From the Democratic Herald.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1836.

"DEAR SIR: Mr. Clay has made his great Land Bill Speech; and it is rumored that he will resign his seat in the Senate early in May. No man can, with justice or truth, disparage the talents and eloquence of Mr. Clay, who now retires from public life with a full conviction of the ingratitude of parties that make *coalitions*, and a deep feeling of scorn for all those who roll on to new experiments of popularity, upon the *rail road of expediency*. Had Mr. Clay always remained a Democrat—had he never committed the sin of coalition with the Federalists, how splendidly reversed would have been his political fortunes! And now, how sad, and dark, and inglorious is his doom! Treacherous in all their doings, the Federalists are faithful neither to *principles* nor to *men!* Even to their own born and bred leaders, they are treacherous, I mean such men as Webster, how then could they ever prove faithful to such a man as Clay, who, notwithstanding his coalition and array on the Federal side, carried about a certain incurable touch of Democracy, that was offensive to the laced-coat nobility of the Boston Federal stamp, and Philadelphia imitation blue light torvism? Poor Clay! I admire and pity him. He has sacrificed himself to a faction, which never loved him—never confided in him, and always dreaded his outbreaks of Democratic ardor. It was absolute political *murder*, for such a man to join the Federal ranks. But he did so—and what is his reward? Why, the gentlemen of the Hartford Convention give their preference to the imbecile William H. Harrison, a man, who can no more compare with HARRY CLAY, than Davy Crockett could rival Andrew Jackson. And so Mr. Clay abandons the field of National politics to the pigmies of the Hartford Convention faction! He is right. He will now come to his senses; and the first truth that will flash on his mind the glare of conviction, will be the perfidy of the Federal Party, as they now stand embodied in the support of that most impotent of all public men, William H. Harrison! It is, indeed wonderful, to think that so much gross political fatuity exists, as that amount of it which selects a HARRISON in preference to a CLAY! But the Hartford Convention test will never comprehend capacity, acquirements, or eloquence, or statesmanship! Their qualification is single and simple—hatred to the People—hatred of Democracy—hatred to the Poor—and a heartfelt detestation of all free principles and Equal Rights. But I must conclude. "Yours, respectfully,

OMEGA."

THE LOST U. STATES BANK BILLS.

It will be remembered that we some time since published a paragraph, stating that a package of United States Bank notes, amounting in all to $100,000, had been lost while on their way from Cincinnati to this city. Great exertions have been made to recover them, but thus far without success. We learn that the notes were received from a Western Land Office, and belong to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. They were numbered either on the face or back, commencing with 11,215 to 11,978, inclusive,—also from 12232 to 13,197, inclusive,—also from 13,977, to 14,663, inclusive. A portion of them were also marked with red ink on the face. It is believed that as above described, will serve to identify them.

From the Opelousas Gazette.

On Sunday morning last, an unfortunate affair took place in this town.—Mr. N. Tilton was shot by Mr. Alston Youngblood. As the facts will be submitted to the judiciary of our country, we forbear making any comment.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens took place on the 4th instant, to express their sense of the melancholy event which has deprived us of the life of our esteemed fellow citizen, N. Tilton, Esq. Capt. E. Littell was called to the chair, and Lewis Andrus, Esqr. appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, upon motion of Dr. J. M. Jewell the following gentlemen were designated to draft resolutions expressive of the public feeling; Dr. J. M. Lyons, Stephen W. Wikoff, and J. D. Thompson; and on motion of J. D. Thompson, Esq., Andre Lastrapes, Victor Merimond, and B. P. Chachere, Esqs. After a short absence, the committee returned with the following preamble and resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted—

In the testimony of the many estimable qualities of our deceased and highly respected friend Nehemiah Tilton, Esqr. of his amiable deportment as a man, and the exemplary discharge of his former chivalrous conduct as an officer in the American Navy, which obtained for him the honorable distinction of being presented with a sword by Congress; be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the melancholy event which has consigned to such an untimely and violent end, a fellow citizen so much esteemed and so worthy of esteem.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends, who are prevented by their remoteness from offering the last painful tribute of a tear upon his grave.

