EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1837. No. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning* BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted for County taxes are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and make payment before the 20th of this month (February) they will be dealt with agreeably to law. My deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that time.

WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector.

Feb. 4 tf

In my absence Mr. Harrington will attend to the business. W. R. T.

JOSEPH CROSBY,

No. 189 Market Street, Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale dealer in Fruit, & extensive manufacturer of

CONFECTIONARY,

Lemon Syrup, &c.

The following Articles always on hand, viz

Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Prunes Figs, Filberts, Walnuts, Palm Nuts, Dates, Currants, Almonds of all kinds, &c &c also Sweetmeats, such as Limes, Pine Apples, Oranges, Canton Ginger, Citron, &c. &c.

CANDIES

Of all kinds, and every other article in that line. His facilities being such for supplying himself with Goods, and also for manufacturing, he is determined to sell at as low prices, as can be purchased at any market in the United States.

☞ Orders from the Western Southern, or other parts of the country, if accompanied with satisfactory references, addressed as above, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Goods carefully packed and forwarded with despatch. A liberal credit given.

Feb. 11 3w

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court *House*, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec. 31, 1836. 1s

NOTICE

OF THE SALE OF VALUABLE *LANDS IN TALBOT COUNTY.*

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheepshead Point," bounded on the East by the land of Abednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and an half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dowor, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS: J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

Jan 21, 1837. 1w6m

THE STEAMBOAT



MARYLAND.

Will leave Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, on Friday next, the 17th instant at 7 o'clock and leave Easton for Annapolis and Baltimore on Saturday, the 18th at the same hour. She will make one trip to and from the above places on the above days until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Feb. 11

WANTED,

Immediately for the present year, a man well qualified as a Teacher of sober and moral habits, to conduct the School in District No. 8, Election District, No. 3, to such a person, a liberal salary will be given—he of course, will produce good recommendations. Apply to

NICHOLAS MARTIN,
WM. R. TRIPPE,
J. S MARTIN,
Trustees.

Feb 11 tf

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, *Harding's* Endeavor and Berry's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Peasley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS J. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank at Easton.

dec 31, 1836 1s

IN CHANCERY,

14th January 1837.

James Redman, administrator de bonis non of Stewart Redman.
vs.
Henrietta alias Hetty Paca, widow of John P. Paca, Jr dec'd, Ann Nicholson Paca, John P. Paca and Julianna Chew Paca infant children of John P. Paca, Jr dec'd

The Bill of complaint in this cause states, that John P. Paca, Jr. of Talbot county now deceased, in his life time, viz: on or about the 1st of September 1830 contracted with Stewart Redman, the complainants intestate, in his life time for the purchase of a certain tract of Land in Talbot county on a branch of Wye River at the head thereof called and known as "part of Hindman's Estate Resurveyed," for the sum of four thousand dollars—stipulating to pay the purchase money in three years from the 1st day of January 1831, and an annual rent of two hundred and forty dollars, until the payment of the purchase money. That the said John P. Paca, Jr took possession of the said land, having given his bond for the purchase money—That suit was brought and judgment recovered in Talbot county Court on the 28th of May 1835. That during the year 1835 and after the recovery of the said judgment, the said Stewart Redman died. That a certain John Redman was appointed the administrator of his effects who died in December of the same year before he had fully administered the estate and that Jas. Redman the complainant in the said Bill, became the Administrator "de bonis non" The Bill further states that John P. Paca, Jr. departed this life in December 1835 without having paid any part of the said judgment, leaving a widow Henrietta alias Hetty Paca, and two infant children, Ann Nicholson and John P., and one since born Julianna Chew. That there has been no administration of his effects, and likely to be none, his personal estate, if any, being so inconsiderable.—The object of the said Bill of complaint therefore is to obtain a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland for a sale of the said Lands and premises to satisfy the said Judgment, interest, costs and charges

The said Bill of complaint having been filed in this Court and two successive subpœnas having been returned "non est" as to Henrietta alias Hetty Paca widow of the said John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd she being of full age, & the said subpœnas having been delivered to the Sheriff of Talbot county at least twenty days before the first day of the Term to which such subpœnas were returnable.

It is therefore, Ordered that the complainant by inserting and publishing this order for three successive weeks in some newspapers before the 28th day of February next, give notice of the said Bill of complaint and of the object thereof, warning the said Henrietta alias Hetty Paca widow of the late John P. Paca, Jr. dec'd., to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on the tenth day of June next, to shew cause if any she have why a Decree should not be made and passed as prayed for in said Bill.

True Copy
Test
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb 5 3w

A CARD.

Those indebted to the subscriber, either on notes of hand or open accounts, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. 'Tis high time to make arrangements for Spring purchases.

