"Chancellor Kent explained. He said that slavery existed in this State at the time of the Revolution, and yet it was not recognized in the constitution. There was no such thing known in the constitution of the non-holding States, with the exception of Connecticut, as a denial to the blacks of those electoral privileges that were enjoyed by the whites.

The motion to strike out the proviso was then lost, 33 to 71—Van Buren, Young, Livingston, &c., voting together against striking out the proviso—and Davis, Jay, Kent, Clarke, Spencer, &c., on the other side.

The shape which it ultimately assumed is the Constitution, is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this State, one year preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the town or country, where he may offer his vote, and shall have within the year next preceeding the election, paid a tax to the State or county, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall by law be exempted from taxation, or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in consequence of being a fireman in any city, town or village in this state. And also, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been for three years next preceeding such election, an inhabitant of this State; and, for the last year, a resident in the town or county, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been, within the last year, assessed to labor upon the public highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elected by the people: But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years, a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall be seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon; and shall have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at any such election And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Such are the changes which the right of suffrage has undergone in New York—with the reasons for the same, and the votes of Mr Van Buren, as drawn from the Journals of the Convention. We have given as fair and full a synopsis as we could—but we will not stoop to verify as the Whigman has done, by the certificate of 14 Whigs. We ask no one to vouch for us—There is the Record itself—let we have misquoted it, let it correct us.

It is due to the cause of Truth, to state the following additional facts. We have seen Judge Kent stating that in all the non-slaveholding States, Connecticut excepted, the free negroes have the same right to vote as the whites. New York is now of course another exception. But this equality prevailed in some of the slave holding States themselves. For instance, in the late Constitution of North Carolina, the expression is, "all freemen of the age of 21 years," &c., "and shall have paid public taxes," &c., had equal right to vote in his county for a member of the House of Commons. It was with great difficulty this equality was done away in the late Convention of North Carolina. Some of their strongest Whigs, such as Governors, Branch and Swain, &c., strove against disfranchising the free negroes—and we believe, stickled to the last for giving them the right of suffrage, on their owning about $100 of property.

In the late Constitution of Tennessee, they were also upon the same level with the whites.

REMARKS.

1st. It thus appears, that under the former Constitution of New York the free negro and the white man were on the *same footing*—and this is the first *omission* we complain of in the *Synopsis of the Whigs*.

2d. That the proviso as to the freehold was done away as to the whites, but retained as to the free negro—that though they have both the right of voting, on certain conditions, yet that the conditions are essentially distinct—requiring for the free negro a *clear freehold* of $250 which was not required of him before, and is not *now* required of the whites—while the whites have at least five modes of obtaining the right of voting, which are entirely barred to the free negroes.

3. That this proviso was not enacted, as the Whig attesters, say, "solely and obviously for the purpose of preventing the strolling colored gentlemen from coming over from other States & voting, such as our runaway slaves from Virginia," but for various *&much stronger reasons*, as appear from from the above speeches; such as an unwillingness to divest them altogether of the rights with which they had been vested, since the foundation of the Constitution—the desire to make them industrious, economical and moral—and the desire to make the taxation and representation go hand in hand And this is another omission of which we complain in the Whig certifiers.

4th. That though Mr. Van Buren did vote for giving the free negro a vote on certain conditions, yet he did never vote to put them on an equality with the whites.—That there was a great struggle between the opposite parties, those who were for giving the free negroes all and those who were for denying them—and that the present clause is a *compromise* between these parties.

5th. It was contended by some, that the requisition of two hundred and fifty dollars would amount to a virtual exclusion—which is, in fact, almost the case, as instead of the 800 free voters in the City of N. Y. which Mr. Tazewell asserted in the H. of Delegates, in 1816, to exist, there are now, according to Paulding's recent book on Slavery, not more than 100 out of a free population of 20,000 in the City—Van Buren's vote has therefore, nearly cut them off from every right, in lieu of the absolute equality which they had before.

