From the Globe.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

"We are not prepared to subscribe to all these statements, without a more minute examination—but there are items of appropriation, which are entitled to the attention of Congress and will constitute important deductions from the surplus revenue—one of them is the bill for purchasing the FRENCH AND NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITIES. It should be IMMEDIATELY passed. It will relieve the CLAIMANTS—assist the community—and diminish the surplus revenue, to that extent. The other is, the appropriation of about seven millions towards the Indian treaties. Why are not these treties *ratified*? Why is not the faith of the Government, pledged so many years to the State of Georgia, redeemed—the Cherokees removed—and all risks of an Indian war prevented? Is it possible, that the scheming candidates in the Senate are attempting to defeat the Indian treaties, from a desire of running up the surplus—for a distribution? If Judge White is not lost to all sense of consistency, how can *he* pretend to any affection for the State of Georgia—to any desire to carry out the Cherokee treaty—and yet now go for a distribution of the surplus—after having, but four years ago, vehemently opposed a similar measure?"

Richmond Enquirer.

These two items would knock off fourteen millions of what is called surplus revenue; and it is precisely because they would knock off fourteen millions, and extinguish the illusion about the surplus, that they cannot be passed. The times are certainly strange and unparalelled. With money in the Treasury for every purpose, there is a stoppage, a delay, a refusal, a denial, and a frustration of ordinary, current, and necessary appropriations, such as never has been seen at the lowest and most desperate state of the national finances. Not a single dollar for fortifications to this day! making two years that we are going on without having an appropriation for fortifications! The country can now understand the reason why the three millions were rejected at the last session, and, with it the whole amount for the annual fortification bill. Never, never have such times been known. A full Treasury—denial of appropriations—public service suffering—and a cormorant cry for the division of the surplus—when every body knows there would be no surplus if the appropriations could be carried. How happens this strange, unparalleled state of things? How comes this mortifying paralysis of the Government? It is because "*the line of safe precedents*" is transferred from the department of State to the Senate chamber! It is because a desperate knot of broken down candidates for the Presidency have got into the Senate Chamber, and having played out all their cards, and lost all their stakes, have now recourse to the last resource of the ruined gamester—*the double and quit!* For this purpose the public money is resorted to. They make up a mass of public money, and offer it to political panders in the States, to be paid out in instalments before and after the election! But how to get money enough is the question. For this purpose, the old plan of dividing the proceeds of the public lands for five years to come, would not do; it would not make a huge pile of money, to be offered in hand at once, and while the election is depending. A new plan was then to be devised! and this new plan consists of two parts; the first part to stop and delay all the appropriations, and defeat all the Indian treaties, and all the bills for the defence of the country; the second part of the game is to reach back three years into the Treasury, and rake up the expended revenue from the 1st of July, the 1st of October, the 1st of January, &c. Thus SIXTY FOUR MILLIONS will be offered for distribution in eighteen months! The enormity of this sum these Presidential candidates believe, will present an irresistible temptation, and that for the sake of getting the money, the people (State politicians) will sanction the delay of appropriations, the defeat of Indian treaties, the loss of the defence bills and all the corruption, debauchery, and ruin which result from a canvass for the Presidency, carried on by the candidates voting the public money out of the Treasury to gain votes for themselves.—This is the reason of the present unparalielled state of things! It is now the sixth month of the session. Not a dollar for fortifications! not a dollar for the defence bills! not a dollar for the Cherokee and Michigan treaties. Even the seven millions of gold which the President has ordered to be brought home from France and Naples, cannot be purchased from the claimants, and thus one of the greatest measures for promoting the gold currency is delayed and jeaoparded by those who ridicule the gold currency, and who unfortunately have the power, by their votes, to defeat the measure which they affect to ridicule. The President has measures in operation to increase the gold currency to upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars by the end of his administration, and it is still believed that he will effect it; but it cannot be dissembled that the opposition in the two Houses is yet strong enough to paralyze the administration—to stop the wheels of Government—to defeat the most useful measures, and to triumph, in the sixth month of the session, in the success of their tactics for wasting the year, so as to consume the time in which the money ought to have been expended and then say there is no time to expend it! Never has there been such a period in our country as since the "*line of safe precedents*" has been transferred from the Department of State to the Senate chamber, and a desperate nest of broken down, factious, trading, gambling, Presidential candidates have established themselves in that chamber; and after exhausting all the ordinary resources of faction, intrigue and venality, have at last the audacity to undertake to stop the Government, to plunder the Treasury, and to offer the spoils of an outraged country to the State managers, as they drive up to the polls! SIXTEEN MILLIONS on the first of July; SIX MILLIONS on the first of October; SIXTEEN on the first of January 1837; SIX on the first of April; TEN on the first of July, and TEN on the first of January, 1838—in all SIXTY-FOUR millions of dollars. Such is the sum which these candidates are now offering out of the public Treasury; and to make up which, they delay, defeat, destroy, frustrate, and overturn every measure for the defence, support, and protection of the country!

