From the Globe.

THE GREAT EXPOUNDER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Senator Webster has been thus designated, and has been honored with the present of a magnificent piece of plate, with an inscription of similar import to the above, appropriating this title to him, and making it part of his public character. How mutable the constitution must be, if his opinions are to be considered its expositors.

In 1816 Mr. W. was the violent opponent of the United States Bank's charter. In 1832, and since, he has been the Bank's resolute supporter and advocate.

In 1816, Mr. W. said, in reply to the advocates for the charter of the Bank,

"It was a mistaken idea, he said, which he had just heard uttered on the subject, that we were about to reform the national currency. No nation had a better currency, he said, than the United States; there was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were *hard money men*; they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin. This was a subject into which Congress had run into no folly."

As a measure to supply a remedy for the disorders of our currency, Mr. W argued this Bank would be of no efficacy.

But the other day, Mr. W. said in the Senate, "we strove for the recharter of the national Bank, as the only means of preserving a safe currency."

Again: In 1816, Mr. W. said:

"I have expressed my belief on more than one occasion, and I now repeat the opinion, that it was the duty, and in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the return of peace to have returned to the legal and proper mode of collecting the revenue It can hardly be doubted, tha the influence of the Treasury could have effected all this

That which was wanted most, was the designation of a time for the corresponding operations of banks in the different places. This could have been made by the head of the Treasury better than by any body or every body else."

But the other day he said, "he had from the first to the last looked upon all these notions of returning to a hard currency as extremely idle."

Again: In 1816, Mr. W. said:

"The only power which the General Government possesses of restraining the issues of the State banks, is to refuse their notes in receipts of the Treasury. This power it can exercise now."

The other day, he complained that one of the deposite banks in Ohio had declined to receive the notes of such banks as would not redeem them by giving a draft at thirty days date on one of the Atlantic cities, and said:

"It would not take the notes of the specie paying banks of Ohio from the land office, or tells the land office that it would not take them. Here were thirty or forty specie paying banks in Ohio, all good, and out of these thirty or forty three were selected, whose notes would be taken."

Again: In 1816, Mr. W. after relating how the public revenues had been collected through the agencies of State banks, and the medium of bank notes, said:

"Many of the banks had been thus changed. Many of the banks had been thus changed. make loans to a very great amount to Government. These loans were made by an issue of their own bills. This proceeding threw into circulation an immense quantity of bank paper, in no degree corresponding with the mercantile business of the country, and resting on nothing for its payment and redemption but the Government stocks, which were holden by the banks. This excess of paper, which was found every where, created alarm. Demands began to be made upon the banks, and they all stopped payment."

But the other day, Mr. W. declared in the Senate, that "the war took place in 1812, and not two months of it had passed before there was a cessation of specie payments by at least two-thirds of all the banks of the country."

Now we apprehend, that it will be within the recollection of nearly all, that the suspension of specie payments by the banks did not take place until 1814, and from the causes related by Mr. W.

Again: In 1816, Mr. W. said:

"A national bank ought to be regarded, not as a power to rectify the present state of the currency, but as a means to aid the Government in the exercise of *its* power in this respect."

But the other day he said, that "in his opinion, there was no way of safely keeping the national treasure but in a national bank."

These are but a few of the inconsistencies or changes in opinions which Mr. Webster's mind has undergone in relation to the Bank, the currency, and the power of the Treasury Department, since 1816; and if a similar change should take place hereafter, what sort of an instrument will it appear to be?

A QUANDARY.

