



The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

COLD WEATHER.—During the past week the weather was quite cool for some days. On Saturday last we had a fine shower of rain, which revived vegetation. From every appearance, we think there will be an abundance of fruit. The grain crop looks quite promising.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE continues to be of great interest. Our readers are referred to some extracts, giving accounts of the progress of revolution in various countries in that portion of the world.

GEN. TWING.—This veteran and gallant officer has met with a warm reception from his neighbors and friends in Augusta. He richly deserves all the honors which his fellow-citizens are disposed to heap upon him.

SANTA ANNA.—This celebrated Mexican General, it seems, has really left the country at last. In a farewell address to his countrymen, (an extract from which will be found in our columns) he attempts to defend himself by hurling back charges upon his enemies. We wish his country and ours a safe deliverance from him.

SAN ANGELO.—This is the name of the town or village where the Palmetto Regiment, in company with others, is now quartered. It is represented to be a beautiful and thriving little place, situated about midway between Comptons and Chalapeque, and about seven miles east of the San Antonio gate, at the entrance of the city. It is built on a small eminence, and commands a most beautiful and romantic view of the surrounding mountain scenery, and contains about two thousand inhabitants, with several churches, a Bishop's palace, and various other public buildings. It seems that our gallant Regiment stationed at San Angelo is not without its amusements. The anniversary of the Birth of Washington was celebrated by a grand Ball given by the proprietors of the "Lafayette House." A correspondent of the Greenville Mountaineer writes that none were to be admitted but officers and citizens, but many soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity of attending. "The evening was one of the balmy and festive—the very heavens were radiant with propitious smiles—the moon shone out with peerless beauty, and the bright stars danced in the firmament, while the perfumes of flowers from a thousand fragrant fields.

HENRY CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Clay has put forth an address to the public, announcing his determination to be a candidate for the Presidency, if nominated by the Whig Convention, which will meet in June. He says he is not desirous of again placing himself before the American people as a candidate for this high office, but he has been strongly solicited to do so, and he does not feel at liberty to decline. He has been assured that he is the most available candidate of his party, but he does not vouch for the truth of this. But, whoever may be nominated by the Whig Convention, will meet his support, and he will resign his claims with cheerfulness. This is the substance of his address.

TROUBLES IN IRELAND.—Great excitement has existed in Ireland since the Revolution broke out in France. Recently, some of the popular leaders, who by violent speeches and publications in certain newspapers, had raised a spirit hostile to the Government, took an active part in a public meeting of the people of Dublin. This was on St. Patrick's day. On that occasion, Hon. Smith O'Brien, Mr. John Mitchell, and Mr. Meagher, who were quite prominent, gave great offence to the Queen's government, and were arrested. They all gave bail—men of the highest standing became their sureties. Some of them, especially Mitchell, hurled defiance at the government. Some, or all of the popular bodies may yield up their lives in the cause of their country, but if the English Government proceeds to extremes, a terrible revolution may take place in Ireland. The country seems to be in a very critical condition.

It is said that in the cities of New York and Philadelphia there are 8000 poor boys between sixteen and twenty years of age without any permanent employment.

FOR THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.—Mr. Editor: I observe in your paper of the 22d March last, a communication signed "A Voter," calling upon the candidates for the Legislature to answer the following questions, viz. Will you, if elected, vote for a Report of the liabilities of the Officers and Directors of the Bank and its Branches, and of the Members of the Legislature to the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to be made annually to the Legislature and published.

I am before the people of Edgefield District as a candidate to represent them in the next Legislature, and recognize their right to be informed of the sentiments and opinions of those who ask their suffrages upon all questions of public interest which may require the action of the Legislature. I therefore answer, that I will, if elected, vote for such a Report as is specified in the question of "A Voter," and will support any other measure of legislation necessary for the information of the Stockholders, the people, to enable them fully to comprehend the operation of their Bank, and the uses and purposes to which its funds are applied. ABRAHAM JONES. April 26th, 1848.

ABOLITIONISM AT THE CAPITOL.

The Evening News, through its Washington correspondent, gives the following account of the recent attempt at slave stealing.

