

INVASION OF TEXAS.

General of hostilities between Mexico and Texas.

The New Orleans papers of the 10th instant contain the important intelligence of a new hostile movement on the part of Mexico against Texas, in fulfillment of the threats against the latter which have of late been frequently repeated by SANTA ANNA.

From the New Orleans Bee. Astounding Intelligence. Invasion of Texas by Mexico! Surrender of San Antonio!

By the arrival of the steam packet ship New York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonio has surrendered; the Mexicans had taken Goliad. The invaders, variously estimated at from 8 to 14,000, entered Texas at several points. The Texans were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales and Austin, at which places a desperate resistance will be made. We publish an extra from the Galveston Critian, and the proclamation of President Houston.

From an Extra of the Critian (Galveston) of the 12th of March.

By the steamer Dayton, just arrived from Houston, we learn that expresses arrived yesterday from Austin, dated on Monday last, stating that intelligence had reached that place, that San Antonio was taken by Mexicans on Saturday last. Capt. Dotson, who brought the intelligence from Austin, that the number of Mexicans was large, numbering several thousands.

The express which reached here from Victoria last night states that a body of 300 Mexicans who captured Capt. H. Ferguson and from whom he escaped; stated that their force on this side of the Nueces numbered 800, who were destined for Victoria, that 3,000 had gone to San Antonio, and that there were in all 14,000 this side of the Rio Grande.

Men are turning out rapidly at Houston. A number of men left this city yesterday for the seat of war, and a company is expected to leave to-day.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Army and Citizens of Texas.

Whereas, the odious practice of indiscriminate imprisonment of individual property, without authority from the Government, and more, by sanctioned by private will, and often stimulated by cupidity and dishonesty, has often occurred. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Sam Houston, President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the Republic of Texas, do by these presents direct and command all persons to abstain from the commission of such practices, unless it is by the express order of the Government, emanating from the War Department, to such person, or persons who may be authorized, or required to perform such duty—and in no case whatever, shall any property be impressed but when the most absolute necessity of the public service may require recourse to such an alternative.

If any officer shall be guilty of the offences of impressment of property without authority, he shall be dishonorably discharged from the service, and if a noncommissioned officer, or soldier he shall be tried by a court martial. All persons who shall be guilty of a violation of this Proclamation shall have their names published as offenders in the newspapers of the Republic.

Nothing is better calculated to alienate the feelings of the people, and destroy confidence in the Government than the toleration of such offences. It is the high and honorable duty of a soldier, to protect the lives and property of the peaceful and worthy citizen! No man who feels the holy impulse of patriotism but will detect the offence, when he reflects upon the condition of an honest citizen who has been oppressed by his countrymen, because he was unable to maintain his rights and preserve his property from the hands of violence, which should only be raised against our national oppressors.

SAM. HOUSTON.

Galveston, 11th March, 1842.

We add the following from an authentic source:

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, as the New York was coming out from Galveston, we met the steamer Edward Burleson, just from Hudson, and learned officially of the surrender of San Antonio to the Mexicans, under the command of Gen. Vasquez, on the 5th instant.—His force consisted of lancers; 350 cavalry; 400 infantry; 30 mounted Caddo Indians, and about 550 Orancheros, and is, no doubt, the advance guard of the army. From the best information we can get, the entire Mexican force now in Texas is believed to be about 15,000. Gen. Burleson has about 2,000 men under his command at Gonzales, and is daily receiving reinforcements. He is prepared to give the enemy a warm reception, and although the numbers are largely against them, he and his men are certain of success, and impatient for the conflict.

Gen. Houston left Galveston on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the army. If necessary, he will have 10,000 Texans in the field in thirty days. Houston and Galveston are turning out to a man, as are all other parts of Texas.

The steamer Lafitte, and three sloops, all private property, have been manned and fully fitted out by the citizens of Galveston, and sailed on Sunday, under command of Capt. Clarke, for Copano and the Bruso San Isidro. The Texas flag will be planted at the latter place, and the next step is to take Matamoros. These are the orders of Gen'l. Houston.

Never have I seen so much joy manifested by any people as by the Texans, in consequence of their invasion by Mexico. All are on tiptoe

at the prospect of an early engagement, and the motto of 'Victory or Death and no Surrender,' is the cry and watchword of every Texan citizen. In the language of the hero of San Jacinto, whose letter you have—Mexico has made the war and has provoked the indignation of all who have regarded her sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidy since the Alamo was first besieged. Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities.

