WHO SHALL DECIDE? Our little paragraph respecting the decease of the supposed wife of Benedict Arnold, appears to have set all the newspapers in the country at historical researches. As our only object is to elicit facts, we publish the following. If it is incorrect in any particular, we hope some correspondent among out old citizens, will disprove it.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Wife of Arnold.—As this subject has given rise to some explanations of her history, which are erroneous, we will state what we have learned respecting her. She was the daughter of Edward Shippen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, and is universally allowed to have been a woman of fine mind and the most fascinating manners. It is said that General Greene was the rival of Arnold for the affections of this lady.—The letter of Alexander Hamilton, which has given so pathetic a description of her feelings, after the detection of Arnold's conspiracy, and which has been so frequently referred to with a view of heightening the guilt of the traitor, is now known to have exhibited the mockery and not the reality of passion.—Indeed it is even believed that Mrs. Arnold instigated her husband to the commission of the deed that doomed him. She visited Nova Scotia with her husband, it is believed, in 1790, but never touched he United States after the war. She died at the age of 43; in the city of London, some time in the year 1804. Her father, Edward Shippen, was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; and died in 1805, at the age of 77, in Philadelphia. The traitor Arnold, died in 1801, in London, after lingering 30 miserable years of degradation and contempt. His sons now live in Canada, and are said to be wealthy.

There is one trait in the Turkish character, which we should like to see imitated every where. A price is set upon a piece of goods, or upon any service rendered, and the purchaser or employer either gives the amount without a murmur, or declines a bargain, without a word.

No men have more perplexites than newspaper publishers. Notwitstanding their terms are printed daily, there are many persons, who after the service is rendered, undertake to fix their own prices, and think it very strange indeed that the regular printed charges should be exacted. There is but one right way of doing a thing. If the terms do not suit you, let the service not be accepted; but let no man who prides himself upon a christian sense of justice and propriety, be less honorable or less liberal than a Mussulman. If we do not like a hat or a pair of shoes, or a garment, at the vender's rates we are under no obligation to take it; but certainly, after using the commodity, any cavilling about price would come from us with a bad grace.—Live and let live, is a good rule. Every friend of the industrious classes of the community will observe it scrupulously and cheerfully. All men are entitled to a fair and honest remuneration, whether for head work, or for the toil of their hands. —*Richmond Com.*

CONSCIENCE SMITTEN.—A person being dangerously sick, was visited by a clergyman, who, perceiving the poor fellow give way to despondency, kindly inquired if any heinous sin lay heavy on his heart. The sick man replied with a sigh, that he had been guilty of a grievous sin, but its magnitude was so great he was almost afraid to name it. The clergyman asked him if he had been an unkind husband? No. A tyrannical father? No. A treacherous friend? No, but I have done much worse than either.—Have you violated any of the commandments? No, I believe not; but, alas! blubbered out the despairing invalid, "I have taken a newspaper two years, and neglected to pay for it."

From the Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

☞ A great parade and flourish is made by the editors friendly to Gen. Harrison, about his poverty; and it is sought to impress upon the public mind that his opponents have charged upon him his poverty as a crime and an offence, while examples are referred to for the purpose of showing that poverty is consistent with great public and private virtue and patriotism. We have never doubted this position, nor have we ever seen this charge made. We fear that such a charge of poverty, as constituting a crime within itself would implicate ourselves. So far from it, we believe that a moderate share of the world is, perhaps, more generally conductive to patriotism and public virtue than any other situation.

But let us look at this question in a proper point of view. Altho' we do not in any way mean to be understood that poverty is in itself an offence or an objection to a public officer, yet there are many instances where a man's poverty is evidence of a criminal neglect, or a total want of capacity to manage public or private affairs. Every one knows that Gen Harrison need not have been poor that he opportunities for amassing a fortune, at least to place himself and family entirely independent, and consistently too with the strictest probity and virtue, have been such as few have had. If, therefore, he has mismanaged and neglected his own private affairs what evidence have we that he will manage those of the public differently? He never did as far as we are acquainted with his administration, discover any thing like ordinary talents or prudence.

