OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE TEXAN VICTORY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
SAN JACINTO April 25th 1836.

To His Excellency D. G. Barnett, President of the Republic of Texas.

SIR—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st has been such as to prevent my rendering you my official report of the same, previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 18th, instant, after a forced march of fifty-five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburg; that evening a courier of the enemy was taken, from whom I learned that Gen. Santa Anna, with one division of his choice troops had marched in the direction of Lynch's ferry on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as he passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early on the next morning. The main body effected a crossing over Buffalo Bayou, below Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage, the sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that Gen. Santa Anna was at New Washington, and would that day take up the line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texan army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beeves; when the army of Santa Anna was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Clopper's point, 8 miles below. Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and preparation for his reception. He took a position with his infantry, and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left flank.—The artillery, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder then opened on our encampment. The infantry in column advanced with the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and cannister, from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile from our encampment, and commenced fortification. A short time before sunset, our mounted men, about eighty-five in number, under the special command of Col. Sherman, marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing, they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two men severely wounded, and several horses killed. In the mean time the infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Millard, and Col. Burleson's regiment, with the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry if necessary. All then fell back in good order to our encampment about sunset, and remained without any ostensible action until the 21st, at half past three o'clock, taking the first re-

days.—The enemy in the mean time extended the right flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and secured their left by a fortification about 5 feet high constructed of packs and baggage, leaving an opening in the centre of the breastwork in which their artillery was placed, their cavalry on their left wing.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops, under the command of Gen. Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1500 men, whilst our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past three o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers of the Texan army to parade their respective commands, having in the mean time ordered the bridge on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant eight miles from our encampment, to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. Their conscious disparity of numbers seemed only to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangements preparatory to the attack, without exposing our designs to the enemy. The 1st Regiment commanded by Col. Burleson, was assigned the centre. The 2d Regiment, under the command of Col Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The Artillery, under the special command of Col. Geo. W. Hockley, inspector general, was placed on the right of the 1st Regiment, and four companies of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry Millard, sustained the artillery upon the right. Our cavalry, sixty one in number, commanded by Col. Mirab au B. Lamar, (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station,) placed on our extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point, agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line, and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men. The artillery advanced and took station within two hundred yards of the enemy's breastwork, and commenced an effective fire with grape and cannister.

Col. Sherman with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing double quick time, rung the war cry, "*Remember the Alamo,*" received the enemy's fire, and advancing within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's, taking possession of the breastwork, our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about eighteen minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, (loaded,) four stand of colours, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge, which I have mentioned before, Capt. Karnes, always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers.—The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs breaking many of them off at the breech. The route commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle, our loss was two killed, and twenty-three wounded, six of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among which were general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenants colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants.—Wounded 208, of which, were 5 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieut. colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730—President General Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, 4 colonels, aids to Gen. Santa Anna, 6 lieutenant colonels, the private secretary of General Santa Anna, and the colonel of the Guerrero Battalion, are included in the number. General Santa Anna was not taken until the 22nd, and Gen. Cos on yesterday; very few having escaped. About 500 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken, and near twelve thousand dollars in specie. For several days previous to the action, our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, illy supplied with rations and clothing—yet amid every difficulty they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and performed their marches with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

Previous to and during the action, my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflict I am assured that they demeaned themselves in such a manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War, was on the field. For weeks his services had been highly beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the left wing, where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy; he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts actively, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

I have the honor of transmitting herewith a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published, as an act of justice to the individuals. For the Commanding General to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible.—Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their General. Nor should we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks from the Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of greatest need enabled us to arrest a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
SAM. HOUSTON, Commander-in-Chief.

Return of killed and wounded in the action of the 20th and 21st April, 1836.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Houston wounded severely.