Emigrants from the United States would be welcome to the army of Texas, provided they go as prescribed by the President. His reasons for requiring those who emigrate to be fully armed, must be obvious to every one. Texas has now more men than arms, munitions or provisions, and should any go, subordination when they get there will be as important as will their arms. A large number of men going into the country at this time unarmed, would detract from, rather than add to the defence of the country.

A crisis is at hand in Texas of the most important character. A spark has been kindled which will never be extinguished until Mexico declares Texas to be free and independent, or her brave sons will perish in the effort. The constant cry is, 'Remember the Alamo,' 'Remember the Santa Fe prisoners.'

The exigency having arrived so unexpectedly, the government has not had time to form or digest any specific modes in which the aid of the friends of Texas in the United States should be asked or furnished. But the citizens of Galveston representing the feelings of their common country have deputed Messrs. Watrous, Megginson and Jones, to communicate with their friends here, and to devise such measures as may be found practicable. These gentlemen will address their views to the community of New Orleans and the citizens of the United States in the papers of the day.

Another account says—

The news of the abandonment of San Antonio by the whites and its occupation by the Mexicans, is confirmed. Six hundred Texans were at Saguine at the last accounts, reinforcements were going in, and they expected to make a stand there with one thousand men.

Austin is believed to have abandoned, the families removing to Bastrop, and the men going to Saguine. Gen. Burleson was on his way from Bastrop for the seat of war with 400 men.

FROM MEXICO.

We publish the following letter, from the N. Orleans Bee giving additional intelligence of the Santa Fe prisoners. It is from a very authentic source:

MEXICO, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock P. M.

As this is mail day; and the office does not close until 12, I send you this short note giving you the latest items we have respecting the poor prisoners.

Since the past six or seven days positive orders have been given to the officers of the guard over these poor fellows, that they shall have no intercourse with any Americans or foreigners in any shape or manner whatever; and the only way we can see them is to bribe the officers of the guard. I was yesterday at Santiago, and was enabled to see them by the force of gold. I found them all very well in health, and they seem quite comfortable in their sleeping apartments. The Government allows them twenty-five cents per day for their support. They are all heavily chained and made to work daily in cleaning the filthy streets and sewers of the city, and when any one does not work well he is lashed worse than the negro felons in your streets of New Orleans.

They are pretty well clothed, but no thanks to the Mexican Government as the few Americans of Mexico subscribed to purchase something to cover them. My own eyes would else be assailed by seeing American citizens, and those who were once American citizens, working naked in the streets.

Kendall, since the departure of his partner (Luisen) has been quite ill with the Fever—but is now nearly recovered. I went to see him this day and it took me three hours with the aid of an interpreter and half a doubloon (8 dollars) before I could get access to him. He will as soon as he recovers be placed with the well prisoners at St. Jago, and of course he chained and made to work in the streets like the rest. He seems to have strong hopes that his government will take some measures other than mere negotiation for his immediate relief, and the impression he has that such measures will be adopted keeps his spirits from sinking.

The people here all say that the Mexicans care nothing for the United States—they say they are all talk, and we can punish Mr. Kendall as much as we please, and all they (the United States) will do is to protest and scold. This is the talk of the Mexican people. I learn from good authority that the American Minister Ellis, has this day received a letter from the prisoners who have been sent to Puebla, that they are heavily chained each to one of the most criminal and leprous malefactor from their common prisons, and are made daily to work in the streets, and are confined at night in so small a room that they cannot even lie down to sleep. In fact, the stage driver of the Mail from Puebla, an American, confirms the news. They are only allowed one shilling per day for their support, and hardly any of them have any clothing, as there are but very few Americans or foreigners in the town.

Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and among them are several who claim the protection of our government. What sort of pro-

tection have Americans got to be, if they can silently go on and negotiate by letters with these barbarous Mexicans, and their citizens abused, murdered and treated as felons by these reptiles. The U. S. Government will send out a fleet of ships to the Coast of Samtra and burn and destroy all the towns, and kill many of those poor, ignorant and barbarous savages, because they happen to rise up and slay some two or three of the sailors, perhaps of those ships who trade and steal the produce of these poor natives and not a word is said about it. Oh! it is all right and so it is—and the same steps should be adopted towards Mexico. For rest assured that your townsman Kendall, will be kept by these people until an American squadron before Vera Cruz demands him Kendall, and all the rest of the American prisoners.

