ther effect than to aggravate irritation, already existing, upon matters of difference between the two countries.

The events which have since transpired in Texas are well known. She revolted against the Government of Mexico, flew to arms, and finally fought & won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had emigrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulous avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the Revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto the United States recognized the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their councils of recognizing the Government *'de facto,'* without regarding the question *de jure.* That recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relations which existed between her and Texas. She, on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to assert, and so far as I know yet asserts, her right to reduce Texas to obedience as a part of the Republic of Mexico According to late intelligence, it is probable that she has agreed upon a temporary suspension of hostilities but if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war and enforcing her rights as she considers them

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms which if suspended are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under & among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon it thus lightly.—I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form a motive in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And if an act of justice were to be perpetrated towards any power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and in my judgment less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean?—What commerce on the other hand, does Mexico offer as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerants. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European powers? Suppose any such powers, jealous of our increasing greatness and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerants present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose G Britain and France, or one of them were to take part with Mexico, and by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States and to prevent the further propogation of slavery from the United States. what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the asumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it embracing the terms & conditions upon which annexation is proposed I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, and decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion; and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Flordida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile people our vast wastes, develope our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess & augment our strength, power, and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse & those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existance, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself weaker from the impossibility of securing new threatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas ultimately, really add strength to that which is not considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would no. According to that the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into 5 States of convenient size & form. Of these two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions would not admit of those institutions In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annexed to the Union the United States will asume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly: but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas For I suppose it to be undeniable that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, & obligations, and encumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation.

If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in an way subjugating her I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the U States to oppose to such designs the most firm and determined resistance to the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment o any such designs The Executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign Powers with regard to Texas, & I presume that if there be any of the exceptionable character which I have indicated, the Executive will disclose to the coordinate departments of the Government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen & heard I believe that Great Britain has recently formally and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes —has declared that she is desirous only of the independence of Texas, and that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowel and declaration, I presume they are in the possession of the Executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitutions laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted & oppressed driven into exile by either of the others They would emulate each other in improvements in free institutions, and in the science of self government. Whilst Texas has adapted our Constitution as the model of hers, she has, in several important particulars, greatly improved uponit.

Althought I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the anexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY'S LETTER.—We publish in this morning's American a letter from Mr. Clay to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which will be read with gratification by the Whigs of the United States.

The course which Mr. Clay feels bound to pursue, in reference to all invitations to attend political assemblies, is one which all will recognize as dictated by good judgment and a just sense of propriety, in view of the fact that he has accepted the Whig nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

From his quiet retirement at Ashland the voice of the people will, in due time, call him forth to the discharge of the highest functions of Government. In the interval, a citizen among his fellow citizen engaged in those duties which pertain to private life and to the concerns of his agricultural pursuits he will remain the object of the dearest hopes and best wishes of his political brethren throughout the Union.—Balt. Amer.

WASHINGTON May 3 1844.

Gentlemen:—Prior to the commencement, and during the progress of the journey which I have recently made to some of the Southern States I received numerous invitation to visit my fellow citizens at various poin's of the Union. I was compelled to decline accepting the greater number of them, and in most instances, transmitted answers accordingly; but, as I may have omitted to reply to some of them, and as others addressed to me may not have reached me, to all such I request to be allowed, through the National Intelligencer to communicate a general and respectful answer, and to state the ground on which I shall feel constrained to place any similar invitations with which I may be in future honored

These popular demonstrations of friendship, attachment, and confidence towards me are highly gratifying to my feelings, and are entitled to an expression of my profound and grateful acknowledgements, If it were suitable and proper, of my judgment, to meet assemblages in my fellow-citizens on the occasions proposed I would embrace the opportunity with pleasure, and should exchange friendly salutations with them with a warmth and enthusiasm, on my part not exceeded by their own. But an event of importance took place on the first instant in Baltimore. A Convention of Delegates from the Whig party, coming from all parts of the United States, acting in conformity with the well ascertained wishes and sentiments of the Whigs of the U. States, has formally announced my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and from a high sense of duty, I have accepted the nomination — It has been, moreover ratified by another Convention, composed of Delegates from every part of the United States, who assembled on the 2d instant in Baltimore. Being thus placed, with my own consent in the attitude of a candidate for that high office, I feel myself bound to respect and perform all the duties and obligations which appertain to me in that character.

