The Wheat Crop.—The crop in this county is nearly all destroyed—some of our farmers have ploughed up their fields and planted them in corn, &c. We find the following notices in our late papers.

The Wheat Crops.—An old and respectable farmer from the north western part of Montgomery county, stated to us on Monday, that the crops of wheat in his neighborhood and the different parts of the county he had visited, wore a more unfavorable appearance at this time, than at any other within his recollection. He says that this has been occasioned by the great body of compact snow and ice which covered the grain during the greater part of the winter, and which smothered it to such a degree, as to have almost entirely destroyed whole fields in many situations.—In this neighborhood, the appearance of the crop is far from flattering but it is hoped that a copious rain and a little warm weather would have a salutary effect in bringing it forward.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Harper's Ferry (Va.) Press speaks thus despondently of the prospect of Wheat in that district: "It is painful to look at the blighted wheat fields of this region. Early in the spring, the prospect was pleasant to the eye and cheering to the heart—now it is absolutely appalling. During the last three weeks vegetation has had the appearance of actual receding, and the ravages of the fly have been so fatal, that in many places the naked earth is presented, shorn of the rich verdure which for awhile covered its bosom. The late delightful rains have refreshed and invigorated other substances, but the wheat is beyond redemption."

The Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light says.—"The Wheat and *Rye* crops have not been more unpromising in Cecil county, for the last twenty years, than they are at present."

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator complains that the wheat crops in that region are greatly injured by the ravages of the fly.

Wheat Crops.—The wheat in this vicinity since the late storm and rain, makes a most unpromising appearance—that on the best lands, which until lately gave great promise, seems to be entirely cut off by the fly. An instance in point occurred a day or two ago within a few miles of this city: about 17 acres of wheat on first rate land, such as ought in a good season to yield 40 bushels to the acre, was sold for about 20 dollars. The owner rejected it a few weeks ago at 300 dollars, and could have had about 400 dollars for it.—Much of the wheat in this County is said to seriously injured from the same cause.—*Del. State.*

THE CROPS.—It is with deep regret that we perceive accounts from every part of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, concurring in stating that the ravages of the *Hessian Fly* have this season been unusually destructive to the hopes to the Farmer.—The same complaint is made by the farmers in this county; and we are informed that the operations of the *Grub Worm* have been equally fatal to the crops of Indian Corn. The late cool weather and rains, came too late to benefit the Wheat, and have, we understand, had any thing but a beneficial influence upon the corn.—*Kent Eagle.*

SEASON AND CROPS.—The long drought of which we have had to complain a week ago, and which was operating so injuriously upon the crops in this vicinity, has been followed by a rain of several successive days which, during the last two days, particularly has completely saturated the earth with moisture. Yesterday, we had one of the most violent north east storms which has been witnessed for a long time. The wheat and grass which had suffered extremely in this vicinity from the dry weather, cannot but be greatly benefitted by the rain which is yet falling. We regret to say that our intelligence from the lower part of the county and the peninsula generally, is very unfavorable for the wheat crop. The ravages of the fly have been unusually extensive and destructive, and a serious failure of the crop in that district of country is anticipated.—*Del. Journal.*

EASTON, (Penn.) June 2.

We are sorry to report that the prospects of the Farmers in this section of the country are poor indeed—the wheat and rye, beside the drought, have been most materially injured by the insects. Indeed, so great has been the damage by the latter, that we heard a gentleman remark, that this season he would be satisfied to raise as much grain as he had sown where the last season he had raised 1500 bushels. Corn looks tolerable but the weather for the last ten days has been too cold to expect much.

THE CROPS.

The complaints of the Farmers, in relation to their Wheat crops, have never, within the scope of our recollection, been so general, as they are this year. That inveterate and insidious enemy to the Farmer, the Hessian fly gave early token of its presence and favored by a long season of drought, has committed sad havoc with the staple crop of our fertile region.

