less attempt at peace making. Had we published the correspondence, we should have been helping to rob literature of a pair of pens intended for something better than the inditing of personal epistles all the year round; and if we had ventured upon a word of comment—entertaining a respect for both parties—we should have made the matter worse between the two principals, and have irreparably offended every one of their dispassionate and unprejudiced friends into the bargain. To avoid mischief we were mute. Had we entertained spite towards either, we should have acted the peace-maker; but we had no malice, and attempted no explanation. We hope we shall never be guilty of the business of distinting our friends. We trust we shall never have treachery to those we esteem as to say one word in their favor. With all modesty be it said, we are entitled to the highest consideration for having acted on this policy in the present instance; and we now close the subject by copying the following announcement:—"The dispute between Captain Marryat and Mr. Willis has been terminated by the interference of their mutual friends. It was ascertained there no legitimate ground for blowing out each other's brains existed, and thereupon they mutually withdrew their unfortunates." The same paper the plan was adopted on the occasion of a meeting with Mr. Willis, who had roused Mr. Willis to arms by a letter in the Times. The parties exchanged apologies instead of shots. The "paper bullets of the brain" are the best after all. What a pity that Genius will not recollect that it never can lose any of its glory by keeping close companionship with Common-sense.—Eng. paper.

MARYLAND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, May 3.

The Convention assembled, pursuant to adjournment, Col. E. Tilghman, President, in the chair. After the calling of the roll,

Gov. Howard, of Anne Arundle, chairman of the committee of organization, rose and stated, that in presenting to the Convention the result of the deliberations of the committee, it afforded him the most sincere gratification to say that their proceedings had been characterised by harmony and unanimity, and that he felt sure it would be satisfactory to every member of the Convention to know that the report which he had now the honor to present, had been adopted without a dissenting voice. He then handed to the Secretary the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is the clear and deliberate opinion of this Convention that the time has arrived at which it becomes the duty of the state to furnish such aid as may be in its power, towards the accomplishment of the public works now in progress, which are directed to the object of promoting and enlarging the commercial relations of Maryland with the west. That, at the present crisis, no delay should be suffered, nor time lost in setting the details and providing for the execution of an extensive system of internal improvements calculated to develope and bring into action the various resources of the state, and especially that efficient measures should be adopted by the Legislature to place Maryland in a position which may enable her to contend with the strenuous and eager rivalry with which her neighbor states are endeavoring to secure the commerce of the west.

2. Resolved, That, in accordance with these determinations, it is most essential to the prosperity of our people, that the means be supplied for the speedy completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and that that work should be sustained and promoted by the legislature upon the plan.

First, of rendering it the property of the state,—at least, so far as may secure to the state authorities the future government and control of the Canal, both in its construction, and subsequent employment, and secondly, of bringing it to the Chesapeake bay by the most eligible route; as much as possible through the territory of the state, and in such manner as shall render it most conducive to the trade and convenience of our own population: thus giving it distinctively the character and value of a Ohio Rail Road should be extended with all possible expedition to the western waters; and that this measure derives a peculiar claim to the immediate attention of the legislature from the circumstances that large portions of the people residing beyond the Ohio river are waiting for the completition of this work with a view to its immediate prolongation still further westward, by which means the capital of Maryland, will be brought into an intimate connection with the flourishing communities residing on the lakes. That looking to this circumstance this Convention attaches a value to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road which warrants the expression of the opinion, that it is destined soon to be regarded as one of the most important national works of internal improvement in the Union.

4. Resolved, That in case the state of Maryland shall subscribe the necessary funds to complete the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, it will, in the opinion of this Convention, be fit and proper for the legislature, to require that the road be made in and through the state of Maryland, provided it can be done upon equal or nearly equal terms, both as to distance and expense as through an adjoining state.

