enjoy. The land is quite level on the borders of this river with the exception of now and then a sand bluff. It is atonishing to a stranger to see the vast quantity of land in this region, and which possesses the most luxurious soil in the world, that still remains untouched by the implements of the farmer, indeed, you would think by the looks, that civilized man had never walked through it. When this immense and fertile district is under cultivation New Orleans must be the greatest commercial city in the world, it is impossible for it to be otherwise.

On Tuesday, the 1st August, we arrived at Natchitoches, and found it to be an agreeable country town, whose inhabitants feel disposed to pick the pockets of every stranger, by their exorbitant charges. We find but one tavern or hotel in the place; we have just taken supper and got nothing to eat but cold ham and dry bread, without milk for our tea and coffee, or butter to grease our throats with, and for this we pay $2 50 per day. If you have any dyspeptic friend, he can soon get cured in Natchitoches, for he will have to go it on the Graham system while he lives here.

We shall probably leave for Shreeveport to-morrow, or next day. I shall write you from that place.

From the Texas Telegraph, July 8.

All letters and papers from the United States intended for Texas, should be post paid and directed to the care of T. Brent Clark of New Orleans, who has been appointed general Agent for the Texian Post Office Department.

"Hang out the banner on the outward wall"

Peculiarly circumstanced as our country has been and continues to be, we have not only cordially co-operated with the present administration in every measure which appeared to be intended for the general welfare of the country, but also restrained our dissatisfaction and passed over in silence those measures which we thought might be productive of unfortunate circumstances; measures which under any other circumstances our duty would have imperatively required us to condemn, and to hold up to public reprobation. We have done this because we scorned to discover any weakness to the enemy, and because we considered every genuine patriot bound by honor, duty and principle to sacrifice every selfish consideration to the desire of promoting the public welfare In times like the present, when the country is yet menaced from abroad, and vigilant enemies are watching every public movement, each citizen should cheerfully willingly bury in silence his private wrongs, however deep they may be, and like the illustrious Aristides if necessary, publicly sustain and encourage with a magnanimous cordiality, men who in private he detests.

It was conduct like this which secured to Greece an unanimty in her councils, that gave to them an energy and decision of character which rendered them invincible, and insured to her armies the most complete and memorable victories which illumine the pages of history.

Our rulers have committed errors, and in some instances have neglected to discharge their duties;—granted; but must they necessarily be perfect because all others are not, and shall their failings which do not endanger the safety of the country be trumpeted forth "in Gath," and "published in the streets of Ascalon," that our enemies may triumph over our infirmities, while a few selfish, illiberal men are gratifying their pique or magic? Never! Never! The crisis calls upon every genuine patriot to show at once his colors; to take a firm, decided, independent stand in support of the constitution and laws.

The voice of dissension has been raised. A few rash and reckless individuals [illegible] to be determinated to [illegible] a [illegible] that will destroy the opponents of government, and trample under foot the constitution and laws; humanity in this case would be culpable. These men have called upon all to declare who are for, and who are against them; we shall not hesitate. We are against them; their stern, uncompromising, inflexible opponents will meet them wherever they lift the standard of disorganization and hand to hand unceasingly resist every effort to prostitute the fair fabric of freedom, which has been raised with so much toil and suffering and hallowed be the blood of heroes. The virtuous and good, throughout the land will oppose them, and promptly obedient to the call of freedom, justice and duty will rally around the constitution and around the officers of Government, constitutionally elected and appointed, and sustain them during their constitutional term of service; in doing this they will present to the view of an admiring world the most sublime of moral spectacles:—a mighty phalanx of enlightened freemen standing shoulder to shoulder around the glorious altar of their country's liberty. Against this invulnerable guard, party spirit and envy and malice and base ambition may do their uttermost, each successive attack shall only serve to display more fully their impotence, until disheartened they retire from the vain and ruthless contest, marked with inglorious wounds.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
City of Houston, July 4th, 1837.

Frequent inquiries having been made at this department, by letters and otherwise why certain county officers have not been commissioned, and manifesting in some instances evident dissatisfaction on the subject, I have deemed it proper, for the purpose of speedy and general information, and as the earliest manner of effecting the objects contemplated by the law to publish the statements below.

Complete returns have been received from Brazoria, San Augustine, Austin, Colorado and Mina counties. Imperfect returns from Sabine, Milam, Jackson, Washington, Harrisburg, Jasper and Shelby counties; and no returns have been received from Bexar, Ganzales, Goliad, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Nacogdoches, Red River, Victoria, Refugio and San Patricio.

The above will show that full returns have only been received from 5 counties, imperfect returns from 7; and no returns have been received from the remaining 11. How is it possible under these circumstances, for all the commissions to issue? So far as the returns have been received commissions for the justices of the peace have been forwarded by mail; or private conveyance. Some may not have reached their destination, and in like manner returns may have miscarried; in either even the chief justice of those counties will inform this department thereof, and when returns have not been made, will forward them in order that said officers may be commissioned.

