—the bloody prints of both his hands put out to protect the fall, being found in the snow. He kept up his rapid flight some quarter of a mile, having stopped several times, as seemed from his tracks, and looked back.

Having reached the highway, he took that; and appeared to have walked from that time on. He followed the road about three quarters of a mile, then took off into a lane—followed that a short distance—took through a small strip of woods and again entered the highway—and deliberately travelled on—it being a southerly direction from his house, six or seven miles, when he was overtaken. He made no resistance to the apprehension, and returned without objection. He confessed the whole matter, expressed no regrets, and assigned no cause for the bloody deed, nor has he ever assigned any particularly, that we are aware of. He went back and looked upon the mangled bodies of his wife and children, calmly, deliberately, and without a sign of the least emotion. He then talked and has continued ever since to talk about the matter when interrogated, without the least hesitancy or compunction. He thus talked about the matter but a day or so before the trial—in the presence of physicians who knew him and had attended him when he was acknowledged insane, but who declare that they think him sane at the last interview.

Such is we believe an accurate statement of his most bloody, inhuman and unprecedented case, as we understand the testimony detailed upon the trial. Much given in evidence is of necessity omitted, but the view presented is so far as we are able to give it, a fair one. Much excitement has prevailed for miles around the scene of this horrid transaction. The jury which tried the case was probably as intelligent and respectable a one as could have been had in the county. Their verdict and the judgment of the court seem to have satisfied the country—all the circumstances being considered. Nearly all however, who know any thing about the case, regard it as incomprehensibly mysterious. Many who know the most about it, say they hardly know how or what to think of it. It is doubted whether the annals of crime can produce a parallel case, it is and devoutly hoped they never may!

THE CURRENCY.

This is a subject which concerns the public so much, that every individual, be he of what political party he may, must wish to have correct information of what is done, or intended to be done, or attempted in Congress towards redeeming the promises which the friends of the administration have made in favor of gold, and against a small paper currency. Acting under this impression, we collect into one article all that our Congressional proceedings afford, and will note from time to time the progress of such measures as are yet in embryo.

1. The amendment of Mr. Benton to the Pension Bill. This has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, and may be considered as a law. Its provisions are threefold: 1 That no bank note shall be offered by the Federal Government or the Post Office Department, of less denomination than ten dollars from and after the passing of the act; 2. That no note shall be so offered after the 3d day of March next, of less denomination than twenty dollars; 3. That no note of the unprohibited denomination shall be so offered, unless it is payable and paid on demand in gold and silver at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. This amendment

great unanimity, the gentlemen of the opposition voting for it with no other objection, than that of showing a preference for it as it originally stood, namely, the prohibition for offering notes under twenty dollars, to take effect at once instead of being divided into two stages.

2. The report and bill of Mr. Gillet, of New York, Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the gold coinage. This report contains a great many valuable facts and suggestions, both on our coinage and paper currency. It states that on the first of January 1835, there were seven hundred & four banks, including branches, in the U. States, with an aggregate capital of $231,000,000, and well supposes that the banks chartered since will swell this capital to 300 millions.—These banks, as near as can be ascertained, have the privilege of issuing 750,000,000 of dollars in paper. It states that these banks have enormously increased their paper issues within two years past—*five* of them have added above fifteen millions to their circulation. The report then enforces the necessity of diminishing the paper circulation, especially small notes and increasing the gold circulation, and recommends the coinage of one, two, three and four dollar pieces.

3. Mr Benton's bill for better supplying the Mint with bullion and metals for coining. The main object is to obtain adequate supplies of gold for the gold coinage. The means proposed are, 1. To make the public revenue subservient to that object; 2. To induce individuals and banks to send in better supplies, by repealing the tax of one half per cent on the coinage.—With respect to the revenues, the plans is only giving effect to a law of 1793, which, though still in force, has become inoperative, by change of circumstances. That act directed all the foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, which were received in payment of revenues, to be carried to the mint, and recoined anew before they were put into circulation; and as nothing but gold and silver was then receivable, this law was well calculated to supply the Mint abundantly; but the calculation soon failed: the Bank of the United States was chartered, and its notes made receivable; and the Bank was not required to furnish bullion to the Mint. The consequence has been, that the mint, in forty years, has coined but $17,966,335 in gold, and $43,133,082 in silver, of which the two last years have been far the most abundant, producing $6,140,445 in gold, and $6,858,005 in silver; the aggregate for the two years be $12,998,410, say thirteen millions. The whole coinage for forty years is shown in Mr. Gillet's excellent report, from which these details are taken, to be $61,816,650, of which thirteen millions is more than the one-fifth part.