The Farmers hoped that the fertility of their soil aided by the "early and the latter rains," would enable their crops to resist, in a great degree, the attack of the fly; but the wheat being checked for some time, at that stage, when it is liable to suffer most from them, has swept away every vestige of hope. A large portion of our Farmers will not reap one half of a crop—and some scarcely as much as they sowed. Very few will make a tolerable crop. We find by our exchange papers that our district of country is not alone in this suffering. Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, are complaining too, of their blighted prospects.—*Republican Citizen.*

We have learnt from a source worthy of entire confidence, that the reports from all parts of Maryland with regard to the grain crops, are discouraging.—They all speak of great damage from the Hessian Fly to the wheats, and many represent the destruction as total. The accounts from the western part of Virginia are of the same tenor. Letters from Washington county, Maryland, the best district for wheat in the State, represent the crop as most seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pa., the crop is not expected to be equal to one fourth of an average crop; so also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania.—The wheat crops of the State of Delaware are also represented as equally unpromishing with above. In reply says our informant, to an enquiry made of a most respectable farmer of Lancaster county, whether the present went wealth of it would not retrieve the crop. he said it would not, that the wheat was not there to grow. The Rye crop throughout is bad. It cannot be estimated at more than a quarter of a crop.

We fear our country is threatened with a calamity of a new form. Heretofore we have exported bread stuffs; but during the present spring, notwithstanding there were last summer abundant harvests in Lancaster and the adjoining counties considerable importations have been made in consequence of the failures to the west and in the south. The European governments take care, when their dominions are threatened with want, to make provision against it in season—Our government, however, might have 'constitutional scruples.' It behoves us to draw early supplies to our shores before Europe may find she has occasion for them—an event not improbable from the tenor of recent accounts from England, where, because of the unfavorable appearances of the growing crop, speculation in wheat had commenced.

Nat. Gaz

From the Farmer and Gardner.

The Wheat Crops—inadequacy of supply, value of Agricultural products, &c.

At this season of the year, it is customary to receive unfavorable accounts of the growing crops of small grain. In years gone by, these accounts have been often greatly exaggerated. At times when we have heard it iterated and reiterated from an hundred quarters that the *seed* would not be yielded by the then growing crop, a very fair average one has resulted to reward the agriculturist for his toils and his capital. This difference between anticipation and actual result, we never considered referrible to any design to advance *present* price by holding up a gloomy *future* in prospective; for we were truly sensible how natural it is for us all to look upon the dark side of the picture, when any unwelcome state of things be set our pathway. Although we had been in possession for several weeks of intelligence which would have authorised us to state that the growing crop of wheat gave but sorry indications of fruitfulness, we deemed it the part of prudence to say nothing until last week, hoping that by the recurrence of a rain, the sore enemy of American wheat fields—the Hessian fly—would be dislodged, and vegation would be restored to its wonted integrity. But we really fear that the goodly rain with which we have been blessed almost continuously since the 24th ultimo, up to the period of our penning this article, June 2d, has come too late to vouchsafe any thing like half a crop; for the information reaches us from every direction in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, that the fly has been rife with the wheat crops in those States; that some farmers had ploughed in what had been *left*; that nothing like an average crop can be expected from the best fields, while from many, the seed will not be realised. Of the crop in the rich and fertile county of Frederick, in Virginia, the Winchester Virginian says:

"Our farmers are loud in their complaints of the ravages of the fly among their wheat crops, and we have reason to fear that the growing crop in this county generally will fall very short of what we are accustomed to; indeed it is now very doubtful whether half the usual quantity will be raised in the county."

We have merely inserted this paragraph to show the character of others which have come to hand; and in this state of agricultural prospects, we would ask, is it not the part of a wise foresight for farmers to be casting their thoughts around them for something that will come in to supply the deficiency in that of the wheat crop? We think it would be not only the part of wisdom, but that such a course is absolutely required by the positive necessities of the times, present and to come. It is known that nearly the whole supply of breadstuffs of the eastern, middle, and southern Atlantic States, both for export and home consumption, are drawn from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It is known, too, that although the demand has increased and is increasing, with a ratio that puts all calculations at fault the supply has been on the decrease for many years. And from conversations we have had with intelligent and well judging persons from various parts of our country, we think we may venture on the assertion, that the wheat crop of the present season will be as short, if not shorter, than it has been for twenty years. Besides the rapidly increasing rate by which our population is augmented through the *natural* cause, the vast influx of foreigners tends greatly to increase the consumption of the products of the land, and to add to the embarrassment arising from the scanty yield to which we have before adverted. Thus circumstanced, with so deadly an enemy to the wheat crops as is the *fly*,—with so great a certainty of its annual depredations,—with a population augmenting in a degree so decidedly disproportionate, we maintain that a substitute for the grain of all kinds used by our stock, should be provided. By a judicious accommodation of horses, cattle, and hogs, to the use of roots, instead of grain, a very large amount of bread-stuffs might be thus saved, for the purposes of human subsistence, that is now fed away to stock, and the stock themselves be fully as well conditioned. To us it appears evident that agricultural products of all kinds will, by the unerring operation of that law which regulates *price* in all the departments of human industry, be enhanced in value for at least ten years to come—the cause is to be found in the preceding remarks, and needs not to be repeated; for whilever the supply remains inadequate, the value of the commodity must be increased.