5. Further resolved, As the opinion of this Convention that the motives of policy which originated the Canal and Rail Road referred to in these resolutions, still imperiously demand their vigorous prosecution; that every consideration which first recommended these undertakings still exist with additional cogency to persuade us to push them forward; that the increasing value of the western trade, and the incessant and powerful efforts making by other communities to draw that trade from our borders, leave us no choice, if other motives were wanting, but the steady and persevering determination to accomplish all that the resources of our State may enable us to achieve by the prosecution of these works.

That, in fact, upon our adoption of this determination depends in a great degree the alternative, of seeing Maryland, on the one hand checked in her growth, disappointed in her just hopes and thrown in the rear of her sister states—her resources dormant, her toil unrewarded, and her prosperity retrograde; and on the other hand, Maryland a powerful, thriving and opulent community, the seat of a vast commerce, whose enlivening influence shall be felt through every vein of her system; her agriculture improved under the husbandry of a growing population, her labour fully employed, her lands increasing in value, and her public burdens progressively diminishing by the profits of her public works.

6. Resolved, That the opening of the canal to Cumberland, in addition to its value as a channel of western trade, is destined to produce the most beneficial effects upon the prosperity of Maryland, by its agency in creating a new branch of trade in the supply of the Eastern States with coal,—a trade which it is not difficult to foresee must rapidly become a source of immense wealth to our people.

7. Resolved further, as the opinion of this Convention, that the credit of this state is ample to provide the funds necessary for the completion of these works, and that sound policy requires that the State should exert that credit for this end. That it is of essential importance that such works should be as short a time as possible under construction, because their capacity to reimburse the outlay employed in making them, is dependent upon their entire completion & that therefore the whole amount necessary for their accomplishment should be provided for in such a manner as to complete them without delay. Under this persuasion it is further resolved by this convention, that they will heartily concur with the Legislature in the purpose of taking immediate measures to supply the proper amount of funds requisite to the completion of the above mentioned works, and will use their earnest endeavors to sustain such measures by impressing upon their fellow-citizens throughout the State the value of the policy by which they are suggested.

8. Resolved, That this Convention has full faith in the capacity of the Rail Road and Canal, when completed, to repay to the State the cost of their construction, and to yield a valuable revenue to the public treasury.

9. And whereas, it is the opinion of this Convention that the proposed Rail Road on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is well deserving of the favorable regard of the people,

First, because it is designed to open to the inhabitants of that shore, an easy access to the neighboring states, whereby they may not only enjoy a choice of markets for the produce of their land, but also, be enabled to supply these markets with many agricultural products which at present they find no motive to cultivate, and which under the cheap and rapid transportation of a rail road, will become a source of great value.

Second, Because it must have an obvious tendency to stimulate the industry of the people residing on that shore, by the inducements it will afford to the improvement of agriculture, by augmenting the value of land, increasing population, promoting mechanical and commercial employment, and in other respects, meliorating the condition of the inhabitants.

And third, because this road, being a matter of interest to other communities, will bring a large amount of foreign capital to be expended in the district through which it is designed to pass, and by this means, afford employment and profit to many citizens of the state. Therefore,

Resolved, That the rail-road contemplated to be laid out from Cecil county, to some point on the Chesapeake bay, at the lower extremity of the Eastern Shore, is entitled to the encouragement and support of the Legislature, to whose consideration it is earnestly recommended by this Convention.

10. Resolved, That this Convention, in enumerating the public works mentioned in the preceding resolutions, would be understood as merely indicating their opinion, as to what may be deemed the primary objects of concern to the people of Maryland, in regard to Internal Improvements, but in no respect to leave room for the inference that it may not be expedient for the state, at the present time, to contribute its aid towards other undertakings. This Convention, with the fullest reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of the Legislature, leave to their wisdom the determination of the various subjects which may enter into a general system of Improvements, as well as all matters of detail relating thereto.

11. Finally Resolved, that this Convention heartily adopt and reiterate the sentiments expressed, in the address of the City of Baltimore, believing it to be fully justified by the actual experience of several states of this Union, "that the fair cost of good works, when promptly executed, no matter how extensive, never can lessen the wealth of the people who construct them; but, on the contrary, such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by refunding the capital employed, enlarging trade, creating new demands for labour, raising greatly the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a public revenue which relieves the people from even the ordinary taxes of government."

