

JULY

215

their wives
of reli-
ous mer-
engh and
and swear
of liberty,
trious, rather
is did they do
y heard of the violation
reaty obligations by their cher-
try towards them, than they took
such steps as I have shown the
tions justify—for their safety and
tection.

I found during my investigations into the
early history of Texas, that soon after the
date of our treaty with Spain in 1819, the
citizens of the United States residing on the
territory attempted to be ceded thereby to
that odious tyranny, rose up as one man,
formed a hasty government, established a
congress, and adopted and put forth a de-
claration of independence, of which the
following is a copy, so far as it was pub-
lished at the time in Niles' Register, vol.
17, p. 31.

DECLARATION OF TEXAS INDE- PENDENCE, IN 1819.

Texas have long indul-
the adjustment of the
possess.

Spain and the
dissipated an
ed, and has
exas from the tor-
ad security had lulled
y have seen themselves, by a
on to which they were no party,
ly abandoned to the dominion of the
of Spain, and left a prey, not only
to impositions already intolerable, but to all
those exactions which Spanish rapacity is
fertile in devising.

"The citizens of Texas would have pro-
ved themselves unworthy of the age in
which they live—unworthy of their ances-
try—of the kindred republics of the Amer-
ican continent—could they have hesitated
in this emergency, what course to pursue.
Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage,
disdaining to submit to the most atrocious
despotism that ever disgraced the annals of
Europe—they have resolved under the bless-
ings of God to be FREE.

"By this magnanimous resolution, to the
maintenance of which their lives and for-
tunes are pledged, they secure to them-
selves an elective representative govern-
ment, equal laws, and the faithful adminis-
tration of justice the rights of conscience
and religious liberty, the freedom of the
with the advantages of a free course
"Animated by the confidence in the
goodness of their cause, and stimulated
by the high object to be attained by the
contest, they have prepared themselves un-
shrinkingly to meet and firmly to sustain,
any conflict in which this Declaration may
involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of
June, in the year of our Lord, 1819."
Signed,
JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.
Countersigned,
BIS T. TARIN, Secretary."

These, fellow citizens, is a document of
great interest, and worthy of all commen-
dation and admiration. Through it run the
principles and the spirit, which inspired the
hearts and nerved the arms of our revolu-
tionary sires. In every line are discover-
able striking characteristics of that anglo-
American race, whose very cognomen
seems of late to grate harshly upon the deli-
cate nerves of certain sensitive politicians.
Take it and compare it with the law of na-
tions to which I have referred you, and see
what a complete adaptation there is between
the principles of both—between the rights
of the citizens as prescribed by the one, and
the exercise of those rights as proposed by
the other. From the perfect identity one
is disposed to believe, either those citizens
possessed a copy of Vattel for their guide-
ance there in the wilderness, or that such
is the pervading influence of the law of na-
ture, that all men in emergencies perceive
by intuition their just rights and lawful
remedies.

Some time after the promulgation of this
declaration, Spain ratified the treaty, I
think in 1821. The resisting citizens of
Texas into an acknowledgment of her sov-
ereignty, and a compliance with her laws.
Forces were sent, and operations commen-
ced. But as the god of battles would have
it, contemporaneously with the hostile move-
ments of old Spain upon her intended vic-
tims in Texas, she quelled and smothered
rebellion of her oppressed and only remain-
ing colonies in the new world, burst forth
all over Mexico and New Spain. This hap-
py circumstance,—happy alike for Mex-
ico and for Texas, drew off the Spanish for-
ces from the latter, to what was deemed a
more pressing and important work in the
former.—You all know the result of this
last revolt in Mexico. A bloody conflict
was carried on for some years, which even-
ly triumphed to the arms of Mexico.
The disgrace and expulsion of Old
Spain from the last of her possessions on
the continent of the new world.—No fur-
as made by her to subject the
exas, and they consequently
dependent people. The Uni-
abandoned them, Spain had
them and no other pow-
ers to their allegiance.

it Texas became a party, she and the state
of Coahuila, by agreement with the rest of
the states, forming but one state, until they
should severally attain a certain amount of
population. Such is the sense and the on-
ly sense in which Texas ever became sub-
ject to Mexico. If Alabama, if Virginia
is subject to the other United States of Amer-
ica, then was Texas ever subject to, and an
integral part of Mexico. In no other man-
ner, I repeat, was she ever rightfully united
to or connected with the Mexican states.

