



house that the address moved for was at present in some respect unnecessary, and in other respects premature. The observations of the two hon. gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves. With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject of great importance to the attention of the house and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this house to address the Crown with reference to that matter.

The state of Texas at present was this a revolt having taken place there, the Mexican army had been dispatched for the purpose of putting it down. The first operations had been greatly successful, but a part of the army having retreated, it was surprised by the Texian forces, routed with great slaughter, and the Mexican taken prisoners. It might be said that the Texians were a people of Texas might prevail against the authorities of Mexico, but, on the other hand, the numerical strength lay with the army of the Mexican government, who, from the last accounts which had been received, were preparing to make fresh efforts to reinforce their army, and from what had already happened the final result of the struggle could not be inferred. With respect to the conduct of the U. States of America in the matter, although he was aware that individuals in those states had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas, yet the conduct of the responsible Government of America was the reverse. If regard were had to the President's message to Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that government to take no part in Mexican civil war, and that in accordance with that declaration orders had been issued to enforce the laws in prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter.

He (Lord Palmerston) had that opinion on the honor and good faith of the government of America, as not to suppose that they would not act up to that declaration; and he thought fresh circumstances ought to arise before an address should be sent to the Crown on the political branch of the question. (Hear, hear.) Now with respect to that part of the question which related to the trade in slaves, the hon. gentleman opposite had remarked, that no correspondence had been laid before the house with regard to the progress or diminution of the slave trade supposed to exist in Texas, while other places were given. The fact was so; and the explanation he had to offer was, that His Majesty's Government had no agent in the province of Texas; and he had only lately received information from the British Minister at Mexico bearing on the illicit trade in slaves supposed to be carried on in Texas. It would be a great evil, much to be deplored, if the course of the civil war were to lead to the extension or re-establishment of slavery.

That was a matter deserving the attention of the house, and if the house supposed that His Majesty's Government were either indifferent or unwilling to bestow the most vigilant care to prevent such an evil, he should be willing to agree in thinking with the hon. member of Southampton, it fitting to admonish the Government in the manner he proposed; but he (Lord Palmerston) assured the house, the Government required no such stimulus to perform their duty, and he thought that they were now doing might be accepted as a proof that they were anxious and active in endeavoring to put down the slave trade in every part of the world, and to prevent its springing up in quarters where it did not already exist. But he did not think there was any considerable danger of such an evil being the result of the Mexican civil war, for it was evident that either Texas must be conquered and yield to Mexican authority, or that, if succeeding in the struggle, would become an independent state; or, thirdly, add itself to the United States of America. Now, if the Mexican authority were re-established, no more encouragement to the slave trade would be given in Texas than in any other Mexican state.

Again, if the Mexican authority was thrown off, and the independence of Texas declared, it would then be open to this country to interfere and put down any trade in slaves that might be carried on. Lastly, if Texas should, in the progress of events, become a member of the United States of America, though slaves might be sent there from other states, there would be no real danger from the importation of slaves from the Coast of Africa or the Islands of the West Indies. He was inclined to believe, that an importation into Texas of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of any such importation from the Coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country for suppressing the slave trade had come into operation. The statement of the hon. member for Southampton, therefore, applied to a time antecedent to the ratification of the treaty. The motion was withdrawn.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The Temps observes that the debate in the House of Commons throws light upon the affair of Texas, and upon the motives of the inhabitants of that country in wishing to separate themselves from Mexico. The Texians are anxious to perpetuate the social slavery guaranteed by the model republic in its laws, and the latter would like nothing better than to annex the Texas gratuitously to its other States. The answer of Lord Palmerston is unsatisfactory. England, if it intends to interfere, and to prevent the extension of the slave-trade, should

do so at once. It is now only that the influence of that country and of other European Powers, can be of any avail. When the Texas belongs to the United States it will be too late.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans American of August 30th, furnishes intelligence from Texas some days later than previous dates. The Texans have abandoned the present, at least. The town of Bostrap, on the Colorado river, had been burnt by the Indians, and 200 government troops had been despatched to prevent further depredations. The Agent by the President of the United States to inquire into the relative situation of Texas, preparatory to the acknowledgment of her independence, as we learn, had arrived in Texas, and had an interview with the President of the Republic, the result of which is not known. Several persons had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a plot for the liberation of Santa Anna. The former publisher of the Texas Republican and his wife, are the principal persons named. The consequence of the attempt to liberate Santa Anna had been put in iron.

