'Oh! ah, oh, *oh*, Doctor,' ejaculated my next patient, as he limped slowly into the room. He was evidently "an old soldier" though a young man. *His* face, naturally as round as a cheese, was drawn into a most piteous oblong, and seemed absolutely plaited in furrows. His legs had lost all mutual sympathy, and appeared to be travelling each "on his own hook," as they say in the States. Besides all this, one hand was suspended very gingerly in a sling, and an enormous bandanna encircled His head.—The Major groaned audibly.

'The strongest man in the regiment he muttered, 'and altogether incapacitated. Why Billingsly, what in the fiend's name has happened to you?'

'O! Sir,' (the interjection was most dolorously prolonged) I'm sick all over—sich a cough' (here followed a specimen) 'and sich a pain in my head.'

'But why have you your arm in a sling? Does that assist your cough?'

'I think my arm is sort o' palsied, Sir. I can't raise it to my head, I feel sich a *drawin'* like all over it.'

'And your legs too, what is the matter with them,' said I.

'I think it must be a tetch of the roomytiz—It's so sore I can't hardly tetch it to the ground—it's worse nor a bile.'

'You say you can't raise your hand to your head?'

'Not, to save my life sir.'

'Well, sit down, and let us examine your legs.'

The poor wretch, who seemed to have undergone the curse of Calibun, and to be suffering with—

'All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats,—'

did as he was directed.

'Now, Major,' said I, 'since it is so very sore, we must secure him. Tie the well arm fast to the chair. Take the handkerchief from the one that is useless and tie him with it.'

He did as I requested—the arm was bound fast.

'Now, Major, while I examine his leg, do you stand behind, and hold him, if necessary. And hark—a word in your ear.'

I whispered a few words.

'Now, sir, stretch out your limb—why it must be a very deceitful leg, to look so well while it is so sore.'

'Yes, sir, it *is* very deceitful. It is the only bit of deceit there's about me, your honor.'

Just as he had uttered these words, the Major in compliance with the hint I had given him, coolly applied the burning extremity of his segar to the ear of the patient. The effect was electrical. The palsied arm, that but a moment before could not be raised for the defence of life, flew with the rapidity of lightning to the relief of the singed member—which it rubbed and handled with the tenderest concern, while the leg, sore as a boil, was stamped upon the floor with an energy altogether inconsistent with the agony it must have experienced in the concussion.

'For George' cried the Major, 'that arm is almost cured, let us try again,' and once more he deliberately applied the match. Billingsly could stand it no longer—he sprung from his seat in a terrible fury, and dashed out of the room, whirling along the chair to which he was still attached, with as much ease as if he was not at all together incapacitated. 'Egad *he's* cured any how,' cried the operator, laughing till the tears rolled down his cheeks, 'I don't think he will be troubled with the palsy again shortly.'

'We have more segars, Major, it will soon yield to actual cautery.'

Several others were then examined. A few were really sick, but the greater part were as the Yankees term it 'playing possum.'

Having got through the examination we entered the hospital, which was crowded with invalids. I set about a thorough reform. Gaffell w, with a face like a cabbage rose, and a paunch like 'Falstaff,' was quickly relieved of a most tormenting *dyspepsia*, by depriving him of food for two days, and giving him an ounce of bitter decoction every fifteen minutes. Another was immediately relieved of an enormous swelling of the leg, simply by untying the string he had bound around his thigh.—White tongues improved wonderfully under the use of soap and water. Boils ceased to be prevalent when it was understood that they would be treated with blistering ointment, and cases of obstinate typhus which had resisted the invigorating effects of wine and brandy were suddenly aroused to fresh energy on the application of a bunch of nettles. In two days the names on the sick list had dwindled to half a dozen—and the Major swore I was the most scientific surgeon in the service. S.

(From the New-York Papers.)