Since the above was in type, we are gratified to learn that the opposition have let go their hold upon the Cherokees, and ratified the treaty which will send them beyond the Mississippi. The opposition were probably induced to surrender these dangerous allies, which they turned to political account ever since the beginning of this administratinn, in consequence of the late outrages perpetrated by the Creeks in their neighborhood, news of which arrived yesterday. So good comes out of evil.—*Globe.*

Gen. Ashly, now a member of Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Missouri.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

It is with pain that we lay before our readers further details of the bloodshed and ravages which have been committed on the citizens of Alabama by the hostile Creek Indians.

A letter of a late date from Columbus, (Geo.) states that all business was suspended, and the stores all closed. The town had been under martial law for some days, and every man young and old, compelled to do military duty. The stage horses had been ordered from the different stands in the Nation, it being no longer considered safe to attempt to travel the road.

The Columbus (Geo.) *Enquirer* of the 13th inst. estimates at from 500 to 1500 warriors, the number of hostile Indians who are congregated in the new counties of Alabama, about 25 miles South East from Columbus, and are scouring the country in all directions, from their hiding place or head quarters, indiscriminately butchering men, women and children—plundering their houses, destroying their stock, and laying waste their farms. On the Monday preceeding, that City presented a moving scene of confusion and distress—the streets crowded with wagons, carts, horses, and horsemen and footmen—with numbers flying for safety from the rifle and tomahawk of the Indians—many of them having left behind them all their earthly possessions—and some their protectors, friends, husbands, wives or children, who had fallen before the murderous savage. The *Enquirer* adds that the Indians are yet pursuing their bloody work, and where it will end, heaven knows, and urges prompt and resolute action on the Executive and authorities of Georgia.

The same paper contains a moving appeal from some of the sufferers, calling on the young men of Georgia, and especially those residing near the Creek nation, to aid them forthwith in rescuing their property and crops, not yet destroyed, from the Indians, and thus save them from impending ruin.

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, }
May 18. }

The Indians have now cut off all communication; the Western Stage, last evening, brought back all the mails forwarded for Montgomery, from our Post Office for the last week and the only communication now open, is the Florida line to Mobile; and there is no knowing how long that will be passable. Col. Crowell's plantation has been burnt, and it is reported the stage agent and two stage drivers have been killed.—The Governor has issued his proclamation calling for two regiments of Volunteers.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening on the rail road, from Columbus, which place he left on Sunday last, we have been politely furnished with the following information.—*Charleston Cour. May* 19.