TEXAS.—The Crops.—We are informed by a gentleman from the eastern Department of Texas, that crops in that part of the country will exceed this year, those of any previous. The season throughout Texas, has been uncommonly favorable, and the crops in all parts would have been abundant. Even the lands on the river San Antonio, which generally suffer most from drought, would this year have produced abundantly without irrigation. On the Brazos and Colorado, the corn planted after the battle of San Jacinto, will probably produce a sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants.

HARRIS M. STORY, of Washington City, is the commissioner, appointed by the President, to gather information respecting the present state and prospects of Texas. He was, by the last advice, at Brazoria. We have never seen his appointment announced in any of the Washington papers.—Political News.

Though not announced in the papers, and intended probably to be secret, we have no doubt, from uncontradicted rumor, that Mr. Morfi, who has been for some weeks absent from the city, has gone into Texas, under authority from the Executive of the United States, to examine and report, &c. [Nat. Int.]

FLORIDA.

Letters from Florida, published in the Richmond Enquirer, represent the situation of the whole territory as terrible in the extreme—they state that large parties of Creeks have joined the Seminoles—that Osceola is perfectly acquainted with all the movements of the whites—that he receives and resists regularly the Florida newspapers—that the courage of the Indians is daily increasing, and that help must be sent of the whole country will fall into the hands of the red men again. There has been some difficulty about the Tennessee Volunteers, who, if they would now march into the territory would be most essential service.

PROSE THE ARTS OPINIONS.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 2, 1836.

Sir: I came hither to-day to examine into the state of the supplies on hand, and of selecting and forwarding such as may be wanted from the services in this country, for the use of the troops destined for Florida.

On my way to this place I passed Watumka, where there are about three thousand Indians, who are to cross the Coast to-day, and take up their line of march toward Hopewell, Yoholo, whose departure I reported a few days ago, is on his way to the west, with two thousand three hundred of his band, about four thousand, will move in a day or two from Talladega, if they have not moved already, and I hope to have the whole nation in motion by the 20th, except the families of some of the warriors who go to Florida, whom I have concluded to allow to remain until the warriors return.

Florida as their commander, and will be promoted to the office of Colonel.

Both Creeks and Seminoles, after the conquest of the latter, are to be removed to their western destination, and there the districts allotted for the future habitation of each tribe lie in their proximity that perpetual wars between them may well be anticipated. Carry out this policy, and there will be no end to savage murder and bloodshed among themselves.

We hear the contractors for the employment of the army have not yet immediately, except the thousand who have volunteered for the Florida service and their families. These families are to be left in the Creek nation, and fed by the Government, and taken care of, until the return of the warriors from Florida, at which time all hands are to be demobilized to the West.

The report of the 9th instant, shows a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Cholera in Charleston, there having been only ten cases, two of which terminated fatally, for the preceding twenty-four hours. Of the ten, three were whites, and seven blacks. The City Council of Charleston, by a vote of 10 to 2, have ordered a day of Humiliation and Prayer, and requested the Intendant of the City to issue a proclamation to that effect.

The cotton crops to the South have been injured by the rains; but they are still abundant.

THE ELECTIONS.

CHEERING FROM MAINE.

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns for Governor from 31 Counties give Dunlap, V. B. 4769 votes, and Kent (W.) 3323. John Fairfield V. B. is doubtless elected to Congress from the 1st District; in the 2nd, now represented by F. O. J. Smith, V. B. there is no choice. In nineteen towns heard from, the Congressional votes stands thus:

Brooks (Whig) 3,394  
Scattering, 555  
Total opposition, 3,949  
F. O. J. Smith, (V. B.) 3,580

Opposition majority 961

Nearly all the votes put down as catering were cast for J. C. Humphrey, of Brunswick.

REVEREND.—The reelection of Geo. Evans to Congress, by a large majority, is certain; twelve towns head from give him a majority of 906 votes over Nourse, the Van Buren candidate. Mr. Evans is one of the strongest and most decided Whigs in Congress, and Maine wants him to look after her North Eastern boundary, which will be one of the most exciting topics of the next session.

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