This lawful union was not permitted,
however, long to subsist in honor and in
peace.—In 1823, a usurpation took place
over the president regularly elected. Such
irregularities, in perfect disregard of the
constitution they had formed, and in faith
of an observance of which alone had Tex-
as become a member of the Union, contin-
ued in various forms, and perpetuated by
various leaders, until Santa Anna, the pre-
sent usurper of the government of Mexico,
threw off all disguise and declared for a con-
solidated, or what they call in Mexico, I be-
lieve, a unitarian government. To such
pretensions and principles the Federalists
of this country will not, I presume, object
very seriously.

It was at this point in the career of high-
handed usurpation and violation of the con-
stitution, that Texas in 1825, seceded from
the Union, and absolved herself from the
bond of association between her and
other Mexican states. She severed it
good-will and amicable relations, as
believed, but at all events, she severed it in
fact. She re-declared her independence,
and on the plains of San Jacinto her in-
spired little army, with the gallant Hous-
ton at their head, demonstrated that indepen-
dence. Santa Anna, the self-styled Napo-
leon of the new world, and his myrmid-
ons at his heels, three-fold more num-
erous than the Texans, were attacked, killed,
or put to flight, and the survivors taken
prisoners, including their boastful leader.
He now, captured in the nearest garb, by a
stripling, (from this town I have heard it
said,) appears at the head quarters of Hous-
ton, a mendicant for mercy. To save his
ignoble life he shows himself ready to do
anything. It was required that he should
acknowledge the independence of Texas,
and that he should name his leading officers,
whether captive or not. And he promised,
that if permitted to return he would use his
utmost influence to obtain a ratification
of the acknowledgment from all departments
of Government. He was liberated and re-
turned, and how has he kept his faith?
Instead of complying since he was his ex-
ecutive power, he has employed himself in
day among the Texans, and has
an invasion which he has now led for
had the nerve to execute, and we would
it, never will in person. He may press
his reluctant generals to the task, but
his memory retells the
scenes of San
precious self
ed her indepe-
in April 1836
ularly forme
which she has

terms being broken, and the conditions for-
feited.—This we are gravely told, and it
might add with irony, safely too, is but a
facto independence. Has not the United
States, seven years ago, recognized, and
ever since acted upon it? Have not Eng-
land and France, Holland and Belgium
done the same thing? Have we not treat-
ed with Texas—arranged and regulated
commerce, defined and surveyed bounda-
ries, and every thing else that became nec-
essary, precisely as we do with England or
any other nation? What then, is there
necessary to her independence de jure?
Nothing—literally nothing. The truth is,
we recognize no distinction between a gov-
ernment de facto, that is, in fact, and a gov-
ernment de jure, that is, in right. With us
the terms are synonymous. This is the
doctrine established by our American revolu-
tion; it is the only doctrine which is con-
sistent with a right of revolution in the peo-
ple. Deny the one and you deny the other.
—He who denies the correctness of this
view, subverts the only foundation of our
own independence, except the grace of God.

Texas then, in the spring of 1836, was
a free and independent republic. She had
never belonged to Spain, she had never be-
come an integral or consolidated part of
Mexico—the only union that had ever exist-
ed between her and Mexico had been dis-
solved—the only right which Mexico had
acquired by her revolution of 1721, was the
country then known as the Vice-Royalty
of New Spain—Texas was no part of
that. And so far as it may be insisted, as
it is by some, that a recognition by the mother
country is essential to a perfect right to
independence in a rebelled colony; it may
be replied, that Mexico herself in that view
was never independent until the fall of
1836, when Spain for the first time, for-
mally recognized her as an independent na-
tion; and in the act of recognition (as I am
informed, for I have never read it,) there is
language which excludes from its influence
the republic of Texas.

What right then has Mexico, what right
did she ever have, what claim even, to the
territory of Texas? It is the veriest pre-
tence that ever was set up by an audacious
usurper. And strange to say that pretence
and that usurper have their apologists, yet,
their advocates and defenders among our
selves!!
The right of this question being settled,
it appears to me that little need be said as
to the policy; the expediency; the necessity
of the measure. I will not stop to dispute
upon a question of time. Whether we
shall acquire Texas immediately or immateri-
ally is comparatively immaterial, so that we ac-
quire it certainly. But is there not danger
in delay? The importance of Texas to us,
to every part of the Union, but aggravates
the anxiety, but stimulates the desire of
great rival, England, to obtain it her-
self she can do, to prevent our obtaining
it—establish there such an influence
enable her to cripple our com-

merce, to break down our manufacturer's
and to abolish slavery. Look at the mat-
ter—not with the jaundiced eyes of party,
nor with a sickly confidence in the sup-
posed honor and frankness of British lords
and diplomatists—but as patriots and men,
fully aware that with nations, as with in-
dividuals, the race of liars is safe, is
eternal vigilance.

