THE INDIAN WAR.
LATEST FROM THE CREEKS
LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have recieved New Orleans papers to the 13th inst. two days later than those received yesterday by way of New York. The news they contain places the question as to the fact of SANTA ANNA having been taken prisoner by the Texian Army beyond a doubt, and confirms the former accounts of the battle on the 21st ult.

We copy the following from the New Orleans papers of the 13th.

The following letter addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house in this city:—N. O Bulletin.

GALVESTON BAY, April 28th 1836

Since my last, our political situation has changed, our army under General Houston, attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in the complete destruction of it, after killing about 500 and the same number prisoners, together with Santa Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonte) &c!! Our loss was but 6 killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead.) This appears almost impossible, but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grand. This I had from his own mouth in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation and will make any promises to get off; but we will hold him fast until we have him secure; and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and you may look for another victory as proud as this one as we have more men, for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement; but such a butchery I do not want to see again; our riflemen charged on the artillery and killed every man that was serving at the cannon. We took several mule loads of money, and a great quantity of other goods and baggage, &c.

I have not yet received the draft for the goods sold the Government—a part of the Cabinet was in the fight, but will have it adjusted in a few days and send it to you. I will also visit your city soon and will be able to settle all. In case that I want any thing sent down, I will write you when and where.

With due respect, I remain yours, &c.

JOHN I. LINN.

Extract of a letter from the President to Col. Robert Triplett, dated

PORT GALVESTON, April 29, 1836.

Dear Sir—You will doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st by General Houston over Santa Anna and his forces; Santa Anna, General Almonte, General Cos and some other prisoners.—The enemy had about 600 made prisoners and 600 killed, about 30 officers were killed on the field—our loss 7 killed, 11 wounded. Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing, we are without any article necessary to house keeping. I put my family in a tent on Galveston Bay. In haste.

(Signed) DAVID G. BURNET,
President Republic Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's office, to E. HALL, Esq., of this city, dated

GALVESTON BAY, April 27.

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons General Santa Anna, General Cos, and Colonel Almonte. The battle was [illegible] General Houston was slightly wounded.

From the New Orleans Bee.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battles near Harrisburg. One letter states that Santa Anna and his Secretary narrowly escaped being taken prisoners while at New Washington, on the 18th ult., after San Fe ipp. It appears that on the 20th, Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening, but without much effect, expect of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 p. m., the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previous in proper places without the view of cognizance of the enemy. Houston sounded aloud the word CHARGE; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting ALAMO! ALAMO! in voices that resembled the Indian warwhoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy The Texians opended with the cannons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution the first fire; all the Mexican gunners picked out by the Texian rifles. Humanity and exhaustation alone terminated the deeds of death that followed: for the Mexicans were terrified into the action; they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the report and fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the musquitoes up in a tree. But the Texians being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight, but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond broach—the two Texians instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an 'hidalgo" and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican generalisimo exclaimed '*Viva los Texians! Viva el General Houston!* But young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

This is one of the most singular contests recorded in history. The enemy had about 1100 men in the action, scarcely more than a score of whom escaped being killed or taken prisoners; not one officer of name or note. The Texians had only 580 in the contest, as a *corpse de reserve* was left to guard the baggage; yet out of that number only 7 were killed and 20 wounded.

Most of the privates taken prisonsers are employed in constructing a fort at Galveston Bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 200 horses and mules with lage quantities of plate, clothing, &c. that the enemy had plundered in their march, became booty, to the Texians—with about $14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money amongst the victors.

The following letter was written by a Mexican General in the Army of Santa Anna, to his wife; and presents a frightful picture of the present war in Texas. It is the only authentic account that we have yet received of the fate of Fannin's troops, from the Mexicans,—who are not of course dispose to herald their own infamy.—*N. O. Bee.*

GOLIAD, March 25, 1836.