The abolitionists, despairing of success in their efforts to induce Congress to declare all the slaves in the District of Columbia free, have resorted more extensively than ever to theft. Heretofore, one negro has been taken at a time. Emboldened by success, seventy seven have suddenly disappeared, in accordance with the schemes previously concerted. Last week a schooner came all the way from Philadelphia to sell a load of wool! The captain disposed of it at a sacrifice, so anxious was he to return home! He set sail early on Sunday morning, and took with him as a cargo about seventy seven of the most valuable slaves of this city and Georgetown. Some of them robbed their masters, stealing silver spoons and other valuables which was pocketable. A steamer was despatched down the Potomac in pursuit, and arrangements were forth with made in Baltimore through the telegraph, for the arrest of the fugitives, as they came into Chesapeake Bay. We have many in Washington, zealous in heart, who came here from the North, and under the guise of respectability, clandestinely to despoil our citizens of their property.

By the following from our telegraphic correspondent, it will be perceived what such attempts are likely to result in.

BALTIMORE, April 20. There is tremendous excitement in Washington, arising from the endeavor of certain slaves to escape from their owners. Attempts have been made to mob the office of the National Era, an Abolition paper.

THE REV. DR. BASCOM.

We have already mentioned that the Rev. Dr. Bascomb, of Transylvania (Ky.) University, would shortly visit this city, and we now learn that he is expected to arrive here from Savannah on Saturday next. He has been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, one of the Commissioners to the Church North, to meet that body in their General Conference at Pittsburg in May next, and will be enabled to spend a few days with us, and in our vicinity, before proceeding northward. Not only one of the most eloquent speakers, but also one of the ablest writers of our country, he has devoted his time and his talents to the vindication of Southern Christianity from the aspersions and calumnies of ignorance and fanaticism. His review of the course of the majority of the General Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew, four years since, received the highest encomiums from some of the most distinguished men of the country, and the following from Mr. Calhoun is an eulogium of which any man might be justly proud: Charleston Mercury.

FORT HILL, July 7, 1845.

"DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to you for a copy of the Rev. Dr. Bascomb's Review of the Manifesto of the Majority, through the Rev. Mr. Wigham of Charleston."

I have read it with much attention and a great deal of pleasure. It is in every respect very ably executed, both as to matter and manner, and is a full and triumphant vindication of the course adopted by the Southern portion of the Methodist Church. Their conduct in the whole affair was such as became patriots and Christians.

Dr. Bascomb has displayed the talents and information not only of an able Divine and Logician, but also of an able Statesman and profound Philosopher. I regard it, taken as a whole, the ablest production which has yet appeared against that fanatical agitation of the subject of abolition which exists at the North and Northwest, and which threaten both Church and State with so much mischief.

The whole Union, but more especially the South, is indebted to him for his clear and full exposition of its character, tendency and object.

With great respect I am &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

MR. THOS. B. STEVENSON.

We think that the present is an opportune moment for a republication of this pamphlet, and for its extensive circulation of its able and conclusive reasonings in vindication of the institution of Slavery. The blind and fanatical zealots of Abolitionism, reckless in their purposes, and unscrupulous as to the means of accomplishing them, are active, seducing the corrupt, intimidating the weak, and deceiving the unwary. "Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," they have desecrated Religion by appeals in its name to the spirit of sedition and revolt, and Abolition missionaries, and the abolition tracts and newspapers are at work, openly or secretly, in every direction, denouncing slavery as incompatible with justice, humanity or Christianity. These assertions are no where more ably met and conclusively refuted than in Dr. Bascomb's able pamphlet, and we think that a revised and enlarged edition of it would render an essential service to the people of the South and to the cause of Truth.—lb.

Riot at Columbia.—We learn from Columbia, that quite a riot took place there on Saturday night last. As the occurrence was related to us, it commenced with a difficulty between some of the College Students and the police. Soon after the Students turned out in force, marched to the Guard House, which was assailed with missiles. The police were unable to quell the disturbance, and the fire bells were about to be sounded, to bring out the citizens, but at this time Preston, President of the College, came on the ground, and with his assistance the crowd was dispersed.—Charleston Courier, April 17.

The result of the New-York election seems to be as follows:—The democratic candidate, Mr. Havemeyer, is elected Mayor, over Mr. Brady, by about 1000 majority. One branch, the Board of Aldermen, is carried by the whigs—ten to eight. The Board of Assistance will be elected—nine whigs and nine democrats, including two independent democrats. Decay belongs to every thing.

From the Charleston News. GERMANY.