Who is there among you that has read the
history of Great Britain to so little purpose
as not to be fully impressed with the pre-
gnant import of the term "British influence,"
and I will add British artifice, cunning and
deception? Recollect the manner and sub-
tle means by which she has accomplished
many of her most important and outrage-
ous purposes. Powerful as she is, and brave
and bold as she pretends to be, and perhaps
is when absolutely necessary, she never-
theless has attained ten fold more territory and
extended the boundaries of her empire that
much farther and wider, by means of irres-
ponsible corporations, than by open, straight-
forward, governmental action. For in-
stance the operations of her East India
Company in Asia, and her Hudson's Bay
Company in our own hemisphere. I shall
not undertake to detail the violations of every
principle of law, religion and humanity;
inflicted by the one, nor the unjustifiable
sumptions of our territorial rights by the
other. I merely cite them as appropriate
evidences of the little faith we should in-
dulge in British professions, and of the
great suspicion we should always entertain
also, the exorcise of British influence over
the savage tribes upon our borders during
the last war, as well as the revolution.

How she instigates them to a use of the
murderous tomahawk and scalping knife
upon our defenceless citizens, in the silent
watch of the night, without distinction of
age or sex. And how she held forth the
strongest inducements to our own domestics
and slaves, to violate the confidence reposed
in them, by murdering our wives and chil-
dren, and burning over their dead bodies
our own habitations.—And yet we are
sought to repose confidence in great Brit-
ain; to believe in her professions of friend-
ship, and to trust in what are said to be dis-
claimers of her Broughams, Aberdeens
& Pakenhams. Not verily, fellow citi-
zens, I want faith, both in the fact of there
being any disclaimer in what they have
said, and in the sincerity thereof, to the ex-
tent which it goes. Lord Aberdeen an-
nounced distinctly, that "Great Britain de-
signed is constantly exerting herself to pro-
mote the general abolition of slavery through-
out the world." And again, "that they will
not abstain from throughout efforts which they
have instantly made for procuring the aboli-
tion of slavery throughout the world." Now
is not Texas, is not Alabama, are not the
United States, a part of the world?
Then what do their disclaimers as to Tex-

As to the approaching Presidential elec-
tion I have only this to say: With the views
I entertain of the powers and correct policy
of the general government, and of the opin-
ions entertained by the nominees of the
whig party and the practices likely to fol-
low their elevation to office, I cannot, as an
honest man, yield them my support.
On the other hand, (to use an expression
of a distinguished individual, for whom
certain politicians now profess a vast deal
of sympathy) "with the lights now before
me, I certainly shall contribute all in my
power to the success of the Unionist ticket."

In addition to all these suspicious cir-
cumstances, she avouched, that England
has lately instructed her consuls and other
agents within the slaveholding States of this
Union, to inquire into the manner in which
we treat our slaves—to violate the sanctity
of domestic life—to obstruct themselves in
our domestic households and the bosoms
of our families, and to spy out and report
to England, the jarrings, dissensions and
punishments which occur between us and
our slaves. Was any thing so unbecom-
ing ever attempted before. If it be true, (and
I cannot but hope it is not,) if one would
be in favor of kicking their consuls out of
our country as fast as they are seen here,
I am done with British influence; let us
look once more at the bene influences oper-
ating on this question. I is insisted by
Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren first and by
such as those who choose to follow them in
this matter, that to annex Texas to the U-
nion would involve us in a war with Mex-
ico. I trust I have conclusively shown
if this be true, it would not be, on our part,
an unjust war. And a though I deprecate
as much as any one should, I am not
right or perform a duty, for fear of the con-
sequences. With such doubling patriotism
and hesitating process our forefathers never
would have achieved the glorious results
of our revolutionary struggle. But why was
not this presidential policy pursued by the
first of those gentlemen in 1825, and 1827,
and by the latter in 1829. Mr. Clay in
the two years first named, while he was
Secretary of State under the younger A-
dams, pressed the acquisition of Texas from
Mexico, while the latter was in a state of
open revolt from Spain, and a revolu-
tionary war was raging between them.
We had it true, recognized the indepen-
dence of Mexico, but nothing more. We
had recognized no treaty of commerce and
limits with her, as we have with Texas.
We had treaty obligations with Spain then
more recent and more delicate than an