Immediately after leaving Matamoras I began to witness disorders of considerable magnitude committed by M——and his soldiers, and a captain from Guanajato named Dr. R. P——; and becoming completely disgusted I obtained permission to proceed in advance of that body and incorporate myself with General Urea's Division. I did so, and joined the latter in San Patricio. Before I reached Agua Dulce the dead bodies of foreigners already mangled by wild beasts, appeared by the way; and in San Patricio I saw the graves of the fallen, both of Americans and Mexicans. On marching to the ruins of the Mission del Refugio, we found the enemy in possession of the Church. We commenced the assault at six in the morning and the action continued till midnight, when they fled. They fought with an enthusiastic valor equal to that of our own men. Several of our troops were shot within 4 paces of the wall, the enemy being invincible, and their station only known from the voluminous flashes which issued from the building. Our loss that day, in killed and wounded, amounted to 40; and of the enemy 25 out of 30 who fell into our hands, as also some others whom we found in the church. But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps, and what spectator could view it without horror! They were all young, the oldest not more than 30; and of fine florid complexions. When these unfortunate youths were brought to the place of death, their lamentations and the appeals which they uttered to heaven in their own language, with extended arms, kneeling, or prostrate on the earth, were such as might have caused the very stones to cry out with compassion.

We passed through this town, where except the fortifications and cannon, we found nothing but ashes, rubbish and wounded men. The number of the latter amounts to 116 Mexicans and 40 foreigners, so badly attended that it sickened me to view what suffering had been caused by the ambition of that ungrateful Austin. Previously to this 82 prisoners had been taken at the Copano without firing a gun, *as I have already informed you:* these are all at full liberty.

There are now in this place 250 prisoners awaiting their death as pirates and incendiaries, there being only two who did not participate in the latter crime. The images and saints in the church served them for fuel. There are in Guadaloupe 100 other prisoners who were taken at La Vaca. There is, as yet, no intelligence from the Divisions which marched for the towns of Austin and Nacogdochez: but will send you the first news that may come from that quarter.

You will perceive that neither the rifles nor the doubled barreled guns with which the enemy were armed; nor the pistols that they carried about them in such numbers; nor the sure aim with which they strike a dollar at so great a distance, nor yet their artillery, have been of any avail against the intrepid Mexicans. Such they certainly are. Horse and foot have vied with each other, and all have fought with order and enthusiasm. It is said that in Bejar 700 of the enemy were killed. Of this I cannot speak with certainty, but it known that in every place they have occupied, numbers of their brave have fallen.

P. S. This day, P.lm Sunday, March 27, has been to me a season of most heartfelt sorrowing the bodies. Who can tell when they will be com[illegible]ed!! I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fell in Texas during this campaigne must exceed 1600. We have still 88 of them living.

[From the New Orleans Bee of May 12]

We are authorised to state that by order of the Texian Government, their agents in this city have paid to the owners of the brig Pocket, the value of the vessel, her freight, passage money and demurrage. The unsettled state of the country not permitting an immediate adjudication in the case. We are also authorised to state, that the insinuation made in the report of the Presidents of the several Insurance companies in the paper of yesterday are incorrect; that the Texian Navy will not hereafter interfere in any manner with the United States Flag, that the Texian Government know too well the deep obligation they are under to the sympathy of the people of the United States, to allow any to meddle with our flag.

The case of the Pocket was such that had entrance been allowed, the army of Mexico would have received provisions absolutely required to enable them to advance, and indiscriminately murder men, women and children.

Some of the Louisiana volunteers that have returned from Florida, have nobly resolved to extend their exertions in favor of Texas and will leave here in company with others under the command of Gen Green to-morrow. The Orleans Greys under the command of Captain Creery of Baltimore are highly spoken of.

About 600 good men and true, well equipt started from Natchez on the 7th inst. under command of General Felix Houston. They will pass over land to Texas, by Plaquemine and Opelousas; and join the Texian army at Harrisburg. About 3 or 400 are expected to follow These with the forces under Colonel Quitman, and those expected under General Green, will augment the forces of Texas, so as soon to expel the Mexican army beyond the Rio Grande We wish them success in so noble a cause.