12. Resolved, That these resolutions be referred to the committee of organization.

The resolutions having been read, they were ordered to be read separately, so that the sense of the Convention could be taken on each successively.

The first resolution was then read and agreed to.

The second resolution having been read, Mr. Vanbibber, of Frederick, moved to strike out all after the word secondly, and insert the following:—"of bringing it to Baltimore by a cross cut canal from a point intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal."

A debate of considerable length arose out of this proposition, during which the Convention was addressed by Gen. Duff Green, of Allegheny county, Mr. Skinner, of Allegany, Mr. Yost, of Allegany, and Gov. Howard of Anne Arundel. The latter gentleman offered the following amendment to the amendment—"provided the said route does not involve too great an increase of expense."

The Convention was further addressed by Mr. McCulloh, of Baltimore city.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and carried—the delegates from Pittsburg being, at their request, excused from voting on this question, it being of sectional interest only.

The question was then taken on the original motion of Mr. Vanbibber, to strike out, and decided in the negative. His amendment was therefore lost.

Gov. Howard then moved to insert in the resolution the words "City of Baltimore" instead of "Chesapeake Bay," which was agreed to.

Mr. Finley, of Baltimore City, made some remarks on the vast importance of the Cross cut Canal to Baltimore, and advocated energetically the necessity of the speedy construction of that work. He was followed by Gov. Howard, and Mr. Keener, of Baltimore city.

Mr. McCulloh then proposed to add the following amendment after the word "Cumberland"—"and aid in the construction of the work to the City of Baltimore." The amendment was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till four o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The Convention being again assembled, the Report of the Committee was again taken up—and the Secretary directed to read the third resolution which was done.

Mr. Hollman, of Washington Co. moved to strike out the last sentence, being all after the word "lakes."

The motion was lost, and the resolution adopted.

The fourth resolution being then read, Mr. Latrobe moved to strike it out entirely, and urged his reasons therefore at length. He contended that the Rail road company should be left free to decide on the route proper to be taken, and not be bound by calls inconsistent with the interest of the State, or a proper construction of the works, and he strongly objected to the resolution, inasmuch as the interest of the city of Baltimore and the State would be greatly endangered should the views therein expressed be carried out by the Legislature.

He was replied to by Gov. Howard, of Anne Arundel, who defended the resolution with much energy and denied his belief that any harm wood arise from its passage.

Mr. Yost, of Washington, also sustained the resolution, and contended that Baltimore would not fail to derive advantages from the views contained in the resolution, and the General Assembly.

Mr. Sprigg, of Wheeling, stated that as a member of the committee that had reported the resolutions, he could state that the resolution was not intended to imply that Company to select any other route which would be the best; and that it imposed no more obligations upon them than they were already under, to consult the interests of the State, in the selection of the best route for their road to the West.

Mr. Raymond then addressed the chair, when Mr. Latrobe, with his permission, explained—that although still satisfied with the propriety of the motion to strike out the fourth resolution, yet that the remarks of the gentleman from Wheeling (Mr. Sprigg) induced him to alter his purpose to press it to a decision, and he would therefore withdraw it.—That gentlemen had most judiciously reminded the convention of the necessity of conciliation and mutual concession, and in withdrawing his motion, the mover desired it to be considered as an evidence of respect for the wishes of so valued a representative of the West, and as a consequence of his explanations.

A delegate from Pittsburg stated that the delegation from the city had determined not to vote on any question, but merely intended to give information in any matters which might come before the convention.

The fourth resolution was then adopted, as reported by the Committee, and no objection being made to any of the subsequent ones, they were carried without a dissenting voice, and the report of the committee as amended, was declared to be adopted.

