

TEXAS. CONSEQUENCES OF THE REVOLUTION IN THAT COUNTRY.

[From a speech of the Hon. John Q. Adams, recently delivered in the Congress of the United States.]

Sir, the history of all the emancipated Spanish American Colonies has been, ever since their separation from Spain, a history of convulsions; of revolutions, accomplished by single, and often very insignificant battles; of chiefs, whose title to power has been the murder of their immediate predecessors. They have all partaken of the character of the first conquest of Mexico by Cortez, and of Peru by Pizarro; and this, sir, makes me shudder at the thought of connecting our destinies indissolubly with theirs. It may be that a new revolution in Mexico will follow upon this captivity or death of their president and commanding general; we have rumours, indeed, that such a revolution had happened even before his defeat; but I cannot yet see my way clear to the conclusion that either the independence of Texas, or the capture and military execution of Santa Anna, will save you from war with Mexico. Santa Anna was but one of a breed of which Spanish America for the last twenty five years has been a teeming mother—soldiers of fortune, who, by the sword or the musket ball, have risen to supreme power, and by the sword or musket ball have fallen from it. That breed is not extinct; the very last intelligence from Peru tells of one who has fallen there as Yruride, and Mina, and Guerrero, and Santa Anna have fallen in Mexico. The same soil which produced them is yet fertile to produce others. They reproduce themselves, with nothing but a change of the name and of the man. Your war, sir, is to be a war of races—the Anglo Saxon American pitted against the Moorish Spanish Mexican American; a war between the northern and southern halves of North America; from Passamaquoddy to Panama, are you prepared for such a war?

And again I ask, what will be your cause in such a war? Aggression, conquest, and the re-establishment of slavery where it has been abolished. In that war, sir, the banners of freedom will be the banners of Mexico; and your banners, I blush to speak the word, will be the banners of slavery.

Sir, in considering these United States and the United Mexican States as mere masses of power coming in collision against each other, I cannot doubt that Mexico will be the greatest sufferer by the shock. The conquest of all Mexico would seem to be no improbable result of the conflict, especially if the war should extend no farther than to the two mighty combatants. But will it be so continued? Mexico is clearly the weakest of the two powers; but she is not the least prepared for action. She has the more recent experience of war. She has the greatest number of veteran warriors; and although her highest chief has just suffered a fatal and ignominious defeat, yet that has happened often before to leaders of armies too confident of success and contemptuous of their enemy. Even now, Mexico, is better prepared for a war of invasion upon you, than you are for a war of invasion upon her. There may be found a successor to Santa Anna, inflamed with the desire, not only of avenging his disaster, but what he and his nation will consider your perfidious hostility. The national spirit may go with him. He may not only turn the tables upon the Texian conquerors, but drive them for refuge within your borders, and pursue them into the heart of your own territories. Are you in a condition to resist him? Is the success of your whole army, and all your veteran generals, and all your militia calls, and all your mutinous volunteers against a miserable band of five or six hundred invisible Seminole Indians, in your late campaign, an earnest of the energy and vigour with which you are ready to carry on that far otherwise formidable and complicated war—complicated, did I say? And how complicated? Your Seminole war is already spreading to the Creeks, and in their march of desolation, they sweep along with them your negro slaves, and put arms into their hands to make common cause with them against you; and how far will it spread, sir, should a Mexican invader, with the torch of liberty in his hand, and the standard of freedom floating over his head, proclaiming emancipation to the slave and revenge to the native Indian, as he goes, invade your soil? What will be the condition of your states of Louisiana, of Mississippi, of Alabama, of Arkansas, of Missouri, and of Georgia? Where will be your negroes? Where will be that combined and concentrated mass of Indian tribes, whom, by an inconceivable policy, you have expelled from their widely distended habitations, to embody them within a small compass on the very borders of Mexico, as if on purpose to give that country a nation of natural allies in their hostilities against you? Sir, you have a Mexican, an Indian, and a negro war upon your hands, and you are plunging yourself into it blindfold; you are talking about acknowledging the independence of the republic of Texas, and you are thirsting to annex Texas, ay, and Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, and Santa Fe, from the source to the mouth of Rio Bravo, to your already over-distended dominions. Five hundred thousand square miles of the territory of Mexico would not even now quench your burning thirst for aggrandizement.