We throw out these reflections at the present moment, because there is still time enough for farmers to put in extra crops of the proper kinds of roots to ward off the evil, which would otherwise result from an insufficiency of food for consumption.

The Internal Improvement Bill.—We have received a copy of this bill as it finally passed the Legislature, but have not room to insert it—We therefore take the following synopsis of its contents from the columns of the Baltimore American.

The first section provides that upon the assent given to this law by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company & Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, the Treasurer of the Western Shore shall subscribe three millions to the capital stock of each of the said Companies, and pay for the same upon the conditions thereinafter stipulated; & from the date of the subscription, the restriction which has heretofore rested on the Rail Road Company, preventing the construction of the Road in the valley of the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, is made null and void, and the two works are to be constructed *pari passu*, in the manner afterwards provided for.

Sections 2 and 3 relate to the joint construction of the Canal and Rail Road.

Section 4 discharges the Ohio Rail Road Company from the obligation of erecting board fences at points where the Road and Canal come closely together. The Rail Road Company is to pay the cost of erecting a post and rail fence along the river line of the tow path of the Canal, where its side may be precipitous, so that no injury may arise to horses it alarmed by locomotive engines.

Section 5 prescribes the manner of paying the State's subscriptions. The State Treasurer is not to make any payments to the Ohio Rail road Company until a majority of the State's directors in the Company shall have certified that they believe that, with the State's and City's subscriptions and those of any public authority other than the city of Baltimore, the Rail Road Company have funds sufficient to complete the Road from the Ohio river by way of and through Cumberland, Hagerstown, and Boonsborough to its present track near Harper's Ferry; and it is made the duty of the Rail Road Company so to locate their road as to pass through each of the said places: *Provided*, that if the Company shall not locate the Road in the manner here directed, they shall forfeit one million of dollars to the State for the use of Washington county.

By section 6 the State is to have one director in the Rail Road Company for each five thousand shares subscribed under this act.

Section 7 requires that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall bind itself to guarantee to the State, before the subscription is made to its stock, the payment, out of the profits of the work, of six per cent per annum on the amount which shall be paid to it under this act.

Section 8 provides that as soon as it shall appear to the Governor, by estimates adopted by the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, the Maryland Canal Company, and the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, or either of them, approved by the Governor, that the subscriptions to the capital stock of those companies or either of them, including the subscription hereby authorised on the part of the State, will be adequate to the construction of the rail road or canals respectively, the Treasurer is directed to subscribe one million to the Eastern Shore Rail Road and a half million each to the Maryland Canal and Annapolis and Potomac Canal: Provided that no instalment is to be paid by the Treasurer on the stock of the said companies until an equal proportional payment has been made by other stockholders. [Provisions then follow in reference to the route of the Maryland Canal, which, as they cannot be readily condensed, we pass over. They will of course be given to the reader when we publish the act at length.] In reference to the Eastern Shore Rail Road it is provided that if the individuals subscriptions to the stock are not made to an amount to commence the road, as stipulated in this act, then the million of dollars intended for that road is to be applied to the exclusive purpose of internal improvements on the Eastern Shore, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to future legislative disposition.

