Vanderpool for information—Mr. Vanderpool being from Kinderhook, it was rightly supposed knew all about it. Mr. Vanderpool's certificate is very satisfactory—he declares that Mr. Van Buren is not and never was a Roman Catholic'—that his principles are very liberal, being an advocate of freedom of conscience and so forth—that at *Kinderhook*, he attended the Reform Protestant Dutch Church—that when he removed to *Hudson* from Kinderhook, he attended the Presbyterian church.—and lately when in *Albany*, he has usually attended Baptist church. Mr. Vanderpool's certificate is not quite as full as it might have been; because he does not say what Mr Van Buren's religion is at New York or Washington Enough however appears to shew that the Vice President's religion is of a very liberal and accommodating cast—*Del. Jour.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, May 28

On Tuesday morning the question whether to commence any other business than the single object for which the session had been adjourned, (as the joint committee were not yet prepared with a report) continually recurred in one form or other; especially upon presenting and referring petitions; and although one or two petitions were referred early in the morning, yet even the reference of those were reconsidered, and they were subsequently laid upon the table Pretty sharp debates arose upon some of those occasions, and the propriety of commencing and going on with legislative business as usual, was advocated directly or incidentally by Mr. McLeah, Mr Richardson, Mr. Brookhart, Mr. Duckett, Mr Matthews and Mr. Brown and others, and was opposed by Mr. Winder and Mr Burchenal, and by brief remarks from several others.

About twelve o'clock Mr. Merrick, in reply to some observations of Mr. Brookhart, accounted to the house for the delay of a report from the joint committee.

From his remarks and information derived from other sources, we lean that, According to arrangement at the time for adjournment, the Committee first met in the District of Columbia, with a view of availing themselves of the information which might by that time be acquired by the committee which had it in charge, to enquire into the manner in which the appropriation last made by the State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, had been expended, &c.

After spending some time in discussing the subject there, it was ascertained that there was neither a majority nor minority in favor of any of the several projects then suggested by the several members of the committee. At least three several schemes were proposed; no one of which was agreeable to a majority.—They finally adjourned to meet during the week previous to the session, in Baltimore.

Before the day appointed for meeting there, it was ascertained that they could not all attend at the time; and no meeting was therefore had there.

Some of the committee however, attended at the seat of Government some days before the commencement of the session, with a hope of arranging and agreeing upon something to the purpose; As might have been anticipated from the known difference of opinions entertained by those appointed upon the committee, it was found extremely difficult to reconcile even a majority to any individual project. All day Monday was spent by the committee in unavailing attempts to agree—at length, however, a majority, (of which, Mr. Merrick said he was not one had concluded to report a bill, and he understood it would be ready on Wednesday morning. He was prepared himself on the part of the minority, to make a counter report so soon as the majority should report

The reports, with their accompanying statements, which have been made to the legislature by their committee—and the *counter* reports and statements from minorities of the same committees, since the commencement of the session, have become too voluminous to be inserted at large, and yet so connected and involved with each other that the insertion of a part would give our readers a very imperfect and *partial* view of the true posture of the important subject which now engrosses all attention here. Under these circumstances we deem it a duty to make from the whole, an abstract as comprehensive as the room we have to appropriate will admit of.

Our readers *will* remember that early in the past session, at the suggestion Mr. Pratt the house of Delegates appointed a committee to enquire into the manner in which the loan granted the preceeding session to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company had been expended, and the cause of the erroneous estimate then presented of the probable expense of completing the Canal to Cumberland. At the suggestion of the Senate afterwards, this committee was merged into a *joint committee*, with similar investigating duties extended to such other public works in which the State is interested by investment, as they might deem advisable.

Upon the first duty assigned them, that of the expenditures of the Canal company and the erroneous estimates, the committee made a report in part, during the last session,—on or about the 25th March—in which they say that

'It appears from the testimony before the committee, that the application to the Legislature for the loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, was based on the report of the committee appointed on the part of the Internal Improvement Convention assembled in Baltimore, in December 1834; that this report was founded on the survey made by the engineers of the canal company, of 26 1-2 miles of the canal immediately above the 108 miles which had then been nearly completed, that this survey had been made preceding the meeting of the convention, and the canal company adopting this report as the basis of the estimate for the completion of this great work, were themselves mistaken. That your committee have no reason to believe the canal company were in possession of any facts at the time of making the application for the loan, which did not warrant them in adopting the report of the committee of the Internal Improvement Convention

'From the known character and probity of the parties, the committee are satisfied that the error was one of judgment, not of design—that the canal company had no intention to mislead or deceive the legislature.'