But will your foreign war for this be with Mexico alone? No, sir. As the weaker party, Mexico, when the contest shall have once begun, will look abroad, as well as among your negroes and your Indians, for assistance. Neither Great Britain nor France will suffer you to make such a conquest from Mexico; no, nor even to annex the independent state of Texas to your confederation, without their interposition. You will have an Anglo Saxon intertwined with a Mexican war to wage. Great Britain may have no serious objection to the

independence of Texas, and may be willing enough to take her under her protection, as a barrier both against Mexico and against you. But, as aggrandizement to you she will not readily suffer it; and, above all, she will not suffer you to acquire it by conquest and the re-establishment of slavery. Urged on by the irresistible overwhelming torrent of public opinion, Great Britain has recently, at a cost of one hundred millions of dollars, which her people have joyfully paid, abolished slavery throughout all her colonies in the West Indies. After setting such an example, she will not—it is impossible that she should—stand by and witness a war for the re-establishment of slavery where it had been for years abolished, and situated thus in the immediate neighborhood of her islands. She will tell you, that if you must have Texas as a member of your confederacy it must be without the taint or trammels of slavery; and if you will wage a war to handcuff and fetter your fellow men, she will wage the war against you to break his chains. Sir, what a figure, in the eyes of mankind, would you make, in deadly conflict with Great Britain: she fighting the battles of emancipation, and you the battles of slavery; she the benefactress, and you the oppressor of human kind! In such a war, the enthusiasm of emancipation, too, would unite vast numbers of her people in aid of the national rivalry, and all her national jealousy against our aggrandizement. No war was ever so popular in England as that war would be against slavery, the slave trade, and the Anglo-Saxon descendant from her own loins.

As to the annexation of Texas to your confederation, for what do you want it? Are you not large and unwieldy enough already? Do not two millions of square miles cover surface enough for the insatiable rapacity of your land jobbers? I hope there are none of them within the sound of my voice. Have you not Indians enough to expel from the land of their fathers' sepulchres, and to exterminate? What, in a prudential and military point of view, would be the addition of Texas to your domain? It would be weakness, and not power. Is your southern and southwestern frontier not sufficiently extensive? not sufficiently feeble? not sufficiently defenceless? Why are you adding regiment after regiment of dragoons to your standing army? Why are you struggling, by direction and by indirection, to raise *per saltum* that army from less than six to twenty thousand men?—Your coming excursion to Florida, openly recommends the increase of your army to that number. Sir, the extension of your sea coast frontier from the Sabine to the Rio Bravo would add to your weakness ten fold; for it is now only weakness with reference to Mexico.

But, sir, suppose you should annex Texas to these United States; another year would not pass before you would have to engage in a war for the conquest of the Island of Cuba. What is now the condition of that Island? Still under the nominal protection of Spain. And what is the condition of Spain herself? Consuming her own vitals in a civil war for the succession to the Crown. Do you expect, that whatever may be the issue of that war, she can retain even the nominal possession of Cuba? After having lost all her continental colonies in North and South America, Cuba will stand in need of more efficient protection; and above all, the protection of a naval power. Suppose that naval power should be Great Britain. There is Cuba at your very door; and if you spread yourself along a naked coast, from the Sabine to the Rio Bravo, what will be your relative position towards Great Britain, with not only Jamaica, but Cuba, and Porto Rico in her hands, and abolition for the motto to her union cross of Saint George and Saint Andrew?