R. A. IRION, Secretary of State.

CANADA.—We perceive by the last papers that the "ball of revolution" is rolling onward in Canada, and it is the general impression that a collision will soon occur between his majesty's adherents and the revolutionists. In that event they flatter themselves with certain success, and allege they would commence the war with fairer prospects than the American colonies did when they first resisted the aggressions of the mother country. They say their people are united almost to a man in Lower Canada, while the American colonies were seriously injured by a formidable tory faction. The population in Massachusetts in 1770 was 340,000—that of Lower Canada is now 600,000. This number united with the population of the upper province will form a compact million to oppose the forces of England. They will look to this country for assistance in case of rebellion, with a view of ultimately annexing themselves to the union. With all due sympathy for them in their sufferings, if any they have, (which we very much doubt,) there is no inducement whatever to us, either as a government or a people to render them that assistance upon which they seem to calculate. They have no land to offer us—they cannot appeal to us sa countrymen—they cannot point us to any services rendered us during our revolutionary struggle—they possess not a desirable population, a bleak and dreary clime, with a barren unproductive soil, and in fine, would be a dead weight upon our shoulders. A government covering a vast extent of Territory, with a people whose interests are as varied as the climate of their respective sections, is apt to sink under the convulsions necessary resulting from those conflicting interests. Where a government has already too great an extent of country, if she consents to add still more, it must be for some benefit, that more than counterbalances the evil that may result from it. Our government then could not be benefitted by making a corrupt and valueless province and integral part of her own. We of the South can see in this scheme nothing but danger, eminent danger to our domestic institutions. We can view it in no other light, than as a nest of foul and filthy abolitionists, about to be armed with the rights and privileges of American citizens, to assail our rights and to co-operate the more effectually with the American abolitionists, in their unhallowed and unholy enterprize. With what feelings would a Southernman listen to the denunciations of an insolent Canadian foreigner, stigmatizing him as a murderer and robber, on the deed of Congress. Those wounds which have already been inflicted on the South, would again bleed afresh, and force them to calculate the value of the union, with fewer emotions of regret than they have done. They have protected the slaves that have escaped from their masters, but we are willing that such congenial spirits should live and die together. Louisiana is not the smallest sufferer from the plunder and treachery of Canadians, and we presume that she for one desires no connection with them. The majority of her population are as ignorant as the beasts of the field. It is composed principally of bankrupt merchants, who have emigrated there to recruit their broken fortunes—of convicted felons and wretched paupers, transported from Europe, and of fugitive or kidnapped slaves, who have worked half their lives on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South. That any one should seriously entertain an idea of making American citizens of such creatures is revolting.—OPELOUSAS GAZ.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Camden, Capt. Mills, we are indebted to our correspondent for the following information.

Capt. Gilleland who was supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, it is now ascertained, was murdered by certain runaway negroes. They have been apprehended and have confessed the murder.

John Hicks was at Fort King a few days since, he says the friendly intentions of the Indians still continue. No hostilities have been committed.

Gen. Jessup was at Jacksonville on Monday inspecting that post. He goes immediately to the Suwannee to inspect that section of the Territory. Active preparations are every where making under his instructions, for an early and efficient campaign.

The following are extracts of letters, for which we are indebted to the politeness of a friend.

"FORT KING, July 25, 1837.

Runners sent to Fort Mellon have returned with an answer from Coacoochee, (Wild Cat) assigning as a reason for their going to St. Augustine, the capture by Capt. Hanson of three Seminoles, that they were ready to start as the fourth came back and reported what had occurred."

"FORT KING, Aug. 1, 1837.

The runners from the Chiefs have not made their appearance yet. Several Indians have come in from Fort Mellon, within a day or two, having been hunting on the way, and state that they expected to find some of the chiefs here, as Coacoochee sent off "MY TALK" to them immediately. The runners account for the delay of the chiefs to come in, to the scattered position of the chiefs—none of them appear to doubt but that they will be here soon.

You may depend upon receiving the earliest intelligence of the movements of the Indians. To-morrow I shall send a party to their Camp on a friendly visit to see what they are doing.

With regard to the Seminoles leaving their Camp near Tampa Bay, you must know that as early as December '36, the General commanding was informed that certain white men intended to play a deep game with the Indians, and induce them to continue in their hostility to the Government. Those individuals (not belonging to Florida) did subsequently visit the neighborhood of Tampa and no doubt, had a great agency in causing the hostiles that had surrendered to prove faithless."—SAV. GEOR.

We copy the following from the Express slip of the New York Gazette.

Extract of a letter dated Guatimala, June 25, 1837.

