

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1836. PEOPLES TICKET FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Francis Granger.

OUT AT LAST. What are Martin Van Buren's opinions on the subject of the further extension of the Banking system of this State?

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LATER FROM THE SOUTH. By the steamer Columbia, Capt. Halsey, we have Charleston papers to Saturday evening last.

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and every exertion made to bring her up, she was carried on board the pier, and was in danger of being lost. The vessel was driven down the river, leaving the pier in a very dangerous situation, where she still remains. In attempting to carry out an anchor in the river, the boat sunk, and the crew were rescued when nearly exhausted.

We hope the brig will be got off without material damage, as her loss would be seriously felt. She is a fine vessel, well calculated for the trade of the upper lakes.

MASSACRE AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS. The New Bedford Mercury of yesterday furnishes the following particulars of a massacre which took place on board the whale ship Awabonk, of Falmouth, at the Feejee islands, which Prince Coffin, of Antucket, master, and Alexander Coffin, and Mr. Swain, mates, and three seamen, whose names are not given, lost their lives. The date of the massacre is not given.

The Awabonk, while in the vicinity of the Feejee Islands near the shore, when a large number of natives came on board in the most friendly manner, bringing bread-fruit, yams, &c. which they presented to the captain and officers. They showed immediately on coming on deck a great curiosity to inspect every thing which they saw, particularly the harpoons, lances, and spears in the boats, and without the least scruple they seized upon the harpoons, and took these instruments out of one of the quarter boats, and showed the chief who came on board, the manner which they were using in killing whales, and while he was employed in this manner, the instant his face was turned, a savage who had the boat-spear in his hand, aimed a blow at the unsuspecting captain which instantly struck him in the forehead, and he fell dead. The crew was now made by the savages to overcome the crew, some of whom fled below, others afloat, and a part prepared themselves to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

A desperate struggle wrested the spear from the native who had killed the captain and laid him dead on the deck; when he (the mate) went below for a moment, but returned with a number of spears, and a quantity of numbers and killed. The 2d mate jumped overboard and was killed while in the water. The savages had now entire possession of the ship, and the crew were all overpowered, and the mate was killed. The 2d mate jumped overboard and was killed while in the water.

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Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1836. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. VAN SICK—Memorial of the Mayor, &c. of the city of New-York, to divide the Eleventh Ward into two Wards.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON—resolutions and other proceedings of a public meeting held at Tammany Hall in the city of New-York, in favor of a modified repeal of the restraining laws.

By Mr. WILLES—Against the bill to incorporate the Elbridge and Lyander bridge company.

By Mr. MACK—A bill further to amend the act to incorporate the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. (Ordered to a third reading, on motion of Mr. M.)

By Mr. EDWARDS, from the committee of conference, reported that the committee had not been able to agree upon any settlement of the difference between the two Houses, on the subject of the apportionment under the late census, and submitted a resolution that the Senate insist upon their resolution of non-concurrence.

After a long discussion, involving the whole question, the resolution was laid on the table. The President presented a communication from the principal and trustee of the Kindergarten Academy, on the subject of a memorial presented to the Senate some time since.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Naval service, &c. was then taken up and considered. An amendment reported by the committee of the Senate, to increase the appropriation for two ship commission, was opposed by Mr. Hill, on the ground that it was not recommended by the committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Youse, the committee of investigation were discharged from the petition of the Commercial Bank for an increase of their capital stock, to \$400,000. The bill and amendment were laid on the table.

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FIFTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of Democratic Whig Electors of the fifth Ward, held at the house of Mr. James White, April 27th, Mr. R. B. TALLMAN was called to the chair, Mr. S. N. PAIN appointed Secretary; when the report of the nominating committee, of a previous meeting, was received and unanimously approved.

On motion, a committee were appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. Mr. G. W. WREN, chairman of the committee, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That when the citizens of any Republic are called to the exercise of the elective franchise, they are no longer worthy of being free.

Resolved, That every section of the State, whether it be town or ward, is interested in the maintenance of the general welfare; that therefore it is the duty of the Whigs of the Fifth Ward to contribute their full share of exertion, and to make their full proportion of sacrifices at a time when the Nation has become the prey of a political bandit.

Resolved, That any man who stands aloof at this crisis, who folds his arms in inactivity when the enemy is storming the strong holds of our Constitution, is a traitor to the rights of the hero of '76, and an ungrateful child of the country which has protected and cherished him.