6th. That in every non-slave-holding State, but one—and in two of the slave-holding States, the free negro was on the same footing with the whites, in 1821—yet is Martin Van Buren to be damned, because he has assisted to put down their former right in New York—and allowing them a greatly modified suffrage, and for the purpose principally of making them more moral, industrious, and better-behaved. Most of these facts are overlooked and omitted in the Synopsis of the Whigs—because they might not wish to go beyond the Journals of the Convention; but they are nevertheless not the less important nor less relevant to the merits of the question.

It is altogether fair, too, while we are thus objecting to the municipal regulations of another State, and to the vote of one of her citizens in that line, altogether to forget the difference in the state of our respective societies. We a slave holding State, with all our pride, principles, and even prejudices against free negroes—while they, though sympathizing with our situation, and not liking the blacks themselves, do not feel themselves under the same necessity of treating them with equal rigor in New York

Two remarks more upon the statement in the Whig, and we have done!

The Expose of the Certifiers, states thus: "Mr. Van Buren again—see page 368—in concluding some remarks, said: "He thought the committee, constituted as they were, had done themselves great credit, by their concession to the opinion of those from whom they differed, and he, for one, returned them his sincere thanks. Under all circumstances, he would be well satisfied with the right of suffrage, as well in his capacity of delegate as that of citizen." As the thing is stated in the Whig, it seems to refer specifically to the free negro vote. It is not so in the Journal. Mr. V. B. is speaking, sooner, of any other branch of suffrage. Not a word of free negroes is in that speech—but of house holders' votes, and militia votes, and indeed the general principle of the white votes.

So much for the Synopsis and its Certifiers in the Whig. But there is another article in the same Whig, just after the Synopsis, and purporting to come from another hand, that is marked by such gross misrepresentation and fraud, that it is well its author should wear a mark. It runs thus:

"COMMUNICATED.

"THE FREE NEGRO VOTE! THE NAIL CLINCHED.

"The question on striking out the word white, having been taken by ayes and noes and decided in the affirmative, Mr. Van Buren voting in favor of striking out, in order to permit free negroes to vote in all elections by the people, Chief Justice Spencer, as a means of restricting the exercise of the right of suffrage on the part of the free negroes, moved to amend the amendment under the consideration, by inserting after the word "State," the following: "Other than for Senators; and that in elections for Senators, every free male citizen, of the age of twenty one, who shall have been one year next preceding the election, an inhabitant of this State, and at the time of offering himself as an elector, shall have an interest in law or equity, in his own, or in his wife's right, in any lands or tenements in this State, of the value of $250 over and above all debts charged thereon, shall be entitled to vote for Senators in the town or ward in which he shall reside.—page 215.)

Mr. Van Buren, opposed this amendment, in a speech of considerable length; an extract is furnished:

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's Speech on the aforegoing amendment.—(p. 258-9.)

"It was, said he, but yesterday, that they afforded the strongest existence of their continued hold upon our feelings and upon our judgments, by the triumph they effected over the strongest aversions and prejudices of our nature—on the question of continuing the right of suffrage to the poor degraded blacks. Apply, said he, for a moment, the principles they inculcate to the question under their consideration, and let its merits be thereby tested.

"Are those of your citizens represented, whose voices are never heard in your Senate. Are these citizens in any degree represented or heard in the formation of your courts of justice, from the highest to the lowest? Was, then, representation in one branch of the Legislature which, by itself, can do nothing—which instead of securing to them the blessings of legislation, only enables them to prevent it, as an evil, any thing more than a shadow? Was it not emphatically "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope" Was it not less than the virtual representation, with which our fathers were attempted to be appeased by their oppressors? It was even so; [illegible] long as they distinctly were retained, hold up their heads, and without blushing, pretend to be advocates for the special cannon or political rights, that taxation and representation were, and ever should be, indissoluble? He thought not."