We have to regret to inform you the Cholera has appeared in the city, and province, in its most destructive form in this city over 1200 have fallen victims, and in province alone we have lost nearly 3,300 inhabitants. In San Salvador, it has manifested great virulence and is now ranging with unabated fury, over 4,600 have fallen in that city and province.

The President Morazan, with his most generous and characteristic benevolence, has caused to be distributed through the various small towns in St. Salvador, an abundance of Medicines, &c. for the relief of the poor and needy? This step, although done from the most pure and noble views had been perverted, and a report spread through the vagrant and lower classes, that his Excellency had distributed poison, and several towns of Indians had given credence, and risen in arms against the Government. A force has been sent from St. Salvador, who had restored order, and suppressed the insurrection.

Such, however, was the alarm created, that thousands of the inhabitants had left their farms, &c. and fled to the mountains and great injury would unquestionably be sustained in the ensuing crops of Indigo and Cochineal for want of hands or laborers.

PIRATICAL.—The ship Rhode Island, late Capt. Schroedor, put into this port in distress, reports having on the 29th ult. in lat. 26, long. 71, spoke the schr. Tantivy, from New York for Mobile, and supplied her with bread and water. The Tantivy 8 or 10 days previous had been boarded by a piratical brig painted black with about 150 men who robbed her of all her provisions, water, &c. even taking the clothes off the backs of the men of the Tantify, and stabbing the Captain in the head, and wounding two other men.

The Rhode Island reports further, that on the 3d inst. in lat. 31 27, long. 79 W. spoke brig Monument, of and for New York, and requested her to keep company with her until she got to Cape Hatteras, which the Capt. of the M. refused to do, and bore away, leaving the Rhode Island with the union down, the ship on her beam ends with 6 feet water in her hold and all her hands at the pump. In the hope that her situation was misunderstood, the weather being boisterous, a board was exhibited on which was written in large letters, 6 feet water in the hold. Notwithstanding all efforts, the Monument bore away without rendering any assistance, leaving the Rhode Island and crew to their fate.—SAV. GEO.

Communications.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR—

I must again claim the indulgence of your columns, to reply to "An Old Farmer." The skill this writer evinces in exposing the falacy of my arguments, is commensurate with his high-toned honorable feeling. I am alike sorry, to differ "so widely" with an intelligent man, on questions so vital to the country.

He says in reference to the importation of coin, "Now I positively deny our government importing any specie directly from England, or that it was in debt to that nation" "If I am mistaken in this assertion, adduced facts to the contrary will shew it; but they must be facts and not guess work, &c." "An Old Farmer" has admitted the importation of the five millions from France, (the indemnity) but is very positive, the government has imported none from England. I am willing to waive this and also, waive several other grounds and rest my position, mainly, on the removal of the deposites, the destruction of the United States Bank, and the specie circular. As to our indebtedness to England, I meant the People, and not the United States Government.

Again he says, "he here alludes to me; my memory is bad, but I certainly think, I never heard any thing of the four millions before, or how it was invested in unhallowed speculations in the West." I said, or intended forty millions, instead of 4 millions, and I think it was so written in the manuscript—hence it must have been a Typographical error. Which I deemed it unnecessary to correct, presuming the allusion might be understood, the forty millions having been so often used in the discussion.

He further says, "nor did I think he would have quoted Mr. Wise as authority, to establish that there was something rot ten in Denmark. I consider that Mr. Wise's prejudices has destroyed the chart of his understanding, or that he never had read the sixth Article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

And QUERE, may not the "Young Planter" and the "Old Farmer" have their quantum, of prejudice, in their turn. With regard to myself I acknowledge the possibility, that I may be under its influence to some extent—but I am willing to surrender it, in a spirit of compromise, upon the altar of our hitherto prosperous and happy Republic, in any generous effort to relieve the country from so great a calamity. And it would be gratifying in the sequel, to lose sight of the difference of opinion, touching the cause of the distress, in a concurrence as to the REMEDY.