Sec. 9 provides that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall guarantee to the State, after three years from the payment of the State's subscription the payment of six per cent. per annum on the amount which shall be paid to the company under this act, until the clear annual profits of the said rail road shall be more than sufficient to discharge the interest, which it shall be liable so to pay to the State of Maryland, and shall be adequate to a dividend of six per centum per annum among its stockholders, and thereafter the State shall in reference to the stock so subscribed for, and on so much thereof as the State may hold, be entitled to have and receive a perpetual dividend of six per cetum per annum out of the profits of the work as declared from time to time and no more, and all and so much of such annual profits, as shall exceed six per centum, shall be distributed to the other stockholders according to their several interests in the said companies respectively, and in consideration of the interest so to be secured to the State, the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall be, and they are hereby authorised, in addition to the charge now authorised to be made by said company, for the transportation of passengers, to increase the price or charge for such transportation to any amount, not exceeding one cent per mile, for each person passing on said road.'

In like manner, the Eastern Shore Rail road Company, the Maryland Canal Company, and the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company are required, at the end of three years, to pay six per cent. per annum to the State on the amounts which the State may respectively pay to those companies under this act.

Section 10 authorises the Mayor and City Council to subscribe for stock in the Maryland Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Companies.

Section 11 provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who are to proceed to Europe and negotiate for the loan of eight millions of dollars, the bonds therefor to be redeemable after fifty years, to bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable quarterly, either in Baltimore or in Europe; and a proviso is added, that the bonds thus to be sold by the commissioners shall yield not less than twenty per cent premium. The commissioners are to be allowed as a joint compensation, one quarter of one per cent upon the whole amount negotiated, and they are authorised to negotiate the loan in this country, if they think the interests of the State will be thereby promoted.

Sections 12 and 13 relate to the transfer of bonds and to the sinking fund for the redemption of the loan.

Section 14 requires the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to provide cars for the prompt transportation of the merchandise & produce that may be offered at the depots and stations of the Company.

Section 15 declares that should it be come necessary hereafter to lay a direct tax for the support of government, or to sustain the public credit; the same shall be laid on every description of property which now escapes taxation.

Section 16 provides that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. shall not pay the interest to the State on the State's subscription to that Company under this act, as provided for in the 7th section, until the expiration of three years from the time the State shall make the payments in question.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, June 2, 1836.

The House did nothing, of the last moment after or to taking up the orders of the day,—the Post Office bills,—which they passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Lee, of New York, (who says he is no Locofoco but the foe and destroyer of that formidable party,) had some resolution to offer, to the reading of which Mr. John Quincy Adams (usually very courteous in such matters) peremptorily objected.—The Ex-President said he had twenty-six petitions against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, as a slave State which he had been waiting six weeks to have an opportunity to present, and if the House would permit him to present them, he would not object to the reading of Mr. Lee's resolution.—This created a laugh, and the House took up the Post Office Reorganization Bill, on its third reading.

The amendment made yesterday, of which I apprised you in my postscript to last date, in relation to the mode of distributing letters in boxes, in the different post offices, created some more discussion and an attempt was made to strike out that amendment. Messrs. Dutee J Pearce, Mason of Virginia, and Amos Lane, were all of the administration party who advocated a continuance of the present state of things in this respect. I certainly looked for some other champions for the Postmasters in some of our cities, (all things considered,) upon the occasion. But the fact is, and I think it must have transpired here, that Amos Kendall himself is not in favor of the present pigeon hole system, by which his deputies, in some cities, received larger salaries than his own. His dislike of it may account for the backwardness of some of those gentry on the occasion, who, it might have been imagined, would have been forward to sustain it, for many cogent, personal reasons.

The truth is, the system is a wrong one. While perquisites and extras are struck off from every other department, there is no reason why they should have existance in this. If the postmasters' salaries, as fixed by law, are not enough, let them be raised, and remain specific; and although the convenience of having boxes for the distribution of letters is a very great one, and to men of business perhaps indispensable, yet it is clear that the people have a right to this convenience as a part of the arrangements of the department. At present the postmaster of New York is said to receive about ten thousand dollars per annum by the letting of this convenience, and the postmaster at Boston about six thousand,—the salary in each being two thousand. Now there are doubtless many capable, honest, and good men who would gladly discharge all the duties of the office for the salary alone,—the government providing means for the convenient delivery of letters.

This bill has yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and in this particular will probably meet with some discussion. A great interest will be brought to bear to alter this action of the House. But I ask any rational man to say, upon his conscience, why it should be altered? I think, too, that the Senate will not concur with the House in the section, as they have passed it, providing salaries for clerks in the Post Office.

