

PUBLISHED BY
GALES & SEATON,

TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
For a year, six dollars } Payable in advance.
For six months, four dollars }

THE ELECTIONS.

Before the issuing of this morning's paper, we had hoped to receive extensive returns of the recent elections in Kentucky and Indiana; but we have been disappointed—especially in regard to those in the latter State.

In Kentucky, the returns which have reached us appear to place the election of the Whig candidate for Governor (Mr. CLARK) beyond doubt. Some eighteen or twenty of the counties from which we have heard, in whole or in part, give him a majority of between four and five thousand, and even the leading Administration paper of the State, the Louisville Advertiser, admits that his majority will probably reach twenty thousand; but the same paper alleges that this majority has been swelled by ten thousand Jackson votes, which had been pledged to Mr. CLARK before the Jackson candidate was brought out. This is a very lame mode of accounting for the large Whig majority, and will, we suspect, obtain credence with very few. The Whig papers, on the other hand, complain of the great apathy of their party in the election—in some of the counties there not having been polled much more than half of their true strength. They came out, however, in sufficient numbers to insure the victory, reserving the full exertion of their power for the more convenient season and more important Presidential election in November, when it is to be hoped they will turn out in all their might.

In INDIANA the elections appear to have excited but little interest. As far as we have heard from them, they resulted favorably to the Whig party. They are extremely partial, however; and favorable as they are, we desire not to encourage undue confidence in them, having often experienced the fallacy of such partial indications. The last received Louisville Journal says, "We have got returns from two or three of the nearest counties in Indiana. The results are of the most cheering character. In Floyd county the Whig Senator and Representative are elected by overwhelming majorities. Clark county, which heretofore always gave a majority of 400 for the Administration, has now elected two Whig Representatives." Some of the papers from the State itself give the names of members elected, but leave us in the dark as to their political character. The Journal, however, a Whig paper, printed at Indianapolis, the seat of Government, holds a confident tone in regard to the result of the elections. It expresses the belief that the spoils party "has received a blow at the late elections, from which it will never recover."

The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. contains a communication from Capt. John Nath, contradicting the report of the destruction of the Florida Light-House. He says it was standing when he passed it on the 31st ult.

A SIGN.—There are on the Whig committee for Prince George's county, Md., twenty-seven influential persons who were once Jackson men, but who now go for Harrison against Van Buren.—*Mirror.*

Splendid Packet Ships.—The magnificent packet ships for Liverpool which have recently been constructed at New York may well excite admiration if not astonishment. The Pennsylvania, which made her debut on the ocean a few weeks ago, is a perfect palace; and now it appears that even her glories have been eclipsed, in spite of her name, by the "Oxford," just launched. Every thing that could be devised to render this paragon at once comfortable and splendid, has been placed in requisition. She is nearly 500 tons measurement; 148 feet on deck, 34 beam, and 21 1/2 feet hold. The cabin is about 60 feet in length, finished "ad uentum," particularly that portion set apart for the ladies, as gallantry requires. Among the comforts for passengers is a bathing house on deck, which those who have crossed the ocean will know how to appreciate. The Oxford sails on the 16th, and almost all her state rooms have been engaged.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The prospects of the Dismal Swamp Canal at Norfolk are any thing but "dismal." The Beacon gives the following:

Trade of the Dismal Swamp Canal.	
Passed through in July	
Going North—74 Schooners,	
5 Stoops,	
13 Lighters,	
2 Boats,	
44 Rafts,	
Going South—71 Schooners,	
4 Stoops,	
11 Lighters,	
3 Boats.	
Total,	226

The navigation of the Canal will be resumed in September.—*Evening Star.*

WHEELING, AUG. 12.
We are informed by the passengers on the Roanoke, arrived yesterday from below, that, on Tuesday last, the steamboat Motter, Captain Bonte, on her way up, ran on a bar at Blennerhassett's Island, and in the act of backing off, one of her boilers burst, by which accident three persons were instantaneously killed, and nine others so badly scalded that they died before the Roanoke left, and five or six others who were lying, it is supposed, fatally injured. The accident occurred about 4 P. M. But one cabin passenger was killed, a Mr. Wm. F. Adams, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who had just graduated at Augusta college, off one of his returns home. The accident is wholly attributed to bad management, by the passengers on board at the time.

To the inhabitants on both sides of the river near where the accident happened, something more than the mere compliment of thanks is due for their kindness towards the wounded, in receiving them into their houses, and for their unremitting efforts to mitigate their sufferings.