we have with Mexico. In fact, there then
existed only five years old, the very treaty
by which we had ceded and granted to
Spain the very country Messrs. Adams and
Clay were trying to acquire from Mexico.
A treaty not negotiated by Mr. Adams him-
self. If this does not present a strong case
of inconsistency between Mr. Clay's wishes
then and his present views, I am incapable
of appreciating the term. But those were
his palmy days of intellectual vigor. It is
true, he then committed his first great error,
—I allude to his coalition with John Quin-
cy Adams—a coalition strange and incom-
prehensible to me, but not originating as I
have ever believed in bargain and corrup-
tion. A coalition passing strange as to this
very subject. The one had been the nego-
tiator of the treaty by which we lost the
most beautiful and fertile region on the face
of the earth in exchange for the swamps
and everglades of Florida—a mere mess
of porridge as it has been said. The other
had been a strenuous opponent of that treaty.
But in 1825, both were understood to be
warmly in favor of reacquiring that coun-
try, even at the hazard of our national
faith and treaty obligations, as the phrase
runs, towards old Spain and perhaps a war
into the bargain. How it happened that
Mr. Adams was in favor of all this, I can-
not account, unless it is on the supposition of
conscientious compunctions. Mr. Clay's
course was but a consistent carrying out of
the policy he advocated in 1820, favored a-
gain in 1827, and for the failure of which
he remonstrated, as he tells us in his late
letter, with Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to
Mexico at that time, on his return to the U.
States.

Such, fellow-citizens, are some of my
views on the Texas question—a question
that is destined in my judgment to become
the leading one of the day—a question that
involves in it more for "the weal or the woe"
of the country, according as it may be de-
cided, than any which has occurred since
the adoption of our federal constitution—a
question, for the favorable success of which
I would sooner draw the sword and throw
away the scabbard than any other. I can
imagine, that of invasion of my country.
And as I go upon this so I could desire all
my friends to go. I perceive some nod as-
sent; I hope upon reflection none will stay
behind.

As to the approaching Presidential elec-
tion I have only this to say: With the views
I entertain of the powers and correct policy
of the general government, and of the opin-
ions entertained by the nominees of the
whig party and the practices likely to fol-
low their elevation to office, I cannot, as an
honest man, yield them my support.
On the other hand, (to use an expression
of a distinguished individual, for whom
certain politicians now profess a vast deal
of sympathy) "with the lights now before
me, I certainly shall contribute all in my
power to the success of the Unionist ticket."

from the Quincy Herald, Friday morning.
DEATH OF THE PROPHET!!!
JOE AND HIRAM SMITH ARE DEAD!—The
steambot Boreas just in from Warsaw.
brings shocking intelligence from the scene
of the Mormon war.—The following slip
from the office of the Warsaw Signal ex-
plains the dreadful tragedy:—
"Joe and Hiram Smith are dead—shot
this afternoon. An attack from the Mor-
mons is expected every hour. Will not the
surrounding counties rush instantly to our
rescue!"
Warsaw, June 27, 1841.

It seems that the circumstances attending
the killing the Mormon Prophet and his
brother Hiram, are as follows:—On yester-
day Gov. Ford left Carthage with about
120 soldiers for the purpose of taking pos-
session of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their
arms. They assembled at Nauvoo about
noon, and called the assembling of the
Legion.
About 2000 men with arms immediately
responded to his call. These troops were
put under the command of Colonel Single
Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.
The Governor, finding all quiet at 6 Nau-
voo about 6 o'clock, P. M. with a com-
pany of 60 men, for the purpose of encamp-
ing about seven miles from the city.
At about the same time that Gov. Ford
left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother
were killed at Carthage, under the follow-
ing circumstances, as clear as we can as-
certain.
Joe and Hiram were both confined in the
debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting
their trial on a charge of treason. The
antagonisms, who had been placed there
by the Governor.
A woman attempted to rush by the
guard for the purpose of forcing his way into
the jail. He was opposed by the guard,
and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giv-
ing a slight wound.
A general confusion ensued in the crowd
around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fel-
low prisoners, it seems, had provided them-
selves with pistols, and commenced firing
upon the guard within. He then attempted
to escape from the window, when a hundred
bullets entered his body, and he fell a lifeless
corpse.
His brother Hiram shared the same fate.
Richard, a leading Mormon, was badly
wounded. There our intelligence ends—
what took place after this, God only knows.
Mormons left for Nauvoo immediately, to
carry the news of the prophet. It is feared
that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so ex-
asperated as to exterminate the Governor
and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the
women and children from Warsaw. It is
feared their town is in ashes before this.
Our citizens were aroused this morning
by the ringing of bells and a call to arms.
Our three independent companies are al-
ready in marching order. Maj. Flood has

ordered out the militia of this regiment and
the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey
them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful
affair will end. Many have expressed fears
that our city is in danger, because most of
the Warsaw families have taken refuge
here—but we believe there is no danger,
we are too far from the scene of action.
Messengers have just left for Hannibal
and the other towns below, for the purpose
of arousing the Missourians. The excite-
ment in our city is intense and anxiety to
hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men is
very great.