FIRST REGIMENT TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Company A. Geo. Waters, private, 2 gunshots, Cundy, private badly wounded, "
" Wm. S. Walker, private badly wounded "
" C. Capt. Jesse Billingsly, slightly. "
" Lemuel Blackely, private killed. "
" Logan Vandeveer, badly wounded. "
" Washington Anderson, private, slightly wounded 21st. "
" Calvin Page, private, slightly wounded 21st "
" Martin Walker " badly "
" D. Capt Mosley Baker, slightly "
" C. D. Anderson, private. "
" Allen Ingram, " badly "
" F. Leroy Wilkinson, " slightly "
" James Nelson, " wounded "
" Mitchell Putman, " " "
" H. R. R. Stephens, slightly wounded "
" J. Tom, " badly "
" J. Cooper, " killed "
" K. B. Brigham, " killed "
Total—Killed 3, Wounded 15.

SECOND REGIMENT TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Company D. 2d Lieutenant Lamb, killed 21st
" G. W. Robinson, private, severely wounded, "
" Wm. Winters, private, "
" 1st. serg't. Albert Gallatin, slightly "
" E. Washington Lewis, private, severely. "
" E. G. Lector, private, slightly "
" F. Alphons Steel, private severely, "
" K. 1st Lieut. J. C. Hale, killed "
" J. Capt. Smith, wounded slightly "
" 1st Serg't, Thomas P. Fowl, killed "
" Wm. F. Jones, private, wounded severely. "
" Trask, private, wounded severely 20th.
Total—Killed 3, severely wounded 5, slightly 3—total 11.

Dr. Wm. Motley, wounded severely, died since.

A. R. Stevens.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Neil, of the artillery wounded severely on the 20th.

W. A. Park, of the artillery, wounded slightly on the 21st.

Devereux J. Woodliff, of the cavalry, wounded severely on the 20th.

(*Army Order.*)

HEAD QUARTERS,
San Jacinto, May 5th. 1836.

COMRADES—Circumstances connected with the battle of the 21st, render our separation for the present unavoidable. I need not express to you the many painful sensations which that necessity inflicts on me. I am solaced, however, by the hopes, that we will soon be reunited in the great cause of Liberty. Brigadier General Rusk is appointed to command the army for the present. I confide in his valor, his patriotism and his wisdom—his conduct in the battle of San Jacinto was sufficient to ensure your confidence and regard.

The enemy, though retreating, are still within the limits of Texas;—their situation being known to you, you cannot be taken at surprise. Discipline and subordination will render you invincible—Your valor and heroism have proved you unrivalled. Let not contempt for the enemy throw you off your guard. Vigilance is the first duty of a soldier, and Glory the proudest reward of his toils.

You have patiently endured privations, hardships and difficulties. Unappalled you have encountered odds of two to one of the enemy against you, and borne yourselves in the onset and conflict of battle in a manner unknown in the annals of modern warfare—While an enemy to your independance remains in Texas, the work is incomplete; but when Liberty is firmly established by your patience and your valor, it will be fame enough to say I was a member of the army at San Jacinto.

In taking leave of my brave comrades in arms, I cannot suppress the expression of pride which I so justly feel in having the honor to command them in person, and withhold the tribute of my warmest gratitude and gratitude for the prompt obedience with which my orders were executed, and the order maintained throughout the army. At this time my heart embraces you with gratitude and affection.

SAM. HOUSTON, Commander in Chief.

THE CREEK INDIAN WAR.

The last Southern papers furnish the following interesting information from the seat of the Creek Indian war. It is stated in the Columbus (Geo.) Herald that the U. S. Agent Col. J. B. Hogan, has been dismissed from his agency in the Creek Nation. The removal of the Indians is to be a military operation and effected without delay.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier of the 3d instant, says:—Gen. Fenwick and his aid, Captain Thompson, arrived in our city on Tuesday. The following companies of the U. S. Army have also arrived, and taken up their line of march for Fort Mitchell.

Company I, 1 Art'y commanded by Lt. Colo. Clellan.
" E, 3 " " Capt. Lyon.
" G, 3 " " Lt. Wade.
" H, 4 " " Capt Washington
" G, 4 " " Capt. Munroe.
" I, 4 " " Lt. Archer.

Five of the above companies have arrived in one detachment, under Major Bomford. The following officers are with it: Lieuts. Lee, acting Quartermaster, Lieuts. Vinton and Greaves, and Dr. Martin, Lieuts. Waite and Lane, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, have also arrived. Four companies of the 4th artillery are looked for daily, and the Marines in the early part of next week.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Page to General Gibson dated.