I must close, as I fear I shall be too late for the mail.

Yours,

[As I fear to write my name.]

P. S. There is a rumor about and believed by many that the English have offered twenty millions of dollars for Texas.

Letter of President Houston.

Galveston, March 11, 1842

To P. EDWARDS, Consul to New Orleans.

Sir—It is probable that you will find in New Orleans and other parts of the United States great excitement arising out of the late movements of Mexico against Texas. If any should be anxious to volunteer in rendering assistance to our Republic, it will be our duty to have it made known, that if any should emigrate it will be required for each emigrant to bring with him a good rifle or musket, with a cartridge box, or shot pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred rounds of ammunition, a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months subject to the laws of Texas.

They must be landed, for the present, at some point West of the Bayou with eight days provisions. No number less than fifty-six in companies well organized will be received, and on landing, each commandant will report to the Secretary of War for orders. Emigrants who wish to remove to Texas at this time must come thus prepared, as none other would be of use to the defence of the country, nor will they be received.—There is a greater scarcity of arms and munitions of war than of men in Texas. Were men to come in great numbers to the country without being in a condition to act efficiently, and well provided, it would only encumber the country, without any effect than to destroy the substance of those who would be necessary to sustain and defend the nation.

We can bring into the field at least ten thousand men, and in case of emergency we could raise fifteen thousand.

The war will not be of long duration. No Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas.

The indignation of Texas will not tolerate the pollution of their soil by the footsteps of their servile invaders.

Mexico has made the war, and has provoked the indignation of all those who have regarded her sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidy, since the Alamo was first besieged.

Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, SAM. HOUSTON, President.

ALEXANDER McLEOD is in jail in Niagara for debt. What a sinking in poetry! to be now the bone of contention between two of the most powerful nations upon earth, with all the rest of the civilized world as anxious spectators—and then so soon to find himself the disregarded inmate of a debtor's prison in his own land—a captive on the score of an unsettled balance amounting to a few pounds shillings and pence. How transitory is human greatness! how uncertain our chance for the immortality of fame! But a few weeks have elapsed since Queens and Presidents, prime ministers, and secretaries of state were busy with the name of Alexander McLeod!! Armies were preparing, navies fitting out to espouse his quarrel, and had he been fortunate enough in the heroic sense, to have closed his career on a Lockport gallows, the earth might have raked under the roar of artillery to avenge his fate. But now a single burr-bailiff, armed with a bit of dirty paper, issued by a justice, takes Alexander by the elbow walks him to 'quod' without even exciting the attention of the ragged little urchin in the street. Was there ever such a fall—ever such a rapid step from the sublime to the ridiculous!—Like many other great men, Alexander McLeod has lived too long—he has survived his glory.—Pennsylvanian.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT POTTER.—From the Caddo Gazette of the 12th inst., we learn the frightful death of Col. Robt. Potter, a brave and noble man, by Col. Ransom, appeared in our columns about a week since. He was beset in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and in his night clothes rushed from the house. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured. Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part, and give him a chance for his life. He then told Potter he might run, and he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Potter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump in the water and dive for it, which he did. Rose was close behind him, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him as he rose. In a few seconds he came up to breathe, and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when

it was completely riddled with the shot of their guns; and he sunk to rise no more.—N. O. Pic.



Saturday, April 2, 1842.

The Legislature will adjourn to-day to meet again on the 9th of June. These extra sessions are extremely unpopular with the people, and justly so, as they seldom result in much good. The expenses of the government are already greater than they should be in these times of difficulty.

Col. McPadden's company of volunteers from Lewisburg, we understand, will pay this place a visit, on the 8th inst. The company is highly spoken of, and we doubt not, will be received in the right spirit by our citizens, and by the Sunbury Greys, under the command of Capt. Dewart.

Dunston's Medical Library, and also Haldie's Select Circulating Library, both excellent and interesting publications, are now regularly published by Haswell and Johnson of Philadelphia.