Resolved, That we deeply deprecate the manner of his death, and take this opportunity of expressing our abhorence at the custom of being constantly armed with deadly weapons, and employing them upon trivial and insufficient occasions.

Resolved, That as an evidence of the respect in which we hold the memory of the deceased, and our participation in the grief of his distant relatives and friends, that we continue to wear crape upon our arms for twenty days.

Resolved, That the editor the Opelousas Gazette be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in French and English; and to transmit a copy to each and of his relatives

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Captain Tomas Reynolds for his assiduous and soothing attention to the deceased during his last moments,

On motion of Mr. E. Bignon,

Resolved, That the Chairman and secretary receive the acknowledgments of the meeting.

On motion of J. D. Thompson, Esq. the meeting then adjourned.

E. LITTELL, chr.

LEWIS ANDREWS, sec.

It is intimated in the St. Louis Republican that some of the abolitionists of that place have collected together the remains of the negro who was recently burned to death, for the purpose of sending them to the Northern States with a view to excite public odium against the holders of slaves. We would not counsel any thing like violence, under any circumstances, but we may venture to assert that there is no part of the United States, where the bearer of such relics would not meet with a hurricane of popular indignation which would scatter to the winds the ashes of the miserable negro, if it did not mingle them with his own.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Whig says: "The parties in the next House of Delegates will not be materially varied from the last winter, the loss and gain being pretty equal on both sides. The whig gain lies chiefly in the east—the Van Buren in the west—mostly in the south western part of Virginia bordering on Tennessee, and where we had hoped Judge White's popularity would have had a more powerful influence on the election:"

The Richmond Enquirer, which we regard as better authority than the Whig gives the following as the result of the campaign:

Republicans, 77; Whigs, 56; Doutful 1—Republican majority in the House of Delegates, 20 at least; (perhaps 22.) Republican majority in the Senate, 8. Majority in joint vote, 28 at least and perhaps 30. (Without counting two friends of the administration, viz. Messrs Cook of Norfolk county, and Poulson of Accomack.)

This is a larger majority by 4, if not by 6, than we had at the last session. 'A meagre majority,' indeed quoth citizen Noah!

The Norfolk Herald of the 9th says truly, that, "The administration majority this ear will be greater than it was in the last legislature."

If the other gentlemen can derive any consolation from the fact of there being a majority of 20 or 22, they are welcome to all they can derive from it. They may call it a small majority, if they please. It is sufficient, however, and considering the extraordinary zeal, tricks, panics, and misrepresentations they have employed, they have been most signally defeated. They try to keep up the spirits of the faithful, by deluding them with the idea that they have beat us numerically this spring—and by holding out the flattering hope of beating us in the fall. They are both bubbles. They have not obtained the popular majority and their triumph in the fall is really hope deferred. But they deceive themselves. We shall carry the state by from 5 to 10,000 majority. One of our friends, who is acquainted with the spirit of the Valley and the West, estimates it as high as 15 000. By that time, the dust which they have attempted to cast into the eyes of the people will be dispersed, the panic which they have raised will be dissipated. Their game of the double, uncommitted ticket will be seen & seen through; the danger of defeating the election by the people, and transferring it to the House of Representatives will be understood and felt; and the multitudes and influence of the town votes will be lost. One man can give only one vote at the Presidential election—and the whigs will loose in this manner from 500 to 1000 votes. If there were any virtue in assertions, we would affirm as unhesitatingly as the Whig has done on the other side, that the Republican Van Buren ticket will succeed by a triumphant majority.

DISTRESSING AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Patriot of May 14.

Col. WHITE, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war.—Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!!

the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South-Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it.

Col WHITE has sent an express to Gen. SCOTT, and made an appeal to the Governors of South-Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptitude and energy.