MAY DAY.—There was a general turn out yesterday throughout the city; scarcely a domicile that was not revolutionized. This is owing mainly to the great advance of rents and the march of improvement in the streets. It was stated by Assistant Alderman Brady last evening at the Board, that there were many families in this Ward that were houseless, their goods strewed upon the sidewalks, and women and little children sleeping in the public streets. To crown our calamities, the cartmen struck, and had the audacity to demand of individuals poorer than themselves, *two dollars a load* for moving furniture a short distance. It is to be hoped that these golden times will be of short duration.

Novel Importation.—Five large African male asses of a nearly milk white color, were on Saturday landed from the brig Commaquid, which arrived here on Friday from Gibraltar. These animals are altogether unlike in appearance to the English ass or donkey, one of which may be occasionally seen here and which is a diminutive little animal, and of every little use as a beast of burthen. The African ass is on the contrary as large as a middle sized horse, and has been, as far back as the days of Scripture, an animal much prized for its useful qualities in Asia and Africa.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday.

In consequence of one of the locomotives on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Rail Road coming in contact with a cow and breaking down, and the other being rendered useless by running into the forward train, the attendance on the course yesterday was unusually thin—there being no hacks in readiness to convey passengers to the course.

At one o'clock came off the match race four mile heats, for 5000 dollars a side, between John Heath's br f. Margaret Armstead, by imported Opposition, & Robert Tillotson's S. C. eAdmiral by Barefoot, both 4 years old.

The first heat was won by Admiral in 8m. 5s., and the second by Margaret Armstead in 8m 50s. Admiral was announced as lame before they started, but it was supposed that it would not affect his running; but after the second heat, it was apparent that he was suffering much in his feet. For the third heat both horses started in fine style, and it was evident that it was the intention of Admiral to 'make play' for the start. Nearly three miles were run in good time, each occasionally taking the track of the other, and both so close together that they might have been covered with a blanket, near the end of the third mile, however when coming down the straight side at a killing pace, Admiral fell lame & could scarcely walk off the course. Margaret then galloped round and received the purse of 10,000 dollars.

The sweepstakes, six entrances, was not run in consequence of all paying forfeit to Walter Livingston's very promising colt Disorisi! This is an unusual tribute to a three year old.

From the Whig.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD

The contemplated Rail Road will pass along the Delaware line of nearly North and South the whole extent of Maryland and will be the shortest and most direct that could be made to connect the travel between the North and South. Should the route as proposed pass through Easton, a diverging line from the Southern extremity of the Delaware line would pass near Barren Creek Springs, through Vienna, cross the Choptank River near Kingston and so direct to Easton. Leaving Easton in a direct line for the head of Chester would pass through Bridgetown, Massy's Roads and passing within five or six mile of Centreville and a few miles of Church Hill, strike the proposed rail road in a line with the head of Sassafras and thence direct to the head of Elk.

The advantages of this diverging route are numerous. It will bring the road near the centre of the Eastern Shore, will pass through the forest sections of each county now worn out and unimproved, and will leave no County untouched in its course. In addition it will connect all the Eastern Shore counties by bridges or culverts, where they have always been connected by country regulations (to wit, Dover & Vienna) and will pass through or near a number of villages in each County. The existence of inexhaustible marl beds on Choptank River comes strongly in aid of the views I have thrown out. They are from thirty to fifty feet deep and vessels may load with in twenty feet of the Shore, thus enabling any quantity of this, the best manure in the world to be placed on the cars from scows or sloops of any draught of water at ten cents per bushel, and hence deposited on each side of the rail road on every man's farm between Vienna and the head of Chester. A few miles hauling would reach the Delaware line and with the same facility various points towards the navigable rivers and creeks, as far as would be desirable, diffusing this inestimable advantage to every part of the Eastern Shore, and becoming a mine of wealth to our own county in particular. Its transportation moreover would be a source of never failing and increasing revenue from the road, besides giving employment to a great number of hands.