At this time circumstances have changed—popular resolutions both in France and Great Britain have perhaps curbed the spirit of conquest in Great Britain, and France may have enough to do to govern her kingdom of Algiers. But Spain is again convulsed with a civil war for the succession to her crown; she has irretrievably lost all her colonies on both continents of America. It is impossible that she should hold much longer a shadow of dominion over the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; nor can those islands, in their present condition form independent nations, capable of protecting themselves. They must for ages remain at the mercy of Great Britain or of these United States, or of both; Great Britain is even now about to interfere in this war for the Spanish succession. If by the utter imbecility of the Mexican confederacy this revolt of Texas should lead immediately to its separation from that republic, and its annexation to the United States, I believe it impossible that Great Britain should look on while this operation is performing with indifference. She will see that it must shake her own whole colonial power on this continent, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Caribbean sea, like an earthquake; she will see, too, that it endangers her own abolition of slavery in her own colonies. A war for the restoration of slavery where it has been abolished, if successful in Texas, must extend over all Mexico, and the example will threaten her with imminent danger of a war of colors in her own islands. She will take possession of Cuba and of Porto Rico, by cession from Spain, or by the batteries from her wooden walls; and if you ask her by what authority she has done it, she will ask you in return, by what authority you have extended your sea coast from the Sabine to the Rio Bravo. She will ask you a question more perplexing, namely—by what authority you, with freedom, independence, and democracy upon your lips, are waging a war of extermination to forge new manacles and fetters, instead of those which are fallen from the hands and feet of man. She will carry emancipation and abolition with her in every fold of her flag; while your stars

as they increase in number will be overcast with the murky vapors of oppression, and the only portion of your banners visible to the eye will be the blood stained stripes of the task master.

Mr. Chairman, are you ready for all these wars? A Mexican war? a war with Great Britain, if not with France? a general Indian war, a servile war? and, as an inevitable consequence of them all, a civil war? For it must ultimately terminate in a war of colors as well as of races. And do you imagine that while your eyes open you are wilfully kindling and then closing your eyes and blindly rushing into them; do you imagine that while the very nature of things, your own southern and southwestern states must be the theaters of these complicated wars, the battle field upon which the last great conflict must be fought between slavery and emancipation; do you imagine that your Congress will have no constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of slavery in any way in the states of this confederacy? Sir, they must and will interfere with it—perhaps to sustain it by war; perhaps to abolish it by treaties of peace; and they will not only possess the constitutional power so to interfere, but they will be bound in duty to do it by the express provisions of the constitution itself. From the instant that your slaveholding states become the theatre of war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war power of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every way by which it can be interlored with, from alarm of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of the state burdened with slavery to a foreign power.

Boston, June 22.

Alarming.—Our readers will recollect the horrid murder of a coloured man, named McIntosh, at St. Louis, not long since, by a mob, by burning him at a stake, for having stabbed a Sheriff, by the name of Hammond. We believe that every friend of good order, every man, who has any regard for the laws of the land, read that account with a feeling of indignation; and while he shuddered with horror at the idea of the savage act, and lamented the disgrace which must forever attach to a portion of his countrymen, he prayed in his secret soul that justice might overtake the perpetrators of the dreadful deed. It was to be presumed that measures would have been promptly adopted by the judicial authorities in that quarter, for bringing the murderers to punishment—and we cannot pursue the charge to the Grand Jury of St. Louis County, by Judge Lawless, (an appropriate name) in which he directs the attention of that body to this unparalleled outrage, without revolting with disgust from the abominable doctrines which they contain. Were the subject a less serious one, we would smile at the nice distinction which the Judge makes in the following extract, between 'the few' and 'the many,' as if a crime of the deepest dye, should be regarded when committed by numbers as a venial sin. We do hope that such dangerous doctrines will not be sanctioned by the people. The Judge speaking of the burning of McIntosh, says:—

'I have reflected much on this matter, and after weighing all the considerations that present themselves as bearing upon it, I feel it my duty to state my opinion to be, that whether the Grand Jury shall act at all, depends upon the solution of this preliminary question, namely, whether the destruction of McIntosh was the act of the 'few' or the act of the 'many.'

