

aw—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

Peace, Order, Quiet, Tranquillity. Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant.—Peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace—quiet—order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever-living God. Gratify me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder.

Disappoint them—gratify and delight by peace, order and quiet.

Your faithful friend,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Corn Exchange rooms, 29th May, 1844.

The Annexation of Texas to the United States.—The proposed annexation of Texas to the United States has created a great sensation at Paris, and revived the numerous speculations which were afloat during the Canada affair, of the necessity of making common cause with the United States, and of thus directing a powerful blow against the best interests of Great Britain. The National is already in the field, and calls on the nation to disregard the entente cordiale of M. Guizot, and to think only of the great advantages which a good understanding with the American Union must create for France. It says that the annexation of Texas to the States is a new political combination, weakening the British Government and its aristocracy in the most sensitive point; that our relations with the Cabinet of Washington cannot be friendly; that our Canadian possessions are in danger; and that the European powers, and particularly France, who have tolerated the insulting yoke of British supremacy, should be prepared to take advantage of the chances which this new combination must ere long afford.

POLITICAL.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We copy the following letters from a morning and an evening Philadelphia paper of Thursday. The first we judge to come from the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll. They contain matter of high interest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1844.

The intelligence brought yesterday by Mr. Thompson, the special messenger who was despatched to and returned from Mexico, is important, though not decisive.

First. It is undoubtedly pacific. Mexico has neither the intention nor the power to make war on the United States; nor would have thought of it but for suggestions from this country, notwithstanding the official threat of it some time since. Tornel, the ablest and most hostile of the ministers, is dismissed, probably Almonte will take his place as Secretary of War, who is certainly well disposed to the U. States. The Mexican provinces are in a state near revolt. The finances are utterly deficient. The due instalment on the debt of the United States is not, cannot, and will not be paid, at least now. The quarrel with France is unsettled, and a difficulty has occurred with England.—There is not the slightest cause to apprehend war between Mexico and the United States, from any thing we do as to Texas. This is to be relied upon, and is a great point reduced to a certainty.

Secondly, Santa Anna would have accepted our terms taken to him by Mr. Thompson, the special messenger—very favorable terms—had not Almonte's despatches assured the Mexican President, that he might rely on our Senate rejecting the Treaty. This assurance Almonte is believed to have received from Whig Senators, and perhaps also Democratic Senators. With this assurance, of course, Mexico holds up for the best terms she can get.

Third. Thus it depended entirely on the opposition to the recovery of Texas, whether, when and how it should take place. If the Whig Senators had permitted, Texas would now belong to the United States, with the entire concurrence of Mexico.

The truth is, there is more to fear from Texas than from Mexico. Gen. Henderson, one of the Texan ministers here, has just gone there to keep them from taking any hasty action on the rejection of the Treaty. There is always great reason to apprehend the Texas Government's accession to the English commercial alliance. For it is only a commercial or diplomatic question all round. England designs no war, except on our cotton and slaves. Mexico designs no war on either the United States or Texas. This Government designs no war by the troops and ships stationed in the neighborhood of Texas.

The whole will be a peaceable contest; though in the contest England aims a vital blow at our commerce, manufactures, institutions, Union and tranquillity.

All will end well, I have no doubt. It would be all over now, but that Mr. Clay unfortunately quite as much for himself as for his country, issued his abuse, that the settlement shall not take place till the fourth of March next. If I were a wagering man, I would bet him that it will, nevertheless. Meantime he and his party are answerable for all the consequences.

Correspondence of the Mercury and Journal.
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1844.