A letter from a highly respectable merchant of New Orleans, under date of 9th instant, to another in Cincinnati, states that Santa Anna and all his principal officers, his military chest, and every thing else, are in the hands of Gen. Houston:

NACHITOCHES, May 5th 1836.

My Dear Sir—The war in Texas is closed—there is no doubt of the fact. Gen. Gaines has recalled his flag which was despatched to the head quarters of Santa Anna, and ordered his men to return to Fort Jesup.

I send you enclosed a list of the Mexican officers killed and taken in the late battle—we have correct information from more than twenty letters. Santa Anna crossed the Brasos at Fort Bend twenty miles below San Felippi, with six hundred men, after he took his position near Lewisburg he was joined by five hundred more. He immediately commenced throwing up a breast work—but before he had finished his breast works Gen. Houston charged upon him with only six hundred men, and two six pounders.—Houston led the charge in person, he kept up a brisk fire upon the Mexicans, with his field pieces charged with grape and canister shot, but not a rifle was fired till within pistol shot of the Mexican line, when Houston formed his line and dashed over their works, at the same time pouring in upon them a most destructive and deadly fire from their rifles.

The moment Houston's men cleared the Mexicans breast work, they drew their pistols and knives, and the work of death commenced in earnest—The Mexicans broke in every direction. The battle lasted not more than ten minutes.—At the time of the charge Santa Anna was sitting in his carriage in the rear surrounded by his staff; he immediately mounted his horse and rode off. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. Houston followed the dispersed Mexicans till dark. Santa Anna was so closely pursued that he took to the Swamp, and was taken the next day by the disguise of a common soldier; he was not recognised till brough to Houston's camp when he asked to be brought to Houston, and then disclosed himself. He was immediately recognised and embraced by those of his officers who were present. There were several officers in Houston army who had known him in Mexico, and immediately recognized him. He has offered to surrender all his forces in Texas, munitions of war, &c.—to acknowledge the absolute independence of Texas and to remain a hostage for the ratification of the treaty.

Houston led the charge most gallantly; had his horse killed under him, and received a wound in the leg.

I have not time to give you fu[illegible] particulars.

Your obedient servant,
PA[illegible]E.

TEXAS.

The southern mail of yesterday brought us New Orleans papers to the 13th and Mobile to the 14th instant, both inclusive. We are still without official details touching the last victory in Texas, and in the meantime proceed to lay before our readers such particulars, from private sources, as have reached us:

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of May 13.

DIRECT FROM THE FIELD OF GLORY!

Two or three gentlemen who fought under General Houston in the recent glorious victory over Santa Anna, have arrived in Mobile. One of them, Mr. Joseph Andrews, who resides near Merriwether Springs, Georgia, has in his possession various documents from officers high in command, the[illegible] of the estimation in which he is held, [illegible] account of his manly deportment during the fight between Colonel Ward's command and the Mexicans, as well as in the recent battle between Gen. Houston's army and that of Santa Anna. From this gentleman we learn the following particulars of the engagement, which are confirmed in every particular by the statements made by the other.

On the 21st April, the Texian army under Houston, 600 strong, had manœuvred so as to get above and within some two miles and in sight of the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, who were twelve hundred and seventy strong, and near down to the fork of the two rivers—the Brassos and Sabine. Houston having the enemy thus snugly hemmed in, drew his little army drawn up for the purpose of addressing it in person. "Soldiers," said he, "there is the enemy—do you want to fight?" "[illegible]" was the universal shout. "Well, then," said he, "let us eat our dinner, and then I will lead you in to the battle!" They obeyed with order to eat, and immediately thereafter, about 4 o'clock, P. M. were marched to the enemies [illegible] minutes when the Mexicans began to break and retreat in great disorder and confusion. The Texans carried all before them.—Although they had but half the number of the Mexicans, and but two pieces of cannon of four pounds each, while the enemy had a six and a nine pounder, yet in fifteen minutes after the engagement commenced, many of the Mexicans called loudly for quarter. After the route of the Mexicans, Houston's men continued to follow up and pour in upon them for about two hours. Upwards of *six hundred and fifty* Mexicans were killed, and about six hundred taken prisoners There were *six* or *seven* Texans killed, and about *twenty* wounded. Generals Cos, and Almonte were among the prisoners first taken. The former was pale and greatly agitated, but the latter displayed, as he had done during the fight, great coolness and courage.