This route would avoid all the hilly and uneven lands always to be found near the sources of rivers and creeks by crossing them at navigable points. The forest lands to which I have before alluded, when improved will produce large crops of wheat, corn and oats, which will find their way on the Rail Road to the Mills of Brandywine and Elk. The fine water power of these places has been for a long time but partially employed, but now going into successful operation would give the farmers of our Shore a choice of markets, whilst capital and competition would ensure them the highest price the market could admit, and this too long neglected country become the garden spot of Maryland. The greater part of Maryland is as healthy as any State in the Union; the increasing wealth of the State will enable the proprietors to drain their lands either by individual enterprise or associations; and as they are drained health will follow even in the Districts now deemed unhealthy.

Easton from her central situation combines many advantages. Swift Steamboats would be placed on the waters of Choptank and Miles Rivers and a traveller could be placed in less than ten minutes after his arrival at the depot in Easton on the deck of a Steamboat on Miles river and in less than four hours be walking the streets in Baltimore. He might breakfast in Easton and dine in Baltimore or Washington, and leaving Easton in the morning take supper in Philadelphia. This plan would insure Baltimore a fair share of the travel between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union and it well becomes Maryland a central State to form this great connecting link. The travel on the contemplated Rail Road will be immense; and the transportation of merchandise & agricultural products, besides marl, lime, plaster, &c. very great, to say nothing of the transportation of the Mail and other facilities to the operations of government. In the event of war our State, always liable from her peculiar situation to the marauding excursions from an enemy's shipping, would not require half the usual number of troops to guard our Shores. Troops and munitions of war could be removed from one point to another with the rapidity of lightning and deter the most hardy and daring invader from poluting our Shores by his tread.

There can be no danger of the State's losing any thing by the contemplated road, as the stock will be taken with avidity by capitalists certain of a sure return for their investments.

Maryland's portion of the proceeds of the public lands will pay all the accumulating interest; and the contract which may be made with the general government for the transportation of the Mail alone will go very far in paying for the completion of the road. The expenditure of two millions of dollars on our Shore will be felt by every individual of the laboring class. The horses and mules now idle will be put in motion.—Wheelwrights, Carpenters, workers of wood and workers of iron will be in full requisition and the hum of industry be heard throughout the land. The only objection I have ever heard against this great improvement is a fear that taxes may be necessary at some future period to pay the interest of the money borrowed by the State for internal improvements. I am not a believer in the occurrence of any such event and if I were I would still support the measure. Our increased resources would enable us to pay them with ease. They would fall heavily on the rich, and while a few hundred of them were wincing under their influence ten thousands of the poor would be reaping the liberal and sure reward of their honest labor. The above remarks have been hastily thrown together. I wish the subject freely canvassed and hope they may elicit something from abler pens.

A Central Eastern Shore Man.

N B. It has been objected to the passage of the route through Easton that it would elongate the road. True it would extend the road some six or seven miles, and a traveller from Boston would be fifteen minutes longer in reaching Charleston.

THE SENATE AND TEXAS.

The discussion in the United States Senate on Wednesday, the 4th inst. lead to a direct reference to the situation of Mexico and Texas—in the course of which the principal speakers shared in the observations. We make a few extracts.

'Mr. Porter was willing to go into a consideration of this subject at a proper time. In a day or two we should be fully prepared to decide; and he had no doubt, when we came to look into the matter, that we should find an augmentation of our military force absolutely necessary. At present it was no greater than it had been for six or seven years back. And here was a force of 200,600 Indians ready to be thrown on the defenceless frontier of Arkansas and Missouri.

There was another fact which required our immediate notice. It was said that the Mexican army was only 90 miles from the Sabine. The whole country was breaking up, and the population leaving it. There was nothing, however, which induced him to believe that Santa Anna intended to interrupt the pacific relations of Mexico with this country. A just sense of his ultimate security and safety would prevent it.