On motion of Gov. Howard, a committee of one from each county and one from the city of Baltimore was appointed to bear these resolutions to the Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Kennedy stated that he had received a letter from the Board of Trade of Baltimore, taking upon itself the duty of publishing in pamphlet form, the proceedings of the Convention and the charge of all other matters connected there with. Mr. K. stated in gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the Board of Trade had complied in all matters connected with the Convention. The offer was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Yost a vote of thanks was tendered to the Board of Trade.

On motion of Gov. Howard, a resolution of the following import was passed:

Resolved, That this convention bears testimony to the importance of the connection of this State with the rich valley of the Susquehanna and the east region of the lake country of Pennsylvania and North West, by means of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, and their tribute to the liberality of Maryland for fostering aid which has been extended to that work.

Gov. Howard also offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Maryland delegates in this convention be tendered to the Delegations from Pittsburg and Wheeling for their attendance.

Resolutions of thanks were then tendered to the officers of the Convention, and to the editors who so politely supplied the newspapers.

The President then briefly tendered his acknowledgements for the expression of the obligations of the members, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE WHOLE SURPLUS DEVOTED TO ABOLITION.

The Richland Whig, of Mansfield, Ohio, a print devoted to the *coalition of anti-slavery states*, is most anxious to reconcile Ohio to Granger, as the ticket most likely to succeed in that no slave holding State. Hitherto it has been hoping against hope that it would be able to rally him with Granger among the abolitionists, and we have no doubt that it was a knowledge of his sentiments on the subject, which enabled him to secure the Vermont nomination. No doubt Mr. Slade and his friends became sensible that Judge White's position would not allow him to make the same advances to the abolition party, and that Granger and White could not amalgamate so naturally as the General and Granger in Vermont. In Maryland, however, Harrison and Tyler come together, and then on the Virginia shore White and Tyler being linked together, most happily and gradually blend abolition and nullifying whiggery together. How General Harrison extends a hand to each of his Vice Presidents, Granger and Tyler, will be seen by the extract given by his Ohio organ. The same doctrine will serve to make him the link between Webster at the north, and White at the south. Hear him:

From the Richland (Ohio) Whig.

THE SLAVERY EXCITEMENT.

The Van Buren press is determined, in some way or other, to turn this excitement to the prejudice of General Harrison. At one time they charge Mr. Granger, the Harrison candidate for Vice President, as being a "red mouthed abolitionist." This is their language. At another time, they charge General Harrison as being on the other side—as being in favor of slavery. We are not disposed to bandy epithets with them on the subject. The discerning reader will at once see that on this question, they blow hot and cold, almost in the same breath, to injure General Harrison. When they denounce Mr. Granger as a "red mouthed abolitionist," one would suppose they were opposed to abolition. Then, again, when they denounce General Harrison as being in favor of slavery, the supposition that they are abolitionists is equally strong—making it impossible to decide on which side of the question they really are. But their motto seems to be, "Any thing to injure Harrison—slander him down, if we can." In this instance, as in all others in which they have assailed him, we are prepared to prove the falsehood of the assertions. The following is Gen. Harrison's sentiment on the subject, extracted from one of his speeches.

"*Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of* EMANCIPATION, *I answer that it has been long an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.* With the sanction of the State holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied; embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Here we have General Harrison proposing "*a zealous prosecution of a plan*" which is to bring about "*a day not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave.*"