[From our Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, May 15th.]

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Col. WHITE, of Florida, arrived in this city yesterday, and departed in the steam packet for Washington, having obtained an appropriation of a million of dollars to carry on the War, he had set out for a flying visit to Florida.

Learning at Augusta, that the whole militia force was disbanded, and no new levies called for, the General in "summer quarters" luxuriating in the refreshing sea breezes of St. Augustine, and Florida about to be desolated, he has called on the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, to send mounted men to the Florida line, and to Tallahassee, to prevent a Union of the Creeks and Seminoles, and to save that beautiful region from rapine and conflagration. The government have an awful account of responsibility to the country, for this most disgraceful Indian and servile war.

Tallahassee is a healthy country for military operations in summer. Abundant supplies can be had from New Orleans. We hear these States will not wait for the formality of a requisition from a United States officer. This is no time for useless formality. The whole South must see that this war is terminated speedily.

Col. WHITE saw and conversed with the passengers who arrived at Augusta, the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war.—Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection.

From a gentleman, a resident of, and who left Columbus on Tuesday last, we gather the following information. The lower Creeks are decidedly hostile. The number of persons known to be killed at the time of his leaving, was 11—among which Major Flournoy, already reported. A family consisting of a man, his wife, child and servant, on their way to Columbus were all killed, except the wife, who escaped with two shots through her hand. This happened on the old federal road, at the Ochee bridge, 12 miles west of Columbus. The Indians have entire possession of that road, within that distance, and all the settlements in the neighborhood, below the road, the settlers having all fled.

A train, consisting of 150 wagons, with about 150 fugitives, on their way to Columbus, were fired upon on Monday, when the first wagon descended a hill.—It is supposed that the Indians got possession on the abandoned settlements of from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn. They destroyed every thing on them—furniture, bedding, &c. then burning the buildings. A Dr. Richard, (we believe to be the name) who lived between Major Flournoy, abandoned his place after the death of the latter, leaving two negroes in charge of it. He subsequently sent three back to bring away the others, when they were all detained by the Indians, four of whom were released, pretending that it was their desire to join them again after going for and bringing their wives.

The Indians had sent word to Columbus, that they would burn that place on a certain night, which time, however, had passed when our informant left. He subsequently conversed with Col. CROWELL, formerly Indian Agent, whom he met in Augusta, he being on his way to the seat of Government, who left Columbus on Wednesday last. Nothing further had transpired at that time. From the perfect knowledge this gentleman has of the Indian character, he seems satisfied that they are for war, the scalping of Major FLOURNOY being a most certain indication of it. A party of about forty armed men left on the road with the Accommodation Stage Coach to pick up stragglers. They fell in with one of the settlements with a child three or four years old who could give no information of its parents, they had probably fled. An old known friendly Chief, who had been sent down to Columbus—returned word that he could not come, that his young men were beyond his control. The communication beyond 12 or 15 miles West of Columbus, on the old Federal Road, being cut off, many more murders, than the above stated might have been committed, but of course could not be known. From 1500 to 2000 souls were left in Columbus, and the surrounding country that had left their homes and fled before a savage foe. We anxiously look for further accounts.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

From the St Augustine Herald of the 12th inst. we have made some extracts, by which it will be perceived that the Savages had renewed their depredations in every part of the country, by dividing themselves into small bands. The tracks of Indians had been seen within five miles of St. Augustine and the inhabitants of that place were apprehensive of an attack from them.

We regret to have to state that a duel was fought in St. Augustine last Sunday morning between Lieutenant Simons and Lieut. Pillo, an officer in Capt. Flipp's command, and both of this city, in which Lieut. Simons received his antagonist's ball, and expired within two days after.—*Chas'n. Pat.*

From the St. Augustine Herald, May 7.

When the Indians were at Mr Dupont's house on Saturday night last, they informed his negroes that they wanted them to go to them to cultivate their corn, and by signs they said they had their corn already about two feet high,—They said that they had followed the mounted men that had gone from St. Augustine last week, all the way to the Cowford and had seen them cross the River, and were then on their return.