The election of a Chief Magistrate of a free, great, & enlightened nation is one of the gravest and most momentous functions which the people can exercise. It is emphatically and ought to be exclusively, their own business. Upon the wisdom of their choice depends the preservation and soundness of free institutions, and the welfare and prosperity of themselves. In making it, they should be free, impartial and wholly unbiased by the conduct of a candidate himself. Not only in my opinion, is it his duty to abstain from all solicitation, direct, or indirect, of their suffrages, but he should avoid being voluntarily placed in situations to seek, or in which he might be supposed to seek, to influence their judgment.

Entertaining these views of what becomes a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States, I shall act in strict conformity with them Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept nor attend any public meeting of my fellow citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited. It is my wish and intention, when I leave this city, to return home as quietly and quickly as possible, and employing myself in my private business and affairs, there to await the decision of the Presidential election, acquiescing in it, whatever it may be, with the most perfect submission.

I hope those who have honored me with invitations to which I have not yet replied, and those who may have intended me the honor of transmitting others will accept, without disapprobation, this exposition of the motives by which I am governed.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

SPEECHES AT THE RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

At the principal stand, at Canton, on Thursday, when Mr. Stanley of North Carolina had concluded his address to the assembled Convention of Ratification, Mr. J. N. Reynolds, of the city of New York, one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention, was then called out, and spoke briefly in behalf of the Young Men of New York.

Yon glorious sun (said he,) that has rolled round the heavens from the commencement of Time, never looked down on a spectacle like this. The nobie, the gallant, the spirited young men of the nation are here, with one purpose, one mind, one heart, one head, to respond & ratify the nomination of HENRY CLAY.

In the choice of the second officer, New York has not been gratified in the selection of her first and undivided preference for her own candidate. But she yields to none, who now mingle spirits here, on this common altar and Mecca of our political faith, in devotion to Whig principles and Whig measures, and the living embodiment of them all; the star no: now of the West, but of the whole Union! Henry Clay!

The young men of New York have now what they have long labored for the name of Henry Clay inscribed on their banners—and the rainbow that ever circles in the white sunlit spray of their mighty cataract, is but a faint emblem of their confidence and hope of the future, its mighty thunder but a faint echo of their own in November next.

With the same spirit in which our institutions were framed, in the only spirit in which they can exist, and be perpetuated, I know that I speak truly the feelof the noble the disinterrested the patriotic young men of New York, from tide water to the Lakes—when I say, as I now do say,—that not with cheerfulness only —but with heart and soul, they take up on the same banner that bears the beloved name of Henry Clay, the name of New Jersey's favorite son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and with hearts that quail not will strike again and again, not for their State, the ebb and flow of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind, but for their country and their whole country!!

[Mr. R here suspended his remarks in consequence of the shower of rain which commenced falling.]

At the second rostrum, which was placed at another side of the platform, addresses were made by several distinguished Whigs, sketches of which we annex:

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky said that he felt how perfectly vain an attempt would be on his part to make his feelings audible. Whatever might be the effect of this meeting, he would go from here a much better man than when he came.—He said that it is not merely on paper that the Constitution of these U. States is written—it is impressed, said he, on the hearts of the American people—the bond of Union which links them together. We are an united people—speak alike—think alike, aye and sing alike. It is no common cause that brings us together.—We are the people! You are the conquerors of 1840—the same banners which led us to victory then, float over us now. They talk of omens on the other side.—What omens do we want? We make our own omens. We have the same issues as in 1840—almost the same men arrayed against us, and additional thousands have come into our ranks

Can you think of the possibility of Martin Van Buren going back to office with his famished dependants—delinquent when they were removed—hungry now only for the spoils?