He felt much apprehension from the movements of one of our Major Generals in that section of country. A collision might take place. There were 10,000 Mexicans, flushed with victory, aggrevated and inflamed by supposed or real injuries; a contest might ensue. If it did, he knew not what might be the end.

He trusted however; that we should act under a sense of strict justice—that we should consult only the national honor and do nothing to take us down from the high position that we occupied in the eyes of the whole world.

He trusted in Heaven that the time would never come when we should plunge into a war, or violate existing treaties, because the feelings of humanity had been outraged.

Mr. Preston said he was misapprehended, if it was supposed he wished to press the consideration of this matter now. He wished merely to draw the attention of the Senate to it, and he had succeeded in so doing. The final action upon it might easily be deferred for a day or two.

We had rumors, to be sure, but he saw nothing in them to justify any act of extraordinary vigilance on our part.—We need not operate defensively or on the offensive at present. Santa Anna had done enough to curdle our blood, and shock our sensibilities, but not enough to justify any warlike preparation.—He would wish to know however, why Gen. Gaines had made this requisition for more men. It had been stated that the Government were in possession of all the facts; but he could not think so.—He does not intend to rush down at once upon the Mexican leader—considering him as a monster out of the pale of humanity. Such could not be his intention. Was there not something else? Had not a communication from Santa Anna to the Comanche Indians been intercepted? If so, the President is in possession of the fact.

We cannot interfere in Texas; it is beyond our reach. But if this ruthless desolator of that province has instigated the Indians to cross the frontier and descend upon our settlements, we should hold him responsible for every drop of blood that may be shed.

If such a movement is contemplated—if it is taking place—then, after the necessary information, let the Senate act. He agreed with the Senator from Louisiana, that an increase of our military was necessary.

Mr. Buchanan said that he had no doubt the Government would be guided in its course towards Mexico by that principle which had been established in the commencement of our political history; which had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength; which always had been, and he trusted always would be, strictly adhered to, viz—never to interfere with the domestic concerns of foreign nations.

Gen. Washington had asserted and maintained that principle in his celebrated proclamation of neutrality; it had met, in theory and practice, with the approbation of the whole world it regarded other nations as friends in peace, and as enemies in war, and should never, in any contingency, be departed from.

In his eyes, and he trusted in the eyes of all mankind Santa Anna was a tyrant and a usurper. He had violated the federal compact which had been entered into by the Mexican States; he had overturned that constitutional system of Government to which they had looked for the preservation of their peace and prosperity; and Texas as one of the States of that Confederacy, therefore, was justified in her rebellion. Whether her citizens had consulted a wise policy in declaring themselves independent was not for him to decide; but as a man, and an American he wished they might acquire and mantain their independence, and he trusted in God they would be able to do so. He would leave them, however, most unwillingly to their own bravery and exertions, with an ardent hope for their ultimate success.

What (continued Mr. B.) was the state of our frontier? If this Mexican leader was rousing the Indians within our territories into action, if he was exciting and stimulating their brutal passions; if our defenceless women and children were to be murdered in cold blood, then he would hold him responsible. Should this prove to be true, he has violated our treaty with Mexico, and has clearly made himself the aggressor.

In any event, there was a necessity for sending troops at once—for making ourselves strong in that quarter, for we knew not to what excesses the savage feelings of Santa Anna might impel him.

LATEST DIRECT FROM TEXAS

From the Nashville Banner of April 27

TEXAS.—We have this morning conversed with a very intelligent and respectable gentleman of this State, who left Natchitoches on the 16th instant.—He also travelled in company with gentlemen directly from Texas. At the latest accounts Houston was still on the Brassos—no engagement having taken place between him and the enemy. His chief object appeared to be to protect the retreat of the settlers, who were making their way slowly towards the Sabine.—The high waters, and the difficulty of procuring conveyances, greatly retarded the retreat. The population *en masse*, with the exception of that portion of the men who had joined the army, were on the march for the American territory.—Their situation is represented as being very distressing. Meetings had been held in Natchitoches, and funds raised, to forward them a supply of provisions.—Large numbers of the slaves had availed themselves of the opportunity to escape from their owners. In consequence of a rumor that a considerable number of Spaniards and Indians had been seen east of Houston's position on the Brassos, Nacogdoches had been evacuated by its inhabitants who were endeavoring to reach the Sabine. Gen. Gaines had ordered a detachment from fort Jesup to the Sabine, with the view of protecting the neutrality of our frontier.