The Indians also said that they were acquainted with the number of vessels that were in the harbor, and that they intended soon to be in the city. They said that they used to be afraid of the white men but that now they were afraid of them no longer.

Now we do not really believe that they will attempt to come into the city, yet they do possess a most extraordinary assurance, that cannot be denied, and it is therefore proper they weigh well the position we occupy. At any rate, it is very mortifying that the inhabitants should be compelled to take refuge into the city, and abandon their planting interest, whilst a few Indians, *insignificant* in number, should be able to plant corn and provide for the coming campaign

THE INDIANS NEAR TALLAHASSEE.

The state of alarm which prevailed in Southern Georgia, of a letter to a highly respectable gentleman of Baltimore from his niece, dated [Gazette.

"TALLAHASSEE May 10th, 1836.

"Here we are in the same state of alarm and confusion—every hour brings intelligence of some new depredation, there has just arrived another express who states that the Indians are fighting with our men at St. Marks, and that there is a small party within TWELVE miles of this place. You cannot imagine the state of alarm we are in, not knowing at dark that we may not be murdered before morning. There were about fifty women and children to go to St Marks to take passage in vessels, but the Indians are between this place and the port, and they are consequently prevented from leaving. I have not slept one moment for eight nights, neither have I been to bed for two. We had three alarms last night that the Indians were in Tallahassee."

Confirmation of the horrid outrages on the person of Mrs Dickinson.—It is with the deepest pain and with feelings of utter shame and mortification, for the honor of our species, that we state from *undoubted authority*, that the rumor of outrages of Santa Anna's officers and soldiers, on the person of Mrs Dickinson, after the death of her husband, Lieut. D. at the fall of Alamo, are not only true, but of a still more infamous character than has yet been published. It would be shocking to humanity and offensive to all the decencies of society to state in print the particulars of this transaction, which is of itself sufficient to bring down not only the scorn of every civilized people, but the wrath of an avenging heaven on the heads of the perpetrators.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Oxford (Me.) Democrat, of the 10th inst. says; "We have yet many snow drifts left."

At Vincennes, on the Wabash river, in Indiana, where a few years since a steamboat was a strange sight, there had already arrived not less than two hundred the present season.

Vicksburg generosity for Texas. It was here a purse of $200 was thrown down with a chaplet of roses at the benefit of a favorite actress. They have given the same substantial proof of sympathy by subscribing $3500 for the Texians.—*N. Y. Star.*

Melancholy and unaccountable Suicide of Husband and Wife.—Samuel Sherman, Esq., a man of unblemished character, of the most exemplary habits, and for many years the respected clerk of Queens county, put an end to his existence, at Jerico, from morbid melancholy, caused by the recent death of his wife, who is thought to have terminated her career without any known cause, in the same deplorable way, a short time previous.—*N. Y. Star.*

Another Suicide.—Mr. Charles Holbrook an apothecary residing in Leverett street, terminated his existence by shooting himself yesterday afternoon. He had been in a deranged state of mind for some time past. Verdict of the Jury "came to his death by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, in his chamber.—*Boston Atlas.*

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRY.—The editor of the St. Francisville Journal is a lucky fellow. He made a visit a short time since to East Feliciana, and while there was presented by Miss Elizabeth Weston, with a strawberry, raised under the nurture of her own hands that measured from the stem around the point 3 1-16 inches, and around the largest part of the swell 2 1-2 inches.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

THE CONVENTION.