"FORT MITCHELL, Ala., 29 May, 1836.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications, down up to the 20th instant; also a requisition for ten thousand dollars on the Bank of Mobile. I have endeavored to watch the movements of the Indians for the last ten days. I have sent several runners to reconnoitre; by so doing I ascertained all their movements. There are three parties; one headed by Ne-he-mico, one by Ne-he-mathla, and the other by Jim Henry. The latter party have been endeavoring to cross the Chattahoochee river, to get to Florida. They have got a number of sage horses, mules, and negroes. I sent two expresses to Gen. Lowe, commanding the militia at Columbus, (communicating) the intention of these people to cross and make off. He said he would keep a look out. Fortunately, it has rained every day for the last eight days, and raised the river, so that they cannot get over at present. Gen. McDougald has arrived and assumed the command; he will start the troops at once.—My object is to keep these rascals hemmed in till Gen. Jesup arrives. If he was here at this time, I could get on my horse, and in two hours' time show the camp of the hostile Indians, and call forth by name every leader. Jim Henry is very uneasy, is the reason he wants to make off. Ne-he-mico sent from his camp [illegible] in my communication before the war commenced, would be his course, knowing his character. The talk I sent to you came from the camp, but was delivered by Ellie-martla, second to Ne-he-mico. I explained to you what weight it had with me. I sent to Ne-he-mathla the other day, to try and find out what his strength was; but he is too great a General for me; no information could be gained, his men are too well drilled to communicate any thing. He sent me word he would meet our troops at the Euchee swamp, or back of Mr. Cook's on the old road. Fight was the word with him, and he intended to have one. Ne-he-mico, he said wanted to back out; but it was not the case with him. I sent the old chief word we had always been good friends in life, as also in this nation; that he attempted to commit the last we saw each other, that I had never told him a lie, or deceived him. I now told him we were not prepared to meet him at either of those points at this time, but assured him if he would hold on for a short time, we would meet him on his own ground, and give him an opportunity for a fight. They are trembling at this time. It will never answer for the people after they have ruined the whole country for sixty miles round, and murdered so many families, to be permitted to give up till they are whipped. I reported to you they had burned two bridges on the Euchee river.

Last night about two miles from here I saw a fire; sent an Indian out; they saw twenty-five Indians well mounted, just leaving. It proved to be another bridge, over what is called the Little Euchee. The express said they piled brush and drift wood in the centre of the bridge and set fire to it; also three houses that were on the same plantation. As the communication is entirely cut off between this and Montgomery, it is impossible for the contractors to do any thing until the troops arrive, and the communication is open. At this time we are completely hemmed in.

I am anxious for the arrival of General Jesup, for I am sure many of these murderers and plunderers will endeavor to come forward and surrender. Several, whom I know have been guilty of murder have sent me word, it was their wish, but I sent them word I could not promise them protection knowing them to be murderers. I think the war will not be of long duration, if the Georgia militia will keep them from crossing the river, which I shall exert myself to have done. I received instructions from General Jesup to procure all the corn I could. It will cost two dollars a bushel and not much to be had at that price. I think a quantity may be had after we conquer the Indians. They have been collecting it together at different points, and when it was ready for them to transport it, they buried it up. So soon as the emigration can commence, I will have the Indians in motion.—Unathlathlo, the chief of the upper Creeks, took a decided stand against the war, as also his people. He killed one chief, and put in irons thirteen more, for showing a hostile disposition. This put a check to many other Indians who were disposed with little encouragement to join the hostile party.

With respect I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE.
Cap. Sup. Creeks.

Brig. Gen. George Gibson,
Com'g. Gen. Subsistence.

From the Columbus (Geo.) Herald, May 31.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

Gen. McDougald received an express on Sunday morning from Fort McCleary, stating that the Indians were all around them—their foot prints could be seen in every direction, and that they had [illegible] their march for some distance on the trail leading to Florida. In our last, we anticipated that they would send their women children, and plunder to Florida, and probably establish a regular connection between the Seminoles and Creeks. At this moment there remains not a shadow of doubt upon our minds, that this object will be accomplished. The plantations of Mrs. Brewer, Mr Quarles, and others in the same neighborhood, have been visited by the Indians—dwellings, out-houses, and all property of a perishable nature burned to ashes and several individuals killed.