They speak of the affair of 1840 Mr. Van Buren had said that the election was carried in a whirlwind. This, Mr. C. thought, would be carried in a hurricane.

They speak of the demoralizing effects of the affairs of 1840 In 1844 we shall put the seal of ratification on what was done then.

We stand opposed to a wily and expert party, who will stop at no means to accomplish their object. Let us continue to labor in season and out of season until we shall plant our victorious banner on the Capitol. Then we may repose in peace under the protection of a virtuous Administration, but until then, let us think nothing is done until all is done.

Mr. Huntington of Connecticut followed Mr. Crittenden, and commenced his remarks by asking the question—What should he say in addition to what had been said by the illustrious son of Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] who had just addressed the meeting. He said thousands of people are crowded around us the majesty of the people is here and who has the power to contravene its voluntary unbought support of Henry Clay?—Who is Henry Clay? is he unknown to you?—No! There is not a child who has not heard the name of Henry Clay—no intelligent man that does not know him as one who has always been consistent and honest Elect him, as you will, and you will have a pure administration of the government of the United States.

There is not a breeze that does not waft from some quarter the news of a new victory. Mr. H. desired to say a few words about his own native State. She had marched in the van with the victory which had redeemed Maryland. Go home; labour as she did; follow her example; and triumph is certain He rejoiced to find the working men around him. They are the men able to do the work, and would accomplish it. Are you willing? (Loud cries of aye!) Then go home—go to work and next November give such a majority as will teach the traitors who have deceived and abused our trust, the fruitfulness of their treachery, and the fallacy of their hopes. Will you now, with one voice ratify what your servants did yesterday and elect the candidates of your choice? (Loud shouts of aye!)

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania said—Ought we not all be proud of being Whigs? He had just left the camp of the enemy, and they were dismembered and dismayed. Mr. Van Buren's letter on the annexation of Texas had burst upon them like the gun of the Princeton. He had heard the Locos say that their only hope was by running several candidates, and bringing the election into the House.—He had told them that would be useless, as we Whigs would beat them all together.

The result of the next election is certain. The State of Pennsylvania, which has always been a doubtful State, will in '44 give a large majority for our candidates. Our enemies dare not come to the scratch—they fight for the spoils only, and will try to get over the fence into the clover field. They all claim to be tariff men in Pennsylvania,—even Mr. Van Buren claims to be a tariff man Do you trust him?—[Loud shouts of No!]

They are in great difficulties—they must nominate Van Buren. He is now their candidate, and they dare not refuse him. Mr. Stewart made more extensive remarks illustrating the difficulties by which the party was surrounded, and the certainty of electing the Whig nomination.

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts also addressed the meeting from the other end of the stand, and said that he came to express his hearty concurrence with the nominations that had been made, and expressed his dertermination when he shall have returned to use his strenuous efforts to obtain from the Eestern people a full ratification of the nomination. He said that the leading object of interest is the tariff. We need a steady, parental guardian government; we want to give to the industrial classes a protection for their labour; the means of providing for their own support, and of educating their children, so that they might become virtuous and useful citizens. He said that he believed the great body of the people have discovered that they must look for repose under the wings of the Whig principles.

We hear from the most remote parts of the Union, from States widely separated from each other, from the deepest recesses of the Dismal Swamp, voices in favor of the Tariff. It is our duty, so far as we can, to distribute among all sections the feelings that actuate us here. We must become missionaries We are all one people, destined to one fate—the destinies of this great nation depend on the exercise which the people shall make of the important power confided to their charge. He hoped that the effect of this meeting and of the similar meetings which shall follow it, would result in the accomplishment of the object for which they had this day assembled.