LATER FROM WARSAW.
Since the above was in type, we have re-
ceived an extra from the St. Louis Republi-
can containing a letter from Warsaw,
which furnishes a little later information.
We sincerely hope this version of the affair
is incorrect:

Warsaw, June 27th—9 P. M.
Editors Missouri Republican: The Ty-
rant is dead! This afternoon, between the
hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, an armed multi-
tude visited the jail at Carthage, bore off
the guard, and killed Joseph and Hiram
Report says that two of Joe's associates in
confinement were also destroyed. The
Governor had left Carthage in the morning
for Nauvoo, with 50 dragoons, for the pur-
pose of securing the balance of the State
arms remaining at Nauvoo, and during his
absence this scene occurred.
It is too deeply lamented that this should
have occurred; but the people were driven
to desperation at the thought of having a-
gain this monster at large in the commu-
nity. Our citizens are arming and will be
prepared to meet any attempt that may be
made on their lives or property. Joe has
many friends that will seek for vengeance,
but they will be foiled, for our people are
resolute and determined to maintain their
rights at all hazards.

Respectfully,
COME-OUTERS.
The New York American says: "A sect
denominated 'come-outers,' is growing
strong in this city."
The "come-outers" are going strong in
all parts of the Union. They are coming out
from the whig ranks in all directions,
and enlisting under the proud banner of de-
mocracy and civil and religious toleration.

OHIO.
The following renunciations are publish-
ed in the Ohio Patriot:
DONE WITH WHIGGERY.
The following renunciations of whiggy
will speak for themselves. They come
from men who can testify experimentally to
the hollow-hearted professions of federalists,
for they have tested them. There are fully
six hundred men in Columbiana county
who supported Harrison in 1840, that no
circumstances can induce to vote for H.

tor.
7. W. Larimer, jr., an active Harrison
man, and influential whig.
8. R. C. Fleeson, late Postmaster of Al-
leghany city.
9. D. Gileland, former Register of Al-
leghany city.
10. R. Everett, formerly the standing se-
cretary of whig county conventions.
11. J. H. Hemen, an influential and ex-
ceedingly active whig in 1840.
12. Dr. Penniman, late a whig member of
the legislature.
13. S. W. Black, a regular whig orator
in 1840.
14 and 15. H. L. Brothman and V.
Watson, leading and influential Demo-
crats.

ONE TERM.
When and how did this become a whig
doctrine? General Jackson recommended
time after time, such an amendment of the
Constitution as would limit the tenure of the
Presidential office to one term. Col. Polk
struggled in Congress to secure the amend-
ment proposed. But his efforts were not
seconded by the federalists, and the meas-
ure failed. Was this a whig doctrine in
1828? Was not Mr. Adams run by the feder-
alists for a second term? It was seized upon
in 1840 as a popular doctrine to run upon,
but what efforts did they make when they
had the power in Congress in 1841-2 to
amend the Constitution? None whatever.
Union.

\$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the under-
signed living near Whites
Plains, Benton County, in the
last of August, 1843, a negro
man named Richmond or Dick, of black
complexion, a little inclined to yellow, has
a down countenance, about 25 years of age,
5 feet 8 or 9 inches high heavy made, one
of his teeth out, has a small lump under the
skin of one of his wrists, his feet is uncom-
monly short for a negro of his size. He is
a tolerably good black smith. The above
reward will be given to any person who
will deliver him to me at my residence
give such information as will lead to his
recovery.
J. L. BOWMAN.
July 12th, 1844.

Administrators' Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained letters of Ad-
ministration on the estate of Gilbert Rakas, dec'd from
the Circuit Court of Benton County, on the 6th day
of June 1844, all persons having claims against the
estate of hereby notified to present them legally au-
thenticated within the time prescribed by law or they
will be barred, and all persons indebted are requested
to make payment. JOSEPH N. SAVERY, Adm.
July 7th, 1844.

The Methodist Camp-meeting at Al-
exandria Camp Ground has been postponed,
and will embrace the 2nd Sunday in Au-
gust.