Again.—Gen. Harrison is not that poor humble plebian citizen which the whigs represent. Were he such, we should not hear so much whining and slang about his poverty. Living above his neighbors in a style of aristocratic luxury and extravagance, while he has neglected wholly the virtues of economy and industry, is not to be set up by his friends as a claim to public favor. Do they deny this to be the fact? Be it so. Such a denial contains in itself a charge of most manifest incapacity and imprudence, in the management of his private affairs—an objection equally applicable to his administration of those of the public.

If Van Buren is so utterly incompetent to the duty of presiding over the affairs of this nation, as the whigs represent, in the name of Heaven how fodorn will be our hope if Harrison shall direct the helm!

From the Cincinnati Evening Post, May 3.

HORRIBLE.—We learn from St Louis, that on Thursday last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat, by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another colored man assisted him to escape from the officers whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live.—The negro was then secured and committed to prison; but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the mob, taken to the outskirt of the city, and burned alive!

SUPPOSED ROBBERS ARRESTED.—We learn that two men, supposed to have been connected with Sanders,—he was arrested last week,—in the robbery of the Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburg, were arrested yesterday morning, and after an examination by the Mayor committed. They were recognised by several of our brokers as the persons from whom they had purchased a considerable quantity of the stolen paper. —*Phila. Ledg.*

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 7.

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, by general consent, the House resolved its ll into a committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments.

The amendments of the Senate were agreed to and the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments, which were concurred in.

The "bill to provide for the payment of certain officers therein named," returned from the Senate with amendments, was also considered in the committee of the whole, and the amendments of the Senate were agreed to. The bill was reported and the House concurred in the Senate's amendments.

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the "bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the protection of the western frontier."

Mr. C. said this was a subject which could not be postponed. The danger of hostilities on the Western frontier was imminent. A month ago he had given it as his opinion here that we were slumbering at our posts; and a month hence would, he believed, convince us of it to our cost.

Mr. Glascock asked the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered. The question being taken, the motion was agreed to —yeas 155, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then went into a Committee of the whole, Mr. B. Whittlesey in the Chair—on the above mentioned bill. Mr. C. sent to the chair a number of documents from the War Department on the subject, and they were read.

[The instructions to General Gaines require him to preserve the neutrality of the United States on the Western Frontier, by force if necessary; to restrain the Indians within our boundary from entering Texas; to warn any bodies of Mexicans or Indians, who may approach our frontier, to retreat and if they persuite, to meet, attack, and repel them. General Gains calls for a force of eight or ten thousand men, mounted volunteers, which force will, he thinks, be requisite to enable him to prevent the incursions of the Indians, and cause the neutrality of the United States to be respected. In the conversation between Mr. Forsyth and the Minister of Mexico, the views of the latter were not given.]

Mr. C. also referred to the fact (which was not officially communicated) that Santa Anna in his bulletin announcing the capture of the Alamo and the massacre of its defenders, had called on an additional force of five thousand men and four hundred officers, and a further supply of money.

Mr. Underwood submitted a proposition that the committee should rise and the documents be printed. A subject of such importance, involving perhaps the question of war or peace ought to be approached with mature deliberation and upon full information. If we sanctioned the instructions just read to us, and marched an army into the Mexican Territory, the consequence might be war which would cost us money and blood too.

Mr. Cambreleng hoped, he said that the suggestion would be adopted, and that the subject would be examined in all its bearings.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina desired, he said, to vote on the question *instanter*, in order to relieve himself from all responsibility.

Mr. J. Q. Adams was willing, he said, to go to any extent for the protection of the Western frontier, but he disapproved of the instructions, which, he said, by countenancing and invasion of the Mexican Territory, proposed war measures. He insisted, too, that a more perfect account of our relations with Mexico, in regard to this subject, ought to be laid before Congress. He thought that the subject ought to be approached with great caution, unless we wished to plunge blindly into a war in defence of "our Texians," as General Gaines in his letter denominated them. Our citizens had gone to Texas and proclaimed their independence and made a war, and we had been called upon to acknowledge their independence. He did not wish to make this government a party in their controversy; but the instructions and General Gaines's letter seemed to contemplate a war in behalf of "our Texians."