Clinching the nail! Why, it is all a miserable trick—Judge Spencer's amendment has nothing at all to say to the free negro votes. But what he wanted, was, to place the vote for Senators on a different basis from that for the other House, and other officers—by demanding a freehold qualification of $250 for it. Mr Van Buren is combatting that proposition with irresistible force—and in the course of his speech, bursts out into the following expressions:

"There were two words, continued Mr. V. B., which had come into common use with our revolutionary struggle; words which contained an abridgement of our political rights; words which at that date, had a talismanic effect, which led our fathers from the bosoms of their families to the tented field, which for seven long years of toil and suffering, had kept them to their arms; and which finally conducted them to a glorious triumph. They were 'TAXATION and REPRESENTATION;' nor did they lose influence with the close of that struggle. They were never heard in halls of legislation, without bringing to our recollections the consecrated feelings of those who won our liberties, or without reminding us of every thing that was sacred in principle."

Then follows on the extract which the Whigman makes—and we defy any man in the world to know what the word "They" means in the extract he has made. He has shamefully garbled the whole passage—but, we suppose, it is all right, if it but clinch the nail, and defeat the "Little Magician."

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Scott and Clinch left Fort Drane on the 26th ult. for the Wythlacoochie, at the head of 2,000 troops and volunteers. The general opinion which prevailed was, that the proffered treaty by Powell was for the purpose of delusion, and to afford him an opportunity of concentrating his forces, and making other arrangements to carry on his warfare. There had been no recent engagements between the Whites and Indians, although it is confidently looked upon that the chiefs have deep and concerted plans to continue in mischief. The proposition of Oseola, and other chiefs, to meet on the 20th, was not complied with on their part.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Savannah, dated

VOLUSIA, March 27th 1836.

"The left wing of the Army of Florida, Brig. Gen. Eustis crossed the St. John's yesterday, and marched this morning for the seat of war.

Col. Cutler's command for whose safety so much anxiety was manifested has returned safe. Their detention was caused by bad roads. Three guides have arrived to-day from St Augustine to accompany the Army.

The mounted men sent in pursuit of Col. Butler engaged a body of Indians, and but for the cowardice of the Lieutenant the whole force would have surrendered to them. The Indians were entirely run down by the horses when he made his men retreat. Three of the Indians were begging for mercy.

The whole number of troops here before the movement was fifteen hundred, including 750 men.

We have been alowed to make the following extracts from a letter from an officer in General Eustis's brigade to his friend in Washington, dated

VOLUSIA, March 25, 1836.

"As we are at this time about to take up our line of march westwardly, you would probably like to hear something of the position of affairs here. Lately all our movements have tended to the concentration of all our forces upon the banks of the Wythlacoochie—An order for this was issued some time since, but unforseen circumstances have somewhat retarded the movements of this wing. On the 1st instant, Major Kirby was sent with two companies to establish a depot of provisions on Halifax river, and to save some corn that the Indians had not burnt. This was reserved for the use of Bull's brigade of South Carolina militia. Brisbaud was at Tomoka, 12 miles from Camp Williams; to him we were to forward provisions, and Butler, with the cavalry, was to visit Camp Williams on his way to Volusia.

Gen. Eustis, in Augustine, awaited the arrival of Butler's horse to organize, and be prepared for Scott's order of movement. Butler arrived, and was sent to Tomoka: Bull was directed to proceed to Volusia from Tomoka, by the most practicable route, and to furnish Kirby with transportation, that they might proceed upon the march with him. He was permitted at his own discretion, to allow a portion of the horse to scour the country while he was preparing to take up the line of march. After issuing these orders, Eustis though he would while awaiting Scott's orders visit Camp Williams in the steamboat. The boat got aground, and Eustis was detained several days later than he expected, by which means Scott's orders reached Augustine two or three days before he received them. These orders were to be in the field west of the St. John's by this day. Eustis, with the disposable force left at Augustine, proceeded directly to Picolata, and thence to this place in the steamboat Santee.