The extensive plantations of Col. Crowell, Gen. Abercrombie, Gen. M'Dougalls, and Mr. Jonathan Hudson, have been burnt by the Indians. The steamer Hyperion, in coming up the Chattahoochie, was fired upon—and two pilots and one passenger killed. She was run ashore on the Georgia side and abandoned by the Capt., crew and passengers, who had arrived in Columbus. The town of Roanoke, on the Georgia side of the river, 30 miles below Columbus, was in possession of the Indians on Sunday morning last.—The steamboat Georgia, which was at Roanoke, had likewise been taken, and as reported, every person on board killed.

Saturday night the Agent of the Telegraph Line, Mr. Adams, and two drivers, Green and ——— stage road, in the Indian nation, were killed, and two horses wounded.

A letter from Augusta states that Irwinton, a flourishing town on the Georgia side, of the river, had also been burnt by the Indians; but the gentleman who favored us with the above particulars, thinks that it was safe on Sunday morning last.

AUGUSTA, May 19. }
State Rights Sentinel—Extra. }

From the Republican Herald—Extra.

COLUMBUS, May 16—Noon.

In the Creek nation at this moment, the scenes of Florida are being acted over. The wild savage, frenzied by the smell of blood in his nostrils, is prowling the wilderness, skulking around plantations, levelling the deadly rifle at the breast of the white man, scalping the unoffending wife and mother, and beheading the innocent and unoffending babe. We have heard of some cases which make the blood curdle in your veins; a house in which lived a man, his wife and six children was suddenly surrounded by a savage band, who entered the domicel, inhumanly murdered every soul, securing the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body! The house of a Mr. Colton was attacked and himself butchered without a moment's warning or the least opportunity for resistance. We believe in all, from forty to fifty murders have been committed, besides numbers of negroes on plantations. Fires have been kindled in every direction; farm houses, cotton gins, out houses, corn cribs, and all of value swept away from the honest and industrious planter who was laudably striving to locate himself comfortably for life, and provide for his children. The hostile Indians have been found as low down the river as Irwinton, and as high up as Federal road, or about 30 miles above that point.

The following towns and tribes of Indians, are without doubt hostile; a part of the Uchees, the Hitchaties, the Pah-to-cho-co-las, the Sowok-ko-los, and a part of the Utallays. Neah-Mathlee, chief of the Hitchaties, &c. is full of ill-feelings towards the white people and determined on revenge. Old Neah-Mathlo, the head of the Creek Nation must be considered as hostile, having been sent for several different times, to come in and hold a friendly talk—and as often refusing to comply with the request. Col Crowell has been acquainted with this old Chief for a series of years, and they have been on terms of distinct friendship. Neah-Mathlee refused to come in to Crowell, and sent him word that "the young men of his nation were bent on war."

The Indians have acted with a great deal of boldness thus far in this war. Notwithstanding Fort Mitchell is well defended and picketed in the most secure and substantial manner, yet one night last week, the hostile foe approached within *thirty* to *fifty* yards of the pickets, entered the hospital and carried off whatever they pleased. It was not deemed prudent, of course, for the officers or soldiers to leave the fortifications.—Many friendly Indians have fled for safety to Fort Mitchell, and the pickets are now full to overflowing.

On Saturday night, the mail from Montgomery to this place, was attacked about 20 miles distant from here; a driver on that route was riding along the road on horse back, about 50 yards ahead of the stage, when he was fired upon by, as he supposed, about 30 Indians, (and from what he could discover, he thought there must have been at least 100 in the gang) who, wonderful to relate, all missed their mark! His horse taking fright, threw him, and he thereby made his escape to the swamp. Soon after, he heard firing behind, and when he reached the next stage stand, the horses had arrived there without the stage, having about them some remains of the harness. Mr. Adams, an agent who was in the stage, made his escape: the stage upset, which enabled him to leap into the bushes and thereby saved his life.

A driver, who was on the box, (Mr. Green) and Mr. Russell, who was inside, it is supposed, were killed. There were *nineteen* horse in company belonging to the stage line, out of which but *three* have been recovered, and they were pierced with several bullets.