There is nothing doing in Congress at present, that would afford any interest to our readers. Long and windy speeches are daily made for Bankum, which are dearly paid for by the people.

REDEMPTION OF TOLLS.—The tolls on the Schuylkill are to be reduced hereafter, as follows: From and above Mount Carbon, 54 cents per ton. Schuylkill Haven, 59 " " Port Clinton, 45 "

The partial redemption of specie payments has made the currency in the country worse than it has been for many years. We perceive that the notes of the Northumberland Bank are quoted at 10 per cent. discount at Philadelphia, yet we doubt whether there is a safer or better conducted bank in Pennsylvania. This state of things cannot and will not, we hope, exist much longer. There is no reason why the notes of solvent country banks of good standing should be held at such ruinous rates in Philadelphia. The effect must certainly be injurious to the trade. Merchants in the country cannot obtain money, except in the notes of country banks. If they do not receive them at par, they can get nothing. And yet if they are to be subject to such ruinous discounts, how can they receive them. In some of the Western states, it is true, exchanges are sometimes as high as 10 and 15 per cent. The people there, however, are prepared for such things, and make their calculations accordingly. These things are new to us, and unless something is done, all trade between the city and country must languish, and remain in a depressed condition.

The President has sent a singular message to congress, recommending the repeal of measures which he but a few months since recommended, and is enclosed with his signature. The President has been charged with being Virginia in most of his notions. Many of them are certainly new-fangled, and he seems to cling with singular pertinacity to the abstracts of a state which related to support him for the office of Vice President.

The Supreme Court.

Our legislators in their wisdom have seen fit to remove the Supreme Court from this place to Harrisburg. Whether this was done for the benefit of the community, or for the convenience and profit of the lawyers and judges, the people can readily decide. It was the pride and boast of English jurisprudence, that by their administration of the laws, 'justice was brought home to every man's door.' Here, our modern reformers think the best plan to hasten the ends of justice, or at least those of law suits, is to throw every obstacle in the way of its administration. We do not so much blame the Judges. They certainly will have less business to attend to. Besides the convenience to their homes is a very important matter, and ought not to be overlooked for the trifling matter of accommodating the poor man, who must abandon his rights, rather than risk his all in expensive litigation. For the lawyer, it must afford a fine harvest, especially those disinterested and patriotic lawyers in the legislature, who have the advantage of their professional brethren, inasmuch as they can now practice before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, at the expense of the state. The time was when cheap and speedy justice was deemed an essential ingredient in our code of jurisprudence. In this age of reform, however, there is no telling what a day may bring forth. The people, we believe, did not ask for this change, nor was this, we presume, a single petition presented on the subject.

The legislature are about making a nisi prius Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following paragraph from the Washington Globe, has been going the rounds for some time past. We could scarcely credit it at first, that even the 'Globe,' in issue as that print is on certain subjects, could be so unwise as to give publicity to an article in which the free laborers of the North are put on a level with the slaves of the South. The truth is, the Globe, like most of the Government papers, is in the market, the highest bidder to be the buyer, and the editors generally, men of principle according to their interests. Such an insult and slander on a large body of our most useful and enterprising fellow citizens, coming from a paper professing to be the organ of the great democratic party, will never be tolerated by the democracy of the northern and middle states, and should be spurned with indignation by every honorable and independent freeman.

What a glorious time those moderate, self-denying gentlemen who constitute 'the home League' will have, if the proposition of Mr. Clay should be adopted and acted upon by the Democracy! They have only to send their proprietors

or agents to Congress by votes of a few thousand of their laborers, who are for the most part, as much under their control as those of the South are to their Masters, and who will vote for any thing, or anybody, under a persuasion that by enhancing the profits of the MASTERS, they will increase the wages of the BONDSMAN!!

Postage and the Press.

The Postmaster General has recommended to Congress some changes in regard to postage. Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania, in connection with the subject, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in graduating the rates of postage on newspapers, as recommended by the Postmaster General in his report, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all charge for postage on public newspapers, when conveyed by mail within the limits of the country where they are printed or published.