About the 20th of this month, Gen. Bull, by express, informed Major Kirby that he would leave Tomoka at sun-rise next morning; the express reached Camp Williams about sunset. Kirby having no means of transportation, sent word back that, if he would send him means of transportation, he would abandon the post with the stores, and join him immediately. True to his word, Bull left Tomoka at sun-rise, leaving a two-horse wagon for each of the companies under Kirby, and a company of South Carolina militia, with all his sick. Of this he informed us. We immediately abandoned all the stores at Camp Williams, threw away half our baggage, and marched to Tomoka, leaving the remainder of our baggage in the boats. At Tomoka we found 170 men, out of whom about 24 were fit for duty This force deserted the post, and marched to Volusia with us; the distance is about 35 miles, which took us three days

I do not exaggerate when I say that more than half the whole distance was swamp. Our wagons broke down repeatedly, and we were compelled to throw away all our baggage except the camp kettles and a portion of our personal baggage; indeed, we would have been compelled to desert even this, had it not been that Gen Eustis, being informed by express of our circumstances, sent a wagon to meet us When we arrived, we found that Butler, with half his horse had gone in search of us five days previous. He came in to-day, and we take up our line of march to-morrow: we take ten days' provisions, and march direct to Wythlacoochee. It is supposed that, after visiting the Indian towns upon the Wythlacoochie, we will march south and east to visit those lying in that direction.

"Two or three days ago about 40 Indian [illegible] the opposite side of the river. They got within 25 or 30 yards of the sentinals before they were discovered, and fired upon the men while at their various fatigue duties. They were immediately beaten back, and leaving 5 or 6 dead on the ground, and having killed 3 of our men, and wounded several others Yesterday several horsemen fell in with a small body of Indians, and killed two of their number; on our side one man was wounded. We leave at this post two companies of South Carolina militia, Butler with his horse, (750,) Brisband with the infantry; and four companies of first artillery compose that portion of the left wing that go into the field. Companies A, E, G, and H, 1st artillery, and Capt. Ellmore's company of Columbia Riflemen form one battalion under the command of Major Kirby. Major Gates remains at this post, in command. Scott was to have left Camp King for Wythlacoochee to-day; we will meet him there in a few days, when we expect a general engagement."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

FALL OF SAN ANTONIO AND MASSACRE OF THE TEXIAN GARRISON.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 28th inst. contains the annexed thrilling account of the recapture of San Antonio, and the barbarous massacre of the garrison. The inhuman conduct of the perfidious Cos will, we have no doubt, meet, one day or other, with severe retribution.

It will be seen that Col. DAVID CROCKETT, and JESSE BENTON, the brother of the Missouri Senator, are reported to have been killed.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of March 28th.

The following important documents were placed in our hands by a gentleman just arrived from Texas. The news is melancholy indeed; and here is opened another field of action for the noble hearts now returning triumphant, and covered with laurels won on the banks of the Withlacoochie, against foes less savage, perhaps, than Santa Anna's merciless Mexican bands.

Our informant met the express bearing the news we give and from him procured copies to be published for the information of the people on this side of the Sabine, whose relations and friends, kin and countrymen, are now the victims of Mexican barbarity. Col. Bowie, it is said, shot himself;—and Col. Travis stabbed himself to escape the cruelties of the enemy. Nobly they fought; dearly they sold their lives, but none escaped of the whole garrison of San Antonio.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Gonzales, March 11, 1836.

J. W. FANNING, Jr.
Commanding at Goliad:

Sir—upon my arrival here, the following intelligence was received through a Mexican supposed to be friendly, which however was contradicted in some parts by another who arrived with him: it is therefore only given to you as rumor, though I fear a melancholy portion of it will be found true. Ansilma Burgura states that he left the Alamo on Sunday, the 5th inst and is now 3 days from Aroaches Rancha; that the Alamo was attacked on Sunday morning, at dawn of day, by about 2300 Mexicans, and was carried a short time before sunrise, with a loss of 520 Mexicans killed and as many wounded. Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187 After the fort was carried, seven men surrendered and called for Gen. Santa Anna and for quarter—they were MURDERED by his order Colonel Bowie was sick in bed, and also murdered.