We published on Saturday the proceedings of the State Convention, and feel no hesitancy in declaring that three better men from this Shore could not have been selected for the Electoral Ticket. The whole ticket, so far as our knowledge of the gentlemen extend, is one that will give entire satisfaction and receive the cordial support of the entire Democratic Republican party throughout the State. The Convention was numerously attended and the greatest harmony prevailed, and we have no doubt from the personal worth and political standing of the gentlemen, that the ticket will succeed by a handsome majority. Democrats should not sleep at their posts nor be too sanguine of an easy conquest. Victory is only to be won by energy and action. We have to contend against a party made up of disaffected and aspiring partizans, and the advocates of any and every measure opposed to the present administration, however factious and untenable such measure may be. In addition to our remarks, we subjoin the following from the Baltimore Republican of Saturday, which are worthy of perusal.

"It is gratifying to every friend to the National Administration who was present to witness the proceedings of the Convention, assembled in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last, to nominate an electoral ticket favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to the office of the President and Vice President of the United States, the account of which we laid before our readers yesterday morning. Never before, has there been a more numerous and respectable body of men collected together from this State or a similar occasion; the harmony which prevailed, the regularity of the proceeding, and the cordial good feeling which was displayed, showed that every mind and every heart was intent only upon the one grand object, of promoting the common good of the whole State, and the whole nation, by endeavoring to secure the election of men to the highest stations within the gift of the American People, who will be governed by the same principles, and will administration, under which the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people and the honor of the nation has been so signally advanced and sustained. There was no display of sinister motives or selfish feelings among the members, but a general disposition prevailed to concede, conciliate and harmonize,—to give up all private preferences or personal attachments, which might militate against the success of the common cause and every one displayed a zeal and animation which nothing but a strong assurance of success could create. The accounts which were brought by the members from the different parts of the State were of most gratifying kind and character, and furnish a well founded confidence of the success of our cause at the approaching elections. With regard to the Presidential election there is no room for a single doubt of our success. That may be regarded we think, as positively certain; and the prospect of success in September and October, which will secure to us the power of the State, is very encouraging. We feel perfectly persuaded that all that is necessary to secure a complete triumph to our friends is that they will be up and doing, to exert their efforts as they have the ability to do in every part of the State. This we hope, trust and believe will be done; and we feel, therefore, a confidence bordering closely upon certainty that we shall succeed in all our fall elections.

The Electoral ticket is one which will undoubtedly be entirely satisfactory to all our friends throughout the State. It is composed of gentlemen well known and highly respected for their personal worth and correct political principles, and will unquestionably secure for the ticket almost every vote of the friends of the administration in the State. The prospect is therefore cheering, our march is onward, and every man should buckle on his armour or the contest, that all may join in the triumph."

CORRECTIONS.

In publishing the proceedings of the Convention in our paper of yesterday, the names of the following delegates from Talbot county were accidentally omitted; Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson, Richard Spencer, Peter Webb, Nicholas Martin, James Lowery, Wm. Ridgaway, John B. Firbanks, Perry Groom, Wm. C. Lowe, Spedden Orem, David Robinson, James Redman, Edward H. Nabb, Edward Hambleton, S. H. Benny.

The name of William Grason, of Queen Ann's county should also have been inserted among those composing the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Maryland.—*Rep.*

"Othello's occupation's gone."

Mr. Adams has been spirting out more of his rancour, not particular on whose devoted head it falls. It appears he has, as a last shift for excitement, insinuated that the official accounts of the murdered citizens of Florida, were mere rumours to subserve the purposes of the administration.

Is it possible that the man who once filled the Presidential chair, can at this late day of his life be so completely eaten up with passion, as to respond in such a manner to the cries of his afflicted countrymen, and declare the accounts mere rumours to subserve the purposes of the Administration! Old age has got the better of his judgment in this instance, and he has indulged one of the worst passions of his breast: he has uttered a sentiment unbecoming of his station and the circumstances alluded to, and certainly derogatory in the highest degree to himself.

By last night's mail we received the intelligence of a battle with the Florida Indians, near Fort Brooke, in which the Indians were completely routed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded, while the loss on our side was only three killed and twenty four wounded.

THE CROPS.

The Baltimore American of Saturday last has the following paragraph.