'With regard to the first part of the enquiry submitted to them, the actual application of the loan, your committee are not prepared to make a detailed report—they have ascertained, however, that the debt of the company at the time the loan was applied for, amounted according to the deposition of their, J. P Ingle, to $359,771 05, the greater part of which it was necessary for them to discharge, before they could comply with the conditions of the law under which the loan was made. Of the loan one million remains yet to be paid and by the arrangement entered into between the Treasurer and the Canal Company, the same has to be paid in quarterly payments. By this arrangement, according to the terms upon which the loan was negotiable, neither the State nor the Canal Company have to pay interest, but as the several portions are necessarily called for from the lenders and advanced to carry on the work;—and according to arrangement with the Treasurer is not payable for some time yet.

The committee exhibit the replies to interrogatories which they propounded to Mr. Fisk the present Engineer of the company, in which the difference between the estimated cost of the canal as made by Mr. Cruger for the Baltimore convention, and the estimated cost of its construction in the more permanent manner and elevated level finally recommended by the Engineer, after their minute survey, finally adopted by the company, and on which the report says—

'Your committee have caused the evidence taken before them to be reduced to writing, and the same is herewith submitted—they would particularly invite the attention of the legislature to the testimony of Mr. Fisk, as clearly accounting for the discrepancies which have been observed in the various estimates; as shewing the entire reliance to be placed upon the present estimates, which are final on working estimates, and as demonstrating in the clearest light, the excellency of the plans now adopted for this great work."

The committee proceed to given reasons for their unqualified confidence in the importance and value of the improvement 'In undertaking and prosecuting this canal and other similar works, calculations of profit, are based upon existing things. The quality of the Alleghany Coal, for example, is known—its abundance is ascertained to be adequate to the demand of a thousand years, if it may not, indeed, be fairly considered inexhaustible—The quantity to be transported on the Canal, is estimated by the population and operations of the existing population of a few cities and a limited region, and even thus calculated, we have ample assurances of vast profit on the cost of the work.—But nothing in this country is better proven or more certain, than, that our population doubles, in about twenty years, the trade and business increasing probably in a ratio still greater.

In twenty years, our present number of twelve millions, will be twenty five—in less than half a century, we shall number in this Republic, not less than fifty millions of souls In our day and generation, the great channels of Trade, are found to be abundantly productive; but based upon inexhaustible supplies, and sustained by demands, geometrically augmenting, what calculations will not fall short of the benefits and revenues, we shall provide for generations yet to come, by a provident investment of the means of the State, sufficient for the completion of the incomparable works, which it is the laudible pride of Maryland already to have undertaken; and will be her greater pride to have completed."

So much for the views of the *majority* of the investigating Committee.

The minority of the same committee (Mr. Pratt, of Prince George's County, and Mr Hambleton, of Talbot County,) presented *their* report to the House of Delegates, on Tuesday last—in which they say that "from much of the report of the committee they at the time dissented, although fully concurring in the language of the report, which says, 'from the known character and probity of the parties, the committee are satisfied that the error was one of judgment, not of design,—that the Canal company had no intention to mislead or deceive the Legislature.' They were not then, nor are they now prepared to join in the indiscriminate recommendation contained in that report, for the aid of the State at this time, to all the works of Internal Improvement within her limits. They do not think a wise policy dictates, nor that necessity requires such hasty action on the part of the State. With regard to the two joint works of Internal Improvement within the State, upon which public sentiment is most agitated, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, they then thought, and still think, that they could not be advantageously carried along the Valley of the Potomac, parallel with each other."