'If, on a calm view of the circumstances attending this dreadful transaction, you shall be of opinion that it was perpetrated by a definite, and, compared to the population of St. Louis, a small number of individuals, separate from the mass, and evidently taken upon themselves, as contradistinguished from the multitude, the responsibility of the act, my opinion is, that you ought to indict them all without a single exception.'

'If, on the other hand, the destruction of the murderer of Hammond was the act, as I have said, of the many—of the multitude, in the ordinary sense of these words—not the act of numerable and ascertainable malefactors, but of congregated thousands, seized upon and impelled by that mysterious, metaphysical, and almost electric phrenzy, which, in all ages and nations, has hurried on the infuriated multitude to deeds of death and destruction—then, I say, act not at all in the matter—the case then transcends your jurisdiction—it is beyond the reach of human law.'

ARTHUR TAPPAN THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST.—This gentleman was unable to procure insurances on his large warehouses in New York, from the fears entertained by the insurance brokers in that city, that the opponents of slave emancipation would cause his stores to be set fire. Mr. Tappan, the greatest French merchant in the United States, was in consequence obliged to effect insurances in Boston, in New England. On the late awful fire at

New York, it was found that the insurance offices were all insolvent, and those who had depended on them were ruined, whilst the offices at Boston paid Tappan's insurances to the last farthing. This enthusiastic and amiable gentleman, conceiving the circumstance an especial interposition of Providence in his behalf, has given to the various charities of the state, 20,000 dollars, for which sum he has drawn bills on Boston at four months' date, and worded in this extraordinary manner: 'Pay to my order, for value received from the Lord of Hosts, 2,000 dollars.' Ten bills, in this phraseology, are now in circulation.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States is now in Session at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There are in attendance 270 representatives from 120 presbyteries. The most important questions as yet before the reverend body are, the establishment of foreign missions, and the subject of slavery.

LEGISLATURE OF JAMAICA.

Tuesday, May 24, 1836.

This day the House met, agreeably to proclamation, twenty two Members present; and were commanded to attend his Excellency in the Council Chamber, where he delivered the following Speech:—

'Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, "In obedience to the commands I have received, I have called the legislative body together, in order to submit for its consideration certain measures of superior importance, which the welfare of the colony will not allow to be postponed till the ordinary time of its meeting."

"I would recommend to your earliest notice, the renewal of the act in aid, which expired on the 31st of last December, the great inconvenience which has resulted from its not having been in force during the last four months, will, I am confident, induce you to lose no time in turning your attention to the subject."

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, "Having been informed by authorities of more experience than my own, and to which it is my duty to submit, that the delivery of my message relative to the act in aid, involved a breach not contemplated, as I before assured you, of the privileges of the Assembly, I have only to express my regret at its having taken place."

"So much of the fiscal business of the year has already been gone through, that I am not aware that I have any observations to make to you on that branch of the public affairs."

"The serious injury and waste of property which has arisen from the defects in the law for regulating the Court of Ordinary, and the imperative necessity for some alteration in it, so often represented to me by almost every one of the learned Counsel, who practice in that Court, lead me to recommend it to your notice, although the period of your assembling renders a long session undesirable. One of the most sacred duties of the Ordinary is the care of the property of minors, and others, not in a position to act for themselves; it is one of the protections to which all those who contribute to the exigencies of the state are entitled—Such protection cannot be afforded under the existing law."

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, "Having called your attention to the several matters to which I have already particularly adverted, I would merely express a hope, that you will, in the exercise of your wisdom and zeal in the discharge of your public duties, dispose of as many of the other measures which it would be the interest of the colony to have discussed, as you conveniently can—the all important subject of education among the rest, will not I trust, escape your consideration."

"I have been directed to make to you certain communications from his Majesty's Government, and I will take the earliest opportunity of doing so in the usual manner."