Resolved, That we are especially called to action, in view of the fact that the 400,000 of our fellow-citizens, who are detained in the Nation, without any other reason than to aid in electing the office-holders' candidates, are over the heads of the Whigs of the Fifth Ward, those engines of pollution, to 'put the screws' to every poor man who owes money, and yet dares to be independent.

Resolved, That the division of the surplus revenue, and the means of ridding the country of a tribe of bloodsuckers, who will never let go while a dollar is to be obtained from the public treasury; while on the other hand, it would enable the people to pay their taxes, as they like, to extend the blessings of education to every man, to promote the cause of internal improvements, and to add to the general prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That as between the candidates who are lovers of their country, can desire between the candidates who are not, we will vote for the former, and will not vote for the latter.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren, we trace the course of a political demagogue, who will take by turn, to all parties; betraying his friends whenever it is his interest to do so; and now climbing up the back of old Hickory, and looking down upon the Whigs of the Fifth Ward, when but a short time since, he was his most violent opponent, and did not hesitate to kick at him whenever his back was turned.

Resolved, That we go for the man who has gone for us who has been in the knife of the savage, and the bayonet of the red coat; who in a long career of public life, has made nothing out of the public; who retired to his farm with clean hands, and a clear conscience—WILLIAM HENRY CLAY.

Resolved, That we will support the following ticket for town and charter officers:—For Aldermen—Abner Davis, John Van Valkenburgh. For Assistant Aldermen—Parker Sargent, Daniel Banfill.

For Supervisor—John Van Ness, Jr. For Assessor—Benjamin Wilson. For Collector—John Bowen. For School Commissioner—John A. Willson. For School Inspector—Wm. Voulsburg.

For Constables—Henry Irwin, S. Winchester. Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, consisting of the following persons:—L. D. Lansing, Cornelius Bulson, John McDole, Geo. Davis, G. W. Weed, Fred. Porter, George Brainard, J. G. Gill, Z. Beknap, Isaac Garrison, D. Hovard, James Irvin, Royal Cowan, J. Nesbitt.

On motion of Mr. G. W. WREN it was Resolved, That our thanks are due to John Van Ness, Jr. Esq., for the able and patriotic manner in which he has discharged the duty of Alderman, and for his co-operation with the Whigs of the fifth Ward in the election of the present Common Council.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic papers of this city. On motion of Mr. WREN it was Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the house of Mr. White on Saturday next, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions.

At a meeting of the mechanics of all parties of the first ward held at Washington Hall, on the 25th inst., called to take into consideration the propriety of requesting the two existing parties to nominate a practical Mechanic to represent the first ward in the Common Council, &c. &c. E. M. TOWNSEND, was called to the chair, and JOHN S. PARRY appointed Secretary.

After some brief remarks from several gentlemen explaining the objects of the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting:—John Iggett, David E. Hawley, Henry Daniels, Solomon Southwick, Peter Harp, H. G. Rogers, Jacob C. G. Mink. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in taking measures to procure the nomination of the above named gentlemen to the Common Council, we do not intend to dishonour any party. But feeling satisfied that mechanics have as many interests in the administration of the city as any other class of citizens, we do request the committee of our proportion of representatives for this ward.

THE MARKET.—There is a good degree of activity in the Cotton Market and prices are generally advanced. The sales for the week were 1500 bales, about 1500 of which however are shipments on joint account of the owner and the foreign consignee. The sales for the week were 1500 bales, about 1500 of which however are shipments on joint account of the owner and the foreign consignee.

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[From the Journal of Commerce.]

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NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt. Moore, of the London packet ship Westminster, for London papers to the evening of March 17th and Plymouth papers to March 19th.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, had recovered from its depression.

The present Cabinets of both England and France appear to be firmly supported.

In Spain liberal principles have triumphed in the election of Deputies to the Cortez.

The affairs of Turkey, and of the republic of Creaco continue to occupy public attention.

The Citadel at Plymouth, had been destroyed by fire, and the town Major aged 76, and his two daughters, aged 23 and 16, perished in the flames.

The son of the Duke of Coburg, who is about to espouse the young Queen of Portugal, had arrived in London on his way to Lisbon.

Our arrivals this morning consist of French mails, and one Hamburg of yesterday.

We have ship letters from New York.

By accounts received from Paris this morning we learn that the delirium of the King of Prussia was making alarming progress.

If letters from Coblenz can be credited, on the least interesting experience of the French, there were obliged to use measures to prevent him from committing violence on the persons who were with him.