They then proceed to express a decided preference for the Canal and adduce a letter from the former President of that Company, C. F. Mercer, Esq by way of proving that the construction of the Rail Road, side by side with the Canal, would be ruinous to the Canal, *if concessions continue to be made to the Rail Road.* Mr. M. says:—"Break off your canal at the mouth of the Cacapon or at Cumberland and substitute for it a rail road west of the first or second point, and my word for it you will never attract the trade of the West to the waters of the Chesapeake. Of this I have not the shadow of a doubt. If Baltimore shall not be content to leave the canal uninterrupted by renewed hostility, I would, had I it in my power, ask your General Assembly to let the canal alone, leaving it in possession of its present right of prior occupation as to the site it is in, pass over."

Upon the relative superiority of Canals over Rail Roads, Mr M. adduces the fact, that "Three engineers of New York were deputed at the instance of their legislature to estimate the comparative cost and benefits They performed that duty with much ability and labor, and they estimate the relative cost of transportation at 3 to 1 in favor of Canals.—Such is the experience of England, and such is that of America." Mr. M. goes into a number of details, shewing this to be the difference. The *cost* of transportation on the London and Manchester Rail Road, the best one in the world, is 6 cents per ton per mile, and their charge is 8—whilst the cost to the New York Erie canal is but 1, and their charge 2 cents per mile—the Schuylkill 1 1-2, &c.

Mr. M. insists that, "no man of experience now prefers for commercial purposes a rail way of any sort, however perfect, to such a canal as yours."—And the minority after referring to this authority, say, "Of the vast superiority of the Canal over the Rail Road, as a connecting link between the East and West, and for securing the trade of the West, the experience of the present age presents incontestible evidence."

The minority next referred to the manner in which the loan of last year has been expended. "Of the two millions, but $121 000 has been expended in the construction of the new work from dam No. 5. as was contemplated by the Legislature at the time of the loan, and as was stipulated in the terms of the law of 1834, granting that loan. The residue of the amount received has been expended, in the language of the President of the Canal Company, 'for the repairs of the old work, the payment of debts of the Canal Company, & probably some small sum in the construction of locks to secure the Virginia trade." "The undersigned need but here refer to the language of the law 1834, granting the loan, to show that no such disposition was at that time contemplated, but on the contrary expressly forbidden. By the second section of that act, the loan is directed to be expended in the construction of the Canal from dam. No. 5 to Cumberland; and by the seventh section of the same act, if any other disposition of the fund is made, the Directors are held personally responsible for such expenditure."

Assuming this personal responsibility as a vailable, towards completing the Canal, the minority proceed to the conclusion that the remaining $1,879,000 of the loan of last year, yet remain to be expended. "For these reasons the undersigned are not prepared to say to the Legislature of the State, and through it to the people that the loan of 1834 has been judiciously and properly expended, and disbursed."

To this report of the Minority, a reply, or memorial, was presented in the House of Delegates yesterday, from Col. Washington, the present President of the Canal Company. We were not present when it was read, & have not as yet been able to obtain a copy of it It gave rise however to an immediate replication from both Mr. Pratt and Mr. Hambleton upon the floor. Mr. Ely made some explanation of his views—and Mr. Merrick partook in the debate, after which the House adjourned.—So much for the Joint Committee of Investigation.

The Joint Committee which was appointed to sit during the adjournment, and prepare a bill or project for consideration at the extra session, upon the subject of Internal Improvements &c., made their report on Wednesday. We have obtained a copy of it, but too late to allow our making an abstract thereof. The Minority of that committee also have offered a counter project - in the form of a bill, which appropriates three millions of dollars to the Rail Road, three millions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one million to the Eastern Shore Rail Road, and half a million to the Cross Cut Canal.

This latter project is accompanied by Statements, which as we have them in type, we insert part of them for the information of our readers; they will be found in the second page of this paper One of the statements (No. 1.) was tabular, and could not be introduced into our columns.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Inquirer, will be read with great interest We shall look with eagerness for a satisfactory report of the speech of Mr Adams.

"At a time when the House was quiet and calm, Mr. J. Q. Adams took the floor, and delivered one of those eloquent and effective speeches, for which he is unparalleled.

He was in favour of the resolution: and at an instant when we were unprepared for it, told us that a Mexican War, an Indian War, and a Negro war, within a twelve month might happen; nay, he considered these events extremely probable—almost absolutely certain.