Mr. Cambreleng said that there was a manifest error in the copy which the clerk had read. The original was "our Texian neighbors."

Mr. Adams said, if he was correctly informed, this war of our Texians was undertaken to re-establish Slavery in the republic of Texas, which Mexico had abolished, and that the cause of the war was a resistance to this abolition of slavery. There was also an attempt making for the purpose of annexing it to the United States. He was in favor of no such addition to the United States.

Mr. Bell, Mr. Payton, Mr. Thompson of South Carolina and Mr. Ripley replied to Mr. Adams, and maintained the propriety of passing the appropriations immediately as a measure of proper precaution.

Mr. Reed regarded the measure as tantamount to a declaration of War.

Mr. Williams of Ky. spoke warmly in support of the measure and in defence of the course proposed in the instructions. He would not compromise the neutrality of the United States, if it could be avoided; but, if that beast Santa Anna would give us any plausible excuse, if he would come to the boundary line and shake his fist, or grit his teeth, he, for one, was for cutting off his head.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana expressed his surprise and regret at the sentiment of the gentleman who had last spoken. He was aware that such feelings had begun to find some countenance, but he had not expected to find them so fully displayed. He warned gentlemen that the course they were now pursuing would lead to consequences far more deplorable than any which they were prepared to avert. He represented a district of Louisiana bordering on the Sabine and most exposed to the incursions of the Mexicans and their allies, and, at the first commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, that whole country would be devastated and deluged in blood. In the instructions to Gen. Gaines were carried out, a war with Mexico must follow;—a war which would deluge our whole Southern and Western frontier in blood. The Gentlemen, he said had suffered themselves to be deceived as to the character of this war. He would state upon his own information his firm belief that land speculation and not constitutional liberty was at the bottom of this war; and further that the earlier settlers of Texas had been opposed to the whole proceedings.

Mr. T. Y. Mason defended the coure of the administration in giving the instructions to Gen. Gaines.

Mr. Underwood moved that the committee rise. Lost 61 to 90

The committee soon after rose and reported the bill and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 10, 1836.

Mr. Goldsborough presented two memorials from the Board of Trade in Baltimore, one on the subject of the enlistment of boys in the naval service, and the other reference to the express mail. They were both referred.

Mr. Webster reported, from the Committee on Finance a bill from the House, making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1836, with amendments and the bill was immediately taken up for consideration.

Mr. Webster explained these amendments; the first was to strike out certain words, which limited any new location of the troops which should be removed from Fort Gibson to "the shores of the Arkansas," so as to leave it optional with the President to remove them to such position as might be most healthful; and the second was to supply an omission, in consequence of accident in the engrossing that of General Appropriation Bill, by which the clause providing for medal for General Ripley was left out. These amendmendments were agreed to, and were ordered to be engrossed and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the extension of the Southern Boundary of Missouri, when certain Indian titles shall have been extinguished, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

TEXAS MEMORIALS.

Mr. Preston presented memorials from Philadelphia praying for an early recognition by Congress of the Independence of Texas.

On introducing these memorials, Mr. Preston made some remarks in which he commented on the course of warfare pursued by SANTA ANNA, in most severe terms, applying to him personal epithets of the most degrading character, at the same time that he expressed his sympathy with the Texians and his sincere good wishes for their success, he expressed his conviction that nothing could be done by the Government in the present state of things.

Mr. Webster rebuked expressions of a violent character addressed to the head of a government, with whom we had very recently negociated by a treaty, and the legitimacy of which government had received our assent. He felt as much as any one for the suffering of the Texians, but he would not be willing to give such expressions of his feelings as might have the slightest tendency to disturb the peace of this country. We were on terms of peace and amity with Mexico, and there was no reason why this relations should be interrupted.

The debate was further continued, and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Shepley declared that they would not be induced to vote for any departure from the pacific feeling of the country.

Mr. Walker read an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, in which it was said that Santa Anna declared to the British and French Ministers that he would chase the Texians beyond the Red River, and if they were then sustained by the U. States, he would pursue them to Washington; tear away the laurels of Gen. Jackson, and burn the capital as the British had done.