The excitement produced by the late arrival of Gilbert L. Thompson, our bearer of despatches from Mexico, continues rather to increase than diminish. The account he brings as to the social and political character of that country, (separate from the diplomacy of his mission) is of the most interesting character, while the despatches, of which he is the bearer, are of the most cheering tone to the friends of Tyler and immediate annexation. Santa Anna and his Government perceives that it is of the most vital importance to Mexico, that Texas should be annexed to the United States. They perceive that all ideas of re-conquest are absurd and chimerical; and also, that the Texans must, from the force of circumstances, form an immediate alliance with England or the United States. They dread the further supremacy of English influence, now almost paramount in Mexico, by virtue of the mortgage for eighty millions which

that country holds upon her, and which England could consider justifiable cause for sweeping her commerce and navy from the seas, annoying her coast, and plundering her inhabitants. In another point of view, the acquisition by the United States of Mexico, is of as much importance to Mexico as to us. I mean in a commercial view. At present Galveston is a free port, for foreign commerce, which, through this channel, defeats the restrictive system of Mexico and the lower imports of the United States. At the date of Mr. Thompson's leaving Galveston, that harbor was filled with the flags of European nations while but one American ensign was to be found. English cotton and other goods could and can be purchased in Galveston for 30 per cent. less cost than at the auction sales of the city of New York, and as a matter of course, a vast smuggling trade is organized, and is being still further increased, for Mexico and the U. S. When the exertions which England is making to secure markets for her goods in Africa, in Asia, and in all parts of the world is considered, it will be understood of how much more importance it is to her, that Texas should continue under her influence, and of course a free trade nation. By making her a nation of factors instead of land owners and agriculturists, she virtually destroys slavery by rendering slave labor valueless; for it is only in rural districts that slaves are beneficial as a property consideration; and thus attains a double purpose—the destruction of the Southern planting interest, by subverting the institution of slavery in those States, and the acquisition of a vast market, by smuggling in Mexico and the United States, through the ports of Texas. The inroad thus made the Mexican revenue is almost as formidable to the prosperity of that country, as the territorial acquisitions of the English on all her borders in truth, that unhappy country is entwined in the meshes of British policy, which like the spider, first securely fastens its victim, and then leisurely sucks the life blood from it. They alone understand what true conquest is, and that in the nineteenth century, victories are achieved by the brain rather than by the sword. Judging from what has transpired of the despatches, (now in progress of translation,) the Mexican Government is fully alive to the danger of their position, and are willing, cheerfully, that immediate annexation should take place. They see that American influence is the only antagonist and proper corrective to that of England, and that Texas incorporated into the Union, gives them a secure and well defined boundary on the North, relieves their custom-houses from the incubus of British smuggling, which now lies heavy on it, and forever shuts out all chances of territorial acquisitions by England in that quarter. They will, therefore, (says the despatches,) cheerfully agree to immediate annexation for a reasonable consideration, to be hereafter adjusted.

The Mexican special bearer of despatches, who left Vera Cruz two hours before Mr. Thompson, has not yet arrived. Owing to his ignorance of our manners and language, he lost his baggage, and returned back from Petersburg in pursuit of it. He is hourly expected, when the Mexican Minister and our Secretary of State, will probably proceed to open negotiations for the settlement of the question with Mexico, and thus disarm Mr. Benton and other opposers of the Treaty, who will now cut rather a ridiculous figure after their frantic and miserable opposition to Tyler and Texas.

From the Charleston Mercury.
The whole pack of fudge-mongers, following at the heels of Mr. Benton and the Globe, have all at once opened in grand donkey chorus, on South Carolina division. The Richmond Whig, the Intelligencer, the New York Courier and the rest of them, bless and hug the discovery of the Globe that the annexation of Texas was got up by Mr. Calhoun (who did not get it up) for the purpose of dissolving the Union (by admitting new States into it.) The Spectator replies to these stupidities as follows:

The National Intelligencer and Disunion.
The National Intelligencer inserts in its columns extracts from the Globe, showing that a portion of the Democratic party in the South, for insisting on the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a condition for its continuance, are hostile to the Union. If such a position proves hostility to the Union, the Intelligencer and its party are the last who ought to rebuke it. If we recollect aright, the very first threat of a dismemberment of the Union, on account of Texas, appeared in the Intelligencer. Some thirty members of Congress at this close of the last Congress, put forth, in all form, a bulletin to the people of the United States, expressing the opinion that there was a design to annex Texas to the Union; and declaring that, should such an event occur, the Union, on the part of the North, should be dissolved. Now, what demonstration against the Union has been made any where in a form so imposing? It did not deal in objections to any particular form, but put the dissolution of the Union as a determined consequence of the measure itself, of annexing Texas to the Union. But did the Intelligencer rebuke this disunion? On the contrary, he gave it its first publication in his columns, with all the authority such a publication could impart. Every man of them were Northern Whigs—his political associates, with John Quincy Adams at their head. Again: the State of Vermont, and we think Massachusetts, with dozens of Abolition meetings, have declared the same determination to dissolve the Union, if Texas is annexed to it. Has the Intelligencer, in his zeal for the Union, branded the treason with his reprobation? The New York American announced that the passage of the treaty would itself be a dissolution of the Union. Did the Intelligencer strike him from his exchange list, or even notice the outrage on the peace and continuance of the Union? Abolitionists and Whigs, it seems, according to his patriotic guardianship of the Union, may threaten to dissolve it as soon and as much as they please. The Intelligencer, dozens or approves. But let the South move—let the friends of Texas turn back upon his Whig confederates the language they first used. Let them say we will dissolve the Union, if it is necessary to have Texas, and forthwith the whites of his eyes are turned up to the heavens. He publishes

the Globe's equally discriminating and patriotic vituperations, and the disunion tendencies of Democracy are cogently displayed. Let the Intelligencer remember—let the North remember—let the enemies of Texas annexation every where remember—that this cry against the Union originated in the North, and that the South is now only giving back the disunion cry they first raised, and only propose on their part, to meet the issue first tendered by the North. We do not believe the South upon this point, will be driven to the alternative she threatens, and has a right to threaten, on the grounds on which Texas has been repudiated and rejected. Texas will be annexed to the Union, if the senseless and factious rejection of the treaty does drive her into the arms of Great Britain. She will come into the Union. The South will have her and in the language of the St. Helena preamble—"leave disunion to the North."

From the Nashville Union.
LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

We have been furnished with a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and a committee on the part of the citizens of Murfreesboro', inviting the General to the mass meeting to be held at that place on Wednesday next; and take pleasure in laying before our readers the letter of General Jackson, who, it will be seen, enters with enthusiasm and zeal into the movements of our citizens in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the occupation of Oregon.

HERMITAGE, June 15, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., inviting me to the mass meeting proposed at Murfreesborough, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of confirming the nominations recently made at Baltimore by the delegates of the Democratic party. Although the state of my health will not allow me to be one of your number, on that occasion, I enter, with all my heart, into the objects of the meeting.

Never, gentlemen, had we more reason to facilitate ourselves upon the auspicious prospect which now summons the old republicans to the field. Instead of disorder and confusion produced by differences of opinion respecting the relative claims of the distinguished individuals who were balloted for at the Convention, what do we witness? Unanimity without a parallel. Rising above all selfish feeling, those individuals, themselves, nobly withdrew their names from the list of candidates, and united in the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas; two gentlemen thoroughly known to them, as having the highest qualifications of character and talent, and possessing, in an eminent degree, the confidence of their fellow citizens.

A party that can give such a practical proof of its capacity to harmonize, and of its ability in the pursuit of principle, to bury all differences about men, cannot fail of success.

I agree with you, gentlemen, in characterizing, as you have done, the annexation of Texas to our Union, and the occupation of Oregon, as American questions. Our Union is not safe as long as Great Britain can be encouraged in her designs upon these territories. Let us, therefore rally with patriotic and national zeal under the flags upheld by Polk and Dallas. If they are successful, Texas and Oregon will be ours; if they are defeated, British influence, under the pretence of abolishing slavery, will be interfering with our rights, and it will never cease, so long as our glorious system of government is a successful proof that monarchy is not necessary to secure the happiness of man.