Not content with their foul deeds on "*terra firma*," the savages have approached to the brink of the Chattahooche, and made their death marks on board of our Steamboats. The Hyperion, Capt. Smyth, while ascending our river on yesterday, was fired upon by the Indians, some 15 or 20 in number, who had stationed themselves on the plantation of the Messrs Abercrombie, about 8 miles below this place.

Eight rifles were discharged in quick succession, and at the first fire, Mr. Brockway, the first pilot on the Hyperion, who was standing on the boiler deck, fell dead, being shot in the throat, one of the pilots, Mr. Smith was badly wounded, and four other individuals, whose names we have not learned. The boat was run ashore, and the passengers flew from her in terror and dismay.

The old Georgian, whilst lying at Roanoke, was set on fire by the Indians, and burned—no a soul on board escaped, except the engineer. The town of Roanoke was at the same time fired and burned to ashes. We believe no lives were lost.

P. S. We are informed that a company is now going on between Col. Spivy's company of mounted Volunteers, and a party of Indians on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee. A sharp firing has been heard within the last hour, and no doubt a severe battle is now being fought.

An express was sent to Talbot County, this morning, by Major Howard, ordering a Regiment from that county. Also a Battalion from Harris county—should these troops come, they will afford us great assistance.

Copy of a letter, dated

COLUMBUS, May 14, 18—

SIR: I arrived at 2 o'clock this morning—the stage was stopped last evening; the passengers made their escape, among whom was the Rev. John B. Dawson, who had been on express to Alabama. We hope but little from the Governor of Alabama. They have burnt up Hanson bridge. They had a fight yesterday, in the neighborhood of Joe Marshall's old place. Mr. Turnipseed, who lived 25 miles from this, was also shot, by what are called *friendly* Indians. Johnson's houses and Canty's tavern house were burnt. So matters grow *worse and worse.*

FLORIDA.

Governor Branch, directe from Tallahassee, came passenger in the steam packet South Carolina which left Charleston on Friday last, and proceeded forthwith to Washington. He represents the Southern country to be in a most deplorable condition, from the uncontrolled operations of the hostile Indians.

Extract of a letter, dated

"QUINCY, (Florida) May 13.

"The people are all leaving their plantations and many leaving the country—I confess I am now more uneasy than I have been. Spain has sent the patriotic men who came for our deliverance away, without doing any thing for us. Two friendly Indians (women), who were prisoners, have escaped, and [illegible] that town for them to hear the army pass along; and that they were observed by the Indians—every moment was watched, our army fired guns and made so much noise that the Indians had no trouble to keep out of the way. A great deal of time was lost in the beginning, unaccountable delays!! and when operations commenced, too much hurry to look for the enemy who deemed it prudent to let them pass on, as our force was superior, & furthermore, one company (Holiman's) was left in a block house on the Withlacoochee, not discharged nor relieved, and very little to support them—these poor fellows were overlooked and forgotten; and as soon as our men left the field the enemy besieged them, and we know not what has become of them. The women who escaped as above, says this block house was besieged by 1000, and Powell said he would have them. We are at our wit's end, and no way to give them relief."

"[We understand that by order of General Scott, each division of the Grand Army fires one or more cannon every day at 10 o'clock, for three days, whilst in the vicinity of the Indians.—These guns being intended as signals to indicate the position of each division.]

ED. MERCURY.

"TALLAHASSEE, May 9.

"I have just heard from St. Marks, and regret to inform you of the loss of the brig *Imogene*, Capt GILPATRICK. She was lost on Abaco. The passengers have arrived safe from Nassua, at St. Marks.

Extract of a letter received in this City.

"TALLAHASSEE, May 10.

"The party which visited Col. CAMPBELL'S plantation, in pursuit of the Indians who had committed depredations there, have returned, but without falling in with the Indians. From their tracks, it was supposed there were about thirty. The Indians have made a demonstration against St. Marks, but being fired upon, had retreated, without doing any damage."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the Quarter Master General, dated.

"FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, Fla.
April 28, 1836.

"The part of the army under command of Colonel Chisholm, of the Alabama regiment, compose of the 4th regiment of infantry, and part of his own troops, were attacked yesterday, 14 miles from this post whilst escorting the sick, stories, &c. from Fort Alabama, and quite a spirited engagement ensued in which it is supposed, the Indians met with severe loss. The action commenced at about half past three o'clock P. M. and lasted three hours; three killed and twenty wounded; of the last three or four badly."

The Portland Argus publishes the following answer of Judge Weston, of Augusta, (Me:) to a letter from a professional gentleman at New York, asking information in regard to the wretched woman recently murdered there, and of whose early history the penny press of New York have circulated the most fabulous stories.

PORTLAND, April 20, 1836.

Sir—Yours of the 14th instant, after having gone to my residence in Augusta, has been forwarded to me in this city, where I am holding a court. I have noticed the account of the murder recently perpetrated in New York, in which the victim was a female, known by the name of Ellen Jewett. From some intimations in the papers, relative to her history, I am induced to believe that her true name may have been Dorcas Doyen, and that she once resided in my family. Dorcas was the daughter of a mechanic, who from intemperate habits, has been for many years very poor. After the death of her mother, who I believe was a good woman, she was, at the request of her father, received into my family as a servant girl, in the spring of 1826, she having been thirteen years of age the preceding fall. In that capacity, she continued with us until she was eighteen years old. She was, I believe, very faithful in the performance of what was required of her. She was sent at times to the common schools, where she made great proficiency. She was remarkable for quickness of apprehension, which was more particularly noticed at the Sunday schools, where she was a constant attendant; and had cultivated a taste for reading in which she was permitted to indulge. No improper conduct of hers had ever been noticed by any member of the family.

Some little time before she left us, rumors to her disadvantage had reached the ears of Mrs. Weston, which she was led, from the protestations of the girl, to believe untrue. At length reports to her prejudice became so general, that we could not believe them unfounded; and they have been too well confirmed by her subsequent character. By whom seduced I do not know. She was visited by no young man at our house to the knowledge either of Mrs. Weston or myself. She left us in the fall of 1830, passing where she went, as we were given to understand, by the name of Maria Stanley. She has been recognized in the streets of N. York by persons who had known her in Augusta; and I have reason to believe she has misrepresented the condition in which she resided in my family. The profligate life to which she abandoned herself, has been followed by a very tragical end. Both are deeply to be deplored; and I very sincerely hope that the catastrophe, cruel as it was, may not be without its moral uses.

I am your obedient servant,
NATHAN WESTON.

LIST

Of Delegates who attended the Convention from the Western Shore.

For Alleghany County—William Matthews.

For Washington County—John D. Grove, Jacob Deitrick, David E. Price, John Wilmer, Jr. Dr. Howard Kennedy, Dr. Edward Bubler.

For Frederick County—Thomas Anderson, M. E. Bartges, Ezra Bentz, Joseph Danner, John Fisher, Nicholas H. Brown, Jacob Shaeffer, Henry Ropp, Dr. John Worsey.

For Montgomery County.—John Adamson, William O'Neal, Jr. John Cook, John F. Cushman, James W. Anderson, Leonard Hays, Robert Dick, John P. C. Peter, Fielder Darnall, Elisha W. Williams, Reuben Dorsey, John Griffith, Elisha Brashson, Dr. William E. Palmer, Francis Valdenear, George D. Spencer, Dr. Benjamin J. Perry, Dr. Washington Duval.

For Charles County.—Nicholas Stonestreet, T. A. Davis, R. Digges, J. Posey, W. B. Stone.

For St. Mary's county—William B. Scott, George Forbes, R. H. Miles, John Thompson.