A half-breed by the name of Jim Henry, at the head of 150, all like himself, choking for the blood of white men, has been prowling the nation like a hungry wolf and committing depredations wherever he went; on Saturday night last, a rumour reached the city, that himself and band were within 12 or 15 miles of the river. Gen. McDougald promptly called upon the troops to cross the Chattahoochee in pursuit of this scoundrel; and the Columbus Guards, and Capt. Evans Rifle corps, amounting in all to 80 or 100 men, marched into the nation, at the hour of midnight in search of the savage foe—and after having travelled all night without being able to discover the enemy, returned to their encampments the next morning. The following night, Jim Henry and his gang approached within six miles of town, and burned the Uchee bridge—and during the night he crossed to the Georgia side of the river, and committed depredations by killing and destroying the houses and property of Mr. John Victory whose plantation is about 20 miles below Columbus. We trust, however, that the bird's will soon be ensnared.

On Sunday evening, two Cusets Chief, Cus-e-ta-hat-jo and Al-ka-hat-jo, together with seven Indians, and a white man by the name of Baily, came in from the camp of Ne-an Mic-co, the head chief of the nation. They were despatched by Ne-ah Mic-co and E-ne Math-la to Columbus, with a view to ascertain in what manner they would be treated by the whites, should they come in. A long consultation was held at quarters, from which we learned that Ne-ah Mic-co and E-ne Mathla, were, both anxious to make peace; having, we presume, become alarmed at the large number of troops which the white folks are calling to the frontier.—In view of the express from Fort McCreary, which gave the intelligence that the number of hostiles was increasing in that quarter, and that they were committing depredations, an additional force was despatched on yesterday morning, consisting of the Upson Cavalry, about 60 in number who were ordered to march to Fort McCreary, and unite with the troops already there. Major Howard has command of this detachment, who, after scouring the country, and informing himself with regard to the position and numbers of the hostiles, will report to the commanding officer.

Major Gen. Sanford and suit arrived in our city on Sunday evening, and took up head quarters at the McIntosh Hall—having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor to be sole command of the Georgia troops.

P. S. The stage which did not arrive until dark, last evening, brought His Excellency Gov. Schley and Major Generals Scott and Jessup of the United States Army. Prompt and efficient measures will be adopted to day for the suppression of hostilities in the Creek Nation. Head quarters have been removed to Fort Ingersol on the Alabama side, and the [illegible] supreme command of the army, and from his well known character in the battle-fields the Indians may expect no quarters until they have ceased hostilities, thrown away their weapons of rebellion, and consent to immediate emigration. It awakens feelings like those which stirred the bosom in more chivalrous days, to see Generals Scott and Jessup once more together in a region where hostilities are afloat,—the desperate, bloody unexampled fight of 'Lundi lane' rises up in living form before us.

The subjoined extract is the conclusion of Mr. Pinkney's very able and lucid Anti-Abolition Report. The Resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives, and consequently it appears that the popular branch of Congress has cut off henceforward and forever all action on petitions, resolutions, &c. concerning slaves, either as they relate to the states, Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Suffice it to say, concludes the report, that the Legislatures of several, if not of all, the slave-holding States, have solemnly resolved that "Congress has no constitutional authority to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." It would be utterly impossible, therefore, that any such attempt should be made by Congress, without producing an excitement, and involving consequences which no patriot can contemplate without the most painful emotions. It would be regarded by the slave holding States as an entering wedge to a scheme of general emancipation, and, therefore, tend to produce the same results in relation to the Federal Government and the Union, that would be produced by the adoption of any measure directly affecting the domestic institutions of the States themselves. Your committee will not dwell upon the picture that is thus presented to their minds. The reflection it excites is one of unmingled bitterness and horror. It is one, they trust, which is never to be realized. Looking upon their beloved country, as it now stands, the envy and admiration of the world; contemplating, as they do, that unrivalled Constitution, by which a peaceable family of confederated States, each independent in its separate sphere, revolve around a Federal head, with all the harmony and regularity of the planetary system; and knowing as they do, that under the benignant influence of our free institutions, the people of this country enjoy a degree of liberty, prosperity, and happiness, not only unpossessed, but scarcely imagined, by any other upon earth; they cannot and will not advert to the horrors, or depict the consequences of that most awful day, when the sun of American freedom shall go down in blood, and nothing remain of this glorious Republic but the bleeding, scattered, and dishonored fragments. It would indeed be the extinction of the world's last hope, and the jubilee of tyranny over all the earth!