The prospect for the coming harvest of wheat and rye, according to the Chambersburg Whig of yesterday, has not been so unpromising for many years.

This complaint appears general. Our farmers despair of raising even a tolerable crop of wheat. Indeed, it is fearfully anticipated that the crops this year will be smaller in this section of the State than ever heretofore known.

A STRIKE.

In those days of "Strikes" for an increase of pay in almost every profession and traffick that have bused the brain of man, the last and most unique of all, is the strike against the State by our brethren of the type. They appear determined not to publish the Laws for the small sum of $50, and seem inclined to hold out for "a wie bit more." This is a matter that does not particularly concern us, but we certainly think it strange that the State should expect to get as much printing done for a sixpence as an individual would have to pay at least twenty five cents for. However some of those gentlemen so wantonly aggrieved should not complain, as they have no doubt endorsed much of the slang intended to censure and condemn "Strikes" made by some portions of the workingmen of the Country, and thought them insolent in presuming to set a value upon their labor.

MECHANICS.

We have witnessed with no little pain and regret for some time past, a warfare indirectly made on Mechanics by an uncompromising attack on Mechanical Associations. This class of our fellow citizens, who by the by is the most numerous, and whose honesty of intention in those *acts* which have called down the vengeance of a portion of the Press upon them, have been questioned, is many times wrongfully censured and frequently misunderstood. It is true they, as a mass, have not those advantages and facilities which other portions of society possess, and consequently are not properly or fully defended from a limitation and a check upon the exercise of their views and motives in defence of their rights. There are a few presses exclusively devoted to their *interests*, but we are happy to add, there are very many that are ready at all times to do them justice. It appears that the idea of a distinct interest apart from that which governs society as a whole is the startling and alarming fact that is exciting so much commotion. But they *have* an interest distinct and foreign, and one that demands at their hands great vigilance and zeal properly to maintain. This interest does not consist in any undue advantage to be taken over a community, nor does it consist in creating invidious distinctions in society;—nor in an infringement of the rights and privileges which are guarantied to every man by the laws of the land and the good government of society; but it simply consists in a right to regulate the price of labor in conformity to the exigencies of the times. This is the interest they have to look to—this the interest that exclusively effects them. Prices may not influence the wealth of a nation, but may tend to elavate or depress individuals in their pecuniary affairs, and so pass through all orders of society successively and rapidly like the explosion of a quick match, but always more generally effecting the Mechanic through the advantages taken by speculators who are apt and ready to cause a fluctuation in prices, and collaterally avail themselves of the same. Such management too often tends to the deception of the industrious, and the labor of the honest man is thus fradulently assumed by the wicked cupidity of the speculator. It is against those contingencies, to which the laboring community are ever liable, that they should be watchful and ready to avert; and setting a just and equitable value upon their labor, they act discreetly in using such means as are not incompatible with the laws of the land, by protecting an interest synonymous with liberty and even life itself. To say they would do more is to disrobe them of the magnanimity of freemen and herd them with the miscreant slaves of despotism.

If they should unluckily in a moment of excitement, arising from excessive toil and the hardness of their situation, act rashly or with precipitancy in any measure not strictly in conformity with the sense and meaning of duty to the law, or submission to their lot, it should be attributable to those causes which have so powerful a tendancy to produce the act, and the philanthropist should endeavor without delay to remove the cause, and not brood in fearful suspense over the effect, as though apathy or inertness had taken possession of both mind and body!

The name of Mechanic that has been oftentimes looked upon as discreditable, has now rather become a passport than a reflection. The genius of our government & the spirit of our free institutions acknowledge no distinction in society, but open alike unto all, the avenue to preferment and distinction. The aristocratic and bloated belief entertained by some that the *many must work for the few* is fast sinking into the lap of scorn, where the broad mantle of sovereignty will hide it beneath its equalizing folds. *Labor* should share with capital, in the profits of trade more equitably than it does,—and the Mechanic should have a guaranty, so far as the times will admit, for the years of toil he has spent in acquiring his profession; always of course yielding to the march of improvement and the spirit of the times, but not to an innovation that would be to him what the deprivation of a farmer would be, if he were robbed of the little land he had acquired by economy and perseverance, for "if you take away the means whereby they live you take their lives!"