The public's obedient servant,
W. W. HIGGINS.

Easton, Feb 18, 1837.

From the American Weekly Messenger.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Dear Sir,—As the diseases of cattle are fewer than those of horses, I think one letter on the subject will be all I shall trouble your readers to peruse. The time is also drawing nigh when old Boreas will submit to the influence of Sol, and the vegetable kingdom will again burst forth in all the heart-cheering beauties of spring. I will then discourse of tilling the earth, of seeds, of fruits, and of flowers; then I hope to attract the attention of the ladies.

Murrain is a disease said by the books to be contagious. This I consider a false theory, and take the authors themselves to prove it. They state correctly that it is caused by the animal eating poisonous weeds; such as helibore, johnswart, jimpson weed, larkspur, &c. and drinking muddy, stagnant water.

As a matter of course, the *cause* being poison, confined in *plants* and water, and not in the *atmosphere*, the disease cannot be contagious. With the same propriety I might assume the theory, that if my neighbour commits suicide by taking arsenic, or by blowing out the few shallow brains he has in his cranium, therefore, *suicide* is contagious. I believe it to be more so than murrain, for monkeys and fool's are remarkable for imitation, and cattle are not apt to eat poisonous vegetables only in time of a drought, when food becomes very scarce. This disease may be known by the animal hanging down its head, which becomes swollen, short breathing, palpitation of the heart, staggering, secretion of viscid matter in the eyes, rattling in the throat, tongue dry and shining, &c &c.

Cure.—Give a cow or ox one spoonful of onion juice, one of soot, one of sulphur, four of salt, and a tea spoonful of saltpetre, mixed in half a pint of warm water; add half a pint of spirits and pour it down with a bottle or horn. The first day, give this quantity morning and evening. Let the drink be warm gruel with about half a gallon of tar water, in the course of the day; keep the animal warm and dry, feeding with a mash of wheat bran an boiled oats, with a half-pint of starch in each feed. Give the medicine once a day, until a decided improvement takes place, and then discontinue it at intervals, as the case may require. In the absence of onions, half the quantity of garlic juice is just as good. The second an fifth days give a purge.

Hoven.—This arises from cattle eating greedily of red clover or other vegetables containing a large share of acid and mephitic gas. These occasion a dilation of the stomach, causing the animal to swell to an enormous size in a short time. The cure is as simple as death is certain, unless the causes is speedily removed. Dissolve an ounce of pot-ash in a quart of water, and down with it *nolens volens*, half a pint at a time, once in fifteen minutes, until relief is produced. In the absence of pot-ash, pearl-ash, saleratus, or fifteen drops of alkalic volatile fluor, will answer; given in the same quantity of water. A quart of strong ley, from wood ashes, given in the same quantities, will sometimes answer the purpose. A pint of sweet oil, with the same quantity of melted lard or butter, have, in some instances, given relief. Beef or fish brine is sometimes used. From the nature of the cause, alkalis are the safest remedy. This disease is quite as contagious as murrain.

Horn Distemper.—It may be known by a dullness of countenance, slow motion, a loss of appetite, shaking of the head, an apparent dizziness, frequent lying down, &c. To determine with certainty if this is the disease, bore the horn with a gimblet about three inches from the head, if you get no blood, it is the horn distemper. Then bore another hole on the opposite side, inject strong vinegar and spirits of camphor, or salt and vinegar, give gentle purgatives, and give the animal good living, for the disease is usually a child of poverty—Sawing off the horns, is a practice as unnecessary as it is ridiculous Preserve the only weapon nature has bestowed to them.

Tail Sick or Wolf.—This is generally confined to young cattle in the spring, and causes a loss of appetite—The disease is readily discovered. If the wolf, the part affected feels spongy, the joints appearing to be separated, the cure is simple. Some cut off the tail as far up as diseased; but as this robs nature of one of her ornaments, and detracts from the beauty of the animal, I prefer the following method Slit the part affected lengthwise with a keen knife, lay in equal quantities of salt, soot, onion or garlick, well beat together, and bind it up with a cloth.—Repeat this application the second day, and on the fourth day, pour on hot tar and tallow; a cure is certain.

Scours.—This disease takes the flesh from cattle with astonishing rapidity—It is produced by a disorganization of the stomach and functions of digestion, arising from various causes.

Cure.—To an ox, give a pint of rhubarb syrup, one ounce of paregoric, and a spoonful of salt, night and morning, for two days, then give him a quart of new milk after boiling comfrey in it, adding four spoonfuls of rennet, feed with a mash of wheat bran, give clean sweet hay, and, in three days, the cure is generally effected. A pint of new milk boiled with comfrey, and two spoonfuls of rennet, will generally relieve calves after a few doses, without any thing else.