4. Mr. Benton's propositions for requiring deposit banks to come into the policy of suppressing the small note currency, and promoting the circulation of gold.

The following are his propositions, as heretofore printed under the congressional head:

"Mr. Benton submitted the following amendment to the bill to regulate the deposites of the public moneys, and moved that it be printed for the information of the Senate; which motion was agreed to:

"Sec.—. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be employed or continued as a depository of the moneys of the United States or of the Post Office, which shall not, by an authentic act, filed with the Secretary of the Treasury before the next stated meeting of Congress, agree to the following terms and conditions:

"First. To proceed in good faith, and as speedily as possible, to make its specie capital consist of gold *and* silver, and as nearly as may be of equal proportions of each.

"*Second.* To pay the demands of the United States and of the Post Office Department in gold *and* silver; the proportion of gold to be as the bank, in good faith, can pay, until the third day of March, in the year 1838, from and after which time the proportion to be paid shall be one half in either coin, at the option of the demander; the other half at the option of the bank.

"*Third.* To pay all the notes or paper currency issued or put in circulation by it, in gold and silver; the option of the demander, from and after the third day of March, 1837; being for one half of either, and of the bank for the other half.

"*Fourth.* To discontinue the use and circulation of all paper currency of less denomination that twenty dollars, as follows: less than five dollars, immediately; less than ten dollars, from and after the third day of March, in the year 1838."

5. Mr Benton's bill for re-establishing the currency of the constitution for the Federal Government. Notice for the introduction of this bill was given on Thursday, and from what could be obtained of its provisions it seemed that the author proposed to take the twenty dollar limit, which has become a law, as his starting point, and to cut off different denominations of bank notes, gradually and periodically, until the act of 1789 can be re-established and nothing but gold and silver be receivable or payable on account of the United States or of the Post Office.

6. The Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the re-charter of the District banks, of which Mr. Thomas of Maryland is chairman. This committee is known to be highly favorable to a metallic currency, and it is believed that they will report provisions to encourage gold and discourage small paper.

This committee and its laborers then may be looked upon as one of the most important currency operations of the session; for although nominally charged with the banking of a District, yet that District is the seat of Government, and the banks chartered for it may become the standard for all deposite banks, and the model for State banks; and thus a great reform be indirectly effected upon the whole banking system of the Union.

In conclusion, we have to congratulate the country upon the effect already produced upon the public mind on the subject of currency, and also on the currency itself. The public mind has never, since the paper times of the Revolution, been as wide awake and as justly jealous of the evils of the paper system, as at present; the hard money currency has never before been as abundant. Now, for the first time in thirty years, Congress is paid in gold. It has been so paid for two sessions.—*Globe.*

From the Savannah Georgian of April 16.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

The Santee, Capt. Brooks, arrived this morning from Picolata, Black Creek, &c. via Jacksonville, &c. We learn from an officer of the Army, a passenger in the Santee, that when the boat left the above places, not the slightest intelligence had been received of the movements of Gen. SCOTT and the forces under his command. A letter, dated 8th or 9th inst. had been received at Black Creek, from Capt. Ledoux, commanding at Fort Drane, in which was enclosed a note received by express, from Capt. Gates, the commandant at Fort King, stating that intelligence had been received from Gen. Eustis, who with the left wing of the Army had reached Dade's battle ground, and was engaged burying the dead, and was expected in camp on the march any of the enemy, except a small party, which after an irregular fire, dispersed, leaving two or three of their number killed, one of which was a chief (Euchee Billy.)