Our informant was in the same boat with a portion of the Mississippi volunteers, who, after proceeding some distance into Texas, had deemed it best to return home—all hope of checking the progress of the enemy being abandoned.

The above is the substance of the information received from the gentleman above alluded to. We regret to add that he saw and conversed with many persons from Texas, as well visitors, as citizens, and that the general impression seemed to be, that the struggle was well near over.

From the National Intelligencer.

The United States and Mexico.—A debate of great interest sprung up in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, of which a brief outline will be found in our report of that day's proceedings. Brief as it is, however, it will serve to give our readers some idea of the topics and course of the debate. We entreat the attention of all our readers to it.—If we mistake not, they will find in it much matter for very serious thought. They will be pretty generally surprised at some of the disclosures made, and not least, that, when the most suspicious amongst us never dreamed it, we should have been deliberately taking steps which, as is proved by the very military appropriations now required from Congress by the Executive, it has been anticipated might lead to difficulties, if not hostilities between the United States and Texas.

It is satisfactory, however, meanwhile, to learn that the arguments in favor of assembling troops on the Sabine, drawn from the employment of Indians by the Mexicans against the Texians, and from the near approach of the Mexicans to the border, are deprived of all the force to which they were entitled by the positive contradictions of the reports to that effect which have been lately circulated.

We are happy to infer, almost certainly from the Mexican official papers published to day, that the whole story of the massacre of Colonel Fannin's command is, from beginning to end a fabrication, and that Col. Fannin and his men are now prisoners of war in the Mexican territory.

The Louisville Journal, on the authority of a gentleman from Texas, gives an interesting account of the manner in which Santa Anna stormed the fortress of San Antonia. The Tyrant brought with him 1500 convicts from the Mexican prisons. On arriving at San Antonio, he placed the whole body of them as a forlorn hope in advance of the rest of the army, half encompassing them in the rear with 3,000 infantry & placing still further in the rear, 2,200 cavalry, with orders, that each convict, who attempted to retreat, should be instantly shot or cut down. He then ordered the convicts to storm the fortress, setting before them liberty and promotion if they succeeded, and immediate death in the event of their failure. They rushed forward with the fury of devils, and, in less than an hour every man in the garrison was massacred. The carnage among the convicts was dreadful. Out of the fifteen hundred, all but three or four hundred were either killed or mortally wounded.

The Washington Sun of the 7th says,—"It is a false boast, that Mr. Van Buren can carry the strongest vote for the Presidency; Judge White will have the electoral vote of Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia, and of Arkansas, if that state is admitted into the Union: and proper exertion is all that is wanting to ensure this result.

General Harrison will have the electoral vote of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Vermont, and an equal chance, probably even for the vote of New York. Mr. Webster will have the vote of Massachusetts, & in Maine a bold and spirited effort will be made to rescue that republican State from Federal rule, and withdraw it from the man of Kinderhook.

Where, then, is Mr Van Buren's gigantic strength among the people of the several States? In the popularity of Gen. Jackson's name, coupled to the anti republican attempt to appoint & elect his successor, & for which, he can only now rely on the votes of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan. The struggle then, is not over—the battle is yet to be fought and victory is to be fairly and honorably won—by honest means and spirited exertions. But money is the sinews of war, and our opponents have it at command, for all purposes, where money can avail, and it "availeth much" every where.