But again. "If the Banks encouraged adventurous speculations, that is no reason that the government had any thing to do with it." Here we differ, I do contend that the government is blameable to a certain extent, as I will endeavor to make appear And the first reason that I must assign, is the removal of the Deposites, after Congress had decided by a majority, that the public funds were safe in the United States Bank, which institution was perfectly solvent and under their control. The President determined otherwise, and in the interval, removed and parceled out the deposites, among some twenty or thirty Banks in the Western States, which Banks were not subject to the control of Congress or the President, only as creditor and debtor. By this act, the government certaily gave these Baaks the power to encourage "adventurous speculations." Now I maintain, that if the public money had been suffered to remain in the United States Bank, and even been disbursed by this Bank or its Branches, their never would have accumulated such a prodigious surplus revenue, which in my humble opinion is at the bottom of all this mischief. When the National Bank was the depository of the public funds, the amount was never considerable at any time. And we find from the various reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the surplus money has arisen chiefly from the sales of the Public Lands. And in support of this view, I refer to the Treasury report, for the year prior to the reception of the money by the favored Banks in the West, and it appears that the amount of sales, was three or four millions—whereas it seems that the net revenue arising from Land Sales, from the year 1833 to 1835, averaged about ten millions annually, which in the year '36, made an accumulation of more than thirty millions of dollars, from this source. It is reasonable to assume then, that this increase was created by the Banks, fostering the speculative excitement. This money was loaned out and multiplied again and again, without adding to the original sum beyond the amount of actual sales. And this tremendous surplus Revenue, which these Banks kept afloat, accounts to my mind for the extravagance and ruinous speculations." we have witnessed for the two last years. It was the disbursement by the FAVORED Banks (to drop the designation Pet.) in the first instance, that created so vast a sum to be loaned out.

And again, "An Old Farmer," says, "let us lay our distress at the right door, and not be hunting excuses for our own imprudence, and packing it on our government, when ourselves are entirely to blame." I am willing here to meet half way, and blame both the People and the Government. The government first for holding out the temptation to extravagance through the indirect medium of Bank facilities: And secondly, the people for yielding to the fascinating allurement.

And again; as long as we anticipate high prices for our staple articles of produce, we seem destined to run into profusion and reckless speculations; and when the produce falls; we will always be in pecuniary difficulties; this has always been the case."

I concur generally in the above, but this instance furnishes an exception; the present great and sudden decline, was not caused by over production; there was every prospect for the high prices to be sustained for a time; when the sudden revulsion and pressure was brought upon us by the derangement in the monetary system. When the nation is at peace generally with the European Powers, with a sound currency at home, cotton must command a lively price. Our staple commodity, can only be grown by Slave labor, and Europe has an immense capital invested in machinery; as such, they must have our great staple to give employment and support to their vast surplus population. But the high price for cotton did not justify the extravagance of the country. I do not think we averaged more than 14 cts. the last three years. And fifteen or twenty years back, when cotton sold for 25 and 30 cts. Real and personal property did not sell as high as it did last winter, by 25 per ct. Twenty-five cents for our staple would not more than warrant such prices. Hence, I know not how else to account for such "reckless speculations," if it was not engendered by the fictitious capital afloat, in turning over the surplus revenue in the Western Banks. Make a man's purse full of money, and you invariably fill his head with schemes.

But again, "An Old Farmer" says, let the States make rag money, but let the General Government stick close to a constitutional currency. When our government is involved in a public debt, it may be expedient, but not constitutional, to create a United States Bank for a limited time, and when the debt is paid and the charter expires, then let the government fall back to the lawful currency." It does seem to me, that the system of local Banking has been sufficiently tried to show its inexpediency. But I am glad the writer here admits the propriety of a U. States Bank, in a certain contingency—and if he could concur in believing it expedient, now, it would bring us together, as to the remedy, which would afford me much pleasure. Now it appears to me, that the State Bank system could never answer unless every man was restricted to his native sod, and prohibited from travelling or speculating in a commercial sense, beyond the limits of his own State. But situated as we are, in a social, political, and commercial point of view, with so many different States and all Banking; they will be continually liable to the extreme of over issues, in the absence of a national agency to regulate and control them. And consequently, we will be in continual danger of a depreciated currency, which is the greatest curse that ever scourged any people—what a deplorable state of things when the poor laborer is not to know the value of his labor. And I will here illustrate another inconvenience by supposing a Carolinian, travelling at the North, who we will assume to be taken sick in Boston. Let us suppose him so far recovered, within two months, as to make arrangements, preparatory for his departure homewards. And he calls on his physician for his medical bill; which is one hundred dollars. The sick man tenders him his money, in bills on a Bank in South Carolina. The Doctor says to him, sir; I cannot receive it; I know nothing of the Banks in your State, they may be solvent, but its at a great distance, and such money will not pass here. The man is perplexed, and makes application to a Broker; and he is told that he can have Bank notes, current in town, at 20 per cent. for his money. His embarrassment is increased—but while revolving in his mind the unpleasant predicament, it accurs to him, that he may have a United States Bank note of $100; he makes the search and it so happens—he now goes and presents the bill, and it is received promptly, which discharges him in full from the debt, without any discount whatever. Here is so much saved (forsooth) of his hard earnings, besides the convenience of the transaction. I could point out other strong objections to the local currency, if it were not for the hazard of becoming tedious, as I propose making some further observations, on a National Bank.

And first, I consider a United States Bank indispensible to regulate and control the expansion of the State Banks, and make the currency uniform, and likewise as a medium of Exchange, And ex-