Mr. Botts of Virginia, being loudly called for, said—Why am I asked to speak?—Why am I asked to come forward, when such a number of abler men crowd around me? what have I to say but to offer my thanks and tender my congratulations for the nomination which has been made and the unanimity which prevailed among the Whig party?

Yes (he continued) there is one thing At the other end of the stand he had heard the noblest son of Massachusetts express such sentiments as to induce him (Mr B.) to press forward and tender him the right hand of fellowship!

If there is a man who doubts the stability of our institutions, let him look back to the last four years of our government and the years that preceded it.

If any man doubts the purity of the Whig party let him know that they have refused the emoluments and blandishments of office. He then gave a sketch of the trials and virtues of the Whig party, and said if any man doubts the success of the Whig party, let him look around this assemblage. Aye! even John Tyler himself, who had declared the other day that 'all h—l could not prevent his being President'—let him have Texas and that is the only part of the Continent he will ever get! Virginia has come into the Whig ranks; and we will keep her there.

[Mr. B's speech was interrupted by the rain which commenced falling.]

THE EVENING OF THE SECOND OF MAY.

Notwithstanding the rain the speaking was kept up to a late hour in the night, both in the Rotundo of the Exchange & in Monument square. Mr. Websterw as introduced to a vast concourse at the Exchange, at 8 o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Dimmick, of Boston, the President we believe, of the Boston Clay Club.

Mr. Webster spoke here with his usual force and eloquence, and commanded the most undivided attention of his hearers He regarded the present as auspicious of the future; not only for the Union, but the Whigs. There were times when it became necessary to sacrifice local prejudices and sectional preferences for men but upon the present occasion the benignty of a kind Providence has appointed us to one man under whom we mean to fight and hope to conquer. There was a great cohesive, adhesive certain bond of Union between us that exhilirated us with hope for the future. We were all American born for a common purpose destinted to a common end, & it was this that made the Union dear to us all. This it was that held our Union like a sheet anchor fast to her moorings.

Mr. Webster was urged to visit Monument Square to address the immense concourse of People there assembled.—He spoke in front of the dwelling of Reverdy Johnson, Esq and with the same spirit that had characterized his three previous speeches, pledging himself to return home to communicate to those around him the good influences of the present occasion. We come, said he from discussion, and the present was less an occasion for discussion than for mingling together in social feeling and enjoyment. We had accomplished one part of our purpose. Action was all that remained, and action would result in the full fruition of our warmest hopes.

Mr. Critenden, of Kentucky, followed in one of his happiest effort. He, too, spoke of the good influences of the present occasion. The Whigs of the Union had come together from the regions of the Upper Missouri to the Green Mountains of Vermont, and it could not but be that every man who had come here would go away a better Whig and dispel those idle prejudices some had endeavored to foster against different section of the country. We have done what we design, and now execution must follow. Let us know no rest, no repose, from this time until November. Along and happy quiet will then be given us. We have a great work to perform, and cannot lie down upon our arms until it is finished.

Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Thayer, of New York, also spoke at this stand; while, at the other excellent speeches were made by Mr. King of Georgia, Mr. McKennan of Pa., Mr. Stanley, of N C., (all members of the 27th Congress,) and by other gentlemen called out upon the occasion.

Mr. McKennen made a suitable defence of the Tariff of 1842, & its favorable influence upon the country.

Mr. King, among other things, alluded to the Texas controversy, to Mr. Van Buren's letter, which was 'sort of for it & sort o' not' The South,—spoke for the Whigs—did not seek to annex Texas to this territory at the expense of a war with Mexico, and of principles. They did not understand that kind of ethics and economy which regarded it as a monstrous thing to relieve their own States, while a readiness was manifest to assume the whole foreign debt of a foreign territory. [The speaking was kept up to a late hour, and the rain a second time dispersed the crowd.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Herald.