This engagement is doubtless the same as that already noticed as having occurred at Volusia on the 23d ult. in which the loss of whites was stated at three killed, and the Indians five, among them Billy Hicks or Euchee Billy.

Gen. Eustis states that he has with him a large number of famishing horses.

Information has reached Black Creek that five hundred Creeks under Gen Woodward has passed through Tallahassee on their way to Tampa.

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It has now been sixteen days since Gen. Scott reached the Quithlacoochee. Considerable anxiety is felt with regard to them. They cannot have met the Indians near the old fighting ground, as their guns would have been heard. There is little doubt, that Gen. Scott has marched to Tampa Bay. It is possible, that the Indians, on seeing his force, deemed it best to give themselves up, and that he has gone to escort them to Tampa Bay. It is far more probable that the Indians have eluded him, and he has been compelled to go there for provisions. With so large a force, it is scarcely possible, that any other disaster should befal them, than a scarcity of provision.

From the Baltimore Republican.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Our readers will recollect that the election in Rhode Island in April last resulted in the choice of a portion only of each of the two tickets for Senators supported on the occasion, but that it was decided that a sufficient number of the opposition Senators were admitted to seats to give to that party a majority in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature. It will be recollected also that an effort was made upon the meeting of the Legislature to procure an examination of some of the proceedings of the elections in the town of Johnson, which has resulted in the establishment of the fact that thirty individuals voted in that town in favour of the opposition ticket, which number of votes given to that ticket, would have secured the election of all the candidates whose names were on the ticket supported by the friends of the administration. It is a remarkable fact that many of the conveyances of property alleged to have been made to the persons who voted upon the ground of their being freeholders, according to the provisions of the laws of that State upon the subject, are professed to have been made by James F. Simmons, who was among the most strenuous in opposing an examination into the facts, but that no conveyance had been made, and consequently the votes were illegal. Thus it appears that Mr. Knight now holds his seat in the Senate of the United States in consequence of a gross fraud practiced upon the people of the State which he professes to represent. It is a question whether or not, upon a proper representation of these facts Mr. Knight may not be ousted from the seat which he holds illegally in the body of which he is now nominally a member.

LAFAYETTE COURSE, GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, April 12.

This day came off the celebrated match race between Col. Hampton's horse *Argyle*, and Col. Crowell's horse *John Bascombe*. Previous to the starting of the horses Argyle was the general favorite, and the backers of John Bascombe were loath to take up offers, and to obtain bets, the backers of Argyle had to give the odds of three to two and two to one; the latter were freely accepted by the backers of John Bascombe. At the roll of the drum both horses were brought up to the string, and at the tap they started, John Bascombe on the inside track, and Argyle leading about a length. The first mile was well contested, and both horses came in neck and neck—time 1m 57s. The second mile was also handsomely contested for about half way round, when John Bascombe changed place with Argyle and took the lead, which he kept until they arrived at the starting post, coming in about twenty feet ahead—time 1m. 53s. On the third mile, John Bascombe maintained with ease his position, notwithstanding the whip and spur which was freely given to Argyle on the first quarter, and came in ahead about thirty yards, under a strong pull—time 1m. 50s. It was now evident that the first heat was to be taken by John Bascombe, and a number thought that Argyle was holding up: but on the fourth and last round of the heat, it was evident he was trying to save his distance, and that the rider of John Bascombe was using his utmost exertions to enable him to do so—it would not do, however—John Bascombe had his mettle up—he heeded not the reins, and kept his onward course, distancing Argyle in the first heat—time 1m. 56s.—Total time of the heat 7m. 44s.

In this race, the knowing ones were sadly taken in. Argyle was evidently out of order, although the general belief is, that had he been in the best order, he could not have made the time, 7m. 44.

From the time made in this race it is evident that John Bascombe, would have equalled or surpassed the time made by Henry and Eclipse in their celebrated contest. Here we see another evidence of Carolina blood, John Bascombe being in the direct line from sticks of our breeding; Bascombe has made better time than ever was made before on the Augusta Course, nay better than ever was made in the Southern States, and is now pronounced by all who witnessed the race, the best Race horse in the United States, Post Boy not excepted, as he has proved on this occasion beyond cavil or doubt, the fastest horse in the United States, if not in America, as he has run over the course in less time than any other horse has run over any course in the United States, and he has run over courses in different parts of the Union, which have reached Dade's battle ground, and was engaged burying the dead, and was expected in camp on the march any of the enemy, except a small party, which after an irregular fire, dispersed, leaving two or three of their number killed, one of which was a chief (Euchee Billy.)