The opposition in Pennsylvania are certainly in a woeful quandary. Gen. Harrison, as our readers are aware, has been nominated by a convention in that state as the opposition candidate for the Presidency. They are aware that the whole of the opposition, when united last year in favour of Mr. Ritner as a candidate for Governor, fell fourteen thousand short of the number of friends of the administration, and of Van Buren and Johnson. They are aware that many of the anti masons, and many of the party with many names are opposed to the election of granny Harrison; and also that it was some time since announced that an Anti-Masonic National Convention would assemble in Philadelphia during the present month for the purpose of nominating another candidate than the hero of North Bend and the farmer of Tippecanoe as a candidate for the Presidency to be supported by the Anti-Masons.—That convention, it seems, is now in session, and we perceive that there are delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Jersey. This looks like a determination among many of the party not to support the candidate who has been nominated for them, but to have one man worthy, as they think, of their suffrages. If, when the whole force of the opposition was united in Pennsylvania, they fell short many thousands of the number of the friends of the administration, what must be the result when the former are divided, and the latter are united, as we may clearly perceive they will be? There can be no difficulty in drawing the proper conclusion; and yet the opposition pretend to expect, and would have the public believe, there is a probability of their obtaining the vote of the state. How idle! how ridiculous!

Since the above was written, and in type, it appears that the Convention has adjourned without nominating a candidate, after resolving to put to Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison, the question whether or not, in case of election, they will appoint adhering masons to office.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE SURPLUS.—We have again and again alluded to the arts by which the opposition have contrived to raise the hue and cry about the surplus. They have contrived to arrest all the important appropriations for the national service for now nearly two sessions. They last year contrived to stop all expenditure on the fortifications—all preparation for the increase of the navy; and at this session every thing in the way of appropriation, civil and military, has been kept in obeyance, for the purpose of raising an accumulation to be called surplus, and to tempt the representatives from the several States, to call for a division and strip the nation of the means of accomplishing the great and essential works already undertaking for public defence, as well as of providing for innumerable objects of national interest, which have been postponed until the payment of the public debt should leave the income of the Treasury free for such purposes. To show how preposterous is the idea that the National Legislature cannot find proper objects on which to expend the revenue, but must call in the aid of State legislation to get the money out among the people, we give a summary of the amount of appropriations for which bills are now pending before Congress.—*Globe.*

The public money reported in the Treasury on the 1st of April, by the Secretary, was $31,995,000.

There are at this moment before the two Houses of Congress, about seven hundred and fifty bills of a public character, nearly the whole of which contemplate the appropriation of larger or smaller sums of money out of the public treasury. Of these bills fifty five of the House, and fourteen of the Senate only, making sixty nine in all, call for the appropriation of TWENTY, SEVEN MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS. These bills are altogether of a public nature; such as for the support of Government, navy appropriations, fortifications, army appropriations, Florida war, Indian appropriations, improvements of harbors, national road, navy-yard in South Carolina, civil list, erection of public buildings, Rhode Island brigade of revolutionary army, light-houses, light-boats, beacons, buoys, surveys of rivers, harbors, &c., armories, protection of western frontier, removing bars at the mouths of harbors, bays, &c., marine hospitals, improvement of the navigation of rivers, relief of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, &c.

Independent of the above mentioned bills, in which the distinct sums are introduced, proposed to be appropriated, and which in the aggregate amount to the aforenamed sum of nearly twenty eight millions of dollars, there are a great many other bills of a public nature altogether, in which the specific sums to be appropriated are not named; such as for the increase of the Engineer corps; for putting into service the vessels in ordinary and on the stocks; to extend the revolutionary pensions to all who served three months; and to the widows of all deceased pensioners, &c., for the survey of certain rivers, roads, &c.; to pension the widows and orphans of militia killed or dying in service, &c.; for reorganizing the General Land Office; remission of duties on goods burnt at the fire in New York; for purchase of the stock of the Portland & Louisville canal; for adding three regiments to the army; for paying the Vermont militia who served at Plattsburg; for establishing new offices of surveyor general of the public lands, &c.

These bills, in addition to those which call for the appropriation of nearly twenty-eight millions, would establish demands upon the treasury, either immediate or periodically, when united for at least twenty millions more. These latter may be said to be somewhat contingent and uncertain in amount! But there are other claims which are of a more certain character, and will present more positive, specific, and immediate claims upon the Treasury, & for not an unimportant amount. We refer to the Indian treaties with the Creek nation and another western tribe. The first will require five millions six hundred thousand dollars, and the latter something short of a million, say SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS, to be taken from the Treasury immediately after they are ratified.