It appears that Rathbun, the Buffalo speculator and forger, had one forged note of one hundred thousand dollars discounted at the Bank of the United States in this city. The amount of his forgeries is much greater than was at first supposed.—*Phild. Gaz.*

GENERAL SCOTT.—The public press has for some time been very active in discussing the conduct of this commander in prosecuting the Indian war in the South. We have not ourselves participated in this discussion further than to place before our readers all authentic information on the subject, official or otherwise, leaving them to draw their own inferences both in regard to the management of the war, and the merits of the officers engaged in prosecuting it. We should have been content to continue this course, especially as Gen. Scott's official conduct is soon, we presume, to undergo judicial investigation; but some of our public prints, and numerous individuals in private, having prejudged the General, and freely censured his proceedings in the South, a friend of his has stepped forward to vindicate his conduct from some of the more popular themes of condemnation, and has appealed to us for admission into our columns. We see no impropriety in an attempt to protect the fair fame—more dear to him than life—of a veteran and gallant officer from premature, if not unmerited blame, and we therefore give a place to the communication of A. B. with this single remark, due to both parties, that General Scott is alike ignorant of the origin of the article, and innocent of any agency, direct or indirect, in producing it.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 8.

Intelligence has reached us, via Arkansas, that the Mexicans had destroyed Robertson's Colony in Texas; that the whole frontier is in arms; and that Gen. Gaines had ordered the 7th infantry and the dragoons to march on Nacogdoches. He had also called on Arkansas for 1,000 men.—*Public Advertiser.*

The accuracy which has been attained by mechanical science in the construction of timepieces—reaching, indeed, for all practical purposes, absolute perfection—may be ranked among the wonders of the age. The annexed paragraph on the subject is taken from the United States Gazette:

CHRONOMETERS.—The British Government allows a premium, annually, of £5,000 to the manufacturers of the best chronometers. This year a watch of this valuable instrument has attained the highest state of perfection. At a recent award of premiums, several were found to have erred in their ratio only 65, 68, and 79 hundredths of a second in 12 months. The 1st, 2d and 3d premiums were awarded to these three. The great perfection this instrument has been brought to convinces us that no vessel should be sent to sea without a good chronometer to aid in ascertaining the longitude.

Underwriters should insure at a less premium when good chronometers are on board the vessel to be insured. It is unusual for a British vessel to put to sea without a chronometer, and in many instances not less than three are carried, and in the best of them always three, and frequently four. We reconsecrated to the service of the navy, fourteen on board, nine of which were said to be sent out on trial by the manufacturers.

Seamen for the Exploring Expedition.—The New York Evening Star of Thursday contains the following notice:

"A rendezvous for shipping from 600 to 700 select seamen for the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition is now open in this city. Captain Jones, we learn, has been here for several days superintending the preparations, and assigning duties to his juniors in command; the men are to be shipped for this duty, and are not transferable to any other branch of the naval service of the United States.

"Every true-hearted sailor will wish for a service from which so much honor has been acquired by our great rival on the other side of the water; to have served in this great expedition and first voyage of discovery from the United States, will be a thing to boast of as long as a man lives. We have no doubt that Congress will ultimately award double pay to every man who shall have performed the cruise."

We are much pleased to hear that the stock in the Greenwood Gold Mine, near Fredericksburg, is nearly all taken, and the books will doubtless be closed in a day or two. This shows the enterprise of our citizens. The stock of severable valuable mines, both gold and copper, has, within a few weeks past, been taken up here; and we have no doubt these mines will, almost as soon as put into operation, abundantly repay the holders of the stock.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Discovery of the early history of Maryland.—David Ridgely, Esq. State Librarian of Maryland, has, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, made a thorough search of the archives of the State, and been rewarded for his exertions by the discovery of several highly interesting documents, illustrative of the early history of the revolutionary struggle. The Frederick Herald says:

Among the papers discovered are, the manuscript proceedings of a meeting of delegates appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland, in that city, on the 21 day of July, 1776, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of joining the Continental Congress. Of this document, the Librarian says: "The rescue of this document alone from loss and decay is worth all the labor and expense that have been bestowed throughout the whole of the research. It is the corner-stone of the republican history of Maryland, and upon which the superstructure of our present form of government has been so successfully and happily reared."

"This assembly created and appointed the council of safety for the province, and took other decisive measures as were virtually a declaration of independence."

Mr. McMahon, in his Historical View of Maryland, says: "In closing the history of the conventional government of Maryland, we shall surprise the reader by the fact, that the State has not in her archives, unless very recently obtained, a single mention of its existence or operations."

Also, they have discovered the proceedings of the convention of 1775 and '76; of the councils of safety from 1775 to 1777; of the lower House of the province from 1714 to 1722; original letters from such distinguished men as Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Lafayette, Washington, Chase, Stone, Fane, &c. &c. upon subjects connected with the common sense of the colonies; lists of officers of Maryland line; treaties of Indians; muster rolls, &c.

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls collected on the New York canals from the 15th to the 31st of July, seventeen days, amount to the sum of \$108,608. The whole collections for July amount to \$194,010, being \$33,013 more than the collections for July of last year.