Santa Anna fled among the earliest who retreated. He was seen by two boys, one about 15, and the other about 17 years of age, to go into a thicket of wood They kept watch of the place during the night, and the next morning a man came out dressed like a common Mexican soldier. Not suspecting him to be Santa Anna, they took him prisoner. He offered no resistance, but wished to be taken to General Houston. He was conducted to that officer when he made himself known. Santa Anna, asked the respect due officers of rank, and made the offers for his liberty which have been published. Santa Anna, Mr. Andrews says, is apparently about 45 years of age, of rather small stature, dark complexion, black hair, black bright eyes, and altogether a good looking man.

When questioned as to the murder of Cols. Fanning and Ward and the men under their command, he stated that, in the battle the evening previous to their surrender, about 1000 of the Mexicans were killed, while not more than 20 Texans had fallen—that the Texans had exhausted their ammunition and were without water, that they surrendered upon the terms of capitulation, since published, but that he had been induced to violate the terms for two reasons first, because the day after the surrender of Col. Ward and those under his command, the number of prisoners became so great in consequence that he had not provisions sufficient for them and his own army; and secondly, he had not men enough to keep them securely. Consequently, Col Ward and almost all his soldiers were shot with Col. Fanning.

When questioned respecting the fight near the Mission, between the Mexicans and Col. Ward's company, he stated that about 400 of the Mexicans were killed, but that Col. Ward and his men were protected by the walls of the Church, in which they had stationed themselves.

The following named persons under the command of Cols. Fanning and Ward, made their escape—Joseph Andrews, (our informant) David Holt, Lewis Washington,——Dickinson, Morace Bullock, Samuel Hardaway, and Benj. Mordecai, all Georgians.—Dr. Shackleford, of Alabama, had his life spared, and is now in attendance upon the wounded Mexicans.

The Mexicans and the Texans who made their escape, agree in stating that when Col Ward was about to be shot, he was ordered to kneel, but could not be made to do so either by threats or promises His gallant spirit nothing could subdue. He proudly bid them defiance and died like an American Soldier.

In the battle between Houston and Santa Anna, Col. Mirabeau Lamar, of Georgia, greatly distinguished himself for his valor and intrepidity, and gained the applause of all.

It is said there were not fifty Texans in the battle; that the Texan army was composed almost entirely of volunteers.

Santa Anna is a prisoner on an armed vessel, near Galveston Island, while the Mexican prisoners, who are able to labor, are engaged in building breast works on the Island.

The following letter, from the *Head Quarters* of Houston's army, is stated in the Louisville Journal to be from Dr. C. Jones, a highly respectable citizen of Henderson county, Ky.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
SAN JACINTO, 26th April, 1836.

Since I last wrote you, the scene here has wholly changed. On the morning of the 21st inst. St. Anna, having imprudently advanced with a division of his forces of about 1200 men, was attacked at this place, charged, routed and beaten, horse, foot and dragoons—a perfect Waterloo concern—upwards of 800 killed in the field, and prisoners to the number of upwards of 600—among whom are Santa Anna, Cos, Almonte, and others. The army is just waiting for the arrival of the Texas Colonists from Galveston Island, (whither they had fled) to treat of terms, &c. St. Anna will make any and every sacrifice to save his life, and the Texans are disposed to make the most of him. I should like to give you some a count of the progress of the negotiation, but must postpone it till I see you.

P. S. The boat lingers a little—St. Anna proposes every thing that the Texans desire—says he wishes to erect Texas into an independent State, between Mexico and the United States, &c.

