

of them have given, when driving over the wide sea in their flaming prison, to the man who would have promised them safety! But when this heroic man had accomplished the desperate undertaking, did the gratitude of this multitude continue beyond the minute of deliverance! I believe it did not! One man exclaimed, "There is my trunk—I am ruined without it: five pounds to whoever will save it!" Cochrane could not hesitate in relieving any species of distress. He snatched the burning handle of the trunk, and swung it on shore, but left the palm of his hand and inside of his fingers sticking upon it—a memorial which might have roused the gratitude of the most torpid savage! But he who offered the reward forgot to pay it to one who could not and would not ask of any one on earth.

As might have been expected, his constitution, though very powerful, has never recovered the effects of that dreadful burning. Indeed, it required all the skill and enthusiasm of an eminent physician under whose care he placed himself, to save his life. Though the flames had not actually closed round him as he stood on his astrol watch, yet such was the heat under him and around him, that not only, as I have said, were his feet severely burnt, but his hair, a large hair cap, and judge dreadnought watch-coat, which he wore, were all in such a state from the intense heat, that they crumbled into powder on the least touch. His handsome athletic form was reduced to the extremest emaciation; his young face became ten years older during that appalling night; and his hair changed to grey. From that time he has met with many and severe accidents in the course of his perilous occupations, some of which were probably owing to the disabled state of his body, and particularly his feet, a weakness in which has been the most conspicuous result of his gallantry.

A subscription was set on foot among the gentlemen of Glasgow some time after the burning. On this occasion the sum of a hundred pounds was raised, of which sixty pounds were divided between the master and pilot, and the remainder given to the sailors. Had it then been known that this brave man's health was so grievously and permanently injured, there can be little doubt that a sum much more adequate to his sufferings and his merit would have been subscribed; and perhaps even now it may not be too late. He has eight little children, of whom the oldest is but ten years; and, superadded to his bodily sufferings and shattered health since that night of horror, he has now the anguish of a father in seeing grow up around him so many young claimants on the industry it is but too probable he may never be able to exert.

FORAID.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

By the Schr. Huleyon, (says the New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst.) which arrived yesterday from Metamoros, we have obtained Mexican papers of a late date.—They confirm the fact of the Texans having captured the garrison of Guadalupe; but attribute it to be a forced march on their part at midnight during the absence of General Cos, and the sleeping of the Mexicans; while they assert that Cos had afterwards rallied his forces, determined to be amply revenged.

It appears almost beyond a doubt from the tone of the remarks in the American journals that Alvarez had taken Acapulco; and entrenched his forces there ready for action. This will produce a diversion in the south in favour of and in consonance with the movements of the Texans.

But Santa Anna will have enough to do in his schemes of aggrandizement; and in establishing the central system. Disturbances on an extensive scale have occurred at Pueblo, and even in the city of Mexico many persons of influence and talent have combined to establish the government of 1833, or to adhere at least

to the federal system. The Legislature of the state of Tamaulipas have refused to hold a session to confirm the late decree of the supreme congress, and have sent deputies to Mexico to that effect. Other states with Guajuato and Jalisco are likely to follow this example; and to favour the movements of the Texans in supporting the Mexican federal system. If the latter should succeed and adhere to that system, the spirit of resistance may pervade the Legislatures and citizens of most Mexican states.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Montezuma, at New York, brings dates from Vera Cruz to Nov. 5.

Intelligence of the Insurrection in Texas had reached that capital, and had created great and general excitement. The most energetic measures were immediately resorted to by the Government. A strong feeling of indignation was roused against citizens of the United States, resident there, and serious apprehensions were felt that violence would be manifested against their persons and property. It was reported that a large number of Commissions for Privateers, and to amount to 500, had been received at Vera Cruz, ready to be bestowed on any emergency. A Division of troops consisting of 2000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, under Gen. Montezuma had been detached from Metamoros, and ordered to march to Monterra in Texas, for the purpose of quelling the insurrection. It was currently reported that Santa Anna was to follow, and take command of the expedition in person.

It was stated that the Archbishop of Mexico, and the Bishop of Puebla, had loaned Santa Anna a million of Dollars to aid in putting down the insurgents. This is a valuable acquisition to the impoverished treasury of the Dictator, and it corroborates what we stated a few days ago, in course of some remarks on Mexico, that it was, by a union of Church and State, that Santa Anna had managed to establish his central Government.

The Mexican papers were filled with inflammatory articles on the insurrection in Texas, calculated to stimulate the popular prejudices against the insurgents. They were reproached as Banditti, Robbers, Pirates,—as common disturbers of the peace, and ungrateful men, who had accepted the protection of the Government, to betray its confidence. The people were told, that it was not the cause of any party, but of the whole Mexican Nation against a band of wicked adventurers, who sought to disturb the Government of the people's choice.

The papers also contain a Proclamation of General Cos, Commander of the first expedition to Texas, to his troops, calling on them to be faithful to the Government, and mindful of their former gallant deeds. It was couched in the usual terms of such appeals to a soldiery.

In short, the intelligence proves conclusively, that the movements in Texas are considered as overt acts of rebellion, and that the utmost efforts of the Government will be exerted to put down the insurgents.

TEXAS INTERNATIONAL LAW.

IMPORTANT OPINION.—The annexed Opinion of Judges Thomson and Betts, was pronounced on Friday morning before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court sitting in this city:

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the second Circuit, respectfully submit to the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States, the following inquiry in relation to a matter at present under their consideration.

"Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress passed on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled an Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of crimes against the United States therein mentioned; that meetings

should be held in that District, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the authorities of Mexico, now at peace with the United States.

(Signed) "GEO. TICKER."

In answering the foregoing inquiry, the Court will confine itself to the facts stated, and the section of the law referred to. The inquiry is, whether meetings held in this district or State, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is a violation of the law referred to. That section of Act is as follows:

"Sec. 6.—And be it further enacted, that if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This section applies only to military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against any sovereign power with which we are at peace. "No person shall begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence;" that is, from the U. States, or the territory within their jurisdiction. Donations in money, or any thing else, to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is in no sense beginning or setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition from the United States or their territory. The answer therefore to the question put by the Grand Jury is, that the facts stated do not amount to any offence under the 6th section of the Act referred to.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold, by private contract, a valuable tract of Land, situate near the Pier of Arisag, containing 150 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are under cultivation and fit for the plough. The capabilities of the soil, its situation being in so desirable a spot either for the farmer or the fisherman, being bounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence; are so well known that further description is unnecessary.

There is on the Premises a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and substantial BARN—it is well fenced, and abounds with firewood. Terms, which will be easy, and other particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM GILLIES. Arisag, 23d Nov., 1835. 4w

NOTICE.

HOSE in arrears for Statute Labour, in the town of Pictou, are requested to pay their arrears to Mr. Taylor before the 15th inst., otherwise they will be sued for without distinction.

JOHN PATTERSON, GEO. CAMPBELL, JOHN TAYLOR.

Pictou, Dec. 1, 1835.

AIR an cuir mach ann an Gheic, bho cheanna gharaid, agus ri bli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson-leabhar reicead air an Pictou.

ALNE-MAN URRMACH CHRIOB, Le Ulliam Dyer. Prish air Taidainn ceangailte, na Cuig Taidain, ann an botalabun.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Poudrig Grund.

Prish tri Taidain, leth Cheangailte gu grunnas.