The New York packet of the 24th ultimo had arrived at Liverpool. Papers not yet received—letters in town.

Consuls have continued during the morning at 9 1/2 for the account, and 9 3/4 for 1/2 for 1/2.

At 10 1/2 for the account, and 10 3/4 for 1/2 for 1/2.

At 11 1/2 for the account, and 11 3/4 for 1/2 for 1/2.

At 12 1/2 for the account, and 12 3/4 for 1/2 for 1/2.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK INVESTIGATION.—

The Committee which has had this subject so long in charge, reported to the Senate this morning—The Report, drawn up by Col. Youso, was adopted, we understand, as the unanimous sentiment of the Committee. It bears very hard, we learn, upon the Senators implicated.

The most material points which are assumed, by the Report, to have been proven, are that Messrs. KEMBLE and BRANOR were associated with Mr. KAY in extracting a large amount of funds from the Commercial Bank, without the knowledge of its Directors, for the purpose of effecting extensive secret operations in stock.

The Report further assumes that it is proven that those Senators delayed the passage of a bill to amend the charter of the Harbortank Railroad, to enable Bartow and others to speculate in its stock.

It further in testimony that Mr. KEMBLE, during the present session of the Legislature, stated to a Director of the Commercial Bank, that if the Bank would exonerate him from the charges in relation to this affair, he would guarantee to the Bank an increase of its capital from the Legislature.

We have no time, nor are we inclined to dwell upon this subject. The facts are before the Senate and will be spread before the people. With their decision, whether for, or against the Senators implicated, we shall be content.

Important Steam-Boat Trial.—A cause involving questions deeply interesting to Steam-Boat proprietors and the public, has occupied the Circuit, now sitting, for the last four days. The suit was brought by John Smith, who, with his family, were on board the Steam-Boat Advocate, when she blew up, at Coeymans Landing, in May last. Three of Mr. Smith's children died of the injuries received, and his wife was seriously scalded.

The plaintiff claimed to recover on the ground that the boat was of a novel construction, and that the engineer and firemen were unskilful and incompetent men.

The summing up of the cause occupied the whole of yesterday. The counsel on both sides acquitted themselves with great ability. The jury was addressed by SALEM DUTCHER and SAMUEL STRAYERS, esqs. for the defendants, and by A. L. JORDAN, and DOUGLAS MARVIS, esqs. for the plaintiff.

We shall publish a report of the testimony. The jury came into court this morning, and delivered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Editorial Miscellany.—We were compelled yesterday to leave the reading of the proof of our Assembly proceedings to other hands, and must endure the mortification of seeing those proceedings unjustly unintelligible.

The Senate was made to "concur" with the House in its amendment to the Resolution relative to the census and apportionment, instead of "non-concurring," as the fact was.

A bill, according to our report, reducing the "vote" of Bank interest, came up for a third reading. The bill here referred to was one to reduce the "rate" of Bank interest.

A paragraph in relation to the speed of the Steam-Boat Erie was equally unfortunate.—She was made to leave Albany at 7 o'clock P. M. instead of 7 o'clock A. M.

Vine Beef.—Messrs. CASSEY and McGUIRE, of the Centre Market, offer a rich treat to their customers. The Beef which now graces their stall is fine and fat as the most fastidious epicure can desire.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.] FROM FLORIDA.

An Extra from the office of the Savannah Georgian, dated 17th inst., mentions the arrival of the steamer Santee from Picolata, via Jacksonville, Fla. Gen. East, with his division of two regiments, arrived at Picolata, Fla. The position assigned him by General Scott, without seeing any Indians except a small party headed by Eusebio Billa, a chief, who was killed, with 17 of his men, and the horses belonging to the division of Gen. East, were suffering much for want of forage.

Advices from Pensacola to the 9th, announce the arrival of the revenue cutter Washington from Tampa Bay, which place she left on the 5th inst. At that time nothing had been heard from the party. The U. S. cutter Dallas, Capt. M. Powell, sailing for Charlotte Harbor on the 23d inst. for the purpose of attacking a party of hostile Indians at the mouth of the Ynaca river.

The U. S. ship Concord arrived at Tampa on the 2d, and was to sail for Pensacola on the 6th. The transport Motto, had arrived at Tampa from New Orleans.

The advice which we copy from the Richmond Compiler, purports to give intelligence from General Scott, or concerning him; but whether it states more than rumors, is doubtful. It is, however, impossible to believe that Gen. Scott can fall in the object of his expedition, unless the Indians betake themselves to the everglades.