I am, very respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Messrs. G. W. Reeves & others, Com'ee.

THE MILLER AND HIS WHIG CUSTOMERS.

The Illinois State Register happily illustrates in the following *jeu de esprit*, the force of that remarkably conclusive dogma, that High Duties make Low Prices.

Some weeks since Mr. McConnell was in Mr. Douglass's Congressional District making Democratic speeches, where he met a staunch Democratic friend of his, who accosted him very familiarly, and said, friend Mack, I hear you are going to make a Democratic speech here to day about the Tariff.

Well, says Mr. M., I'll think of it; have you any objections friend Bob?

Well I have said his friend, I am afraid you are going to interfere with my interest, with your confounded disunion about the tariff, and about high and low prices.

If that is so, Bob, I am very sorry, says Mr. M., pray how can that happen?

Well now Mack, I will tell you in a private way like, but I don't want you to be blabbing it all around the country, and make a blushing horn of yourself about it, and get me in a deal of a scrape, perhaps into the newspapers besides.

Oh of course says Mr. M., I will not whiper it to any one; but how is it?

Well, says Bob, now you know I am a miller and keep a grist mill and grind for toll.

Yes, I know, and a first rate mill it is too, and all your neighbors say that you are an anomaly in nature; a first rate accommodating honest miller that never takes too much toll.

Oh yes I understand you, I understand your grist of soft corn; but that is neither here nor there, let me tell you how it was. Some weeks ago, one of my whig customers came to mill and brought with him a copy of Mr. Evan's speech upon the tariff, and while his grist was grinding he sat down and read it over to me and commenced long and learnedly upon that part of the speech that proves that a high protective tariff makes goods lower, and the higher the duties the lower price to the consumer.

I listened attentively and never disputed a word he said, and when he was about to start home, I asked him to lend me the speech for I was greatly taken with it, and wanted to read it to the people as they came to the mill.

My Whig friend readily complied, thinking that he had made such a valuable convert to the high whig tariff protection cause.

As soon as he left I went to work and made me a new toll dish, and I made it about two inches higher than the old one, and immediately commenced taking toll with my new dish.

The report was soon circulated in the neighborhood too, that I had turned whig, and my whig neighbors flocked in by dozens to see me, and among the rest my old friend that loaned me the speech with several others came together to get grinding, and all shook me cordially by the hand and welcomed me to the household of Whiggery.

As soon as their greetings were over I took my new toll dish and in their presence heaped it bounding full out of each of their grists.

Hallo Bob, says one of them, you have got a new toll dish, hadn't you?

Oh yes, says I, the old one got a little shacking like, and a little wore off at the top, and rather too small for the interest of my customers, and I thought it was best to have a new one.

Yes, by gracious, says another of them, do you see that, Williams, if aint about a third bigger than the old one I will be shot sure enough, says the other. Why, Bob, what the mischief does that mean, how is that for the interest of your customers as you say?

Oh, says I, very plain, don't you understand it? the higher the toll the lower the price of grinding and the more meal you get.

Shaw, now Bob, says one of them, how can you make that out? Now none of your humbugging us with your big toll dish in these hard Tyler times.

Well now, says I, it is all as plain as day; come and set down here, let me explain it to you; and I straightway took out Evan's speech and read it to them, and explained how the high tariff worked, and although it appeared to increase the cost of the goods to the importer and retailing merchant, yet the higher he paid for them the lower he could afford to sell them to his customers, the farmers and laborers who consumed them; and now said I, the same universal law of trade and cause and effect applies with equal force to the miller and his customers. He does the grinding and takes the toll, you are his customers and consume the meal, and toll being the price and cost of grinding, it follows as a necessary consequence, that the higher the toll the lower the price of grinding, and although my new toll dish appears larger, yet you get more meal by it; and all this I proved very clear by Mr. Evan's speech and the argument of my whig neighbor, who gave me the document; and I tell you friend Mack, it was a knock down argument to these boys, they looked at each other like so many bewildered pigs in a Newfoundland fog, each expecting the other to answer my speech, but it was no go, it was a good whig argument, and proven by accredited whig documents, and they immediately gave it up and admitted, that although they did not exactly understand it at first, yet it is now clear and as self-evident as Mr. Evan's argument, showing the higher the tariff, which stands in the place of the meal.