The memorials, with others presented by Mr. Buchanan, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up for consideration the bill for the defence of the Western Frontier, or as it called, the bill authorising the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and raise an additional regiment of volunteers.

This was under discussion when this package was closed.

We are informed that several members of Congress have made inquiries of the President in relation to the fact stated by Mr. Adams in debate, that he had consulted him (then a Major General in the United States Army), in regard to the limits stipulated in the treaty of 1819 for the southwestern frontier of the Union. We are informed that the President, in reply to these inquiries, has said, that Mr Adams must have fallen into some mistake; that he has not the slightest recollection of having been consulted on the subject; that he could not have expressed an opinion in regard to the stipulation, because he had not any exact information at that time, either in regard to the topography of the country, or the nature and extent of the claim set up for it by our Government, and because the only point in the treaty with which his duties as a military man made him acquainted being Florida, he presumes, if consulted at all, in relation to the treaty, of which he has no recollection, it must have been in regard to that Territory.—*Globe.*

Twelve hundred dollars were contributed by the citizens of Cincinnati to the eighty volunteers who recently left that city for Texas.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PAYMENT OF 18,000,000 FRANCS OF THE INDEMNITY.

The packet ship Columbus, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th April. The leading item of news, brought by this arrival, is the payment by France of eighteen millions of francs, on account of American indemnification.

From the London Times of March 28.

In virtue of powers received from the United States Government by Messrs. Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, these gentlemen have applied to the French Treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the conventions of 1831, and have received the sum of 18,000,000 francs. The remaining instalments amount to 7,000,000 francs. Thus all remaining doubts as to the possibility of any misunderstanding again arising about the settlement of this long pending account are happily removed.

The precise amount paid on account of the American indemnity is 18,469,666f 52c.—There remain yet two instalments to be paid, which will fall due respectively on Feb. 2, 1837, and Feb. 2, 1838. The payment of these instalments will entirely liquidate, with its interest, the debt of 25,000,000f, which had well nigh given rise to a collision between France and America.

A DARK ONE.—O, father! I've just seen the blackest nigger that ever was! said a little boy one day, as he came running into the house. "How black was he, my son?" "Oh, he was as black as—black can be; why, father, charcoal would make a white mark on him!"

TEXAS.

We have received the following letter from Col. Austin, directed to Dr. Linn, one of the Senators in Congress from Missouri, with a request to lay it before our readers, which request we, with pleasure, comply with, believing that it will be perused with interest and pleasure. Dr. Linn remarks that he has known Col. Austin for 25 years, and knows him to be a man of the highest moral and intellectual worth; and the feelings he has displayed, and the sentiments which are expressed in the letter before us, are such as are calculated to recommend him and the cause in which he is engaged, to the minds and the hearts of the American people. We owe it, however, to candor to say that we are not prepared to concur with Col. Austin in all the views expressed by him with regard to the course proper to be pursued by our government in relation to that matter.

From a view of the proceedings in Congress on Saturday last it will be seen that the subject is assuming a very important bearing upon the interest of our country; and will soon force itself upon the consideration of all classes and conditions of our citizens.

We remarked, the other day, that there was a few papers in this country which manifested a disposition to justify the course which has been pursued by the Mexicans in the prosecution of the war against Texas; and to condemn the Texians for refusing to submit in silence to the mandates and oppression which the usurper and despot, Santa Anna, might choose to heap upon them.—To the papers then named by us as indicating that feeling, we should have added the the New York American.—As we omitted it then, it is not too late, and may not be amiss, to include it now.