Monticello, Florida, April 19th, 1836. "The Indian news within the last two days, has astonished us. I am really afraid that they have treated Gen. Scott as they had before treated the British. I think it is very probable that there is good reason to believe they have cut off all communication between Gen. Scott and the other forces. I saw yesterday a gentleman direct from East Florida, who assured me that this was the case. I think the information may be relied on. Osceola has taught the white man before this that he is a General, and a savage not to be treated with contempt. He now says, that he will not be cut off by any of the white men. He fought on the 31st of December, and that he had been there, not one white man should have re-crossed the river. He acknowledges that he is now nearly out of ammunition, and that he has but one week to last. He says that he has out of General Scott's baggage wagons on their way from Fort Drane to the Whithochee, and it is very much to be apprehended that he will be unable to supply him for some time."

The accounts given below from Mobile in relation to the war in Texas, received by our Express, are quite contradictory of the intelligence contained in the columns of this paper, respecting Nacogdoches. We can but refer to the date of the latter, which would seem to preclude the possibility of the former being correct.

From the Savannah Georgian, Extra, of April 17th. The Santee, Capt. Brooks, arrived this morning from Picolata, Black Creek, &c. via Jacksonville, &c. We learn from an officer of the army, a passenger in the Santee, that when the boat left the above places, not the slightest intelligence had been received of the movements of General Scott, and that he was under his command. A letter dated 8th or 9th inst., had been received at Black Creek from Captain Leander, commanding at Fort Drane, in which was enclosed a note received by express from Captain Gates, the commanding officer of the Santee, stating that intelligence had been received from General East, who, with the left wing of the army, had reached Picolata, about thirty miles from the mouth of the Whithochee, and that he was in command of the enemy except a small party, after an irregular fire, dispersed, having two or three of their number killed, one of which was a chief, Eusebio Billa.

This engagement is doubtless the same as that already noticed as having occurred at Volusia on the 23d ult., in which the loss of the whites was estimated at three killed, and Indians five, among them Felix Hicks, or Eusebio Billa.

Gen. East states that he has with him a large number of fighting horses.

His information has reached Black Creek that he has passed through Tallahassee on their way to Tampa.

About forty-five volunteers, on the sick list, were lately sent to Tampa, and are now at San Antonio, putting to the sword all who remained alive in the Fort, about a dozen in number,—all the others, say 150, having been killed during the bombardment. About 200 Mexicans were killed. The firm "Dane Crocker" was sent to Fort, and when the Mexicans were sick in bed. He however called for his arms, with which he killed 14 Mexicans, and then throwing down the chair, and retired the consideration of re-taking of this Fort, it is said would not have been effected but for the influence of liquor which had been used to excess. I do not, however, vouch for this. In any case the Mexican

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

The news from Texas is very contradictory. On the one hand it is stated that the Mexicans had been repulsed in an attack on Goliad, with the loss of 300 killed and a great number wounded; on the other, that Col. Fannin and his 450 men who garrisoned the fort, had all been slaughtered. A third story is, that Col. Fannin had abandoned the Fort and blown it up, to prevent its being of service to the Mexicans. To this story there are two versions, one stating that after leaving the Fort, he had effected a junction with Gen. Houston, and the other alleging that he was intercepted by the Mexicans and compelled to retreat. Amid these various conflicting statements it is impossible to know what to believe. The report of Santa Anna's repulse comes by way of Nacogdoches April 1st; the others, by way of New Orleans, April 10th. Our Washington correspondent has sent us a letter received by a member of Congress, dated—

New Orleans, April 10th, 1836.

The accounts this morning from Texas are very distressing. By an arrival from Brazoria, bringing dates to 2d of April, we have intelligence that Col. Fanning with his command, surrendered to St. Anna, at Goliad, as prisoners of war, on condition of not serving again; that after the Texans had laid down their arms, they were all barbarously massacred, with the exception of two or three who narrowly escaped, and that St. Anna was advancing toward Houston and Brazoria. A general battle was expected.

The Mexicans, it is said, have murdered all the men, women and children, who fell into their hands.

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have not much to brag of, for the Fort was much exposed, and they ought to be ashamed that they had not taken it sooner.

The amendment proposed by Mr. McKay was agreed to.