The German Congress, which assembled at Dresden on the 27th of March, must have presented one of the most august federal convocations of which history gives an account, and second only in importance to the convention which resulted in the adoption of the American Constitution. This congress met under circumstances new in the annals of Germany. Unlike other meetings of the German States, it was not brought together by imperial mandate, as an emanation of royal grace or condescension. It did not owe its birth to the will of one man, who make for Germany a new federal law in 1808—the confederation of the Rhine. Nor did it owe its existence to the fiat of a Congress, which, like that of 1815, reconstructed the federal system of Germany, under the name of the German Confederation. It was the offspring of popular sovereignty, called to assemble by a king, himself the organ of that sovereignty. Its labors will be directed, not only to fix on firm foundations the independence of Germany, but to give to it nationality, internal freedom, unity. In every previous example of a Germanic Diet, summoned to concentrate the national will by a fundamental compact, its law has proved a nullity—its recommendations have had no force—its voice has not been that of authority. Whether its decrees were directed against the arbitrary ordinances of Elector of Hesse-Cassel, or the frantic follies of the Duke of Brunswick, its voice was that of impotence. The approaching Congress, born of a popular movement, will assemble under the auspices of unfettered liberty of debate, as it must be marked by unusual breadth of deliberation.

From the Correspondence of the Char. Courier. WASHINGTON, April 14.

Two hundred officers who have served with distinction in the Mexican war, have been nominated to the Senate for brevet appointments. Among them are General Shields, who is nominated as brevet Major General; and Colonels Harney and Riley, as brevet Brigadier Generals. The House has been occupied for two days, without coming to any conclusion, upon the New York contested election. Col. Monroe's claim, as the contestant, appears to be very doubtful. Congress looks to the sense of the people, and not having been fairly and fully ascertained, the House would do well to send back to the people both of the parties. Col. Monroe is the nephew of President Monroe, and is a very worthy and excellent man. He was a faithful representative from New York, for some years, and is universally popular. The House, if they could exercise any partiality, would lean in his favor. The Colonel is wealthy by marriage, and has made a good use of his influence, as a citizen of the commercial metropolis.

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which has been published here for more than a year past.

Through the efforts of a number of our most popular citizens, the assembly was prevailed on to move in front of the Patent Office, where they are now being addressed by Messrs. Linnox, Ralcliff, and others. A resolution has been adopted to appoint a committee of thirty five to wait immediately upon the proprietors of the National Era, and to warn them to quit instantaneously.

THE WASHINGTON SLAVE ELOPEMENT.

It will be seen by a letter of our Washington correspondent, as well as by subsequent despatches received last evening, that the excitement in that city relative to the attempted escape of a vessel load of slaves is increasing rather than diminishing. We hope, however, for the credit of the National Metropolis, that reason and law will be allowed full sway, and that no scenes of violence may occur.

The Washington Union gives the following account of the capture of the schooner.—Balt. Sun of 20th.

Capt. Baker promptly closed upon the vessel loaded to, and placed the steamer alongside. The volunteers immediately jumped on board, but found no one on deck, the hatches being all closed. These men Drayton, the ring leader of the crew, after he had been secured, he did not guard. He could be guilty men who sailed the slaves on board, but he had no hand in the matter, and he was not to be held responsible for the crime of the other party. He had no hand in the matter, and he was not to be held responsible for the crime of the other party. He had no hand in the matter, and he was not to be held responsible for the crime of the other party.

gress.—Hon. B. L. O., are candidates for the District of Columbia, and I. H. Thompson, is a candidate for Congress.

enormous injustice which is contained in the supposition that it is not for personal causes I have mentioned from personal motives, that I have fought, exposing myself for the good of my country. Parisians are cruel in all times and all countries, but ours, in this instance, have passed all limits, and in my person have violated all laws, human and divine.

The state at which matters have arrived renders my person no longer of any use to my country. A peace to be forever executed has been granted, and two thirds of the national territory have been sold for a dish of lentils. A shameful and ignominious armistice has been sanctioned to consume the iniquity. What recourse, therefore, remains, citizens, for him who only returned to his country to satisfy the public wishes and to fight in support of the noble cause against the foreign enemy? What is he to do who is pursued in every direction? Retire to a distant land to bewail the immense misfortunes of the Republic, since political passions and paltry interests have succeeded in exalting themselves over the holy cause of the country.