From the Globe.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

We were happy to learn that this gallant and gifted veteran of the last war is about to have those trophies thrust upon him by the War Department and Congress, which his noble daring so gloriously won in the day of danger, but which in the piping times of peace, he never inquired after. What a contrast the conduct of this unobtrusive soldier presents to that of General Harrison. Ripley earned his honors in the front of the hardest fought battles of the last war. The bust, the miniature of which Congress ordered to be preserved in the medallion, was pierced by the balls of the enemy. Harrison was continually preparing for retreats—burning or hurying his provisions. When a massacre of our troops occurred as at Fort Meigs, or the River Raisin, he looked on from a distance and failed to bring up the force under his command, which would have saved his countrymen. When a victory was won, as at the Thames, or Sandusky, he, and those under his immediate command, are found mere spectators; and yet he importuned members of Congess until he had a sword voted and was graced with the ostentatious weapon. Ripley asks no honors, and when voted, forget them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, that on the 3d of November, 1814, a resolution was passed by Congress authorizing a medal to be presented to General Ripley, among other persons, for gallant services during the late war.

This medal has never been completed. On referring to the files of this Department, it appears that Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, was requested to take the proper measures for carrying this resolution into effect. Various circumstances delayed the execution of the [illegible] this Department. There is yet, however, a question respecting one of the dates to be put upon the die.

My attention has been lately called to this subject, not by General Ripley, for he is entirely ignorant of my intentions to present the subject for the consideration of the committee A correspondence has been opened with Judge Hopkinson and the director of the mint; and it is found that a small additional appropriation is necessary, to have a change made in the die and the medal completed.

The director estimates that this may be done for about $200. In order, however, to insure the accomplishment of the object, and to meet accidents, I recommend that $300 be appropriated for the purpose of completing this medal.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
LEW. CASS.

Hon. D. WEBSTER,
Chair'n Com. on Finance, Senate.

NIGHT AIR.—At this season, much caution must be observed by those who would avoid the risk of disease, in regard to exposure to the night air. After the sun withdraws his beams the atmosphere of course gradually cools; as it does so, its capacity for retaining moisture lessens, and a part of that which was previously dissolved and invisible is deposited in the form of dew. Through the night, therefore, the air is more or less cool and damp; and these qualities render it, for persons of delicate organization, dangerous either in contact with the external surface or with the lungs. During the night also, and especially in sleep, the circulation of blood is less active, the skin more torpid, and in consequence the body is more sensible to the influence of cold The cause of the danger, therefore, of sleeping near an open window at this season is abundantly evident. The liability to changes of temperature during the night, for which it is impossible to be prepared, increases the danger from this source. The foundation has often been laid for severe and protracted illness, by sleeping in a draught of night air. The risk is of course materially influenced by the size of the apartment, because when the air has become diffused in that of a large room its effect as a current is lost and the abstraction from the surface, through its influence is much more gradual. Another precaution important at this season, especially to feeble persons, is to be covered with as much clothing during sleep as can be borne without inconvenience. Very great injury may be done by cold, before the inconvenience produced by it is sufficent to arouse the sufferer from a sound sleep.—*Phild Herald.*

It ought to be recorded to the lasting honour of Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, that, on receiving the late requisition of Gen. Gaines for troops, he applied to the Union Bank at Nashville for funds to fit out the Volunteers, and proposed to pledge the whole of his real and personal estate for the repayment of the loan The Bank, however no less generous than himself, declined receiving the proffered security, and authorised him to check for whatever sum he might deem necessary.—Louisville Journal.

A salute of 100 guns, was fired at Albany, on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of the Texian victory.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 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 HOLMES.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BOOKE.

THE FAIR.

The fair for the benefit of Miles River Church commences to-morrow, and cannot fail to attract our citizens generally. We need not doubt but what bachelors and Benedicks will both attend, and mingle with great satisfaction, in the busy of throng of *fair* buyers and sellers. There will be no postponement we presume on account of the weather, as it will [illegible] continue in his gloomy mood as he has been wont for several days past.