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Yesterday (says the Augusta Chronicle of the 13th of April) the match race between Argyle and John Bascombe, was run over the Lafayette course, in the presence of at least 5000 spectators. Bascombe had the track, and a few feet the start of Argyle, but was soon passed by the latter, who ran ahead until they turned the last corner—Bascombe then came up, and they both passed the polls nearly at the same time. Bascombe then took the lead, and before the second round was made, it was apparent that Argyle was failing and could not overtake his competitor, and on the fourth round entirely failed and was distanced.

Time,	1st mile	1m. 57s.
"	2d mile	1m. 53s
"	3d mile	1m. 56s
"	4th mile	1m. 58s.
Making		7m. 44s.

Pending the discussion on the Land Bill now before the U. S. Senate, Mr Clay made the following statements relative to the population of the new States, to show their annual increase between the years 1820 and 1830:

Illinois (he said) had increased eighteen and a half per cent per annum; Alabama, fourteen; Indiana, thirteen and a third; Missouri, Eleven; Mississippi, upwards of eight; Ohio, six, and Louisiana, four per cent. per annum; whereas, Delaware had increased but a half per cent. per annum. The average rate of increase of the whole population of the United States during that period was about thirty-two per cent. which was exceeded by Illinois at the average rate of one hundred and fifty-three per cent. (her average being one hundred and eighty-five per cent.) and by Alabama one hundred per cent; and by Louisiana, the lowest, eight per cent. The average of the seventeen old States was twenty-five per cent. and the new States, sixty per cent. more than that amount.

DAVY CROCKETT is dead! He has often said "he wished he might be shot," and he has been. Unquestionably he was a brave and daring man, rich in those qualifications which fit one to be a pioneer in a new country, and to head hardy spirits in the paths of enterprise. He was out of his element in Congress;—but he was an honest man, which is more than could be said of many who used to ridicule his homely good sense. He fell bravely, and he will be long remembered, as a patriot and a soldier, when the recollection of his coarse eccentricities will have faded from every mind.

We have heard one story of Crockett, which we do not remember to have seen in print; and if it has been we crave indulgence for reproducing it, since it is so characteristic of the man. Being in a menagerie at Washington, he chanced to stand next a member of Congress, who was looking very earnestly at a monkey in a cage. This member had given David some slight on the floor of the House, at which he took deep umbrage. Steadfastly beholding the makey he said to his companion,—"if that there animal had spectacles on, he would look just like Col. ——, of Indiana, would'nt he!" "What do you mean sir?" said the gentleman, turning on his heel in a rage. "Bless my eyes," responded Davy,—"I have got myself into a pretty fix. I have insulted a human being, and I must ask somebody's pardon: but I win I may be shot, if I known whether I ought to ax *yours* or the *monkey's*.—Philad. Gaz.

On the subject of the establishment of a navy yard at Baltimore Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on naval affairs, submitted the following report to the House of Representatives on Friday last

That the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at that city, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making such an establishment have had the subject under consideration, and report:

That there are already two navy yards established within the capes of the Chesapeake, viz: those of Washington and Norfolk, which are abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of the Navy in this quarter, and the following resolution is, therefore submitted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to establish a navy yard at Baltimore.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30,, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

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.

☞ We have been requested to say that the Delegates appointed at the late meeting of the friends of Van Buren and Johnson, which met in Easton on the 19th inst. will meet in this town on Tuesday the 10th of May to make such arrangements as may be necessary previous to the meeting of the Convention in Baltimore on the 18th.

VIRGINIA.

There is close cutting in Virginia. Returns by last mail give 44 Van Buren, and 37 Whigs. The administration have gained one member over the representation of last year from the counties heard from. We entertain no fears for Virginia; she will be found true and loyal to her great doctrine of the right of instruction, and those she instructs will be taught to learn how to obey.