In the exile to which I condemn myself, the grief which will weigh on my spirits will receive some mitigation from the gratifying idea that I have preferred my personal ruin, the loss of wealth and of power, to bending my knee before the enemies of Mexico to obtain by entreaty a peace, which destroys the elements of her wealth and nationality. My garments pierced by the balls of the enemy—the thousands of Mexicans who fell in my presence and under my orders—the blood of the invaders and their corpses which remained piled in heaps on the fields of battle, will be so many titles of glory for my country and my children.

Mexicans! One of the leaders in your independence, the most devoted to your good name—one who has had the glory of offering to the Republic trophies snatched from the foreign invaders—one who has fought against them, overcoming a thousand difficulties—one who has shed his blood to sustain your right—in his, your most faithful friend, bids you his last farewell.

ANTONIO LOPES DE SANTA ANNA. Tehuacan, March 24, 1848.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.

The U. S. schooner Falcon, John J. Glasson, Lieutenant Commanding, and Wm. E. Hopkins, Acting Master, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 3d inst.

Lieut. Glasson has brought over some important despatches for the Government at Washington, which will be forwarded by mail to day. We have been favored by him with papers, &c., for which he has our acknowledgments.

The insurrection of the Indians in the State of Yucatan presents now an aspect truly dreadful, and calls for immediate relief. Death and fire mark the progress of the Indians. Every town, hacienda and rancho is being laid waste.

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direction of Sisal, and embracing opportunities for Campeachy. From three to four thousand passed, in the course of a few days, the village of Sisal, on the coast side, taking the beach as the safest way. They are in a state of destitution; and, as remarkable as it may appear, they are reduced to extreme want, and that too in a country where plenty has always existed. The wealthy families are reduced to poverty, and many have nothing but the scanty clothing on their backs. The Falcon was despatched to the coast to assist in embarking the people. One hundred and twenty-one were received on board and taken to Campeachy. They were from Valladolid, and fled at the destruction of it to Sisal. It was said that 25,000 people from the interior had taken refuge in Campeachy. The most urgent steps were being taken to press every burlap and canoe to the immediate relief of the people along the coast, in order to embark them without delay, as the best information represented the Indians from seven to nine leagues of the coast about Sisal.

The Indian force is variously estimated to be from thirty to fifty thousand with arms.

FRANCE TRANQUIL.

We received last evening the following telegraphic despatch from our attentive correspondent:—Charleston Mercury, BALTIMORE April 20.

The packet ship Dacheux d'Orleans has arrived at New York from Havre, with intelligence three days later than that received by the Hibernia. The present Republicanism is spreading through Europe. The people of Prussia have declared in favor of a Republican form of Government, and have imprisoned King and his Ministers. A revolution has broken out in Lombardy, and has been successful. After much bloodshed, the King of Naples has yielded to the demand of his people. It is generally expected that the Emperor of Austria will abdicate. The intelligence of the Polish Revolution has been fully confirmed, and the Russian troops are on their march to put down the Republicans. The British Ministry have formally protested against the Mompense marriage as conferring any rights to the Throne of Spain. There have been some disturbances at Lyons between the people and the soldiers, but they had been quiet in France. There was no later news from England or Ireland. There have been many failures in France, and the Russians are said to be among them. There is no intelligence of the market.

Frost.—The Greenville Mountaineer of the 21st inst. says, on Thursday morning, the 20th, a white frost visited this section. Considerable injury is manifest on the garden vegetables, and in some places we fear that the fruit is more or less injured. The full moon in April is always regarded a critical period for fruit by our farmers, and so it has proved this season.

States, will be promptly ratified and thus an end put to hostilities between the two countries. The interests of humanity, no less than those of the Republic, demand this. Let those invested with the sovereignty and legislative powers of the nation think well of this.

At our last advices from Queretaro, there was a prospect of a speedy reunion of the Mexican Congress. But a few more Deputies are required to form a quorum, and now that the treaty is ratified by the Government to whom it was sent, we think that fact an additional inducement for the Deputies and Senators to come together. It does not appear whether a commissioner or commissioners of the United States will take the treaty to Queretaro, but the moment it shall be officially announced to the Supreme Government, we shall look for a quorum in Congress. We will not believe we can be disappointed in this expectation. In this event, the treaty will be immediately communicated to the Deputies and Senators by the President of the Republic, who will probably accompany its transmission with an executive message. Discussion will follow, and the decision to which members may arrive, will be one of the most important to the Republic of Mexico. No question of deeper interest has been submitted to her since her independence. It will not do to blink it, or avoid meeting it, by refusing to attend at Queretaro. It must be met, too, by men—by legislators, who have a just idea of the responsibility which rests upon them. God grant a prosperous issue!