From that time I have been using my new toll dish pretty freely, and manufacturing meal and flour has got to be a first rate business, and what is better my whig customers, although their grists of meal don't last quite as long as they used to, are well satisfied; and now Mack I don't want you to be blowing away here that Evan's speech is not true, and that this whig doctrine about the high tariff making goods lower is all wrong, for if you do my pound is out, and I am ruined, with my new toll dish operation.

But, says Mr. McConnell, pray Bob, how do you get along with your democratic customers, surely you can't humbug them with your Evan's speech and whig arguments?

Oh shaw, now Bob, I use the old toll dish for them and all goes off well, but you don't you tell any body what I told you.

From the Charleston Courier.

I readily comply with your wish, although it is really too bad for a humble individual like myself, in this sequestered village, to have the abolition prints abusing him for "defending slavery out of the Bible;" (See the *Christian Recorder's* account of the Philadelphia meeting,) and his friend in the *Courier* enquiring about some rumor, that he had "pronounced slavery a moral evil," viz: condemned by the Bible! A moral evil is a sin, and my being a master is sufficient evidence of my opinion on that point, if my opinion be of any consequence. You may remember also that the Charleston papers were good enough to copy from the *Watchman* a letter I had occasion to write, three years ago, on this subject, and the conviction of that letter are those I have ever cherished and expressed.

The report you speak of is therefore wholly a mistake; but I am not at all surprised at such misapprehensions. On this exciting topic the fanaticism of the North will engender an opposite fanaticism at the South, a spirit of bitterness and revenge, requiting rancour with rancour, and in my poor judgment, exhibiting any thing but the calm and dignified firmness with which the great issue now made up in this land is to be truthfully and triumphantly met.

That slavery, like poverty, is a calamity, who will deny? And if it were a new question about reducing to bondage a free people, who would not oppose it? It is certain, too, that the introduction of African slavery into the colonies was the work of English and Northern cupidity, in spite of the wishes and protestations of many of our forefathers, and I do sincerely rejoice that all civilized nations have united in abhorring and abolishing this detestable traffic.

Upon these points, however, it is unnecessary for me to write, nor is there, I presume any diversity of sentiment amongst us. The abolition of slavery is a very different thing from its introduction, and touching that the doctrines of the agitators have ever seemed to me, and been denounced by me, as both visionary and wicked: Visionary—for what can be done with our millions of negroes? Is Massachusetts willing that South Carolina should at once transport there her black population? And if carried there, what would be their condition? And wicked—because in all moral questions the Bible is the only canon; and the apocryphal code of these innovations conflicts with the Bible. That they are conscientious I do not doubt. All assassins of the peace of so-

ciety have been conscientious. But what is this "conscientiousness?" "Oh liberty," exclaimed one of the victims of the French Revolution, "how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" So we may say of conscience! "Conscientiousness," as if conscience must not be disciplined by the precepts of God; and as if, in most men, conscience were any thing more than a bundle of passions tied together. Why people will sooner become infidels than be convinced that slavery did not exist in the primitive churches, and was not permitted and regulated by the Apostles. Not as eternal truth been pierced. Now, as in those days, Christianity does not condemn or disturb this institution. It recognizes the relations of master and slave, and seeks not mischievously to sunder them, but to enforce duties which would render the union one of affection and happiness. Such are the teachings of Revelation; and it requires only that they be obeyed to make our domestic system correspond exactly with the mild and benign servitude of the patriarchal age.—Wisdom and goodness, higher than the highest thoughts of our incendiaries, shine in the gospel; and loving my native State as I do with a devotion fervent and quenchless, my most anxious prayer day and night is that I may see the spirit of this gospel every where infused into the bosom of her children, and the precepts of this gospel guiding their feet—then the calumny and enmity of disorganizers on either side of the Ocean would occasion me not a moment's concern.