The Democratic triumph in Rhode Island, or the defeat of *Tristram Burges*, is bad coffee to the Whigs. They swallow it with just such composure as a man would medicine.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of the State, under a resolution of the Legislature, for conducting a reconnoissance and survey of a rail road route through the Eastern Shore, lately convened in this place, after completing the business of their Convention, have adjourned to meet in Elkton on Monday the ninth day of the ensuing month, for the purpose of commencing operations in the field; and that it is their intention to proceed with Col. Kearney of the Topographical Corps of the United States as Chief Engineer in exploring the entire country from Cecil county along the western limit of the State of Delaware

divergent route from Princess Anne, through Worcester, to the nothern boundary of Virginia.

The immediate friends of the scheme, contend that the improvements contemplated by these preliminary proceedings are truly important and interesting either as a GREAT NATIONAL HIGH WAY *for the transportation of the mail, the transportation of troops, of seamen, public stores, and munitions of war,* ALONG THE ALLUVIAL COAST FROM BELFAST IN MAINE TO THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS; or as a *mere peninsular medium of passive commerce and personal travel* But the proposed location has been regarded as calculated for the special or immediate accommodation of particular counties or parts of counties; and this reflection has elicited a sensation of discontent if not of absolute opposition to the scheme. We are, however informed, that the question of extending *lateral* roads from the main stem to the seats of justice in the several counties was mooted at the late meeting of the commissioners, and that they confidently assert that a *liberal appropriation* from the *resources* of the State may be expected, *in aid of the construction of such desirable branches*, at the approaching session of the Legislature. Those speculations however should be well weighed and maturely considered before they are conceded.

Of the number of those lateral roads, that intended for our county, we are informed will probably pass from the principal line through the town of Denton, to Easton, so as to afford the benefits of trade to the circumjacent counties in either direction. The advantages of this road, if it is to be carried into execution, but of which there is yet much doubt, superadded to our numerous and incomparable water sources, may benefit the natural attractions of Talbot, rendering them doubly beneficial by the help of the contemplated artificial work under consideration. But it still remains a question of great and doubtful expediency with us whether the State, in her *present condition* could wisely take such a step as the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill would require her to do.

Mr. Clay has been nominated, in the Lexington Intelligencer, as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

The amount of money in the Treasury of the United States that was subject to draft on the 31st of March, 1836, exclusive of unavoidable funds, is $31,895,155 76!

We extract the following paragraph from the late foreign news, which shows the "cock that would'nt fight," is truer pluck than the *novel* Captain supposed him! Willis with all his faults, deserves more lenity than most persons are willing to extend him. We believe there has been by our transatlantic writers, much "set down in malice," which we should not be too ready to believe of our young countryman.

"The anticipated duel between Capt. Maryatt and N. P. Willis, Esq. has been prevented and honorably adjusted by the intercession of their mutual friends. They met at Chatham, but before firing off their pistols, each recanted the offensive letter that had been written"

We have seen it further stated that Mr. Willis conducted himself throughout the transaction in the handsomest manner.

A Whale Caught.—The Cecil Gazette states that a Grampus, or young Whale, was caught at Carpenter's Point Fisheries in that county on Thursday last the 21st inst. It is as white as snow; about seventeen feet long, ten feet in circumference, and is supposed would weigh upwards of two thousand pounds. It is probable that the pursuit of the herring and shad has enticed this young stranger of the deep so far from his natural briny element. One thousand and ten shad were landed in company with him.

It has been sent to Baltimore, and is now exhibiting in the Museum.

The Bank of Salisbury has re-commenced operation.

RICE IN MARYLAND.—We learn that Maj. Leary, of Vienna, succeeded so well with his experiment last year, that he designs renewing his crop this year.

A letter from Texas giving further accounts of the retaking and massacre of the Alamo by the Mexicans, holds the following language in speaking of the bravery of the excentric David Crocket, who was among the number slain in defending the garrison. „The celebrated David Crockett, of Tennessee, was among the slain. His conduct on the occasion was most heroic; having used his rifle as long as possible by loading and discharging, and the enemy crowded upon the wall, he turned the breech of his gun, and demolished more than twenty of the enemy before he fell."