Mr. Ashley then moved to amend the bill by striking therefrom the section, providing for raising a regiment of dragoons, to be organized and engaged in the same manner, in all respects, with the regiment of dragoons now in the service.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Ashley, Granger, Ripley, Glascock, and Hanegan; when Mr. Gillet moved to amend the amendment, providing that the proposed additional regiment of dragoons shall not be raised except in case the President shall deem it necessary for the protection of the Western frontier.

The amendment was agreed to, with a modification of his motion. The President, he said, was well informed on the subject, and no man was better qualified to judge of the necessity of raising such a force.

Mr. Gillet spoke at length in support of the amendment.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Johnson, of Louisiana, Vanderpool, Mann, of N. York, Everett, and Thompson, of S. Carolina.

Mr. Ashley retraced his acceptance of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Gillet), and modified his motion by striking after the words "regiment of dragoons," the words "or mounted riflemen."

Mr. Hear spoke in opposition to the amendment, and would be willing to vote for it if it was necessary, but he would wish to have a better foundation for his vote than had been furnished to him. He would have no objection to the proposition to raise the Army, but he wished the proposition to pass under the consideration of a committee of the House, and to come before the House with full information on the subject.

Mr. Johnson, of N. York, said that the proposition for raising an additional regiment of mounted riflemen had been before the Committee on Military Affairs, but had been postponed. That the proposition to raise the Army, he wished the House to permit a vote to be taken on this bill, in order to get at the other bill for the military force.

Mr. Ashley said the military force spoken of by the gentleman mentioned, at certain points, is occupied by troops; and six or seven hundred men, he thought, would be sufficient for the purpose. The additional regiment was indispensable for the protection of that portion of the frontier.

Mr. Johnson did not wish to be understood as opposed to the proposition of that gentleman, but he thought it would be better to vote for it, as a distinct measure.

Mr. J. Q. Adams opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and would require the increase of the Army from the west and the south, and he hoped to hear less from the extravagant expenditures of Government money, which would vote for the measure when it came up in a proper way; but he urged the gentleman to separate from this bill, which was of a different nature.

He pointed out several provisions in the bill, which required amendment, and objected that the appropriation of the object was not made specific; as it stood, it gave unbounded discretion to the President to expend any sum he pleased.

Mr. Bond objected to the adoption of the proposed measure as an object against the appropriations for other parts of the country. There was a profusion of money, he said, because, under the first section of the bill, the President had a right, if he chose, to accept the services of mounted volunteers.

Mr. Williams, of N. C., remarking that he had perfectly approved the bill, could not get through with to-night, moved that the committee rise. Lost.

Mr. White, of Florida, remarked that the sum appropriated in the bill for the first section of the bill, which provided that the same pay, &c., should be allowed as in other cases.

Mr. McKean said that he should vote for any appropriation for the military force, but he would give away three millions of the public treasury, and to day it was objected to a measure for the defence of the western frontier, that it would be buried in the treasury. He would be ashamed to return to his constituents two or three millions as their share of the surplus revenue, while the war-whoop of the savage still sounded in the ears of the white man of the west. The occurrence of the Florida war had been charged upon this floor to the neglect of preparations by the Administration; and he made his charge, and he would now, he trusted, deprive the Government of the means of preventing an Indian war of vastly greater extent.

The amendment was then adopted, by a vote of 39 to 10.

Mr. Hardin moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, which was also adopted, by a vote of 39 to 10.

The House also considered the bill, which was referred to the resolution of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at that city, with instructions to the President to cause to be made such an establishment, have had the subject under consideration, and report:

That there are already two navy yards established in the United States, one at Gosport, Va., and one at Washington and Norfolk, which are abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of the Navy in this quarter, and the following resolutions, therefore, suspended, to establish a navy yard at Baltimore.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill from the Senate, entitled "An Act to amend the act, which relates to land in Missouri, with an amendment. Read twice, and committed.

Also, from the same, a bill for the relief of Robert Jones, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Also, from the same, a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Ducaet. Read twice, and committed.

Also, from the same, a bill from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the better organization of the District courts of the U. States in the State of Alabama, with an amendment.—Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Huntman, from the committee on Private Land claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of James Mackay. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Huntman, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill in addition to, and in amendment of, an act entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Washington, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the improvement of the Potomac River, and for the erection of a bridge across Rock Creek, and the improvement of the streets around the Capitol square. Read twice, committed, made the order of the day for the 5th of May, and, on the report of the day, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Coffe, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the bounty on the late war, and to amend an act, entitled an act to provide for the service of the United States in Florida. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Lyon, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Capt. John C