In a recent article upon the subject that paper says, that "so far as the struggle between Texas and Mexico is concerned, it may be deemed finished for the present,—extinguished in blood." This we are inclined to consider a grand mistake. Santa Anna has truly, as far as he was able, made a bloody business of it, and has displayed very clearly a desire to extinguish the struggle in blood; but he has not, as yet, and we trust never will accomplish his desire. On the contrary we hope and believe that the cruel course he has pursued will be amply and fully avenged. The blood he has so villianously spilt will yet, we have no doubt, be visited upon his own head; and he be made to see that cruelty is not the surest or the safest road to victory. The Texians have not been conquered, and dark and gloomy as their prospects have been, we do not believe they will be. Gen. Houston appears to have managed his affairs with great prudence and propriety. He has avoided an action with the Mexicans previously to his being properly prepared to meet them with a prospect of success. He has been recruiting his forces, and adding to their strength, while those of Santa Anna have been wasting away, and reducing their strength.—Volunteers are constantly flocking to the Texian standard; and we believe the tide will ere long turn, and that Santa Anna will be as anxious to leave Texas as he has been to enter it.—*Balt Rep.*

NEW YORK, May 4, 1836.

Hon. L. F. Linn:—Dear Sir: Your's of 1st instant I received to-day on my return from Philadelphia, (where I went, at the solicitation of a committee from there,) in conjunction with my colleagues Archer and Wharton, to attend a Texas meeting on the 21.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Inquirer, U. S. Gazette, Ledger, &c.) It was very enthusiastic and ardent in the cause of Texas, and was held in a wing of that Temple of Liberty, where in '76, those principles were proclaimed which have ever since been a beacon-light to the benighted and the enslaved of all nations—The *spirit* of '76 was here. *That* spirit, and *hearts* of the vast multitude told them what to do. No cold or selfish influence of policy or of party cast is chilling breath over that meeting.

You ask me, what can be done in favor of Texas?—Ask your heart, my friend and fellow citizen, (for such you are in feeling, although an invisible line separates our domicils,)—ask the noble spirits of your and of my fathers—ask every freeman, every philanthropist on earth—ask every man *who is not a politician*, and who acts from the warm and honest impulses of a patriotic heart, and you will receive a satisfactory answer.

A war of extermination is raging in Texas a war of barbarism and of despotic principles waged by the mongrel Spanish-Indian and Negro race, against civilization and the Anglo-American race.

For 15 years I have been laboring like a slave to *Americanise* Texas—to form a nucleus around which the native country can collect and grow into a solid body that would forever be a barrier of safety to the Southwestern frontier, and especially to the outlet of the Western world—the mouth of the Mississippi—and which would be a beacon-light to the Mexicans in their search after liberty.

But this Anglo-American foundation, this neucleus of Republicanism, is to be broken up, and its place supplied by a population of Indians, Negroes, Mexicans and renegadoes, all mixed together, and all the natural enemies of white men and of civilization.

What I have been the means of affecting towards the Americanism of Texas, is of more real service to the protection of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, than the expenditure of *thirty millions of dollars* on the fortifications of that frontier; yes, more than a standing army of 10,000 men there would be;—and yet it is to be broken up, because the people of Texas have too much of the spirit of their fathers, to lay down beneath the feet of military despotism, and debase and damn their blood and their education; it is to be broken up, because it will not do for the U. S. Government to interfere with an usurper, a base, unprincipled bloody monster, who sets the laws of civilization and of humanity at defiance, who desolates Texas under the bloody flag of a pirate, and whose avowed intention is to excite the Indians, and Negroes, and crimson the waters of the Mississippi, and make it the Eastern boundary of Mexico, (for such an intention has been avowed.) No. This monster cannot be interfered with, because a treaty was made with the Federal Republic of Mexico, *which Republic no longer exists.*

Oh! spirit of our Fathers, where are you! Just and Omnipotent God, where is thy influence? Where is the Fatherly care and protection of a wise and watchful Government that applies *cheap* and *prompt* preventatives before hand, in preference to the expenditure of *millions* for remedies, after an evil has occurred?

But you ask, what *preventatives* can be applied? The answer is plain.—Let an Army of of the U. S. march into Texas, and say to the pirate Santa Anna, "*stop*," a great and philantropic and free people, will not stand tamely by and see justice, constitutional right and humanity, wantonly violated at her door—nor can a paternal Government tolerate a state of things on its most vulnerable and important frontier, that will, and *must* bring the bloody tide of savage war, and the horrors of negro insurrection within its limits.