But your committee feel, that with these painful impressions on their minds, they would but imperfectly discharge their duty if they did not make an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the American People to sustain the resolution adopted by the House. And they would also appeal to the good sense and good feelings of that portion of the abolitionists, who, acting under a mistaken sense of moral and religious duty, have embarked in this crusade against the South, solemnly invoking them in the name of our common country, to abstain from a system of agitation which has not only failed, and will always fail to attain its objects, but has even brought the Union itself into a state of imminent and fearful peril. It is confidently believed that this appeal will not be made, in vain, and that hereafter all who truly love their country will manifest their patriotism by avoiding this unhappy cause of discord and disunion; and that they will make no further exertions upon a subject, from the continued agitation of which, nothing but augmented evils can result.

Your committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

And whereas it is extremely important and desirable, that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz.

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

EASTON, MD.

TUSEDAY, JUNE 14, 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 ELIOT.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BOOKER.

We have often heard it urged as an objection to Mr. Van Buren that he is an intriguer This insuperable objection of the Whigs amounts to just so much as the bare expression of the word goes for. It is a voluntary epithet generally uppermost in their thoughts and a sort of salve for their slang arguments. We have been somewhat curious to see in what his intriguery consists, and have come to the conclusion, that it is in these three facts: first his rapid rise from the humblest stations of life to those of a more exalted kind; his honesty, his talents, his unswerving advocacy for Democratic men and measures; and lastly, his increasing popularity with the people and the great body of his disinterested fellow citizens.—If in the attainment of these Mr Van Buren has intrigued, it remains to be shown, and must be corroborated by facts and not by mere assertions, before the people can be persuaded to believe it.

There is no man, besides General Jackson, who has been more wantonly slandered than Mr. Van Buren; yet notwithstanding all the unmerited persecution that has been hurled at him, he has been found superior to its influence, and now stands, as all candid men must admit, higher in the confidence of his country-men than any candidate before them for their suffrages. But notwithstanding the trickery, the management, and the miserable means resorted to in traducing and calumniating him, he goes as far above their intended effect, as he will ultimately be beyond their reach.

Young Robinson, who was arraigned for the murder of Ellen Jewett, has been acquitted.

A large number of citizens convened last evening at the Court House pursuant to notice to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Fourth of July. Wm. Hayward, Esq. was called to the Chair, Geo. W. Sherwood appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair, and after the transaction of some minor business, the Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting an orator for that occasion, announced the appointment of Mr. P. F. Thomas.

The following Committees were then appointed,

Committee of Reception and Correspondence.
HENRY E. BATEMAN
ROBT. LEONARD, and
J. M. FAULKNER

Committee of Arrangements.
ALEX. GRAHAM
PERRY ROBINSON
GEO. W. SHERWOOD
WILLIAM LOVEDAY, and
E. McDOWELL.

We have several times heard during a few weeks, that in the lower part of Somerset County, considerable excitement prevailed, in relation to a portion of the colored population; but have been unable to learn any thing which should cause uneasiness. We are reminded of this circumstance, by seeing, in Tuesday's Princess Ann Herald, a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held, on the subject, in Brinkley's District, on the 2d instant. This meeting adopted, among others, the following strong resolutions.