It appears that Mr. Benton who was slain in the storming of the Alamo, was not a *brother*, but a *nephew* of Col. Benton; and but a youth.

TEXAS.

We lay before our readers this morning the latest intelligence from Texas; and sorry we are to find it disastrous to that struggling Country. The barbarous mode of warfare practised by the tyrant, Santa Anna, must cause a glow of indignant feeling in the bosom of every American citizen. If under their "blood-red" banner the mercenary Mexicans longer violate the laws of nations and trample under foot the principles of war which govern civilized people, they will find a sudden and avenging check, and very properly too, from the Government of the United States. The following paragraph, speaking of the barbarous and wanton treatment to a female—supposed to be the wife of Lt. Dickinson—will arouse a spirit in the people, that if further aggravated, will carry the "stars and stripes" to the very heart of Mexico, and plant them in retribution upon its ruins.

"There was a woman in the fort—the wife of a Lieutenant of artillery. She was taken, and suffered from the Mexican officers the most odious pollution that ever disgraced humanity. She barely escaped with life—but is diseased, and in a situation exciting pity and horror."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

Mr. Kimbyle, Secretary to the Convention of Texas, has just arrived, and states that on the 28th the Convention received a despatch from General Houston, stating that he had received an official letter from Col. Fannin, stating that he was still in the Fort of Goliad, and that the Mexican army, 500 strong were within five miles of him. Gen. Houston stated that Santa Anna had thrown 1,000 men between him and the fort just across the Colorado, and that he intended to despatch 300 mounted riflemen, the next day, to give them battle. Gen. H. stated his force to be 4,000 men, in high spirits, burning to revenge their massacred brethren of the Alamo: his army is hourly increasing.

The Texian army confidentially hopes for assistance from the United States.

STILL LATER.

We have the following reports by the Gen De Kalb, from Brazoria, that sailed on the 3d instant. General Houston had retreated twenty miles from the Colorado on the 26th of March the enemy having advanced to the opposite shore. San Felipe had been burnt by the inhabitants. Intelligence had been received at the mouth of the river, that Col. Fannin had capitulated on condition not again to serve against the Mexicans, but that the next morning the whole garrison was put to the sword. No official information, however, had been received and it was not *generally* believed. The Mexicans were advancing in two columns, one upon Houston, the other upon the mouth of the Brazos. The De Kalb is full of women and children, and are also many other vessels. The inhabitants are destroying every thing, and laying waste the country, lest it should fall into Mexicans hands.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter dated PEACH POINT, March 28.

Mr. Sharp has arrived from Houston's camp. He left there on the 24th in the evening; states that there were 800 Mexicans encamped in the prairie; and Sharpe thinks there has been an engagement. Houston had resolved to attack them; and so sanguine was he of success, that he was about to take measures, when Sharpe left, to prevent their escaping, by sending 300 men beyond the enemy. Prisoners taken by our men state that the enemy's force did not exceed 5,000 men after leaving Bexar.

CANEY, March 22.

To the committee of Brazoria:

I have just arrived from Cox's point; left about 30 armed men, and some 25 unarmed, in charge of the public stores at that place, but fear, from the general panic, that that place would be deserted, after bringing off as much as the lighters could bring; but if Col. Wharton had arrived with the force said to be with him, the point could have been protected against ten times the number. I repaired east in order to rally the disposable force of retreating families, but found every man shifting for himself and helpless family, all of which were crossing the Colorado, and on their way east; and this morning Capt. Sharp brings the news from the advance of Fannin's army, who made their escape that Fannin was surrounded, and fighting in the prairie, six miles east of Goliad for life, when the advance guard made their retreat, which was under the command of Col. Wharton, and I fear Fannin and his brave associates are slaughtered. The news is that all Americans in Gaudaloupe were butchered by the citizens. Yours respectfully

BENJ. J. WHITE.