In all the bills to which we have referred, calling for specific appropriations of money, there is not a single dollar embraced of an *extraordinary* character, with the exception of one appropriation, applicable principally to navy yards. NOT A DOLLAR FOR INCREASING THE NAVY—NOT A DOLLAR FOR INCREASING THE ARMY—NOT A DOLLAR FOR ARMING FORTIFICATIONS.

Distress and Desperation.—As the police office was about closing on Tuesday evening, a number of citizens escorted in a woman, named Ellen Hollister, whose manners and airs indicated her having once seen better days, who bore in her arms an infant a few months old, and on either side was attended by a son and daughter, the former six and a half years, and the latter five years of age. The attention of the citizens had been attracted to her and her children at the wharf foot of Barclay street, by the exclamations of the boy, who vehemently screamed, "Mother, mother! don't throw little bubby overboard;" and those who heard it, on looking to the spot whence the cry proceeded, observed the boy clinging with all his might to the arms of his mother, who by his exertions prevented her from throwing her infant into the river! She and her children were forthwith taken in charge by the citizens and brought to the Police Office, where she stated that she was a stranger here, without home, means, or friends, except her little ones, that she and they had no place to lay their heads, and had no food during the day, save a dozen crackers between them, which she had begged at a bakery; and that it was her intention, prompted by utter despair, at the time she was prevented by her little boy, to have thrown her child into the water, and thus relieved it from further want, and herself from the agony of seeing it starve. She and her children were immediately handed over to the commissioners of the alms house, who extended to them the charities of that institution, and relieved them from their distressing destitution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BELLE-AIR, May 5.

THE BANK TRIALS.

The special session of the Court for the continuation of the trials which remained unfinished in November last commenced on Monday the 2nd inst.—The President Judge opened the Court, but as the other judges had not arrived from Baltimore, the morning was given to preliminaries and the trials did not regularly commence until the following day.

On Tuesday morning, the conspiracy case, No. 4 on the criminal docket, was opened, and the parties accused with a view to abridge unnecessary anxiety, trouble and expense, made an effort to quash the indictment by entering a general demurrer, on the ground that the charges made in this case although presented in a different shape are identically the same as those of which they were fully acquitted on trial by jury in November last, and that they could not now again be tried on those charges without manifestly suffering a second trial for the same offence.

After several hours of able argument in which Messrs. Constable and Scott spoke for the defendants, and Messrs. Gill and Bond for the prosecution, the court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the court decided that, the views presented were insufficient to sustain the demurrer inasmuch as several of them were based on facts, which although admitted to be true, are not within the record, and therefore cannot be judicially known to the court, and as the court could not go beyond the record, the demurrer was overruled and the trial ordered to proceed.

The traversers declared themselves ready, but on calling over a large number of witnesses on behalf of the State it appeared that only one was present, this however was shown to the satisfaction of the court, was not owing to any negligence of the prosecuting attornies, sub-penas and duplicates having been issued some days since, attachments were accordingly ordered and a rule laid upon the Sheriff to have them returned forthwith.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when agreeably to the admonition of the court, the cases criminal and civil will positively proceed or be continued on legal grounds.

An Unclaimed Deposit.—Our readers may remember that a very extensive robbery was committed some time ago, at the London custom house. The perpetrators of this theft have been discovered and arrested in England, and are now in Newgate awaiting their trial. One of these men, named Sullivan, it appears, came to this country, very soon after the robbery and stayed a short time at Philadelphia, living with his mother and sister, at a respectable hotel. While there, he was engaged in a bank robbery, and had to decamp with great precipitation, and he says that his departure was so hasty that he left behind him a sum of nearly twenty five thousand dollars, which he had deposited in one the banks, where it still remains.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. WISE.