For Calvert County—James J. Brown, John Parran, Capt. John Tolly, William Sangston, Joseph T. Wilson, Capt. James G. Allnut, Dr. Henry Skinner, Thomas L. Anderson, Arthur Harris, George R. Crawford, Theodore Hodgkins, William J. Harrison, Richard Dowell, David Kent, John A.

Prince George's County—John B. Brooke, Henry A. Calvis, Cæsar A. Gantt, Walter W. W. Bowie, Judson W. McKnew, Littleton Maclin, Horatio C. Scott, George W. Biscoe, Littleton T. Adams.

For Anne Arundel County.—Peter Miller, Joseph Hopkins, Thomas A. Cross, Edmund Clogert, Charles A. Waters, Rezin Hammond, Barxillai Marriott, Abner Linthicum, Sr. James Newburn, Tristram S. Dorsey, Dr. Allen Thomas, Wesley Linthicum, James Clarke, Vachel Harding, Samuel Graham.

For the City of Annapolis.—Richard I. Crabb, James Murray, John N. Watkins, Adam Miller, N. Bryan.

For the city of Baltimore.—Henry Lauderman, John J. Latty, Edward O'Leary, Jacob Dunham, Dr. J. F. Monmonier, Dr. Thomas L. Murphy, James H. Thomas, John Soran, John Busk, Cavin Byrne, Joshua Turner, Richard Lilly, Andrew Hanegan, Charles Soran, John C. Le Grand, Samuel Harker, Jeremiah Storm, Emanuel Stansbury, John Delcher, Ellis Graham, Elijah Stansbury, jr., Joseph Hankey, M. H. Keene, Robert Armstrong, George Musgrave, William H. Cole, William Roney, F. E. B. Hintze, William A. Boyd, James R. Hayman, John J. Donaldson, Frederick I. Dugan, Cornelius McLean, jr. John R. Robinson, John Potter, jr. Samuel Lucas, William J. Wight, Samuel House, Joseph Donovan, Daniel Schwartzour, J. J. Graves, Jacob Walter, Alexander Russell, jr. Robert Hough, Charles Yeager, John C. Rau, James George, Samuel Mass, James Bacon, William Barnet, William Krebs, Philip Laurenson, William Hall, Anthony Miltenburger, Samuel Koerl, Henry McKinnell, John W. Watkins, Charles Coyle, Jonathan Isaacs, T. Parkin Scott.

For Baltimore County.—Robert Welsh, F. Feleuryer, George Ellicott, Thomas Pearpoint, Col. Hugh Ely, Dr. James B. Price, Samuel Hartely, William Crocks William Hope, M. N. Kelly, George W. Mann, Capt Benjamin Bennett, Julius Barrett, Edward Dorsey, George Brownwell, David Stull, Edmund Gardner, Morey Shilling, John Malcharn, Samuel Bond, John Williams, John T. Worthington, James Thomas, John Stull, Joshua F. Kopp, Capt. Wm. Houck, George Shower, Daniel Hoover, Dr. Jacob Shower, Charles Jones, Richard Frisby, William Jenkins, George Shealy, John M. Wise, N. H. Ware, Col. Joshua Taylor, John Baker, Isaac Kirk, William D. Baden, Thomas Starr, Philip Poultney, Dr. George Merryman, Marcus Hook, George Jackson, Charles Owens, John Sourloff, John Whiteford, Rodolph Hook, John T. H. Worthington, Samuel Wilderson, Luther Cole, Booz Dorsey, John Clark, Dr. Ephraim Bell, Joseph Walker, William Anderson, Thomas Hunter, Michael Withers, Victor Holmes, Dixon Stansbury, Davis Powell, Joshua Hutchins, Daniel Fuzhue, James C. Gittings, Dr. Thomas C. Resteau, John Hillen Jenkins, Henry Greyton, Charles W. Howard, Tobias E. Stansbury, E. T. J. Woodward, Colen McKinsey, William Davis, Peter B. Hoffman Henry Kane, John S. Price.