He said that the course of this country towards Texas would call out a Mexican war, and a Mexican war would be but the harbinger of a Negro and an Indian war. As for Texas, it never could be annexed to this country, without the consent of England; and if she did consent to its annexation to the United States, she would tell us, you must take the territory *untrammelled by slavery.* England would not consent to the existence of slavery in Texas. She would not allow its extension; &, added Mr. Adams, if you persist, she will wage a war against you. & your slaves will be freed. England has just set an example of her devotion to liberty in her own colonies, and if she engages in a war with you for emancipation, it will be the most popular war she has ever been engaged in. He said, that if ever you take Texas into the family, you must also take the island of Cuba He then went on to State some singular and startling facts in relation to our foreign affairs unknown to the people, which went far to satisfy all, that this country is in a very delicate condition.

I am sorry that I am not, for the want of time before the close of the mail, enabled to give you all the particulars of this most extraordinary speech.—I will resume the subject to-morrow. Depend upon it, we are in a bad way."

Russian Barbarity.—An officer of the Polish Lancers, Carlos Gulielimo, the Brig Alfred. It appears from the story of the unfortunate exile that he was taken prisoner during the war, and sent to Siberia, where under the pretence of being a Free Mason, he was repeatedly put to the torture. He was fastened to a tree by an iron staple driven through his arm. All his toes were cut off joint by joint, and his person bears the marks of other revolting cruelties committed by his savage conquerers. After twenty two months confinement in Siberia, he made his escape—travelled on foot in various disguises, 1,200 miles to Cronstadt, where learning that an English vessel was in the harbor he swam off to her one night, and was taken on board by the Alfred, Captain Williams, who conveyed him to England.

PORT DEPOSITE. (Md.) May 21.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.—The state of the River at this time is very unpromising. There has not been the least perceptible rise in the water for about two weeks; and the consequence is that no produce whatever has arrived within that time, unless it was such as had previously made its way into the canal.—[Much rain has fallen since the above date.]

The business transactions of Port Deposite, so far, have been very considerable. The number of rafts of lumber that have arrived is about 330, independent of timber rafts, of which a considerable number have come down the river.

A considerable portion of the lumber has already been put into floats, for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; and a number of large schooners and large brigs have been employed in taking loads for New York. One vessel is now loading below for one of the West India Islands.

The arks have numbered about as large as the rafts their cargoes have consisted of Wheat and Rye Flour Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Starch, Corn Meal, Pork, Bacon, Iron, Tan Bark, Oars, Gun Stocks, Whiskey &c. In fine, almost every article of ordinary trade has come down in them and has been shipped for the several markets for which they were destined.

LUMBER.— The wholesale prices of this article range as follows.

Common Cullings, (per M.)	$10 a 12
Select do.	16 a 18
Common Boards,	20 a 25
Pannel do.	27 a 30
Joists & Scantling (as in quality.)	10 a 15

Sales have been readily effected at the above prices for some days past; and the number of purchasers has been considerable. In Dry Lumber there is an advance on the above prices; varying according to the quality of the article.—*Cecil Whig.*

'Every kind of marketing is so high.' The carter of wood made us pay nearly fifty per cent advance upon his customary charges a few days since, and when we asked the cause, he said, 'every kind of marketing is so high.' The sawyer and the piler had raised their tariff of prices, and referred all to the high price of marketing The chimney sweep refused to go beyond the second story for his old twenty-five cents—marketing was high. Every body, we believe but newspaper people, go up with the markets—Those who live by their brains, if they have any, should not be ruled by their belly.

A friend has just mentioned to us an instance of the effect of high price in marketing, which strikes us as a little *bizarre*:

A chamber maid a few days since, laid before her mistress, a petition for additional wages. She must have an advance of *fifty* cents a week.

'Why really, Abigail,' said the mistress, 'you have no more to do now, than you had a year since, you live as well at my table as ever you did, and have as many perquisites, and I do not see why you should ask for an increase of wages.'