But let our friends not be disheartened—we have a just and righteous cause, the cause of the people, of principle, of the country—and the *whole country*. We are not striving to array, by the most mischievous and wicked policy, ever attempted, one portion of our common country against another, but we aim at preserving and fostering the best interests of all, by a wise policy, and a just and equitable administration of the General Government. For this end we call upon the people to come to our aid, with their patronage and their means, to elect honest, patriotic, independent men to preside over our public affairs—in preference to the wily politician, and the unprincipled, devoted partisan."

A new Advocate for the Union.—A lady, who styles herself "a candidate for connubial bliss," advertises in the last Opelousas (La.) Gazette, that she "ardently desires to unite herself to some gentleman, whose habits and disposition are accordant with her own." Applications are to be made to the editor of the Gazette, who says, "*if he could*, he would himself volunteer for the good lady," & well he says so, if truly the modest fair one portrays her excellencies. "My complexion is brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, neck slender, bust proportionately full height 5 feet 3 inches, ancles and hands delicately formed—fortune about $20,000." The editor of the Gazette earnestly invites the attention of the bachelor fraternity particularly to this application, and further remarks, that "she has seen them, with great sorrow, poking the fire, for want something else to do, and is glad to find that a spinster has appeared who is willing to relieve them of such fruitless labor, and give them domestic occupation." Verily if the bachelors of Opelousas can stand all this unmoved, they must indeed be an incorrigible set, and past all hopes of reform.—*Natchez Courier.*

An American Oil Well.—About ten years ago, on boring for salt water, 200 feet through solid rock, near Burksville, Kentucky, a *fountain of pure oil* was struck which was thrown up in a stream of 12 feet above the surface of the earth, emitting for several days 75 gallons a minute. The well being on the margin of a creek emptying into Cumberland river, the oil took that course, covered its surface, and was set fire to by way of experiment, presenting the appearance of a river in a blaze. The flames climbed the hills and scorched the highest trees. This oil is very inflammable and penetrating, and possesses so much gas that it breaks bottles in which it is confined. The color is green but becomes brown on exposure to the air. It is extremely volatile and purgent, of a pitchy taste. There has been two flows in 6 years—the last on July 4 1835, from which 20 barrels of oil were obtained during the time it continued.—The oil is readily separable from the salt water, with which it is pumped up, by its rising on the top of it—a rumbling noise precedes the eruption. It is called American Oil, and is in high repute in Kentucky and Ohio. Some say it is medicinal.

(*Remarks.*—It is probably *petroleum* or *mineral* oil one of those exudations from coal formations frequently found in our country and in others. The gas may probably be carburetted hydrogen, often found in conjunction with it, and forming an inflamable gas, which is used at Fredonia on Lake Erie in this State, as a natural light house. The terebinthina'e pungent smell comes from the debris of the pine forest and timber, infused into and incorporated with the coal formations.—[N. Y. Star.

DREADFUL MURDER.

Philadelphia has again been made the scene of a deed of blood. We wish that our duty did not compel us to notice these foul and revolting events—but the truth must be told. The parties in this last act are not so respectable as those whom we lately had occasion to mention—being of the lowest grade in society. The murderer, whose name is *James Thompson*, lived with his family, a wife and several children, the youngest not two years old, between Shippen Lane and Thirteenth, in Bedford street. He was *habitually intemperate*, as were also his wife and eldest child, a girl only eight years of age! Domestic disturbances were constantly occurring in the family, as, under the circumstances may well be supposed. Between four & five o'clock on Monday last, *Thompson* engaged in a quarrel with his wife—who was once handsome, and had considerable possessions—during which altercation, he threw her down upon the floor, and after beating her severely with a heavy pair of tongs, brutally jumped with all his weight upon her prostrate body; after which he stabbed her in the breast with a long, sharp knife, or other deadly instrument, and precipitated her, headforemost down the starcase of his dwelling. Such was the force as well as rapidity of the blow, that the blade of the weapon broke off, and was left in the wound.—At eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening Mrs Thompson died; and her unnatural murderer, after a coroner's jury had been held over the body of his deceased wife, was committed to prison, to await his trial. The Commissioners of the Alms House were entrusted with the unfortunate children. Jealousy, on the part of the wife, was the cause of this fatal quarrel, assisted by the demon Intemperance, who is ever on the watch for human souls, slaying his thousands in a day, and sacrificing continually upon his burning altar, "hecatombs of men."—*Phil. Gaz.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, May 14.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

The May term of Talbot County Court, commences on Monday next.