Certainly Arthur Tappan has not indicated any thing like such a rapid consummation of his projects. "The whole surplus revenue is to be appropriated to that object," (abolition,) and it is to be expended not only in "*the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others.*" This abolition enthusiast has not calculated the cost of the great revolution in the affairs of this continent, which he proposes to effect at "*no distant day.*" It has taken centuries to populate the South; and he would depopulate it in the most summary manner. He would have it evacuated by an order as peremptory as that given to Col. Croghan to evacuate Sandusky; but we think those in command would be as likely to disobey orders. Does not General Harrison know that the whole revenue of this country for years would not suffice to transport the population which it has taken centuries to bring hither, and which have been centuries multiplying, and growing up into a more numerous people than the aboriginal tribes in Africa, from which they sprung. Has he calculated the vast sum which it would take to remunerate the South for the abduction of its whole laboring population. Has he inquired of the northern people whether they are prepared to be taxed, to indemnify the South for the proposed deprivation of its property, and the total destruction of its agriculture. Has he ascertained from the northern people whether they could consent to have all their manufactures stopped, for the want of the products of the south, and the total ruin of their market in that quarter? Has he looked to the effect upon the revenue necessarily produced by the withdrawal of that species of labor by which the soil in southern latitudes is made productive, so as to ascertain whether the surplus revenue would exist after the annihilation of that labor on the part of the blacks in the fields, which is essential in combination with the intelligence and industry and management of the superior race, to make the southern region productive? Has he considered whether the constitutional compact among the States which recognizes the domestic institutions of the South as a part of it, would authorize the appropriation of the nation's treasury as a means of subverting what is plainly assumed as a part of the condition of things to which the Federal Government was adjusted. And, if every other objection to that European scheme which would counteract the decrees of Providence by which our present condition as a people has been determined; has he ascertained whether the African race among us, now American by birth, would be bettered by a transportation to the barbarism, nay, brutality of a continent, in their exile from which they have gained quite as much as we, the descendants of the emigrants of Europe, have gained by being borne far from its tyranny.

Would it comport with religion or benevolence to retransport the American race of Africans—gradually rising in the scale of being—improving physically and morally under the guidance of a superior race, to their now native land—to the land of negro debasement, to relapse to a state but one degree above that of the baboon or ourang outang. To what result does the freedom of the Indian race tend, in view of the example of their Saxon neighbors? In nothing but the gradual extinction of the tribes, as the game they once pursued is extinguished by the approach of civilization. So it is with the African race; as a people they perish, when set free among us. And, if it were possible to bring the shores of Africa and America together, that the black race might at once run into the jungles of that continent of dark destiny, they would soon fall back to the horrible state of Hottentots—feed upon reptiles, insects, the raw flesh and garbage of the animals they might make their prey, and gradually lose all the faculties for usefulness which their association with another race, though in a subordinate condition, has imparted, and which may, in the course of future generations, fit them for a better rank in society than they now occupy. It is in the school of adversity that individuals are qualified for the highest destinies, and it may be that it is through what is looked upon as a calamity that a race is elevated to an equality with others in the scale of humanity. That they are in every part of this continent superior, physically, mentally, and morally, to their progenitors, is obvious to all the world. But that the time has arrived for Gen. Harrison's contemplated jubilee, we do not believe. We do not see such signs of the millennium's approach, as alone would justify the sudden adoption of his eutopian scheme. Tappan and Harrison must wait upon the ways of Providence—they have not the fate of two races in their hands.—*Globe.*

LETTER FROM GEN. GAINES.

HEAD QUARTERS, Western Department,
Natchitoches, La. 8th April, 1836.

SIR—The war in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguinary and savage aspect, has induced the President of the U. S. to require a considerable augmentation of regular force to be concentrated upon this section of the national frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected—*peaceably if practicable—forcibly if necessary.*

The 23d article of the Treaty with Mexico, requires both the contracting parties to prevent "by force all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the U. States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States, &c.

The provisions of this article I am particularly instructed to cause to be enforced, and I have, pursuant to instructions, taken measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the U. States bordering upon the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas, and have directed that the Chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above mentioned engagements, and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

I have learned from several of our citizens entitled to credit, that one Manuel Flores, a Mexican spaniard, but for several years past a citizen of "Spanish town" in this State near the Sabine Ridge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing to act by the authority of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies on our side of the boundary line to join them in the war of extermination now raging in Texas; and that with this view, the Agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has passed up the valley of the Red River and has lately produced considerable excitement among the Caddo Indians. And I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question—whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly within the power of these savages—or whether I ought not instantly prepare the means of defence to return to their own homes and hunting grounds.

I cannot but decide in favor of the alternative which this question presents; for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war, commencing on either side at the line, will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quick match thrust into one side of a powder magazine would extend to the explosion of both sides.