This excentric Orator is lashed by some as well as praised by other scribblers. Notoriety is one thing—*fame* is another. Poor Davy Crocket was at one time the Lion of the Day and Jack Downing at another.—Mr. Wise seems to be the hero of the moment. He surpasses this distinction more to the violence of his passions than to the vigor of his understanding, or the less to the eloquence of his speeches, than to the bitterness of his vituperation. He has overacted his part—and his violence is already recoiling upon himself.—The Whig Correspondent of the Boston Courier says, that he has "out lived his fame and popularity, and has disgusted the Whigs themselves with a year course of violence and denunciation. A year ago he was as violent against the Whigs, perhaps as now against the Administration. Few public sons have shown so happy a talent of making themselves despised by all parties." The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier speaks of his proposition to amend Mr. Drouyn's resolution on the 14th, and adds, that he pressed it "upon the House with more vigor than discretion for the last ten days. He obtained his motion to amend, in a most unusual hour, till the expiration of the morning hour, and produced not the least effect.—If Whitney be a bad man, and if the Administration be corrupt—and I am not the defender of either—Mr. Wise is the last man in the world to produce a corrective. He is so violent that, like the rattlesnake, he destroys himself with his own venom. He grows more and more violent with defeat, and the consequence is, that defeat overtakes him the oftener."

If we were called upon to name that scene in the H. of R. which is the greatest blot upon the escutcheon of Congress, we should select the quarrel upon the floor between Mr. Wise and Mr. Bynum. The House owed it to their own dignity to take up the subject, and to have done no less than to reprimand the two combatants. Mr. Bynum appears since that memorable evening to have been more upon the reserve, and to have given no trouble to the House. But Mr. Wise still continues to "rave, recite, and madden round the land."

The Races.—The great sweepstakes for $5000 aside came off yesterday, as noticed. The following horses were entered—J. C. Stevens' Dosoris—Wm. R. Johnson's Carroll—R. Tillotson's Coronet.

The course was not so well attended, as the beauty of the day and the nature of the sport should have warranted, but the principal part of those present were sporting and betting characters.

An accident happened to one of the trains of cars in the morning, which probably deterred many persons from going up. One of the train ran off the track at Smith street, and the Locomotive was so much injured that she was taken from the road, and but one was running. The hours for starting from the depot, were 8, 9, 10, and 11, but the 11 o'clock car did not start until very nearly 12.

At 1 o'clock, the drum gave notice for uncovering, and the moment the operation was performed, bets were freely offered two to one on Dosoris. His fine sleek coat, his excellent condition, and his whole appearance warranted safety in betting on him, and few of the offers were taken. Carroll, Mr. Johnson's horse looked well, but had been perhaps too much trained, and had not the substance to go through the race with eclat.

Coronet was in fine order, but the lacked speed as the event shewed.

At ten minutes past one, the riders being weighed and mounted, the signal was given, and they started at a slapping pace, Dosoris taking the track and lead. Carroll's rider either knew little or he had his orders, for he pulled in the whole distance as if his own life was at stake upon his losing.

The racing was beautiful. For three quarters of a mile the horses might have been covered with a blanket, but on the last quarter Dosoris forgot his manners, and making one bold leap, went far ahead of his competitors and won the heat, by rather more than a length—Carroll second. Time 1 min. 54½ sec.

On coming in, Coronet looked as if he had quite as much to do as was agreeable. Carroll blowed a little, but Dosoris was as wild as wicked, and as fresh as though he had done nothing. Bets now ran freely 3 and 4 to 1 on Dorosis, and some few who had noticed Johson's rider, thought he meant to have the race, and took up the bets.

The 20 minutes having elapsed, the riders were again mounted, and a false start was made, by which Dosoris and Carroll ran nearly a quarter of a mile before they were brought up. A fair start having been obtained, they dashed off at full speed, and for the first quarter Carroll's rider again held in, but Dosoris got so far ahead, that with all his powers, he could not make up his distance, and came in again second by near being distanced this heat. The result of the race was such as had been expected by all who witnessed the uncovering.

The betting throughout, except among the principals, was not very high, but many, who had formed hopes of Carroll, were pretty severely bitten. Mr. Johnson is no doubt saving his colt for something greater than a sweepstakes.