Those reflections have been incoherently thrown out, but we will resume the subject with more care hereafter.

SANTA ANNA.

The news of the capture of this barbarian has animated every bosom that has heard it. The intelligence of his overthrow was triumphantly received in Savannah by every demonstration of joy. Our good friends of Centreville illuminated their town on the receipt of the intelligence, and we sincerely hope their cause of rejoicing may be shortly and fully confirmed, but too often

"In tracing human story, we will find
The cruel more successful, than the kind!"

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The old Dominion has issued her instructions immediately from the Polls. Mr. Leigh stands reproved in the result, and the Whigs are "used up" soul and body. The result gives, not counting the doubtful members, the Democratic party 20 majority. The following extract from the Richmond Enquirer sheds some light upon the opposition tactics in Virginia.

And this majority is gained in spite of the unparalleled zeal of the Whigs; the most extraordinary misrepresentations—the most unblushing appeals to the weakest men—an Abolition Panic and the slang about the Free Negro vote, which was rung through various counties in every variety of modulation. Sometimes it was said, that Mr. Van Buren had voted to place the free negroes on the same footing with the white man's right of suffrage, in New York. Then it was said, that he was trying to place them on the same political footing, in *Virginia*.—Next, that if he were elected President of the United States, he would attempt to make the free negroes rule the white men. Some Whig partizans did not blush to assert that he would make the free negroes marry the white women, and sit at the same tables with them. Others asserted, that he was an Abolitionist, and would set all the slaves free!—But the good sense of the People has prevailed—and in spite of panic and misrepresentation, we have carried a larger majority in both Houses of the Legislature, than we did at the last Spring. The Whigs have now done their worst—The panic is abated as did its predecessor of 1832. The Whigs (thanks to their sagacity!) sprung this mine upon us at the Spring Election, instead of reserving it for the Fall. They have shown their game too early, and we are now prepared for their manœuvres. The eyes of the credulous voters are opened; a re-action has taken place and we shall carry the State by a larger majority than we have obtained this Spring. We shall bring the Whigs to the true issue. We shall submit it to the good sense of the people whether they would rather have a President elected by their Electors, or by the House of Representatives—whether they would rather have it decided fairly and openly by special Electors chosen by themselves, and pledged to execute their will, or leave the whole question to the juggling, management, intrigues, and corruption of Congress—whether they will consent for the large vote of Virginia to be frittered down to the same level with the vote of Delaware; and instead of her giving twenty-three votes, while Delaware has only three, to give her only one vote, while Delaware has one vote. We shall ask the people of Virginia, whether they would rather vote for a ticket, pledged, and committed to vote for one man, or to vote in the dark, for a double, unpleged ticket—and in fine, whether they will take a candidate, who is pledged to carry out the best pinciples of the present excellent Admistration—or vote for a double pledged ticket, which may turn up on the one hand a Harrison, with all his Federal propensities and abolition Schemes or a White, who has unblushingly betrayed his friends, thrown himself into the arms of the Whigs for office, and who, if elected at all, will be elected by the Whigs; will take his Cabinet and advisers from them, and will shape his course and councils by their dictation. We have no fears about the result.

From the New Orleans Advetiser, May 9.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt Walker, who came passenger by the above boat. It was written by Cap. Hockley, of the Texian Army, to a friend in Natchitoches.

Sir:—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Santa Anna and his army were accross the San Jacinta, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place on the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side—on the morning of the 21st the enemy commenced manouvering, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had been reinforced by 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breastwork that they commenced at the first news of our approach.

We commenced the attack upon them at half past four P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery consisting of 2 ordinary 4 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box, caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly

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