The enemy expect a reinforcement of 1500 men under Gen. Condilla, and 1500 reserve to follow them. He also informs that Ugartrehear had arrived with two millions of dollars for the payment of the troops. The bodies of the Americans were burned after the massacre an alternate layer of bodies and wood, underlaid and set on fire. Lieut. Dickinson, who had a wife and child in the fort, after having fought with desperate courage, tied his child to his back, and leaped from the top of a two story building—both were killed in the fall. I have little doubt but that the Alamo has fallen. Whether the above particulars are all true may be questionable; you are therefore referred to the enclosed orders.

I am, Sir, Your ob't. Serv't.
(signed) SAML. HOUSTON.

P. S. The wife of Lieut. Dickinson is now in possession of one of the officers of St. Anna. The men, as you will preceive, fought gallantly, and in corroboration of the truth of the fall of the Alamo, I have ascertained that Col. Travis intended firing signal guns at three different periods each day until succor should arrive. No signal guns have been fired since Sunday, and a scouting party have just returned who approached within twelve mile of the fort, and remained for 48 hours.
S. H.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The intelligence conveyed to us by the above letter, confirms all that we have heretofore alleged of the arch fiend, who, after subverting the liberties of his own countrymen, has arrayed all his forces to reduce us the free born colonists of Texas, to the yoke of military and ecclesiactical despotism.

We have exercised the right inherent in all considerable societies of men, choosing a form of government most consonant with our feelings and most likely to secure our happiness.

It is the same right which impelled your fathers and our fathers, to throw the gauntlet of defiance at the power of Britain, and to claim & gloriously to achieve a name among the nations of the earth Their enemy was comparatively christain & magnanimous. Ours is semi-civilized, infuriate and merciless. They appeal to the sympathies of Monarchs and of strangers, and they appealed not in vain. Aid, prompt, powerful and efficient, was rendered them

The descendants of Pericles lifted up their voices to supplicate the aid of strangers in their struggle for liberty! and you Americans responded to their call by a zealous, active and efficient succor. The gallant Poles also richly participated in your generous sympathy for the oppressed. Friends and brothers! we the citizens of Texas, threatened with an indiscriminate slaughter by the Mexicans, of a complicated and cruel disposition, now in this hour of trial turn our thoughts and our hearts with a unwavering confidence to the land of our common nativity, and we ask you for assistance. Our numbers are few but our hearts are firm; and our nerves are strung to the high resolve of liberty or death. Will our brothers and friends refuse to do for us as in the hour of your calamity was nobly done for you? and will you calmly witness the destruction of your kindred and triumph of tyranny, and make no effort to save one or arrest the other? It cannot, it will not be. The [illegible] spirit of Washington would rebuke [illegible] and could pain in [illegible] the beatitudes of heaven, would warm over the recollections of 76.

On motion of Mr. Parmer this appeal was annexed and ordered to be communicated to the people of the United States of America, accompanying the communication of Major Gen Sam. Houston to James Collinsworth, Esq chairman of the military committee, on the 16th day of March, 1836, at Washington.

Signed, RICHARD ELLIS,
President of the Convention.

W. S. KIMBAL, Sec'y.

We learn further by the passengers of the schooner Comanche, eight days from Texas, that on the 25th February, the Texian Garrison in Bexar, of 150 men, commanded by Lt. Col. B. Travis, was attacked by the advance division of Gen. Santa Anna's army, consisting of 2000 men, who were repulsed with the loss of many killed, between 500 to 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texians. About the same time Col. Johnson with a party of 70 men, while reconnoitering the westward of San Patricio, was surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican commander, unconditionally, which was refused; but an offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was acceded to by the Mexicans; but no sooner had the Texians marched out of their quarters and stacked thir arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force. The Texians attempted to escape, but only three of them succeeded—one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2d March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place. On the 2d March, Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man. On the 1st of March the garrison of Alamo received a re-enforcement of 32 Texians from Gonzales, having forced their way through the enemy's line, making the number in the Alamo 182 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole force of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person; the battle was desperate until day light, when only 7 men belonging to the Texian garrison were found alive who cried for quarters, but were told there was no mercy for them; they then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman, Mrs Dickinson and a negro of Col. Travis, were the only persons spared.