For Harford County—Charles S. Sewell Daniel Cunningham, William McComas Thomas M. Rickets, Bennet M. Billinglae, Thomas Griffith, Augustus J. Graham, Charles D. Boulden, Dr. E. Bond, Matthew Kean, Wm. Cheeny, Alexander Norris, James Nelson, John Strand, Abraham Street, John W. Rutledge, Thomas Hanway, John Jewitt, Thomas Street, Henry H. Johns, Robert W. Causland, George McAll, E. Morrison.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. SPENCER.
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The members of the EASTON LYCEUM intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence by having the Declaration of Independence read, and an Oration delivered. We are gratified to find a desire on the part of our young men zealously prompting them to celebrate a day so brilliant and interesting in the history of our happy republic.

We understand that Capt. Anderson's Light Infantry Company of Independent Greys of Baltimore, propose paying us a Military visit, and joining our citizens in celebrating the approaching 4th of July.

The news from the South is truly distressing. We feel in common with every individual in the community an intense interest in the affairs of the South, and ardently look forward to a speedy termination of hostilities so revolting to humanity as those which we publish in another part of our paper this morning. The Baltimore American very properly remarks:—The decisive blow which has just been struck in Texas, while it terminates hostilities in that province, affords also the assurance of quiet along our Western Frontier, and the troops which have been placed at the disposal of Gen. Gaines may therefore be at once withdrawn from that quarter and transferred to the scene of Indian troubles in Alabama and Florida.

TEXAS.

The recent gratifying news of Gen. Houston's glorious victory over the Mexican army and the capture of Santa Anna and his principal officers, are fully confirmed. We may now turn our attention to the political events and transactions of our Anglo-American brethren, and the consequences that may result therefrom, as their liberty and independence

Whether the Texians will push the war beyond the limits of their territory, nor rest content with nothing short of the complete overthrow of the Santa Anna party, is yet to be ascertained. Their superiority in arms over the Mexicans is conceded, and the successful termination of the struggle now evidently near its close, will be sufficient to make them formidable rivals to their Spanish American neighbors, and to secure them a permanent respect as an independent state.

Texas is a land of agriculture—peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar and cotton, and but illy suited to the indolent pastoral and mining life of the Mexicans. Great inducements were held out to foreigners who would emigrate to Texas, in its early settlement, for Iturbide, who had assumed the imperial power of Mexico in 1822, was fully convinced of the impossibility of settling a country like that of Texas by emigrants from Mexico, because of their total incapability of enduring the privations incident to such an enterprise. Mr. Jefferson, about the time the dissolution between Mexico and Spain took place, in a letter to Gen. Lafayette, gives it as his belief that the Mexicans, from bigotry and ignorance, were a people incompetent of self government. The prophecy of this great political economist is verified from the numerous revolutions that have occurred in a brief space of time, and the ultimate assumption of the supreme power by Santa Anna together with the attempt at consolidating the government into a grand centralism, have given rise to consequences of a serious and oppressive nature, which will cause the separation and independence of one of its States in self defence.

The annexed paragraph from the Baltimore American will throw some light upon the relation in which Texas stands to the United States.