Errata—In the article, signed Agricultor, published in the Gazette of the 30th ult. the following errors occurred—viz: 21st line 5th paragraph for "our adapted" "read best adapted"—25th line for "emdorium" read "emporium"—26th line for "prostrate" read "prorata"—55th line, for "conductive," read "conducive."

The Delegates to the late Convention at Centreville, from the several counties of the Congressional District, will bear in mind that they are to re-assemble at the same Central point, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next. This meeting of a Committee in each Congressional district is in pursuance of a recommendation from the late General State Convention, that the voice of the people might more immediately be heard in the selection of their Electoral Candidate. The papers throughout the District devoted to sound republican principles, and friendly to the elevation of Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler will give place to this notice.

Per order,
WM. ORRELL, of Caroline,
Chairman of the Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of Queen Ann's county, in Centreville, on Saturday, 21st May, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of having a free interchange of opinion relative to the Internal Improvement measures about to be acted upon by the Legislature of Maryland.

Gentlemen from the adjoining counties have promised to be present on the occasion. Several addresses may be expected.

May 14.

We received the following letter from a gentleman, who was a prominent leader in the Jackson ranks on this shore. It shows, that however potent the wand of the Magician, he has found it impossible to extend its witchery over the minds of the upright and honorable of the Jackson party.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of sending you by the servant, a few caricatures, which I beg your acceptance of—they may serve to raise a smile—which is something in these days of *misrule* and *political jugglery*.

I beg the favour of you likewise to consider me a subscriber to your paper from this date, and send it to me accordingly; would to God all who are opposed to the *abolition free negro suffrage*, candidate would do the same—rest assured the surest way to defeat the Magician is the circulation of facts as to his character and acts—this can only be done through the press—though I was a Jackson man, I can never prove recreant to the South "the land of my fathers and mine".

In haste I am,
Yours respectfully.

The Montgomery Journal of April 27 states, that orders had been issued by the Governor of Alabama, to Generals Scott and Watkins, to draft 2000 men from their brigades, and to hold them in readiness to act against the Creek Indians, should any emergency arise to require it. The Journal states also that it is not informed as to the circumstances which in the judgment of the Governor, have rendered it necessary to organize this large force, and therefore cannot judge of its propriety.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:—"After our paper was ready for press, last evening, we were happy to learn that a letter had just been received in this city from an officer of the Army of the highest rank, at New Orleans, stating that there was not the least danger of any hostilities on the Texian frontier, either from Indians or from the Mexican troops, & that the Governor of Louisiana concurred fully in that opinion, founded on the most recent information from the frontier. We infer from this that General Gaines has been misinformed and entirely mistaken as to the fears expressed in his letter to the Secretary of War."

French Indemnity—The Washington Globe of Tuesday last states that authentic information has been received of the payment to our agent at Paris of all the instalments due from France under the treaty of the Fourth July, 1831. Its amount in all is over three and a half millions of dollars.

The Natchitoches Gazette of the 14th ult., states that an express arrived at that place the day before, by which the Editors learn that a large body of hostile Indians, 1500 in number, were encamped within 60 miles of Nacogdoches, Texas. Great consternation prevailed through the country. Gen. Gaines, on the receipt of the above intelligence, issued orders for the marching of eight companies to the frontier, to preserve neutrality, and by a show of military force, to prevent any aggression on the part of the Indians. They left Fort Jesup at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 15th.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-1089.jpg