Ex President, Gen. Bustamante, arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 27th of March, with a division of troops from Guadalupe. He repaired thither by order of the general government, as is supposed to suppress any symptoms of rebellion which Paredes may attempt.

An expedition left the city of Mexico the morning of the 31st inst., to visit Poconatepeji. It was under the escort of Capt. Sibley's company.

The election in the city of Mexico took place on Sunday the 21st instant. Every thing went off quietly. The American troops, agreeably to orders, marched out at eight o'clock in the morning by the Puerta gate, leaving only the proper guards. They remained till after the polls were closed at 3 o'clock. In Vera Cruz they had a report that the Mexicans took advantage of the withdrawal of the troops and rose and pronounced, it was "a weak invention."

The Progress of Queretaro publishes communications from Durango which state that Governor Angel Trias, of Chihuahua, with some of his officers was taken prisoner on the 16th of March at Santa Cruz de Rosales by a body of Americans proceeding from the camp at Baena Vista. The action at Rosales began at 9 in the morning and lasted until night when the Americans carried the plaza by assault. Eight pieces of artillery, six cañonets, (a smaller kind of ordnance,) and more than a thousand muskets fell into the hands of the Americans. On the 17th, according

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From the N. O. Picayune, April 14. VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW ORLEANS.

The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Captain Edward Auld, arrived yesterday forenoon from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 9th inst. She arrived at Vera Cruz from this port on Thursday, the 6th instant, and landed her distinguished passengers, Gen. Kearny and the Hon. Mr. Sevier, a mid sailor of artillery from the Castle, and frigate and the forts in the city.

Gen. Kearny was installed as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, on Saturday, the 9th inst. He was to receive the troops in and around the city on Monday last.

Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. for the city of Mexico, under the escort of Capt. Tilghman's command, about sixty strong. Capt. Tilghman escorted Santa Anna from Jalapa to Antigua. We learn from Captain Auld, that Santa Anna did not sail till Wednesday, the 5th inst. From the Arco Iris we learn that he took his passage on the Spanish brig Martino.

Capt. Milton arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. from the city of Mexico, with despatches for Washington. He reports that the road was infested with small bands of armed men, asked, who commit depredations on the road between Mexico and Jalapa, plundering the diligences, &c. The route between Mexico and Toluca is infested in like manner. Capt. Milton communicated the following information to the Free American, of the 6th inst.:

Having left the city of Mexico on Thursday last, he met Major Cross four miles from San Martin, on his way to the city of Mexico.

The Ohio Battalion will be stationed at Rio Frio. Col. Gorman left Puebla on Sunday last with Capt. Lewis's company of Louisiana Mounted Men for Ojo de Aguas. The Georgians are stationed at El Pinal.

Mr. Milton met a great number of guerrilleros on the road, but he was not interfered with.

He met Col. Loomis with the merchant's train at Plan del Rio, and Capt. Gleason with the American train, at the National Bridge. Capt. Shover's battery was with Col. Loomis.

He also met a Mexican train at Paso la Vega, escorted by Mexicans, under the command of Don Felipe Garcia.

Six sutler's wagons were left on the road, this side of San Juan.

Capt. Auld informs us that it was supposed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott and suite and Mr. Frist would leave Mexico about the 5th instant, "the court having adjourned its sitting to the United States;" but in our report of the proceedings of the 3d, we find no announcement of such an adjournment.

The election for alcalde and city officers took place in Vera Cruz, on Sunday, the 9th inst. The Governor was requested to attend during the day the American

the exception of what were necessary for a guard, went out of town at 9 o'clock. A. M., and were received on the beach by Gen. Kearny.

The Free American of the 6th inst. has a report that the Mexicans under Gen. Bruno have been plundering Palizada and Laguna, taking advantage of the absence of Commodore Perry. We shall no doubt hear more of this in a more definite shape.