The Senate passed most of the time in the discussion of the general orders—Mr. Calhoun's Incendiary Publication bill came up for final action. The Senate were equally divided, and Mr. V. B was for once forced out of his non-committal. Tree'd, like a racoon. He did not like it: but vote he must,—and—*the bill passed!*

Two days of summer! Wind east,—rain, rain, rain,—the Potomac Bridge carried away. Jackson city submerged, and every body blue.

IMPORTANT—ARRIVAL OF GEN HOUSTON AT NEW ORLEANS.

We have New Orleans dates to the 23d May, by way of Charleston and Norfolk.

We extract the following interesting intelligence from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d ult. There can be no longer any doubt of the sweeping victory of the Texians, and the successful establishment of their independence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1836.

TEXAS VICTORIOUS.

In the schooner Flora, just arrived, came passenger Gen. Samuel Houston, commander-in chief of the Texian army, for the purpose obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna, & also of the battle of April 21st: former accounts are substantially correct. Santa Anna was at Velasco under a strong guard. The army was left under the command of Rusk, secretary of war, who had been elected by the army Brigadier General. The Texan force had accumulated since the battle of 1800 men, and were crossing the Brasos, flushed with victory.

The Mexican under Seizma and others, had all concentrated, & amounted to 2500 men—the remnant of 7000 that entered Texas; they were crossing the Colorado, by rafts and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion—those that escaped having reported that the late battle was fought by 5000 Texians. Col. Burlinson was close to the enemy with 200 cavalry, and they were retreating before him. 256 of the Mexicans had surrendered (after burying a piece of cannon) to the Texians. All was panic and confusion in the Mexican army.

Gen. Santa Anna had offered an armistice which had been refused; he had made further offers to acknowledge the independence of Texas, making the Rio Grande the boundary, and remaining a hostage until the government of the United States should consent to guarantee the treaty, and it should be approved by the Senate of Mexico!

Texas was considered safe and the war ended; and the Mexican army would probably be totally destroyed. Gen. Houston has a cane presented him by Santa Anna, and also his saddle; he had been recognized by Gen. Zavala, and hundreds of others had identified him; the Mexican prisoners also shouted when he was brought in "Viva Santa Anna."

On to morrow we shall be able to give a regular statement on the authority of Gen. Houston himself, who at present is at the residence of Wm. Christy, Esq. where he is anxious to see his friends; and who would have given the particulars, had he not been too much fatigued to attempt doing so on the day of his arrival."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

There were six arrivals from London, Liverpool and Havre, at New York, on Friday last. The packet ship Nepoleon, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool was the first that arrived. Capt. Smith was detained, at Liverpool until the 30th, six days after her regular time. The packet ship Hannibal, Roberts, from London, and last from Portsmouth, April 22d—packet ship Erie, Funk, from Havre, April 30th, the Victoria, Merrill, from Havre, May 1st, and the England, Waite, from Liverpool, May 1st.

The papers brought by these vessels contain little of interest. The convention between Russia and Turkey has been settled. Turkey is to pay Russia 80,000 Turkish paistres by the latter end of August, and Russia on her part is to evacuate Silistria.

The cotton market in Liverpool was still declining.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

After enduring, with equal patience and tribulation, the unparalleled money pressure for several months; the merchants of New York have appealed to the monster. A committee was appointed to address Mr Biddle, setting forth that assistance to the amount of two millions would be of great service and afford essential relief to the mercantile community at this time.

The Commercial says that, in reply, Mr. Biddle informs the committee, that, although the Bank has ceased to be a national institution, and it is no longer their duty to watch over and protect the currency of the country at all points as they were wont, yet it was their desire to extend all possible aid to the mercantile community, and the business wants of the country. They had therefore determined to afford facilities for the purchase and negotiation of exchange between New York, and the most important points of its commercial connexions, to the above mentioned amount of two millions.—*Balt. Chron.*

Hon Daniel Webster is about to enter into the business of cultivating the white Mulberry. Fifteen thousand trees sent from this town yesterday east, 5000 or Mr. Webster's farm in Marshfield, and the remainder to be sent to Nantucket, the place for whale oil and fishermen. We are glad to see our eminent men exhibiting their confidence in such pursuits even if they pursue it only as amateurs.—*Northampton Courier.*

FOREIGN WHEAT.