We regret to say that Col. David Crocket, his companion Mr. Benton, and Col. Bonham of South Carolina, were among the number slain.—Gen. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless.—Gen. Cos on entering the Fort, ordered the servant of Col. Travis to point out the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a Cumanche savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded—making with their loss in the first assault, between 2 and 3,000 men. The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood red one in place of the Constitutional one.

Immediately after the capture, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and the servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Gen. Santa Anna, offering the Texians peace and a general amnesty, if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, "true sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men—but the Texians are not yet conquered." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electrical. Every man who could use a rifle and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4,000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Cumanche sailed, determined to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans

Gen. Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1000. Col. Fanning was in the Fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, with from four to five hundred men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is to abandon all their occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte shall be exterminated.

☞ A gentleman who left Texas on the 19th inst. confirms the account substantially, we give of the terrible affair at San Antonio. St. Anna was with his army, and subsequent to the battle of San Antonio, offered the Texians terms—to lay down their arms, receive a general amnesty, and submit otherwise unconditionally to his government! Texas is now in arms to revenge the heroes fallen in defence of her liberties.

Col. Crocket was in the garrison of San Antonio, and Col. Jesse Benton it was also feared in the engagement, and one of the victims.

GENERAL GAINES & SCOTT.

In the reply of General Gaines to an invitation from the citizens of Mobile, to partake of a public dinner, that officer reflects, with considerable severity, upon the ability of General SCOTT to conduct a war with the Indians. It is true, that he does not introduce the name of SCOTT, but his remarks are so plainly intended for him, that their object cannot be mistaken. He speaks of that officer as a *junior* of little experience in this species of warfare—whose plans of operations would be probably founded upon systems of European tactics, which are known to have as little application to operations against the prowling savages as they have against a gang of hungry wolves or a flock of vultures. He also indirectly charges General SCOTT with indifference to his situation, by declaring emphatically that he delivered up his command to General CLINCH, because he had shown himself to bean "officer in possession of a heart and soul cordially to co operate with him." Other insinuations against General SCOTT are contained in this letter, all proving the bitterness of hostility existing between these two high officers.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

HORRID MURDER AND ARSON.

A young woman named Ellen Jewet, boarding with Mrs. Townsend, of 41 Thamas street (a house of ill fame) was murdered in her bed yesterday morning.—The circumstances, as we have heard them, are as follows: Miss Jewett had been for some time the kept mistress of Francis P. Robinson, clerk in a respectable mercantile house in Maiden lane, who it appears, from some unknown cause, became jealous, and demanded of her a miniature likeness of himself, which he had presented to her, and also some correspondence that had passed between them, which she refused to give up. Nothing, however, occurred to lead to a supposition that any violence was intended. On Saturday night Robinson visited the house at the usual hour, and remained with her until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he was heard by those sleeping in the lower part of the house to come down stairs, and finding the front door locked he called out to the family to let him out; he immediately thereafter went to the back door, unbolted it, and in the act of climbing over the fence, his cloak was caught by a nail, torn from his shoulders, and left on the fence, with a sharp hatchet tied to its tassels, where it was found in the morning. A short time after he left, the inmates were alarmed by a dense smoke which filled the house, almost to suffocation. On going up stairs, into the room of the unfortunate girl, the smoke was found to proceed from her bed, which was on fire, and on which lay her dead body; her head mangled in the most shocking manner, three deep wounds having been inflicted on her temples and forehead.