At the meeting in Philadelphia, the South said very little on this subject, justly regarding the whole matter as impertinently intruding into those bodies. The Abolitionists were, however, several times invited, and twice by myself, to discuss the bible arguments elsewhere. I spoke only a few moments, and my language, as twice repeated, and as reported by the Abolitionists themselves, was "slavery is a calamity, but to prove it to be a sin, (viz: a moral evil,) a new bible must be found."

It may not be amiss to say, that the goodness of God was so great in preserving the Baptist denomination from disruption, and the result of the meetings, especially of the Convention, so important, that Dr. Johnson, of Edgefield, told me he would publish some account of the proceedings. His multiplied engagements have probably prevented him until now, but I have no doubt he will do so, and thus promulgate the cause of truth and righteousness and peace. I have yet read only meagre and garbled, and very inaccurate reports in Northern papers; but these give the language used as to the moral character of slavery.

I quote from the *New York Advocate*. "He (Mr. Fuller) did not consider slavery a sin, and to prove it to be one, a new bible must be produced." "The Rev. Mr. Jeter, of Virginia, (whom your informant also misunderstood to call slavery a moral evil) after much dispute obtained the floor. He seconded the views of the Rev. gentleman from South Carolina. He did not consider slavery a sin, and would meet any man with the Bible in his hand upon the question. He thought the Bible sanctioned it, and as a proof of his position referred to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, &c."

I send this by the return mail and will only add that, so far from esteeming slavery itself a sin (its abuses are most criminal) I can readily conceive cases where it would be wrong not to hold slaves. The Rt. Rev. Dr. M. of Virginia, wishing to emancipate his slaves, spent some time in instructing the, and preparing them for liberty. When he period came, they all refused to go to Africa. One family, however, consented to pass over into Pennsylvania, receiving money to support them for a year. What was the history of that family? Slott! want! and misery! and an earnest request to their former master that they might return to the condition from which a mistaken benevolence had removed them!

I have written more than I designed, and certainly more than was requisite, for misapprehensions of this kind cannot be long in correcting themselves. The language used by Mr. Jeter and myself, and reported in all the papers, I suppose you will agree was exceedingly unequivocal. The Abolitionists, who gladly catch at every concession, comprehended it well enough, as their newspapers show quite abundantly. Still, in a large assembly there may be misconception of what ought to be very plain. A man may not hear distinctly, or his vocabulary may be somewhat aboriginal and chaotic; or—in short, he may misconstrue what is said by a speaker; and I know any Southern man will be glad to have his misconduct on this subject settled. If I consider slavery a moral evil, I would not only at once save myself from it, but at any hazard, and in the face of any opposition, I would preach against it in every pulpit I could enter. And when every pulpit was shut, I would—as I fear God and love the souls of men—I would preach against it in the street, and in the market place, and by the way side.

Accept my thanks for your kind expressions in your note.
R. FULLER.
Beaufort, June 26, 1844.

Singular Surgical Operation.—We have lately witnessed the successful result of a surgical operation performed by Dr. Dixon, of this city, distinguished for his operations on the eye, which serves to show the progress of surgery in a class of maladies not generally known to be within its reach. We allude to the removal of loose cartilages or small detached bones from the knee joint. We have examined two of these singular productions, the shape and size of large Lima beans, taken from the knee of a young gentleman in this city, with so little danger that the patient walked about the city on the seventh day after the operation, completely restored from a state of lameness. The theory of their formation is simply this: a small tumor, at first barely the size of a pin's head, growing from the common cartilage, and within the capsule of the knee joint, gradually enlarges from a narrow neck to the size of a bean, and by some sudden motion breaks off a loose in the joint slipping about under the knee cap and between the joint with every motion, causing lameness and much pain by tripping the

patient and throwing him down.—This is the third successful operation performed by Dr. D. for this difficulty. —N. Y. *Phalanx*.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

Democratic Re-Annexation Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penna.