The Delaware Journal says:—Within the last week, between nine and ten thousand bushels of *Dantzic wheat* have been received at Brandywine from New York. The grain is of a beautiful quality—round, clean and heavy. We note this as a novel circumstance. It is the first instance, we believe, since the Brandywine Mills have been in existence, of *European wheat* having been brought to their doors.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 11.

ANTI-VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

4TH OF JULY.

A meeting of the citizens of this town, will be held in the Court House on MONDAY EVENING at eight o'clock, for the purpose of selecting an ORATOR for the Fourth. It is important that the meeting should be well attended. A meeting was called on the 7th, but owing to the Court being in session at the time, it was postponed until the 13th.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Temperance Convention.

Owing to the incessant wet weather, which, for a fortnight preceding the 7th inst. the day on which the Convention assembled, had almost entirely precluded travelling, of any distance, the number of the Delegates, was much smaller than it would otherwise have been.—Nevertheless a respectable number, amounting to nearly fifty were present. The Convention organized in the afternoon of that day, by appointing the Hon Chief Justice, CHAMBERS, to the chair; the Hon. Judge HOPPER, and the Rev. Mr. GREENBANK, as Vice Presidents: Mr. SINGLETON of Easton, and Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH of Cambridge, as Secretaries.—It was opened by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. JAMES NICOLS;—a number of topics were discussed; some of them, with a good deal of animation, yet the utmost harmony of feeling, as well as, of acquiescence in the grand object of the Temperance Application, viz: the suppression of DRUNKENNESS, we were pleased to see, prevailed throughout the whole session, among other resolutions, which were passed, the most interesting and important of which, we are informed, will be published in a *regular form*, a vote of thanks was passed, to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for their kindness in affording the Convention the use of their House, and other accommodations which they furnished.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The June No. which completes the 12th Volume of this work, is every way worthy of its predecessors—it contains an illustrated engraving, a beautiful and appropriate title page and other embellishments—Original Stories, in this volume are unusually numerous, and all excellent. The Lady's Book has now been, for six years, our regular monthly visitor, and with every year it has increased in beauty and interest. We publish to-day the prospectus of its proprietor, Mr. Godey, for issuing a weekly family Newspaper, to be entirely distinct from the Lady's Book, in which he will be aided by Alderman McMichael and Mr. Neal, whom we see highly spoken off as writers.—We heartily wish them success in the enterprize.

We call the attention of our readers to Mr. BURNET'S brief narative of the public services of General HARRISON, delivered in the Court House in Cincinnati on the 26th March.—We are convinced, his character and services need only be known, to be duly appreciated and insure his election to the Presidential Chair.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1836.

"The news from the South is still unsatisfactory and disastrous. Gen. Gaine's confirmation of Santa Anna's defeat and capture, seems to give confidence in the event. But as the idea has gone abroad that there is a "manufactory of Texian news" at New Orleans, reports are received from that direction with much allowance.

Our own Southern war is distressing to the feelings of every American. That no better precaution should have been taken than to permit the Indians to steal such a march upon us—then that they should have been permitted to desolate so large a portion of our country with fire and tomahawk, slaughtering our citizens, men, women and children, and laying waste hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property—then that our detachments of troops should be cut off and killed up,—our armies kept at bay—the Indians unchecked—eluding our search and depredating upon life and property at will—whilst we are pouring out millions of dollars at Washington for defence, blindfold and ignorant of what is doing,—raising troops of all sorts by thousands,—and yet the Indian war and Indian ravages increase every where, and fears are anticipated that they will increase more. This shews a state of things in the Executive Department of the Government, that ought to call the peoples attention.

Congress has voted men and money by thousands and millions the instant they were applied for—not a moments delay has taken place. But all seem dissatisfied with the administration and the commanders in this extraordinary, disastrous and degrading calamity.

It is supposed Congress may adjourn on the 27th June—but that is doubtful. They have changed their session—and will meet the first Monday in November, every year, terminating their session on the 1st of May."

The Legislature of Maryland closed its adjourned session about midnight on Saturday night last last, after having enacted between fifty and sixty laws.

The Whigs in the Legislature have nominated James M. Buchanan, Esq. of Baltimore, as Electoral Candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, vice Thomas G. Pratt, Esq. declined.

We are sorry to say that "Jackson City" has been *lost* for the last two or three days.—

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