But I am without mounted men, the only description of force which enable me to interpose an efficient check to the daily increasing danger which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject, apprehends.—And apprehending as I do, that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the decision of the President of the U. States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your Excellency a brigade, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers—as many to be mounted as practicable—to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions, to receive their arms and camp equipment at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be discharged forthwith.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
Signed, EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.
To His Excellency, Edward D. White,
Gov. of the State of Louisiana, N. Orleans.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Despatches from Major General Scott, dated April 12, at Tampa Bay, have been received at the Adjutant General's office, from which the following extracts are made:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Secretary of War, and the General in chief, that I reached this place, with the greater part of the right wing under Brigadier General Clinch on the ottmost. Brigadier General Eustis came in with half of the left wing same day, and Colonel Lindsay who commands the centre, the day before. This approximation of the greater parts of the three columns was the result of no particular instructions. Each found itself compelled to come in for subsistence.

The reports of those principal commanders under me, are herewith enclosed, and marked respectively A, B, and C.

It will be seen that although no general battle has been fought, many combats and sharp affairs have taken place.

The report states that so far from the enemy having been beaten, and compelled to sue for peace, on the contrary, the small parties that have been met with almost every where, have fiercely resisted until put in danger of the bayonet. The war, on our part, is, in fact, scarcely begun."

The report further states that the horses, draft, pack, and saddle were much reduced—many broke down on the march owing to the bad state of the roads, hot weather great loads, and indifferent grazing. Sickness, (measles and mumps) has considerably reduced the effective force.

That General states that Colonel Smith, with his Louisiana regiment, was about to proceed to Charlotte's harbor and Pease creek. There he is to be joined by a naval officer, and proceeding up the creek land on the left bank. On the 14th April, Colonel Goodwind mounted South Carolina Volunteers (five hundred strong) was to march from Tampa (led by the foot of General Eustis' wing. The object of the combined movement is "to strike at the negroes, women, and children and warriors, who have settlements on the upper part of the creek, and who are now in security supposed to be engaged in planting, fishing and hunting."

Colonel Lindsay, with a battalion of United States artillery, a company of Georgia mounted men, the Alabama regiment, and an independent company of Louisiana volunteers is, at the same time to march northwardly in pursuit of the Indians, as also General Clinch with his command, both by different routes. Colonel Lindsay will enter the forks of the Withlacoochee, and thence penetrate if practicable, as far as the head of the *cove*, whilst General Clinch enters it below. Colonel Lindsay is to scour the country, and penetrate the *cove* further than has heretofore been in the power of troops to do.

Further operations, of course, will depend upon events not yet developed.

During the recent movement of the several columns and their various operations of the troops, 13 were killed and 26 wounded. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be 24.

The face of the country interspersed with hammocks, cypress swamps and marshes, almost impenetrable to the white man, presents serious obstacles in the prosecution of a campaign in Florida; and while these fastnesses constitute the natural defence of the wily Indians, the presentiment seems almost insurmountable to their indefatigable pursuers.

Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) friendly Indians (one third warriors) are reported to be on board the transports, for their destination in the west.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Detailed official advices from the seat of war in Florida have at length been received. We lay them before our readers, in another part of to-day's paper, to the exclusion of matter of a miscellaneous character. It will be seen that the three detachments which had been ordered to make a simultaneous movement upon the Withlacoochee, where the Indians have heretofore shown themselves in the greatest force, had severally followed out the plan proposed, and that they had all subsequently concentrated at Tampa Bay.—Neither of the detachments had any general action with the Indians, but the detailed accounts of the officers in command show that the skirmishes were frequent, and that the march of the troops was attended with much hardship, privation and peril. The intimation of the further proceedings of General SCOTT, as far as developed in the advices referred to, will fix the public eye with diminished interest on the field of his operations.