The greatest credit is due to the proprietors for the course for the very excellent and orderly manner in which the whole affair was conducted, and so long as they continue in office, there is no doubt that the Union Course will be as it now is, one of the best regulated, most frequented throughout the United States.—The match race between Mr. Stevens' and Captain Stackton's colts, was postponed until next Tuesday, when, from the known character of the horses, great sport may be anticipated.—*New York Herald.*

TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 23rd ult. contain some further accounts from Texas, the complexion of which is of a more favorable character than those which preceded them:—

From the New Orleans Bee.

TEXAS.—The accounts received yesterday from this country are of a more favorable nature; and negative in part the previous rumours relative to Nacogdoches. It is true that that town had been deserted on the report that the Indians and Mexicans were making a descent upon it; but it was not attacked and not destroyed.—Colonel Quitman continued there with 200 men; and the Texians having conveyed their families east of the Sabine returned. Some Mexicans had indeed been seen; but they were going to join Houston.

Santa Anna was at San Antonio on the 5th instant. General Houston was at Gross. west of Brasos, on the 6th, with 2500 men. He was raising horses, for a cavalry of 500 to attack the advance guard of the enemy, encamped within 25 miles of him; and had open communication with the gulf whence he was supplied with provisions by the Yellow Stone and other steamboats. The next arrival may turn the tidings of victory in favor of the Texians.

General Gaines was at Wilkinson's encampment on the Sabine, with 600 U. S. troops; and was daily expecting reinforcements from Fort Gibson. There was not the slightest apprehension of an attack on him: whatever he does will be on the offensive, to prevent and protect.

Santa Anna had given a commission to Bowles the Indian chieftain; and a bounty to raise and equip his tribe; but it is likely that the energetic measures adopted by Gaines will prevent the schemes of the General President. The Caddo Indians have exhibited symptoms of rebellion but *n'importe.*

General Felix Houston will shortly proceed from Natchez to Nacogdoches; and have joined Colonel Houstman, their united forces will march to assist General Samuel Houston.

Every arrival from Texas or its neighborhood, brings a rumour. Yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Ouachita from Natchitoches it was currently circulated that General Gaines had been attacked and defeated by the Mexicans. This was of course to produce an excitement by way of experiment.

There is not the slightest reason to dread an attack from the Mexican army, on any part of the U. States; and certainly not on an army, of this country within its limits. If Gaines enters Texas with his forces, he exceeds his authority—no matter on what pretext; and puts himself beyond the jurisdiction or cognizance of the general government. His orders are solely to preserve the neutrality of the American Indians, and to protect the frontiers, but he is not to hunt in Texas after the Indians, nor is he to go beyond the frontiers. Not the least apprehension need be entertained that either Indians or Mexicans will attack Gaines, or invade any distaict of the United States.

TEXAS.

The information from Texas, which we annex, is calculated to excite apprehensions that the forces of the United States on the frontiers [illegible] in the contest. It seems that the Mexican emissaries alluded to in General Gaines's despatch to the Governor of Louisiana, (which we published yesterday,) have succeeded in arousing to action the Indians within our western limits; and according to the General's construction of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, as given in that despatch, he feels himself called upon to interpose to prevent these Indians from taking part in the war. General Gaines states that his orders from the President require him "*to remain entirely neutral, and cause that neutrality to be respected.*" But if, to effect this object, he deems it a duty to oppose the employment of the Indians within our frontiers, and has marched to the Sabine, as the letter from Fort Jesup to the editor of the Bulletin indicates, to arrest the progress of the Indians in that quarter, there is great likelihood that a war in our western border has been already commenced, the close of which cannot be certainly divined. We trust that, however strong sympathies in favor of our countrymen who are emigrants in Texas may be, nothing will be done by an American officer to tarnish the high character of the United States for national probity and good faith.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the Levant arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon.

Colonel Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th of March, by order of General Houston, Commander-in Chief; his force was between 340 and 350 men; about 8 miles east of the fort they were surrounded by the enemy with 2,000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 100 killed, and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Colonel Fannin entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding general, who represented to Colonel Fannin that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarters, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of honorable warfare; Colonel Fannin was to lay down his arms, and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoner of war, to be shiped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions on the ninth day ater their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was ready to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Colonel F. marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell; a Mr. Hadden, of Texas, and three others, succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. H. remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

By the Levant we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that one American had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. General Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them at 10,000 strong.