The Wilmington Gazette says 1000 sacks of imported wheat have been consigned to the Millers on the Brandywine.

It appears that a *gentleman* of no particular name, but generally sinting that matter to occasions, has been playing off his pranks upon the good citizens of Wilmington. He has no doubt found much virtue in adopting names of gentlemen of standing, and has found that there is something in a name—the oft quoted assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

TEXAS.

We publish to-day two accounts from Texas relative to the recent overthrow of the Mexicans and the capture of Santa Anna, both differing in detail, yet very conclusive of the facts heretofore stated relative to the unsurpassed victory of the Texians. It will be read with interest by all and while the sufferings of Cols. Ward and Fanning, after their gallant and heroic conduct, will create a feeling of sympathy, the heart will be rejoiced at the final triumph of liberty over lawless oppression [illegible] entitle a few hours illness.

The many varying accounts [illegible] viduals in Texas a[illegible] County Jail. near [illegible]

[illegible]MMITTED to the jail of [illegible]more city, and county [illegible]

[illegible]lection of Miss Monk.—This young woman, who has published a work entitled "Awful Disclosures," and who it appears made her escape from a Convent in Canada, the New York Journal of Commerce says, is missing, under circumstances which leave little doubt that she has been carried off; and at this moment she is probably on her way to Canada. We hope every possible effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators of so great a crime, and if possible to rescue this poor and friendless girl from fiends in the shape of men.

The news from Florida is rather unfavorable. General Scott, in a letter to the War Department, represents his force as inefficient He speaks of the resignation of General Clinch with regret. He is of opinion that it will require 3000 of the best troops to finish the Seminole war, and speaks in plain language of the conduct of the Alabama regiment; a disgraceful delinquency on the part of Major Reed, who has caused a wrong statement to be made at Tallahassee injurious to General Scott, and concludes his letter by saying, associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe.

It appears that General Scott is sick at St Augustine, his head quarters.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—An election is to be held in Dorchester County on Monday next the 6th of June, for a Delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Travers.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

It appears from accounts from Annapolis that the Joint Committee which was appointed at the late regular session of the Legislature to report at the present adjourned session in reference to the Internal Improvement of the state, reported on Wednesday last. The committee were divided in their opinions; the majority (Messrs. Claude of the Senate, Spence and Pratt of the House) deeming it *inexpedient* to make further appropriations at the present time to the works specified in the bill originated at the late regular session of the Legislature. The minority (consisting of Mr Mayer of the Senate, and Mr. Merrick of the House) were in favor of extending such appropriations to an aggregate amount of SEVEN and a HALF MILLIONS. The substitute offered by Mr. Merrick, of the minority, distributes the amount as follows: $3,000,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; $3,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road Company, $1,000,000 to the Eastern Shore Rail Road and half a million to the Cross Cut Canal.

The Correspondent of the American says:—"Before the subscription to the B. & O. R. R. is to become available, a guarantee is to be given that with it, and their other subscriptions, that work will be completed to the Ohio. Before the Canal Company can avail themselves of the subscription to their work, they are to guarantee the payment annually of six per cent. on the State's stock. The entire sum, $7,500,000, is to be negotiated for by commissioners in Europe. All the documents have been ordered to be printed. The impression appears to be that Col. M.'s bill will pass."

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

By last night's mail, we find the following intelligence in the Baltimore American of yesterday.

The intelligence from Annapolis, derived from different gentlemen who left there on Saturday afternoon, is highly cheering to the friends of Internal Improvement. We are truly gratified to state that the belief at Annapolis was universal that the Great Internal Improvement Bill reported by Col. Merrick will pass the House of Delegates. The majority is variously estimated at five to ten votes, and no calculation, we learn, makes it less than five. There are seventy-eight members in attendance. The Bill was taken up in the House on Saturday, and discussed with much earnestness until three in the afternoon, when an adjournment until this morning at nine o'clock was ordered.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1836.