Let the country Press speak unanimously upon this subject. It is one of great importance to country papers. The city papers will probably oppose the measure as it will not be one of interest to them. The department would lose but little by the change, as large packages are but seldom carried in the mail within the bounds of the country, and in the end, the increased demand and desire for reading, caused by the dissemination of cheap information and literature, would more than repay the government for the present loss. The loss, we repeat, would be but a trifle to the government—probably not exceeding sixty thousand dollars. Under the present system, the Press of the city has a decided advantage over that of the country. Not only become their subscribers are furnished with their papers free of postage, but as a necessary consequence, their subscriptions are thereby much increased.

The Miners' Journal upon this subject says:

This is an important resolution, and commends itself to the support of the country press throughout the whole country. Let the editors speak out on the subject at once—and if not accomplished at this Session—let candidates for Congress hereafter be catechized by the press, and if they refuse to support the measure, let the press refuse to support them; and our word for it, the resolutions can be carried without much difficulty.

Gen. Hamilton has replied to Santa Ana, through the public papers, in an ably written and spirited letter, for which we have not room this week. He indignantly repels the idea that he attempted to take so spurious a patriot as Santa Ana, and concludes with the following paragraph: 'You accuse me of the impudence of having offered you silver; I will not be guilty of the grossness of offering you steel; but when you do come, I hope I may hear the neighing of your war-steed on the banks of the Rio Bravo.'

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—The splendid steamers on the North River are now preparing for summer business. Some of them are already in operation. We understand that they have all substituted coal for wood. Of course the consumption of this article will be vastly increased by the general introduction of it upon the Hudson River. Twelve tons is the average quantity used during a trip, and as there are more than a dozen boats running daily on the Hudson, the amount annually consumed may be estimated. They use anthracite from Pennsylvania.—Phil. Gaz.

The general government, without any regard for the interest of Pennsylvania, has constructed the Missouri and Mississippi for the use of foreign bituminous coal, when Pennsylvania's anthracite is not only more safe and cleanly, but more economical, as the above facts most abundantly prove.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following beautiful commentary on the Free Trade System, now advocated by Southern abstractionists and Northern office hunters:

A mercantile or shipping house wished to send a cargo to one of the British Islands and of course had to charter a vessel. The competition between a British and an American vessel was thus:—the American vessel offered to take the barrels at 35 cents each; the British Captain asked, and has obtained, \$1 50 for the same service that one of our vessels would do for the small sum above named—the difference in charges at the British port making it more advantageous to employ her at \$1 50 than the American at 35 cents! Is not this a splendid achievement in Commercial Free Trade! I would emphatically ask, Where is the spirit of our merchants! Will they tamely submit to have our Trade longer conducted under such humiliating embarrassments! I hope not. Let them speak!

We have another fact in point to add to the above. A heavy American house in this city, dealing in tea and Groceries, has branches in Quebec and Montreal, and finds it advantageous to purchase here all its teas for the Canada markets. To do so, it is obliged to ship all its Teas to Liverpool and thence to Quebec in British vessels—the policy of Great Britain not allowing the exportation of Teas hence to Canada, or in American vessels. Yet Americans counsel submission to this policy, and style it Free Trade! Shame! Shame!! [Ed. Tr.]

Editorial Miscellany.

Pennsylvania State 5 per cents were sold in Philadelphia on Saturday at 35.

The Temperance Cause.—About 1000 persons have signed the Temperance pledge in New Brunswick, N. J. Sixty of the number were habitual drunkards.

There are, it appears, fifty-seven survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill.

J. F. Brownie, merchant Tailor of Philadelphia committed suicide, by cutting his throat, on Monday, the 27th ult. He was found in the cellar of his store, in Chestnut street.

The Result in Rhode Island.—The Constitution framed for Rhode Island by the Convention legally assembled for the purpose, has been rejected by the people of that state, by a considerable majority.

Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in specie were received in Philadelphia from New York last week.