"For the United States, the events which have led so suddenly to the establishment of a new State adjoining its territory and founded by its citizens, are of vast importance. Whether the inhabitants of Texas will prefer to be an independent State,—which we should think they would,—or to be admitted into the Union, one of the most prominent effects of their conquest (for such in fact it is) will be still the same, and that it is the extension of slave labor in America. Texas, taking the Sabine as the boundary, covers an area of fifty or sixty thousand square miles. Here then are millions of acres of fine lands thrown temptingly open to the slave holders of the United States,—a circumstance which will have the effect of drawing the slaves from the most northern and eastern slave states, and may somewhat affect the rapidly growing demand for the public land in Western and South Western States. In short, from whatever point we view this conquest of Texas, it is an event pregnant with important consequences. The development of its results will be matter for anxious observation."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, was held in the Court House in Easton on Tuesday 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. The meeting was called to order by appointing Thomas C. Nichols Esq. Chairman, and Nicholas G. Singleton Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained by Edward N. Humbleton Esq. to be, to ascertain as far as practicable the views of our citizens in reference to the subject of Internal Improvement, &c. He stated the proceedings of the commissioners, appointed under the late act of Assembly, and argued the advantages of the Rail Road through the Eastern Shore, provided the same could be brought immediately through the interior of the country; and that little benefit could result to our immediate community by having the road along the line of Delaware.

John Leeds Kerr, Esq. then arose, and addressed the meeting. He took a cursory view of the system of Internal Improvement from the commencement thereof, to the present time; and then stated as before had been done, the object of the present meeting to be, to obtain some expression of the views of our citizens on the subject of the proposed Internal Improvements on the Eastern Shore. In order to accomplish this object, Mr. Kerr, offered several resolutions, and in advocating the adoption of them, went more fully into the merits of the subject of Internal Improvements on the Eastern Shore. He showed the benefits that would result from the proposed Rail Road, if located so as to pass through the interior of the Eastern Shore counties. He closed by proposing the adoption of the resolutions before read, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and are as follows:

Whereas the citizens of Talbot County, now assembled, are deeply impressed with the importance of the crisis in the affairs of Maryland, resulting from the vast expenditures of the public moneys already made upon a system of loans, by which the property of citizens of the State stands pleged for an ultimate redemption, and from the pendency before the General Assembly of the great question of the consummation of a general system of Internal Improvement within the State, which has been long agitated; and, as the interests of the people, residing on the Eastern Shore, are deeply involved in the issue, they hold it a duty to themselves, after a calm and deliberate consultation, to express their views of so much of the proposed bill "to provide ways and means to complete the works of Internal Improvement, and to promote the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of this State," as more immediately regards themselves:

1. Resolved that a number of citizens now assembled here have viewed with serious apprehension of future burthens either to themselves or their immediate successors the provisions of the said bill, involving an additional appropriation by the State of ten millions of dollars by means of *loan*, whereby, in case of any important failure of the scheme proposed, a resort to direct taxation will become necessary for the reimbursement of the principal and interest of such borrowed capital.

2. Resolved, That, as the counties of the Eastern Shore cannot effect to desire any immediate benefit from the works already in advanced progress towards completion on the Western Shore, and yet must bear their portion of the burthen that may result from any failure, the citizens of these counties have a right to demand upon the occasion of such extensive appropriations, an ample equivalent for their risk of future taxation in some direct appropriation for their peculiar benefit, or for "the Internal Improvement" of the Eastern Shore.

3. Resolved, That as the decided opinion of this meeting that the establishment of a Rail Road on the Eastern Shore, by the route prescribed in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company passed at the late session of the General Assembly, is not calculated to afford to the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the benefits of "Internal Improvement," usually contemplated in the establishment of such public works, inasmuch as that location, instead of carrying the Rail Road through the interior of the country designed to be improved, and thereby diffusing the facilities of intercommunication amongst ourselves, both for trade and travel as well as giving us another grand road to market, could only be beneficial to a small portion of our shore, however well it may be devised for the improvement of a neighboring State, or might be conveniently used by the citizens of distant States as a mere transit line of rapid travel from North to South.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that a Rail Road established through the interior of the several counties of the Eastern Shore, as far as may be practicable passing, in its course, near some of the principal villages and through or near a central point upon the navigable waters, so as to afford to the people facilities of internal trade and a safe, rapid and cheap road to another great market, whilst it may still bind us more closely to our own great commercial emporium, would prove the best means of equal and general improvement of the Maryland portion of this Peninsula that could be devised by any agreement amongst ourselves.

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