We received by a private overland exclusive express from Boston, our letters and despatches from the steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston yesterday, after a passage of sixteen days from Liverpool.

O'Connel has not been sentenced, but him and all his co-conspirators are struggling for a new trial; with what success we shall be better able to state by the next arrival.

The intelligence is fifteen days later, and is highly interesting in a political, commercial and financial point of view. The fall in cotton is from ⅛ to ¼d. per lb. a piece of information that will astonish all the cotton speculators in the country.

The Texas question of annexation had reached England, and produced a very great sensation in political circles.

Ireland was in a very excited state, and our next account from Great Britain must be of the most interesting nature.

M. Careys letter in relation to the State debt of Maryland, has been published in London, with some very sarcastic remarks.

The Caledonia arrived out on the 15th of April.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament met after Easter holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions.

AMERICA AND TEXAS.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival from the United States is of great interest and importance. It appears that a special envoy has arrived at Washington from the Texian Government, commissioned to make an official offer of annexation on the part of the young republic. An offer of a similar description was made in the year 1837, and was then rejected, but under very different circumstances. At that period the acceptance of the offer of the Texians would have involved the United States in an expensive embarrassing, and somewhat uncertain war with Mexico and also in the very probable contingency of a rupture with England. Moreover, the public mind in the United States was very much divided on the subject of slavery and a great jealousy existed on the part of the N. England States in regard to any accession of influence in the Union, to the southern interests.

In the present instance also it appears very uncertain whether, on the whole, the annexation of Texas may not be an event rather favorable than otherwise for British interests. If it deprives us of a means of annoying the United States, & so far removes the temptation to a war, it is by no means certain that this ought not to be looked on as an advantage. A war with the U. States, even if successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, would be a calamity of the most fatal description. Moreover, the annexation of Texas would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interest upon which we must necessarily rely the most for the maintenance of friendly political and commercial relations with England—that, namely, of the southern cotton growing States. The vote of Texas would be necessarily an additional freetrade vote, which, in the present balanced state of parties and interests, might frequently prove decisive We cannot afford to alienate the southern interest & strengthen the advocates of the high tariff by opposing a measure so warmly advocated by the Southern States, and by enlisting all the feelings of national pride and Anglo-Saxon prejudice against us throughout the Union. Nor is it ever good policy in a nation to commit itself to an opposition against the natural course of events, which evitently points to the ultimate incorporation of the unoccupied prairies of Texas with the neighboring and parent State. We trust therefore, that whatever may be the result of the present negotiation at Washington, the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by any unreasonable interference on our part with the domestic affairs of another continent. Liv. Mer.

The editor of a down east paper requests those of his subscribers who never intend to pay to give him notice as soon as possible.

EASTON GAZ

EASTON

Saturday Morning,

FOR PRESID

HENRY C

FOR VICE-PRES

THEO. FRELING

FOR GOVERN

THOMAS G. P

ALARMING RIOT IN PH

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MR. CLAY ON ANNEX

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Clay's, and goes more

jects, specplations, and

contingent issues. O

sometime to discover

ren's opinion is in re

question, upon which

or whether he intends

Nevertheless the reade

to the conclusion that

opposed to the ratifica

of Annexation —Whi

ALARMING NEWS—

The Charleston M

letter, dated St. Th

which contains this p

'St. Domingo is in

The Spanish part has

Port au Prince Gover

yesterday from Leo

the negroes have brok

and murdered the wh

that the President H

400 persons have tak

off. In Port au Prin

as at Aux Cayes was

ded.'

THE EXPRES

Alluding to the rec

Express between Bal

the Baltimore Clippe

'The kegs were t

depot in Pratt street,

parture of the seve

Philadelphia, and pl

car, on the top of the

had already been fill

ages, among which

and silver The car

usual, and the train

started for Philadel

of the cars at Wilm

car was still locked,

change some way b

that the three kegs

riously disappeared,

every one was struc

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