The Vandalia, sloop of war was still at Tampa Bay on the 8th April, co-operating with the land forces.—*Balt. Amer.*

We learn from Dover, that the Grand Jury returned an *Ignoramus*, in the case of the *State* vs. *James H. M. Clayton*, Esq. growing out of the unfortunate occurrence in which Midshipman Adams lost his life. This affair has now, been legally and properly enquired into, and we presume all parties will be satisfied.—*Del. Gaz.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

The following gentlemen, who were appointed at the late Democratic Republican Meeting, as a delegation to the Convention which meets in Baltimore on the 18th of this month, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday next, to make the necessary arrangements called for by the 4th Resolution.

DISTRICT No. 1.

William C. Bridgaway, John B. Firbanks, Richard Spencer, Samuel H. Benny, Perry Groome.

No. 2.

William W. Lowe, John Kemp, Spedden Orem, John Graham, Charles H. Rigby.

No. 3.

David Robinson, Peter Webb, Nicholas Martin, Samuel S. Dickinson, James Lowrey.

No. 4.

Daniel Lloyd, Henry Thomas, James Redman, Edward H. Nabb, John S. Blake.

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We lay before our readers to-day an article from the Globe, which will be read with interest by every Marylander who has the welfare and safety of his native soil at heart. By it we find the candidate of the opposition in this State avowing sentiments as chemerical as dangerous, as irritating as they are uncalled for. At a time like the present, when the hydra monster, Abolition, is convulsing the very vitals of many of the States and the torch of the incendiary threatening to touch the match of civil discord and disunion, for the prominent candidate of the opposition to give utterance to an expression like this is truly singular indeed for the latitude of Maryland: "should *I be asked says General Harrison, if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION, I answer that it has been long an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.*"

It was useless for Gen. Harrison to entertain such an opinion as that which he says has been so long an object near his heart, unless he openly means to take sides with the abolitionist Granger, and play quits with his nullifying friend, Tyler.

There are too many objects to which the surplus could be more advantageously applied, and they are objects too, which loudly demand every dollar that can be spared them, and more desirable, than, by admitting the opinion of the *General*, which would but serve to open the door to an eternal bickering between the North and the South, and the fatal and evident consequence of creating a flame of jealousy that never could be quenched. African slavery is a domestic institution in those States that countenance it, and as such it is exclusive and beyond the control of such schemes as Arthur Tappan and General Harrison propose to diminish and "*at no distant day*" entirely to eradicate.

Old Orange is Democratic!

Returns from Virginia give us Orange County by a large majority; last year it was carried by the *piebalds* and the triumph was celebrated in Washington by a dinner, which was attended by Mr. Clay, Orange being we believe the county of his nativity. The wiggies have already given up the contest, and Mr. Leigh no doubt about to give up the ghost. "So much for Buckingham!"

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The language in which the resolutions passed by the Administration party are generally couched, is characteristic of the principles they assert, and not easily to be misunderstood. We find sentiments of indignation expressed at some of those meetings which emphatically show the effect of the passage of the Indemnity bill upon the people of the State at large. We extract the subjoined resolutions expressive of the opinions of a meeting recently held in Baltimore, and which, we believe, speak the sentiments of the majority of the people of the State. However, whether they do, or not, we believe there are honest men enough to be found in the ranks of the opposition who will readily admit the passage of the Indemnity Bill to be a stretch of constitutional power which they unequivocally deem impolitic and unwise; and we further believe they will be found independent and fearless enough to act according to their convictions, and not suffer the sophistry of party to warp their judgments on such a point as it involves.

Resolved, That the anti-republican constitution of the State of Maryland has made her a mockery and a byword throughout the land, and nothing short of a thorough and entire reform can redeem her from the universal obloquy with which she is now visited. To the friends of Reform in every portion of the state, we pledge our co-operation, in any efficient measures they may think proper to recommend.

Resolved, That the direction of the Bank of Maryland prior to, and at the time of its failure justly merits the indignant loathing of every good citizen, so long as the misery and woe, which it has brought upon super-annuated old men, helpless widows and beggard orphans,

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