On Friday last the House of Representatives, by a vote of 78 to 14, determined to suspend the further prosecution of the public works until future legislative action.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mr. EDITOR.—I was pleased to see by your last paper, that Major Daniel Follmer will be a candidate for reelection, as Brigade Inspector of this brigade. He has been a faithful and efficient officer, and in the discharge of his official duties, has given general satisfaction; indeed, I have never heard the slightest complaint made against him. Like the honest old motto, 'let well enough alone,' and a change merely for the sake of change ought never to be made. Major Follmer has given substantial evidence that he is in every respect fit and well qualified for the office. His thorough knowledge of military tactics, and his experience in the duties of Brigade Inspector, at this time when the militia system is attempted to be thrown into ridicule and contempt, ought to induce every one who desires to see the militia properly organized, and the system improved, to support him, for he has always manifested a great interest in these objects, and he is competent to render efficient aid in their accomplishment. If the citizen soldier requires any further recommendation, Major Follmer can present strong claims on the ground of actual service as a soldier. He volunteered during the last war, and marched with his company to the defence of our Northern frontiers, and remained there in the discharge of his duties, until the close of the war. I have therefore, that he will receive a strong vote in this county. A MILITIA-MAN.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mr. EDITOR.—Understanding that Capt. Jackson McFERRIS, of Lewisburg, Union county, will be a candidate for Brigade Inspector, we take the pleasure in urging his claims and recommending him to the special notice of every militiaman in the Brigade. Were we not intimately acquainted with him, and were we ignorant of his capacity and worth, we would not undertake to speak of him in flattering terms, or even recommend him for this office; but owing to our knowledge of the man, we unhesitatingly say, his equal, in every respect, is not to be found amongst any other of the candidates for this office. We trust his claims will be considered, and that we will have the pleasure of seeing him unanimously elected. We hope that a general vote will be given to him on the day of the election. MANY MILITIAMEN.

Mr. EDITOR.—Through the kindness of some of my friends, I see I have been nominated for the office of Brigade Inspector. Permit me respectfully to decline being considered a candidate for that office. Respectfully Yours, WM. L. DEWART.

A communication on the New York Journal of Commerce in favor of a protective tariff, asks as follows:

Is it a good policy to ship Cotton to England at 10 cents a pound and import it again when made into Calico at 60 cents a pound? the 50 cents per pound is mostly for labor paid to foreigners, and the remainder for freight each way, commission and charges.

Now this, but, if done in America (and it can be done here full as well) would help many of our poor people who need this employment for their support, and give us a home market, which can be most relied on either in time of peace or war. A very erroneous opinion prevails as to the effect of duties on some kind of goods, that it advances the price on the consumer to the amount of duty paid. This is not correct. So far as respects such goods as are made in America, the competition amongst the manufacturers reduces the prices soon to that of the foreign article, and in some cases below it. This perhaps will not apply to goods of all kinds—but as to broadcloths, cassimeres, calicoes and coarse cotton goods of various kinds it will.

FREE TRADE.—The stickers for free trade will find a striking illustration of the beauties of the system, so far as England is concerned, in the following rate of duties laid on American products by the British Government: Duty on wheat 100 per cent; Indian corn 200; oats 300; barley, rye and buckwheat 200; potatoes 150; beef 150; pork 150; butter 40; cheese 50; hay 115; cotton 5; rice 150; tobacco 900; timber 250; sugar 250; whiskey 2500; fish prohibited; fruit 200 per cent; and we are called upon to admit every article manufactured in England free of duty into this country, because our products are admitted as free in British ports, that the restrictions imposed upon them amount to almost a complete prohibition.—National Eagle.

PRESIDENT TELLER, it will be soon, has transmitted to Congress a Special Message, recommending among many suggestions, which we heartily approve, a Repeal of the Distribution Law. We most ardently hope that this suggestion will not be carried into effect. Such a step, once taken, can never be retraced; for the new apportionment under the census of 1840 will give so overwhelming an increase of strength in the House to the new States, that the Public Lands, will, by Gradation, Cession, or still lower Preemptory Laws, be wrested entirely from the old States with five years, and given up to those in which they severally lie. Regarding this as a question of securing to or alienating from the old States a vast domain which is justly their own—theirs by trial, suffering, blood and victory—we cannot concur in any measure which shall operate to weaken the tenure by which they now hold them.

This is but one of many objections to the Repeal of the Distribution Law. We object, at the outset, to any system of Finance which shall leave the Government to subsist out of its property—to live, like a spendthrift, by cutting down his timber and selling acre after acre of his estate. This policy we can never concur in. There is no need of it. Put up the Tariff, so as to afford adequate protection to our Home Industry, and there will be no need of recalling the Land Distribution. Let Congress but do this, and the dishonest States will be deprived of the argument of necessity for the disgraceful Repudiation of their heavy responsibilities.

N. Y. Tribune.