Resolved, That all Free Negroes who shall not leave the said District, on or before the first day of September next, shall be considered as insurgents, and as being opposed to the good order and well being of the white citizens thereof. Com. *Chron.*

HONOR TO THE GRAVE.—Gen. Clinch, on landing at St. Mary's, was escorted to his lodgings by Major Cooper's battalion, addressed the volunteers, was responded to by Major C., and the whole, after a salute from Captain Holland's corps, partook of Capt. H.'s hospitality.—*Cas. Pat.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT EASTON.

At the hour of 12 o'clock, on the 7th inst. being the time appointed for the meeting of the Convention, a few Delegates appeared, many not having arrived in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, when it was agreed that no further organization should be made, that by calling a gentleman to the Chair—whereupon the Hon. Judge HOPPER was called to the Chair, and the Convention adjourned to meet at half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met by adjournment at half past 5 o'clock, and was opened with prayer, by the Rev. James Nicols—After which the Hon. Judge Hopper (who had been previously called as above) took the chair, and N. G. Singleton was appointed Secretary, pro. tem.

On motion of William A. Spencer, Esq. of Queen Ann's County,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county represented in this Convention, be appointed by the chair to report and recommend a President, two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries as officers of this Convention; and that the said committee report rules and regulations for the government of the same, and that said committee procure the services of one or more speakers for the evening.

2nd Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report such subjects as they deem best suited for the consideration of this Convention.

Under the first resolution the chair named the following gentlemen—William A. Spencer, Esq. Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. Rev. James Nicols, Hon. B. J. Goldsborough, William H. Cooper, Esq., and Rev. Samuel Rawleigh.

Under the second resolution the following gentlemen were named:—Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq., Rev. Nicholas Dorsey, Col. John Tilghman and William H. Cooper.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met according to the adjournment.

The Committee appointed on that subject made their report and recommended the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention, viz:

Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS, President.
Hon. P. B. HOPPER, } V. Presidents.
Rev. R. M. GREENBANK, }
N. G. Singleton & } Secretaries.
Na. L. Goldsborough }

Which recommendations were unanimously

Judge Chambers on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in an appropriate speech of some length, and was followed by the Rev. James Nicols with an impressive address.

On motion of the Rev. I. T. Cooper,

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each county represented in this convention, be appointed by the chair to report the names of the Delegates in attendance from their respective counties—and that the said committee report to-morrow morning.

The following gentlemen composed the above committee, viz.: Rev. I. T. Cooper, T. R. Cook, Esq., James Parrott, Esq., Rev. Charles F. Straughn, Rev Mr Quigley and Warner M. Cowgill, Esqs.

On motion the Convention adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Corention met, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. H Bordley.

On motion of Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq.

Resolved, That the Rev. Henry S. Keppler, general agent of the Maryland State Bible Society, be invited to take a seat in this convention and participate in its exercises—which was adopted.

The committee appointed to furnish a list of the delegates in attendance from each county reported as follows, viz:

Kent county, Del.—Warner M. Cowgill, and Wm. H. Cooper, Esqrs.

Kent, Md.—The Hon. E. F. Chambers, Rev. Samuel Rawleigh, Thomas Baker, Esq and Rev. I. T. Cooper.

Queen Ann's Co.—The Hon P. B. Hopper Thomas B. Cook, William Harper, William A. Spencer, D. C. H. Emory, Esqrs., Col John Tilghman and Clinton Cook, Robert Chilton and George C. Palmer, Esqrs.

Talbot County.—James Parrott, Theodore R. Loockerman, Thomas C. Nicols, Wm. H. Hayward, Joseph Turner, James Chaplain, Wm. Townsend, Esqrs., Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Rev. Mantove Hazel and Doct. James Dawson.

Caroline county.—Rev. James Nicols, Rev. Nicholas Dorsey, Rev. Thomas Melvin, Rev T. J. Quigley, John Jump of E., Samuel Sparking, Daniel Chezum, Esqrs. Doct. Wm A. Tatem.

Dorchester County—The Hon Bruce F Goldsborough, Rev James Massey, Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Samuel Corkran, Esqrs. Rev. Charles P. Straughn.

The committee of business, made its report, which was laid on the table.

The 6th resolution of the business committee, was now called up, amended, and after some discussion passed in the following form viz.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that on the second Sunday preceding the fourth of July annually an appropriate sermon of ...

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