Fellow citizens in Texas generally: News of the most disastrous nature arrived here from the Southern division of our army by the lieutenant and twenty men who formed the advance of Fannin's army; while trying to make their retreat from Fort Defiance, they were attacked by twenty-seven hundred Mexicans in the big prairie. They are now advancing towards the Colorado. Help we want—and that speedily. FRANCIS WELLS.

MOBILE, April 11.

FROM MATAGORDA:—The brig Tensaw, Capt. Averill, arrived last evening from Matagorda in 8 days. Capt. Averill mainly confirms the melancholy intelligence copied from the Register of last evening. She brings fifty passengers, mostly women and children, who have fled from the monster, Santa Anna. It was reported that but four men were left in Matagorda, who were provided with boats to quit the place after having blown it up. The Tensaw saw a Mexican cruiser twelve hours after she left Matagorda.—*Register.*

It is stated in the New Orleans Post, that General Gaines has received orders from our government to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest going on between the residents of Texas and the Mexican Government; and that *armed emigants* from the United States, going for the purpose of interfering in this war, will not be permitted to enter Texas.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS.

David G. Burnet.—President of the Republic of Texas.
Lorenza D. Zavalla—Vice President.
*Saml. P. Carson—Sec. of State.
Thomas I. Rush, War.
Railey Hardman, Treasury.
*Robert Potter, Navy.
David Thomas—Attorney General.
J. R. Jones—Post Master General.
*Both were recently leading Jackson members of Congress from North Carolina.

Communicated for the Whig.

THE EASTERN-SHORE RAIL ROAD.

NO. III.

To the people of the Eastern-Shore.

In the course of my effort to describe the Eastern Shore Rail Road and to pourtray its probable result and advantages, it is a part of my plan to anticipate objections, as far as I can and to obviate them. It is objected that if we have a great line of travel through the centre of the Shore, we shall materially injure the county towns by taking from them the little foreign travel they now have. This cannot be so, for in the first place we have no and never have had a regular and well established line of Stages through our Shore, and travellers visit our Country towns worth the note, except it be those who have business in the towns. The chief line of travel from Virginia and the lower counties of our State is at present through Delaware, where I understand there is a well supported line of Stages. But suppose the Rail Road were to take away this travel should we not get more than an equivalent for it? As we are at present circumstanced our towns and our whole Shore are destined to remain stationary, or nearly so, whilst by the proposed improvement of the interior, we gain a great increase of wealth and of population, and our business of all kinds will necessarily keep pace with this increase. The mere expenditure of a million and a half on our shore will give an impulse which perhaps hardly half a century would otherwise bring about. I have also heard it advanced by some that if you increase the value of the lands in the interior of the Shore, you will correspondingly depress those now valuable along the water courses. Nothing surely can be more fallacious than such an idea. What is it that keeps our fine lands on the water down to 15 or 20 Dollars per acre while lands of like quality with greatly less advantages elsewhere are selling for 40 and 50 Dollars? It is because of the stigma upon our Shore of having lands naturally not inferior to those on the water within ten or twenty miles of them in the interior which will not command some of them more than 3 or 4 Dollars per acre.—When our Shore shall have been improved in the interior throughout according to its natural capability, and the lands shall be drained and the whole atmosphere improved as it would be by necessary consequence then would our lands on the water courses immediately rise to their proper level of value, and become the most desirable, like those on Long Island, to be found in the middle States.

By the tariff of tolls established by the bill for this road, every passenger will pay at the rate of five cents per mile for transportation, and every ton of merchandize one cent per ton per mile. A passenger therefore will be taken the whole length of the road for five Dollars, and a cord of Wood, or a ton of lime or marl, or thirty bushels of grain or thirty bushels of peaches or apples, be sent the whole length of the road for one Dollar—that is 100 miles for 100 cents. But neither of these heavy articles except fruit would be sent more than 15 or 20 miles to the first depot or navigable water, and received on the road from the same points for distribution. Twenty cents per ton would therefore be about the maximum charge for those articles on the Rail Road. Not so with fruit for the more delicate and valuable kinds might travere the whole road and find a prompt and profitable market in Philadelphia.

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