NACOGDOCHES, April 12, 1836.

To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jesup.

DEAR SIR—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable, we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here today with the view of concentrating at Autogac or St. Augustine.

Signed, R. A. IRVIN,
Acting Com. of this Muncipality.

We are satisfied that the above information is correct, and that the movement intended is advisable.

Signed, F. THORN,
H. RAGGED,
I. ROBERTS,
C. H. SIMMS,
D. A. HOFFMAN,
Counter signed A. HOTCHKISS.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

FORT JESSUP, April 14th, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and by this hour probably is in ruins. A detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the north, whom it is reported are 1,500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun, and the depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be removed on the western borders of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Gov. Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devotion's adherents hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side, and the cursed Indians on the other and he is now rallying scattered inhabitants, and forming a rear guard to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen Mason reached here express last evening; and *Gen. Gaines, with just promptitude, has ordered eight or ten companies from this garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock, P. M. and to reach as early as possible. He will take command* and thus add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the east. The bugle once sounded, and the line of march once commenced it will not cease, I hope, till Mexico has fallen, or Texas is free.

Rouse up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and steamers and embark for the *Trinity*, and reach *Robbins' crossing* as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants in that quarter; cut off the retreat of the Mexicans, and restore General Houston, who is now fighting his way, I hope, to victory on the banks of the Brasos. I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman, dead or alive. God grant he may be safe, and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas.

In great haste, yours truly,
E. B. S.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the packet Ann Eliza, Capt. Biscoe, from Vera Cruz, on the 15th of April, we are placed in possession of papers and letters from the city of Mexico, to the 9th of April.

The Gazette of the 23d March contains the official report of Santa Anna of the capture of Alamo; and his misrepresentations of that event are sufficient to place his character in its true light, if there are those who do not in their hearts, whatever may be their professions, already believe him to be as great a miscreant, and as blood thirsty a tyrant as ever disgraced humanity. He reports that after storming the Alamo, he found on its walls the dead bodies of SIX HUNDRED TEXIANS, and that "Gen. Sesma followed the fugitives who attempted to escape, few if any of whom remain to tell the tale of their disaster! He also acknowledges the loss of 60 men killed and 300 wounded—and among the slain, two chiefs of division and twenty three officers.

Was there ever exhibited on the part of a commander of an army such wanton and disgraceful misrepresentation? It is a matter of history that the whole garrison of the Alamo consisted of one hundred and eighty two, every man of whom, who did not fall gloriously fighting for liberty and Texas, was inhumanly put to the sword within its walls, instead of flying and being pursued by Sesma—It is also a matter of history that his loss in killed and wounded exceed one thousand. Comment is unnecessary.

We learn from a private letter, that Coro, the President ad interim of the Republic, (as it is called) has found it impracticable to carry on the government; and is to be superceded by General Borez, the bosom friend of Pedrassas, the head of the federal or liberal party. It is also said that the new Secretary of the Treasury will retire, and his place be filled by one who inclines to liberal principles and a restoration of the constitution of 1824.—These movements show that Santa Anna is not secure in the possession of his Mexican authority.

In the official despatch of Santa Anna he calls for 5,000 additional troops, and 200 officers to supply the place of the 70 killed and 300 wounded at the assault upon the Alamo! He also urges a speedy supply of money as absolutely necessary to his success.

This false despatch of the tyrant, was deemed of sufficient importance by the government to order te deums in every parish in the republic, and feu de joies from every garrison and fort. Also, a general review of the troops, to whom it was ordered to be read. What an evidence of weakness!

The schr. Paragons fitting out as a Mexican man-of-war was nearly ready for sea, and had been placed under the command of one of the most notorious pirates in the gulf of Mexico. She will soon sail under Texian colors.

Just before the Ann Eliza sailed, two government expresses arrived. The news brought by them had not transpired.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated April 21st, the information in which may be entirely relied on, and which fully confirms the accounts previously received of the enthusiasm of the South and West in favour of Texas, and of their confidence in the success of our brethren in their efforts to repel their merciless invaders. This letter also confirms the accounts we have published of the movements of General Gaines and the Indians.