"In conclusion, I would wish you to understand distinctly that in agreeing to the committee on the working of the Apprenticeship system, his Majesty's Ministers had not the slightest idea of consenting to any breach of the honorable compact which has been made between the mother country and her colonies; and which it is so much the interest of both parties to maintain inviolate."

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 26, 1836.

Engrossed address to his Excellency the Governor, read the third time and passed, and Messrs. Taylor and Loane appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to know if he would be pleased to receive it, who, on their return, reported that his Excellency would receive the address immediately.

The whole House then went over to the King's House, and the address, as follows, was read by the Speaker:—

May it please your Excellency, "We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech at the opening of the Session, and for having taken the first opportunity in your power, after having received the command, to re-assemble the Legislative Body of this Island."

"The Act in aid of the Abolition Law shall have our immediate attention, and all other measures, which it is the interest of the Colony to have discussed, shall receive our serious consideration."

"We are perfectly satisfied with the re-

paration which your Excellency offered for the breach of our privileges, which led to the prorogation of the Assembly."

"We shall most respectfully receive any communications which your Excellency may have occasion to make, whether from his Majesty's Government or from your Excellency, and we shall bestow upon them our best consideration."

"We thank your Excellency for the assurance, that agreeing to the Committee on the working of the apprenticeship system, his Majesty's Ministers had not the slightest idea of consenting to any breach of the honorable compact which has been made between the mother country and her colonies; and at the same time we do assure your Excellency, that it has been the wish, as well as the interest of the House, to preserve that compact inviolably on the part of the House."

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, "I receive with much pleasure the assurance of your intention to take into consideration the various important matters which it is for the interest of the Colony to have disposed of, even at your own personal inconvenience, at this unusual period of the year."

"I am confident that the benefit which will thereby accrue to the Island, will amply repay you for that inconvenience."

"I am gratified also, by the expression of your feeling, that it is as well your wish, as your interest, to maintain inviolate those engagements which have been entered into with the Mother Country. Such sentiments existing on both sides, afford the best guarantee for a happy result, and induce me to augur most favourably for the future progress of this great measure."

"I cannot conclude without assuring you with the most perfect sincerity, that nothing could be further from my mind than any invasion of your privileges. I have before declared to you my high respect for those ordinances.—I again repeat to you the same feeling."

Important news for the Colonies.—The Toronto Courier of the 4th instant furnishes the following important information.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We rejoice to announce that the report, which has been for some days past in circulation, that an extensive British Banking Institution was about to be established in these Colonies is confirmed!!! An eminent wholesale merchant of this City has this morning received a letter from London on the subject with the perusal of which he has favored us and from it we extract the following outlines of this Establishment.

It is understood that the chief establishment of this Banking Company, will be at Montreal with a branch in this City, and in the other principal towns of the North American Provinces. The introduction of this immense addition to the real Banking Capital of these Colonies, will have a powerful influence in restoring activity and prosperity to all our commercial and agricultural pursuits, and will give a stimulus to industry of every kind, which will redound to the interest of the whole of our population. We agree with the London Morning Herald, that "Government would show its wisdom much more by the encouragement of such an institution, than by any other measure it could adopt, as it must tend to bind the existing ties between the Mother Country and our North American Colonial possessions: nay, we believe ultimately that this contemplated introduction of capital into those noble Colonies, by the consequent stimulus which it will give to industry of all descriptions, will tend infinitely more to destroy their chief curse, "party feeling," than any thing the Commissioners of Inquiry can advise."

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

In 12,000 Shares of £50 each, (one fourth of which will, for the present, be reserved for the Colonies,) with power to increase the capital.

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George De Bosco Attwood, Esquire, Edward Blount, Esquire, Robert Brown, Esquire, Sir Robert Campbell, William Robert Chapman, Esquire, James John Cummins, Esquire, James Dowie, Esquire, Oliver Farrer, Esquire, Alexander Gillespie, Jr. Esquire, W. Medley, Esquire, W. Pemberton, Esquire, George Robinson, Esquire, M. P. John Waldron Wright, Esquire.

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1. The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different