Yellows or Pantes.—This disease may be known by a yellow appearance under the lip, running of the eyes, and a collection of yellow wax in the ears.—In the treatment of this disease, observation and experience compel me to differ with the books. Many things are beautifully set forth in theory by the literati, that we clodhoppers cannot consent to. Yellows, or as some call the disease, the *gall*, is produced by the same causes as murrain, and I consider it the incipient stage of that disease. At all events, the best remedy is to use the same medicine, only about half the quantity. In both diseases, it is advisable to give a powerful cathartic the second and fifth days, composed of a quarter of an ounce of gum aloes, one pint of soft soap, one pint of molasses, with a little warm water, and a handful of salt.

Oxen, in the spring of the year, are often beated by heartless drivers, and ruined entirely. The consequences of over-heating are, a stoppage of free circulation, a relaxation of the solids, and a prevention of perspiration, producing general debility and inaction, deranging the secretions and fluids.

Cure.—One quart of good rum or gin, with a spoonful of cayenne pepper, if given in time, and the animal permitted to rest feeding with a mash of wheat bran and oats seasoned with salt, will often perform a cure. A man that will over drive an ox should himself be put into the yoke.

Mange.—This is a disease producing sores on cattle, caused by impure blood Give occasional doses of salts, and a spoonful of sulphur with a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine, the sulpour and turpentine one day, and the salts the next. Wash the affected with soap suds then rub on an ointment made of half a pound of lard, half a gill of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of oil of vitriol, and one ounce of sulpour, keeping the animal under cover, if foul weather. The cure is usually performed in a week or ten days

Losing the Cud or Quid.—The loss of this necessary article in cattle, effects them more seriously, but is not more sensibly manifested, than when the filthy tobacco chewer is deprived of his nauseous weed. It arises from a weakness of the muscular functions of the first stomach, produced by various causes In common cases, take half of the quid, warm from the mouth of another cow or bullock, and put in the mouth of the one that has none. Should this not succeed, feed with a mash of wheat bran & boiled oats, adding half an ounce of pulverized gentian, the same quantity of Peruvian bark, a tea-spoonful of ginger, the whole mixed, and seasoned with a little salt. In the second mash, put six drachms of aloes, the quantity of rhubarb, half an ounce of ground annisseed, and half an ounce of salt of tartar. Feed with small quantities of good hay, and in a few hours after each mash, put in the mouth a part of a quid, warm from another animal. Give warm water for drink, adding a pint of ale and a small portion of brown sugar.

Vermin.—These, especially the blue lice, often kill calves, and make older cattle rough and poor. Children seem to grow the better under them, but not so with the brute creation. Cleanliness is one of Nature's laws. The best remedy is, to mix Scotch snuff with train oil, and rub this composition on the top of the back and neck of the animal. It is more effectual than the Yankee flea powder, made of brick dust. Another advantage may be named. If the females of your household ornament the handles of their faces with this precious article, you can buy it by the quantity, it will come lower, and thus you will save money.—If your children are troubled with vermin, a little of this compound will save much time, and you will not require half the louse traps. Thus, you will save both time and money in your family and economy is the philosopher's stone of wealth

During winter, tar should be frequently rubbed around the roots of the horns of cattle, they should have plenty of salt, and an occasional feed of round potatoes. Regular feed promotes health.

Inflamed Udders—Many a fine cow is rendered useless for milk, for want of proper treatment in this particular. I find nothing in the books equal to the following remedy. Take half a pint of sweet oil, one ounce of laudanum, one ounce of hartshorn, and half a pint of brandy; mix them through; bathe freely with this twice a day, warming it in with a hot shovel, or, what is better, rub the part affected with a smooth roundish stone, as hot as you can bear it in your hand.

OLD BUCKS.

February 18, 1837.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

In Senate.

Saturday, Feb 18.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 6th instant, with the accompaying documents, on the subject of the present state of relations with Mexico, report:

That they have given to this subject that serious and deliberate consideration which its importance demands, and which any circumstances calculated to interrupt our friendly relations with the Mexican Republic would necessarily ensure. From the documents submitted to the committee, it appears that, ever since the revolution of 1822, which separated Mexico from Spain and even for some years before, the U. States have had repeated causes of just complaint against the Mexican authorities From time to time, as these insults and injuries have occurred, demands for satisfaction and redress have been made by our successive public ministers at the city of Mexico, but almost all these demands have hitherto proved unavailing.

It might have been expected that, after the date of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the two Republics on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, these causes of complaint would have ceased to exist. That treaty so clearly defines the rights and the duties of the respective parties, that it seems almost impossible to misunderstand or to mistake them. The committee notwithstanding, regret to be compelled to state that all the causes of complaint against Mexico, which have been specially noticed in the correspondence referred to them, have occurred since the conclusion of this treaty.