We request our readers to give the Speech of our worthy representative, the Hon. A. Burt, which appears on our first page to-day a careful perusal, as the subject upon which it treats is of the utmost importance to all true friends of the South.

An article headed "The Miller and his Whig Customers," upon the second page, although lengthy, will remunerate the reader for his trouble, more especially, should they happen to be Anti-Tariffites who are compelled to deal with Tariff Millers who have toll dishes to suit their principles.

Run or.—The Baltimore Patriot says there is a rumor from Washington, that Chancellor Bibb of Kentucky, has refused the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Rantoul of Boston is to have the office.

The Crops.—We understand, from a gentleman who has lately returned from the up country, that the Wheat Crops are extraordinary large; the Corn crop abundant, and the Oat crop better than had been expected. The Cotton crop is remarkably forward, but at present much in want of rain; the lice has made their appearance in various parts of this and the adjoining districts. New Flour passed through our village a few days since, at five dollars per barrel, but we believe found no purchasers, Corn was offered, on Monday last, at 50 cents per bushel, delivered.

Cotton Bolls.—We were presented on Thursday last, with two full grown Cotton Bolls, pulled the day previous, from the plantation of the Hon. F. W. Pickens, who has about four hundred acres well bolted, and on Friday one of a very large size, from the plantation of Mr. Fuller, both in this District. We understand that the crop throughout the State is very forward, and bids fair to be a large one, should the lice, who have made their appearance in some parts of the District, not prove to be general.

¶ *The Temperance Advocate's* of the 27th ult., in noticing a remark which appeared in the *Advertiser* of the 19th ult., relative to the effect of Judge O'Neal's recommendation in his circular, upon the subject of the License system, says:

"We hope the editor may be mistaken in his supposition, for really we cannot understand how a sincere friend of Temperance can be converted into an open enemy, merely because a single individual with whom he is acting, happens to differ with him as to the means, by which the end, at which both are aiming, is to be effected."

Without going further into the lengthy remarks of the worthy editor of the *Advocate*, we will a plain "unvarnished tale unfold," which should be deemed expedient to believe, will no doubt convince him, that our object, was not to injure the Temperance cause, nor in the least to cast any censure upon the honorable author of the circular, but merely to stick steadfast to the principles avowed by the founders of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society.—The Temperance cause, in this District, was taken in hand, by a few individuals, residing in this village, say about eight or ten, who, when they first commenced their labours, and previous to a meeting being called, about twenty signers having signed the pledge, determined to have no connexion with any body, who had for their object, an application to the Legislature for any aid, in any manner or shape, and upon the formation of their Society, these views were clearly and distinctly understood, and the Constitution, which they at that time adopted, which has never been altered, defines their position upon the point in question, explicitly. Under those circumstances we think the charge of our being an "open enemy" to the cause of Temperance falls to the ground, as our only crime, if a crime it can be called, was in being too anxious to put a stop to an evil, which we feel satisfied, would, should the question be again carried into the Convention, where it has been so often ably discussed, and defeated, create an excitement that would shake the Temperance cause to its centre, and we fear, bring inevitable ruin upon the heretofore good old doctrine of 'moral suasion' and 'example.'

Mexico.—The National Intelligencer, says that the true information from Mexico is, that the people of that country were never more united than they are in their opposition to a surrender of Texas; that they are determined to listen to no terms in regard to the project of "Annexation," that they continue to regard Texas as a part of their territory, and to a man prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights upon the subject.

This we give, as the Whig version of the latest news, we will not vouch for its correctness.

¶ *The St Louis Gazette* of the 12th ult. states that the appointment of Gen. Martens, Governor of Santa Fe, it was thought would cause a rebellion, the citizens preferring Aringo their former Governor.