Suspicion immediately rested on Robinson who was arrested about 8 o'clock, at his boarding house in Liberty street, and conducted by the officers to Thomas street, where the murder was committed, and where the coroner's jury was sitting over the dead body. Verdict of the jury wilful murder. Robinson was after the inquest examined at the police office, and committed to Bridewell. After leaving Thomas street, he went to his boarding house, and retired to bed, doubtless with the belief that the fire he had communicated to the bed would destroy the building and its inmates, and thus conceal his black hearted crime! Robinson is a young man apparently about 20 years of age, of good address, and confident manner. It is said that he went through his examination with the most perfect composure, and was observed to smile when the officers were conducting him to Bridewell.

The case above spoken of has created great excitement in New York. Young Robinson we see it stated declares his innocence and at his prison windows he has posted placards bearing the words "not guilty."

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!
DEMOCRATIC SOTHWARK!!

Southwark is as true steel. That district is ever to be relied on in time of need. There is no shrinking back from the good work among her democratic sons. The election for Commissioners yesterday was a triumph as complete as that achieved during the panic, and will be no less beneficial in its effects. We have been successful in every ward, by an aggregate majority of 779! while the enemy have carried nothing, not a single officer, as a consolation for their afflictions! They are routed and scattered to the winds; yet up to the very moment of the stand out, they were confident of success, so firmly did they rely on the trick of having precipitated the election, and of having taken the democratic citizens of the district by surprise.

The honor of striking the first blow for the redemption of Pennsylvania was reserved for Southwark. It could not have been entrusted abler hands. She have given it with a force and effect, prophetic of coming events. As Southwark goes, so goes the State, and the compound faction arrayed under the banner of Ritner and Harrison, by contemplating the returns from the District of Southwark in April, may form some idea of the complexion of returns from the whole of Pennsylvania in October and November next. The lead given by the democracy of Southwark will be followed up with spirit.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION
Jackson Republicans.

In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY afternoon the 19th of APRIL, at 3 o'clock.

March 26th

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Notes of preparation are sounding throughout the State, and the Democracy are beginning to stir. The false prophets and their followers, the Whigs, must be immolated next fall, by the same inflexible principles that they pronounced and prophecied to be wrong and ruinous.

The self-same arm that elevated the present Chief Magistrate, and has sustained his measures, is now being bared for the approaching contest. It is kindling briskly the fire that is to bear before its flame the great voice of the people, and efface the false doctrine of the pseudo Whigs. Amen to it, will respond many a bosom that is eager for the contest; a contest in which principles are to triumph over men, and Democracy re-asserted and sustained at the hands of the people themselves. Several of our sister counties have already come up to the breach with a prompt alacrity—others are moving with a commendable zeal. Talbot will not be found wanting; she will be ready to do her duty and put forth her strength in all its might.

On TUESDAY next the 19th, the first step is to be taken, preparatory to the approaching campaign. People of Talbot assert your rights by proclaiming your sentiments!

It was but a few days since we published an account of the advance of the Mexican army on San Antonio. It will be seen by this morning's paper that it has not only fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, but that a general massacre took place. Among the slain were Col. Crocket, Jesse Benton (Brother to the Senator) and several distinguished military officers.

We publish to-day an article from the Richmond Enquirer relating to Mr. Van Buren's course in the New York Convention on the free negro vote. We think it plain and satisfactory; a perfect refutation of the charges that have been preferred against him on the subject, and an attentive perusal of the article must convince every unprejudiced mind of the propriety of the vote given, at the time referred to, by Mr. Van Buren.

VIRGINIA.

The returns of the elections in this State are highly flattering—2 to 1 so far for Van Buren and the right of instruction.

Huzza!—The Whigs have gained a victory and such a victory—huzza! They have elected the mayor of the City of Portland by a majority of *six* votes, *only* loosing four hundred and forty-five votes since the election of '34! Huzza!

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

Leading from the jump!

Returns received from all the towns in the State, except Willington and Sherman, give 133 Van Burenites, and 73 Whigs elected to the House of Representatives. Edwards, the Van Buren candidate for Governor is elected over Mr. Tomlinson, a member of the U. S. Senate, by about 3000 majority! Four towns to be heard from.

Thomas J, Whittlesey (V. B.) is elected to Congress in the room of the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, deceased.

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