'I am sure ma'm said the girl, putting on a very poor face, and looking as demure as a tabby, 'I am sure I would not think of asking a cent more, if it were not that every kind of marketing is so high.'—*Phil. U. S Gaz.*

A SPIRIT-STIRRING SCENE.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says: "At the benefit of the Texians at the Walnut street Theatre, on Wednesday evening Mr. Coffee politely furnished a copy of the slip received via New York, containing the confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna and his officers. It was read from the boxes by one of the committee, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheers. Col Childers, of Texas, who was present addressed the audience in a complimentary strain, and alluded to the threat of Santa Anna, to place his blood red banner of Mexico on the dome of the Capitol, at Washington; and reversing the picture, adverted to the period when it was not improbable, the star-spangled banner would float from the gilded domes of Mexico as a sign that the tyrant had fallen, that the people were free. A spirit-stirring peal of applause followed his address."

A Lost Stage Found.—The Montreal Vindicator says—'The Upper Canada stage which fell through the ice last winter near Coteau du Lac, has, we are informed, been discovered within these few days, near Isle Perrot, with the baggage of the passengers, in one of whose trunks were £4 000 belonging to the City Bank, for the recovery of which a reward of $1,000 had been offered.

A Marrying Man.—A fine looking fellow, named John Cowan, was sentenced to the New York Penitentiary in 1833, for bigamy. He was released about three weeks ago, when, on being asked by several gentlemen how many wives he really had, he gave the names of no less than *twenty seven.* He avows his resolution to have a hundred before he dies.—His great ambition is to outdo the Dey of Algiers. He is now busily at work, anxious to make up for time lost in the Penitentiary.

The bill which relates to the construction of a Canal on the South side of the Susquehanna, from the Pennsylvania line, to Havre de Grace, after a warm debate, passed the House of Delegates on Thursday.—*Md Rep*

From the Baltimore Gazette, May 28.

ORDER OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Our correspondents of the Charleston Courier, have been put in possession of an order of General Scott, dated St. Augustine, the 17th inst. Strong feelings of discontent between the General and the people of Florida are manifested, and the result of this unpleasant difference must be highly prejudicial to the prompt expulsion of the Indians from Florida.

The General complains bitterly of the Floridians, alleging, that within a few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a new neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and commission of a murder by them had put the inhabitants to flight; and giving other instances of wild fear, excited by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. 'It is evident,' says the Order, 'that no General, even with extensive means, can cure a disease in the public mind so general and so degrading, without some little effect on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters, in the recent case near Tallahasse, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors ought first two have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers — This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to spread the panic and to throw execrations upon the general who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population'

The General insists that the regular force in the Territory is adequate to its protection, none having been sent out of the territory, except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay—besides a garrison at which place, 2 companies were directed thence to occupy a port on the Suwanee 2 are posted at Fort King 5 at Fort Drane; 1 (mounted U. S Dragoons) at Oaklands, 6 miles off, 1 at Micanopy and a twelfth at Gurry's Ferry, a force sufficient in his opinion to give security to the Alachua & Suwanee frontier especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Gov. Call is exerting himself to effect, can be obtained to aid the dragoons in scouring the country between the fixed post; a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down the Suwanee river Gen S. also deems the force on this side of the St. Johns equally adequate for defence; if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers.

We learn that the citizens of St. Augustine had been very much excited by the tone of Gen Scott's order, and that a public meeting was to have been held on Thursday last at 4 o'clock, P. M. to express their sentiments on the occasion, probably to petition the government for his recal.

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FRONTIER.

We have been allowed to peruse, says the National Intelligencer, a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which the following is an extract:

'COLUMBUS, (Ga.) May 16, 1836.

I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian massacres, but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, its inhabitants butchered. The steam boat Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening about two o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Woolfolk's sand bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilot shot down, and several others killed and wounded. The steam boat Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallassee (not Tallahassee) on the Tallapoosar, was destroyed.

The work of murder goes on in Chambers county; four white men and a negro were killed there on last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskegee, and yesterday morning the stage horses broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being pursued by the Indians all day The stage had been stopped for several days; but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was as I have related. The man who escaped was one of the stage agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed The amount of property destroyed is immense, and that fair portion of Alabama, included in the late treaty, will never be occupied again as long as an Indian resides within the Territory.—Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the field. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety, though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet for her own defence.'