The Internal Improvement Bill has been under the consideration of the House of Delegates to-day. Several amendments were proposed and adopted, none of which materially affected the bill. The indications were favorable as to the ultimate fate of the measure. A proposition offered by Mr. Pratt was under discussion at the time of adjournment, providing against the availability of the subscription to the Canal Company until the Treasurer shall be satisfied that the loan of 1834 to the company has been appropriated towards the construction of the said canal between Div. No. 5 and Cumberland. This was offered as a proviso to the 7th section.

The supplement to the Magistrates, Court bill, reported by Mr. Carpenter, was taken up. A bill to repeal that law was offered as a substitute by Mr. Bruff. Both were laid on the table.—*American.*

The New York Commercial of Tuesday afternoon, says: "We regret to announce the death of the honorable Edward Livingston, late minister to France. Mr. Livingston died yesterday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, [illegible] a few hours illness.

Licenses [illegible] and others," be[illegible] sneuing. [illegible]wing observations of [illegible] [illegible]joined extract, a[illegible] [illegible]nes, as well as [illegible] Shif. [illegible] ([illegible] look

april 5 t10m

most abused man of the present [illegible] swer would be, Gen. Jackson. Who [illegible] Mr. Van Buren.—*Globe.*

Extract of a letter of Dr. Franklin to his [illegible]ter:

LONDON, March 2, 176[illegible]

"As to the abuses I meet with, which [illegible] bring as an argument against my opinion, [illegible] must know I number them among my hon[illegible] One cannot behave so as to obtain the esteem of the wise and good, without drawing on oneself at the same time the envy and malice of the foolish and wicked, and the latter is a testimony of the former. The best men have always had their share of this treatment and more of it in proportion to their different degree of merit. A man has therefore some reason to be ashamed of himself when he meets with none of it. And the world is not to be condemned in the lump because some bad people live in it. Their number is not great; the hurt they do is but small, as the good characters always finally surmount, and are established, notwithstanding these attempts to keep them down. And in the mean time such enemies do a man some good, while they think they are doing him harm, by fortifying the character they would destroy; for when he sees how readily imaginary faults and crimes are laid to his charge, he must be more apprehensive of the danger of committing real ones, as he can expect no quarter, and therefore more on his guard to avoid, or at least to conceal them. So, my dear sister, when you meet with any more such letters as hat you mention, don't let them give you the least uneasiness but call to mind what your friend good [illegible] Whitfield said to me once on such an occasion; "I read the libels writ against you, [illegible] he, when I was in a remote province, where I could not be informed of the truth of the facts on they rather gave me this good opinion of you, that you continue to be USEFUL to the public. For when I am on the road, and the boys in a field at a distance, pelting a tree though I am too far off to know what tree it is, I conclude it has FRUIT on it."

A SPIRIT STIRRING SCENE.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of yesterday says: "At the benefit of the Texians at the Walnut street Theatre, on Wednesday evening Mr. Coffee politely furnished a copy of a ship received via New York, containing the confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna and his officers. It was read from the boxes by one of the committee, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheers. Col. Childers; of Texas, who we present, addressed the audience in a complimentary strain and alluded to the capture of Santa Anna, to place his blood red banner of Mexico on the dome of the capitol at Washington; and reversing the picture, adverted to the period when it was not improbable, the star-spangled banner would float from the gilded domes of Mexico, as a sign that the tyrant had fallen—that the people were free. A spirit-stirring peal of applause followed his address.

IRISH HOSPITALITY.—Will you dine with me to-morrow——?' 'Faith 'an I will with all my heart. "Remember, it is only a family dinner I'm asking you to. 'And what else no?—A family dinner is a mighty plisant thing! What have ye got?' 'Och! nothing but common!—jist an illigant piece of corned beef and potatoes!' By the powers that have the world, jist my own dinner to a hair,—bating the beef.

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