It is madness and folly—it is deceiving yourselves and your constituents to believe that the Texas war is not a war of extermination against anglo-Americans, and their principles and interests. The Republican party in Mexico are now subdued and crushed—they, by their own acts, and misplaced confidence in Santa Anna, have put the sword into his hands to cut their own throats—he has acquired all his power by deceiving the Federal Republican party of Mexico, and by making blind instruments of them. He is now continuing the same policy for he has united all the influence and resources of that party against Texas—he and the monarchial party now in power, who have overturned the Federal Constitution of 1824, know very well that to expect any thing like tranquility, or even comparative security in the enjoyment of their usurpations, they must keep out anglo-American Republicanism, and stop the moral invasion that was spreading over the eastern and internal State, now Military provinces of Mexico. How is this to be done? By exterminating the American population in Texas, and filling that country with Indians and negroes, who, as he thinks will form an impenetrable barrier from the sabine river, to the Rio del Norte, and thus restore the old Spanish policy, which was to prevent even a bird from crossing the Sabine river if possible.

And the United States Government are to stand by with its hands folded over *scruples* about interposing in the holy cause of humanity, philanthropy, of liberty, and of protection to its own exposed frontier! Old I cannot—do not—will not believe it. Of one thing *I am certain*; the people, the freemen of this nation, *will not* permit, nor will they tolerate the barbarities and the usurpations of a Mexican tyrant. No—*they* will obey the dictates of their hearts, and fly to the rescue of their countrymen and of free principles. They will, of their own accord, save the bulwark of the whole South Western frontier, and save Louisiana and Arkansas from the greatest peril that has ever threatened any portion of the U. S. territory since it became a nation. I do not mean the peril of Mexican invasion—it would be an insult to the people of the United States to call that a peril. I mean the peril of an Indian and servile war—the murder of women and children and the loss to civilization at least for a season of Texas.

I have not seen the communication you speak of in the news. That newspaper seems to leant towards scruples or party interests, or perhaps to Mexican influence. I do not read or look at any papers of that character. I am, however, willing to believe that they do not properly understand the GROUNDS, PRINCIPLES and OBJECTS of the Texas war—and arise from MISTAKEN views, and not from want of principle, or even the common impulses of justice and humanity.

I must however, say that it looks very badly for men to condemn a whole people who are struggling for *self preservation*, before they understand the subject, and analyze it sufficiently to judge of its MORAL, as well as its POLITICAL merits.

Let such men take up the history of Mexican misrule in Texas, and all over Mexico, let them enquire into the present state of things in that important nation, let them ascertain whether the present consolidated despotism which exists there, has or has not been established by *revolutionary means*, by *force, fraud* and *violence*. Whether the federal social compact of Mexico, to which the people of Texas owed their allegiance, is not illegally dissolved; not oppose this illegal dissolution of their government as they were bound by their oaths to do, and whether they did not firmly adhere to their duty and obligation as Mexican citizens under the Constitution so long as it existed. Let them read an exposition of the Texas war made by me at Louisville, Ky. on the 7th March last, that made in Trinity by W. H. Wharton, Esq. on the 26th ult. and other documents on this subject. In short let them *understand* the question, before they attempt to approve or condemn, and I am confident they can form but ONE OPINION, which is that the Texans are RIGHT, and that under similar circumstances all freemen ought to, and would have done, as they have.

An expression of opinion in Congress; or by the Executive, favorable to the cause of Texas, would settle this matter and end this war—it would be a *preventative* which will cost nothing, and which no treaty or other obligation no more than the Greek revolution did—*and it will save the expenditure of millions hereafter, and the loss of thousands of lives.* It will do this, because such an expression of opinion would inspire confidence, and thus open the icy bound chests of money lenders, and enable Texas to procure *funds*. Men she can get in thousands. The chivalrous *West*, and the warm-hearted, high-souled *South*, will furnish them—but they must be fed and provided with arms and ammunition, &c.

Pardon me for occupying so much of your time, by so long a letter—my heart and soul, my all, and as I think, the best interests of my native country, and the great principles of liberty are deeply involved in this subject.