General Felix Houston will be in Texas in May, with 500 cavalry

Generals Greene and Foote are confident of taking 1000 men each into Texas from that section of country by the middle of June.

The recruiting service is going on finely, as General Green has full power to commission officers.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

Doomsday is near! There will be an eclipse of the sun next Sabbath. Strange things have happened and stranger yet to happen. The castigation we gave our *loving* neighbor has caused a development that we never dreamed of. He completely puts to flight the old and oft quoted proverb—"Charity begins at home"—by offering to indemnify us for an injury with so much meekness, humility and *sweetness* of temper, that we no longer doubt but what he has a whirlpool of the milk of human kindness in his breast, and that his commotion has *strained* his generosity to the exceeding bounds of twenty five cents! Such another stretch of kindness, if it be done in the dark, which is not probable, will blow his cranium off unless his night-cap strings are tightly drawn. A man of such acute and generous feelings should be known to the World. Would he like a residence at the cape of Good Hope to make astronomical observations and give us another hoax? for if he hasn't burlesqued the idea of "charity" then we are mistaken in the intrinsic value of a quarter of a dollar! But we will be told he backs his twenty five coppers with something more. He does, it is true. Will he stand to his word? Certainly, all will readily exclaim! What's money to him! he does'nt mind a quarter! And besides he has grown very generous here of late! Then we take his offer; we will *finish* the laws which he has *commenced*, pocket the change, and set down his name in our Devil's vocabulary of Saints and Patrons, opposite to "All Souls Day" or the "Passover!" as the quintessence of charity and the counterpart of meekness!

Gen. Harrison's Petticoat!—The editor of the Democratic Herald, published at Daton, Ohio, has been demanded to give his author for asserting that the ladies of Chilicothe were about to present Gen. Harrison with a red petticoat (O shocking) at the time the gallant Chrogan received a sword for his daring bravery. The editor has given a letter from a gentleman, who states the fact; that the petticoat was actually *prepared* but the husbands of the ladies interferred and it was not received by the Maumee Chief! What a reward for acts of daring! The matter of history now stands, *prepared*, and not *received* or *worn*!

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Caroline county friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col Richard M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was held in the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday, 3d instant.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. William Whitely to the chair, and appointing Matthew W. Hardcastle, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chair, viz: the selection of delegates to attend the May Convention in Baltimore, to nominate electoral candidates, when Mr. William Bailey moved the appointment by the chair of a committee of three, to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the object for which the meeting was convened.

In obedience to the motion, the chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Jas. Sangston, Wm Bailey, and Dr. William A. Tatem, who in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The principles adopted at the commencement of the present Administration, and the energy with which they have been applied have resulted as happily to the country as the most sanguine of its friends could have wished; and believing that the same wise course will be pursued by the gentlemen who have been named by the Democratic party as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of enlightened patriotism to use all honorable means to secure their election; and we pledge ourselves to support the gentlemen who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention as electors of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson.

Resolved, That five delegates from each election district of the county, be appointed to represent the Republicans of Caroline county in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th inst. for the purpose of presenting to the Democratic voters of Maryland an electoral ticket; and that the committee from each district have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each district be appointed by the chair, to nominate Delegates to said Convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Nathan Whitby, Cornelius Sherwood, Wm. Bailey, Dr. Wm. A. Tatem, John Stevens and Henry Turner, who retired and in a short time reported the following nomination:

Upper District	John Thrawley M. W. Hardcastle Thos. H. Whiteley Thos. B. Culbreth James Smith
Middle District	James Sangston Peter M. Johnson Caleb Shepherd Marcy Fountain William Medford
Lower District.	Robert T. Keene Joseph Evernham John Rumbold Nathan Curkran Henry T Dean.

Resolved, That the above nominations be unanimously received, and that the delegates are particularly requested to meet at Denton on Tuesday next, the 10th instant.

Resolved, That a Corresponding Committee to consist of three from each district, be appointed by the chair, to correspond with

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