The American Star of the 31st ult. thus announces the arrival of a small train from Vera Cruz: A small train which left Vera Cruz on the 22d inst. escorted by 60 men of the Louisiana Dragons all under command of Lt. Col. William H. Emery, arrived in this city yesterday evening, bringing up a mail for the army. Among the officers with the train are Lt. Col. Stanford, 8th Infantry, and Major Cross, Quartermaster. The latter gentleman, we understand, will take charge of the department here. Some forty adventurous citizens accompanied the train.

During the week ending the 1st inst. there were 59 Deputies and 19 Senators present at Queretaro. The Monitor says it required only 15 more Deputies and 3 Senators to form a quorum to proceed to business; but we regret to say that some members of Congress had left Queretaro under the pretext of reluctance to vote for the ratification of the treaty. From the very earnest and indignant manner in which the Star mentions this subject, we infer that the gravest apprehensions are entertained lest a sufficient number of the factious Deputies should withdraw to prevent the quorum from assembling. Opinions are very various as to the probable ratification of the treaty. The Star is urging upon the Mexicans the absolute necessity of giving it their sanction if they would preserve their nationality. Upon the whole we cannot but regard the ratification as at least problematical, although we hope for the best. The news of the action of our Senate upon the treaty reached Mexico at the end of last month, and was despatched at once to Queretaro. The Star announced it on the 3d. As the probable action of the Mexican Congress is just now engrossing much attention, we give from the American Star of the 4th inst. a leading article on the subject.

The Treaty and the Mexican Congress.—The treaty having been adopted by the constitutional authorities of the United States, it is now Mexico's turn to show her head on this important matter. All eyes are, and will continue to be, directed towards Queretaro, to await the action of the Mexican Congress. We sincerely hope that the friends of peace will have no reason for disappointment. We cannot believe that they will have. As we remarked in a recent article, it is more for the interest of Mexico than of the United States that a treaty of peace should be ratified, and she should not make the very slight modifications which have been made by the American Senate, any ground for its rejection. These modifications are, on the whole rather unimportant, and affect other parties—mainly individuals—more than her. We trust, therefore, that the treaty, as it has come from the United

are we, this Mexican account being the first we have heard of it. Extracts from the Farewell Address of Santa Anna. MEXICANS!—On the point of leaving my beloved native country, in order to seek in a foreign land the quiet of private life, I must address you for the last time, to explain to you the true causes which have constrained me to condemn myself to a voluntary ostracism. The ministerial press has charged against me that I alone desired the war, and that I sustained it merely from personal motives. These assertions involve the vile charge that I am capable of postponing the criminal and ignoble passion of postponing the national for my private interests. In a few words I will explain the necessity and utility of the war. When once the nation had commenced the contest, four months before I returned to its bosom, in consequence of the aggressions of the United States, it became absolutely indispensable that the whole Republic should co-operate in the use of its natural defences to conquer the invader. The interests and right which they defended were not only those of the present generation, but there was also at stake the future welfare of the Republic and its nationality. To suffer the loss of the greater part of its territory involved not only its dishonor but the ruin of its political existence. Those who can look into futurity know that those fears which have haunted my mind will be realized, for when the limits of the neighboring Republics are once extended to the heart of our dominion we lose forever the equilibrium; and through an error in political calculation the war has been terminated, and with it all hopes for our children. Without the necessity for profound investigations, and without appeal to the secrets of foreign policy, the man of reflection sees with dread that this unfortunate people is prescribed from the catalogue of nations, and that the generation which saw the struggle of its independence will assist at its funeral. I have therefore desired and sustained the war as the only means of existence. More has already been granted than the enemy demanded, and our children can from this moment say that they have no future and no country. May it please heaven that I may be mistaken in my predictions! The lovers of humanity and of justice have raised their voice, even in the American Capitol, to warn us of the immense danger we run. Fidelity and the rancor of party, egotism and treachery, have prevented our listening to those echoes of truth, and an extemporaneous treaty has deprived us of the advantages which we could derive by suffering a little longer the evils of the war, and by showing more firmness to meet emergencies. All know the history of my public life—who know the unlimited power, the glory and honors which I have enjoyed in the midst of this generous nation—who have seen marble and bronze pay tribute to my memory, and who have known that I have had an independent fortune for years past—all these, I say, will be convinced of the