I have, in times past, had more kind and charitable feelings for the Mexicans, in general, and have been much more faithful to them than they merited. I acted from a sound and honest principle—that of mutually benefitting my native and my adopted country, by *Americanizing* Texas, and thus securing to liberal principle in Mexico a *support* and a *guide* in Texas, and at the same time serving my native country by a population there that would harmonize with their neighbors. But sad and dear bought experience has convinced me that it is in vain to hope for any good from Mexican institutions, or Mexican justice. I am therefore *for the independence of Texas*, and I am so from the soundest principles that move the human heart—those of *liberty, justice, humanity* and *self-preservation*.

Respectfully your most obedient serv't,

S. F. AUSTIN.

From Tennessee we learn that Governor Cannon, as soon as he received the requisition of Gen. Gaines from Natchitoches, issued his proclamation calling for volunteers, in companies of 64 rank and file, one captain and three subalterns each. Thirty companies will be received, who, when assembled, elect their own field officers. We are glad to observe that the object for which these volunteers are invited is distinctly stated to be 'for the purpose of protecting our Western frontier, and preserving the neutrality between Mexico and our Government.—*Nat. Intel.*

After our paper was ready for press, last evening, we were happy to learn that a letter had just been received in this city from an officer of the Army of the highest rank, at New-Orleans, stating that there was not the least danger of any hostilities on the Texian frontier, either from Indians or from the Mexican troops, and that the Governor of Louisiana concurred fully in that opinion, founded on the most recent information from the frontier. We infer from this that General Gaines has been misinformed, and entirely mistaken as to the fears expressed in his letter to the Secretary of War—*Ib.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

We have received the subjoined proceedings of a meeting held in Elkton on the 30th inst. which we lay before our readers as the spontaneous sentiments of a portion of the people of this shore, on the subject to which they have reference.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large meeting of the citizens of Cecil County, held in the Court House at Elkton, on Saturday the 30th of April, in pursuance of the notice that had been previously given, for the purpose of deliberating upon the expediency of the projected scheme of pledging the credit of the State to raise funds to be appropriated to works of Internal Improvement,

JOSEPH COUDON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and F. A. ELLIS, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of eight be appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting.

The following named gentlemen were appointed under this resolution: Messrs. Richard G. Holliday, Levi H. Evans, Benjamin F. Mackall, Samuel Hollingsworth, George Gale, Jesse N. Black, William H. Gilpin, and William D. Mercer, who after retiring reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

WHEREAS at the last session of our Legislature a Bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, by the enactments of which it was proposed to pledge the credit of the State of Maryland for the purpose of raising the enormous amount of Ten Millions of Dollars to be appropriated to works of Internal Improvement and whereas this Bill was after, mature consideration most properly rejected by the House of Delegates, and its supporters, urging a reconsideration of the vote, and so far succeeded in their wishes as to obtain an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose, to convene on the fourth Monday of May next; and whereas the advocates of the measures proposed by this Bill, have, throughout the State, been most actively engaged in preparing means to effect its final passage, and whereas from a full and extensive inquiry, we are satisfied that the citizens of Cecil County are opposed to the passage of this bill, and we are fully convinced that it would prove highly detrimental and eminently disastrous to the agricultural interest of our county and our State, and would by its operation bring upon the people an accumulated load of burdensome Taxes; and whereas it is vitally important to effect the rejection of this Bill, that those who oppose it may hereafter be presented.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence consisting of five members be appointed by the Chair, who shall address circular letters to leading gentlemen in the other counties of the State, requesting them to use their endeavors to procure efficient action of the people of their respective counties in opposition to this Bill which proposes to pledge the credit of the State, to raise Ten Millions of Dollars for works of Internal Improvement.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

CENTREVILLE, 4th May, 1836.

At a meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President, held in Centreville, this day, according to a call previously made for that purpose, when

On motion, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Sen., was appointed Chairman, and Thos. Wright, Jr. appointed Secretary.

On motion, The meeting proceeded to the completion of the object for which it was convened, by appointing a committee of two from each District to nominate five persons in each district to meet the Convention in Baltimore to appoint the electoral ticket.

The committee appointed to nominate persons to attend the Convention in the City of Baltimore, retired, and after a few moments

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