We forbear from entering into any minute detail of our grievances. The enumeration of each individual case with its attendant circumstances, even if the committee were in possession of sufficent materials to make such a compilation, is rendered unnecessary from the view which they have taken of the subject. These cases are all referred to in the document No 81, entitled 'claims on Mexico,' in the letter of instructions from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Ellis, of the 20th of July, 1836, and in the subsequent correspondence between Mr Ellis and Mr. Monasterio, the acting Mexican Minister of foreign Affairs.

If the Government of the United States were disposed to exact strict and prompt redress from Mexico, your committee might, with justice, recommend an immediate resort to war or reprisals. On this subject, however, they give their hearty assent to the following sentiments contained in the message of the President—He says the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property & persons of our citizens, & upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and People by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands.'

In affording this opportunity to the Mexican Government, the committee would suggest the propriety of pursuing the form required by the 34th article of the treaty with Mexico, in all cases to which it may be applicable. This article provides that all (what, indeed, cannot be expected) any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infracted in any manner whatever, it is stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaint of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verrified by competent proofs, and demand justice and satisfaction, and the same have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.'

After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican Government, we may appeal to all nations, not only for the equity & moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister Republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form, and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country and ensure ample reparation to our injured fellow-citizens. They leave the mode and manner of making this demand to the President of the United States.

Before concluding their report, the committee deem it necessary to submit a few remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Gorostiza, the late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States. In regard to that functionary, they concur fully in opinion with Mr. Forsyth, that he was under the influence of prejudices which distorted and discolored every object which he saw whilst in this country. On the 15th of October, 1836, he terminated his mission by demanding his passports. And for what reason?—Because the President refused to recall the orders which he had issued to the general commanding the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Texas, directing him to pass the frontier, should it be found a necessary measure of self-defence; but prohibiting him from pursuing this course unless the Indians were actually engaged in hostilities against the citizens of the United States, or he had undoubted evidence that such hostilities were intended, and were actually preparing within the Mexican territory.

A civil war was then raging in Texas. The Texan troops occupied positions between the forces of Mexico and the warlike and restless tribes of Indians along the frontiers of the United States. It was manifest that Mexico could not possibly restrain by force these tribes within her limits from hostile incursions upon the inhabitants of the United States, as she had engaged to do by the thirty-third article of the treaty. No matter how strong may have been her inclination, the ability was entirely wanting Under such circumstances, what became the duty of the President of the United States? If he entertained reasonable apprehensions that these savages meditated an attack from the Mexican territory against the defenceless citizens along our frontier, was he obliged to order our troops to stand upon the line, and wait until the Indians, who know no rule of warfare but indiscriminate carnage and plunder, should actually invade our territory? To state the proposition is to answer the question.—Under such circumstances, our forces had a right, both by the law of nations and the great and universal law of self-defence, to take a position in advance of our frontier, in the country inhabited by these savages for the purpose of preventing and restraining their incursions.

The Sabine is so distant from Washington, that it became absolutely necessary to intrust this discretionary power to the commanding General, if the President had not issued such orders in advance, all the evils might have been inflicted before the remedy could have been applied; and in that event he would have been justly responsible for the murders and devastation which might have been committed by the Mexican Indians on citizens of the U States.

When these discretionary orders were issued to General Gaines, they were immediately communicated to Mr. Gorostiza, in the most frank and friendly spirit. The fullest explanations of the whole proceeding were made to him, and he was over and over again assured that this occupation of the Mexican territory, should it become necessary, would be of a limited, temporary, and purely defensive character, and should continue no longer than the danger existed; that the President solemnly disclaimed any intention of occupying the territory beyond the Sabine with the view of taking possession of it as belonging to the United States; and that this military movement should produce no effect whatever upon the boundary question.

The committee believe that Mr. Gorostiza ought to have been satisfied with these explanations. But they failed to produce any effect upon his mind.—Without instructions from his Government, he retired from his mission upon his own responsibility. This was not all. Before he left the United States he published a pamphlet, containing a portion of his correspondence with our Government and with his own, from which latter it appears that, whilst engaged with the business of his special mission here, he was making charges of bad faith against the United States to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations. The committee will not enlarge upon the glaring impropriety of such conduct. The publication of such a pamphlet by a foreign minister, in the country to which he has been accredited, before taking his departure, can be considered in no other light than as an appeal to the People against the acts of their own Government. It was a gross violation of that diplomatic courtesy which ought ever to be observed between independent nations, and deserves the severest condemnation. This act was still more extraordinary when we consider that it almost immediately followed the note of Mr. Dickins to him, of the 20th October, 1836, assuring him that the President would instruct Mr. Ellis to make such explanations to the Mexican Gov