Latest from Fort Drane.—The Savannah Georgian of the 19th inst. says: 'The steamer Cherokee, Capt. Peck, arrived last evening with Maj. Cooper, and three companies of his battallion from Black creek. They are the Putnam State Fencibles, Capt Meriwether, Hancock Blues, Capt. Brown, and Morgan Guards, Capt. Foster. They left Fort Drane on the 11th inst. A few days before they left, some horses belonging to the volunteers were carried off in the night by a party of about thirty Indians. Being night they could not be seen, but they were fired upon from the Fort, and some blood observed the next morning. The two remaining companies of Major C's battalion have proceeded home via Darien. Gen Clinch, who, we regret to learn, has resigned his commission, was a passenger in the Cherokee as far as St. Marys.'

MASSACRE OF FANNING.

The New Orleans Bee of the 12th inst. contains a letter written by a Mexican General in the army of Santa Anna to his wife, in which an account of the massacre of the troops under Cols. Fanning and Ward is given with great minuteness and with painful particularity. The following extracts are all that we have room for to day:

'But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps; and what spectator could view it without horror! They were all young, the oldest not more than 30, and of fine florid complexions. When these unfortunate youths were brought to the place of death, their lamentations and the appeals which they uttered to heaven in their own language, with extended arms, kneeling, or postrate on the earth, were such as might have caused the very stones to cry out with compassion.'

'P. S. This day, Palm Sunday, March 27, has been to me a season of most heartfelt sorrow At six in the morning the execution of 412 American prisoners, was commenced and continued till 8, when the last of the number was *shot.* At eleven began the operation of burning the bodies. Who can tell when they will be consumed!! I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fell in Texas during this campaign must exceed 1600. We have still 80 of them living'

FLORIDA.—It would seem by the annexed letter which we find in the New York Commercial, that the party of men whom General Scott left and forgot in the wilderness was in a condition of the utmost peril.

Tallahassee, May 16.—"All is confusion here. We are drafting men and raising volunteers to go to the Withlacooche to save, if possible, the remnant of Captain Hollman's command, abandoned there by Gen Scott. Three men have found their way here in a canoe, sent to explore succour; they have been fighting five weeks against the whole power of the nation. Captain Hollman and one of his men have been killed, and five wounded leaving but thirty two men in the block house!"

The Columbus (Geo) *Republican Herald* of the 17th ult. says:—We have just received information of a second party of Indians, amounting to about 400 in number, making a second attack upon Roanoke, in which 9 persons were killed and 15 missing, besides many negroes: Among the number killed, was Uriah Horn, Solicitor for Chattahoochee Circuit.

Last evening, two Mail stages on their way from Montgomery to this place, with 14 passengers, six Guard men, and the two drivers, were attacked about 17 miles from this, by a party of 50 or 60 Indians—Upon the commencement of firing, the horses took fright, left the road and became entangled, when the drivers cut them loose, and made their escape upon their backs. The passengers left the stages and fled for their lives, with the yells of the savages resounding in their ears. It is supposed that they all have been murdered, as no information has been received concerning them."

FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th inst. says—The following is a copy of a Letter direct from Houston's Camp, received yesterday morning by the steamer Levant, from Nachitoches:

SANTA ANNA TO GEN. PHILASOLA.

Army of Operations, coast division under my command.

Having yesterday had an unfortunate encounter, I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy. After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your Excellency will cause the division under the command of General Parza, to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viesca with his division to Guadaloupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen Houston, interim, until we can agree upon terms of lasting peace Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provision of that place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar I trust that your Excellency will without fail comply with these dispositions, advising me of same by return of couriers, as also, if any should oppose its accomplishment. God and Liberty. Camp Jacinto, April 22d, 1836.

Antonia Lopez De Santa Anna.

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.

Supreme Court—Barent P. Staats vs. John Thompson. This was an action brought by B. P. Staats, president of the Albany county medical society, against John Thomson, a botanic physician, for practicing medicine contrary to the laws of this state. Defendant produced a patent from the United States to his father, for the exclusive right and use of certain botanic medicines, and he assignee of the patent, claimed a right under said patent to practice and prescribe for patients The Justices' Court of the city of Albany decided that he, Thomson, had no *right* to practice medicine for fee or *reward*, unless he had a diploma from some regularly incorporated medical school or society, and fined him the sum of $25; from which decision Thomson appealed to the *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court affirmed the decision; consequently botanic physicians have no *right* to recover for *services.*—Argus.

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