Frost in August.—The Albany Evening Journal says there was frost in that vicinity on Thursday night last.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The treatment which Gen. Scott has met with from the Public, and from the Government, is altogether extraordinary. If the Public would only inquire a little into the truth of facts, and suspend its judgment till these can be ascertained, his friends would not have the least fear for his reputation. But a general clamor having been raised against him, for what is called "the failure of the campaign in Florida," and then another clamor for his "imputed delay in prosecuting the Creek war," and it being now known that the President has thought proper to join in these censures, by the expression of his disapprobation of this officer's conduct, there is reason to fear that he will be condemned unheard, and his fame blasted, without consideration of his merits or demerits. The man's only ambition is for honest fame; and if he can be robbed of that, life itself will be of no value to him.

With regard to the Florida campaign, it is well known that the Executive, though warned beforehand of the disposition of the Seminoles to war, and of the necessity of sending reinforcements to that frontier, to overawe or suppress them, could never be convinced that any serious danger or trouble was to be apprehended. The causes of the war have been explained by documents, called for by Congress at the last session; but I have seen very few persons that have read them. The war was not a surprise to us, for it was in our hands, and not to any want of vigor or prudence in Gen. Clinch, but his failure to suppress the Seminoles is to be attributed. Reinforcements were now ordered to the point, and Gen. Scott was sent thither to take the command. The Public seem to have expected that he should instantaneously subdue the Seminoles, or reduce them to a state of submission; before he had time to make, the least movement, the most unmeasured censures of his inactivity and mismanagement began to resound through the land. Nobody thought of even looking at dates, the first thing to be considered in reference to the charge of inactivity; much more of inquiring what was the state of his supplies, ammunition or provisions—what were the means of collecting them—what were his facilities of transportation, or whether he had any—what was the nature of the country he had to operate in; and what the character of the enemy with whom he had to deal: all these points, obviously necessary to be well understood and considered, in order to form a judgment of his conduct, were wholly overlooked. 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WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1836.

For late authentic information from the borders of Texas, we refer our readers to the subsequent columns.

It struck us, when we first saw the statement in the New Orleans papers respecting the Cherokee deputation to Gen. URREA, that the story was little worthy of credit, although one or two respectable journals appear to have found in it a justification of Gen. GAINES's advance of troops into Mexico.

That officer, in the first place, had not heard of this story, when he determined on his movement upon Nagogoches; at least, he does not allude to it in assigning his reasons to the Government for the step he had taken.

[He had heard only of two white men having been killed by the Caddo Indians.] A little reflection, indeed, casts a deep shade of improbability upon the whole story. The Cherokees, as well those who remain on this side of the Mississippi, as those who have been colonized on the Arkansas, have been long devoted to agricultural pursuits, having settled homes, farms, and comfortable comforts of domestic life.

So extensive, indeed, are the beneficial operations of those on the Arkansas, that they have, for two or three years, supplied the entire demand of the army commissariat of that country with grain and other articles of subsistence. Their distance, too, from the Rio del Norte, and the difficulty of any number of the principal men leaving the tribe without the knowledge of the Agent residing amongst them, and the impracticability of going eight or ten hundred miles through the intervening country without detection, all give to the story, at best, a very questionable character.

If there be any foundation for it, and if these so-called Cherokees are not sham Indians, (disguised white men,) they are in all likelihood outlaws from their own tribe. The whole number, indeed, is reduced, by the last and most credible account, to five individuals.

There is no shadow of foundation, then, for the suggestion that the movement of General GAINES is justified, by the article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concerning the Indian tribes within the limits of the two countries. This Cherokee story is an after-thought. There is no question that the movement of General GAINES had reference to hostile demonstrations, but not on the part of the Indians. When reckoning his forces, and calling for his thousands from the several States, he was calculating how large an army it would require to enable him to cope, not with the Indians, but "the principal belligerent" in the war between Mexico and Texas.

We take occasion, however, here to repeat (what we have said) that we think it a blameless caution, even though it were needless, on the part of the Executive, to place a respectable force sufficiently near our borders to prevent the incursion of either Texans or Mexicans, in their belligerent operations, upon our territory. Such a precaution would be consistent with our relation to both parties, if not due to the safety of our frontier. But, by invading the territory, in advance of a large force adapted and calculated to cope with "the principal belligerent," the Executive has, either wilfully or heedlessly, committed the peace of the country, and the reputation of the Government for good faith and honesty. The pretence of title to the country invaded sheds a deeper blush over the whole transaction.

We had said our say on this subject, and had not intended again to recur to it, being content to leave it to the judgment of our readers. We again leave it for the present, after commending to our readers, and particularly to the Albany Argus and the Richmond Enquirer, those candid and long-tried friends of ours, who habitually place a charitable construction on all our actions, the following apt reminiscence:

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON ATLAS. In the support which General JACKSON gives to the cause of Texas, he acts consistently. General JACKSON is doing nothing now but carrying out the views and principles which he avowed and advocated in 1806 and 1807. At that period he was one of "the choice spirits" that were prepared with Burr, and others, to revolutionize Mexico. In such an expedition he was willing to hazard his life and fortune. I repeat, then, he is now acting consistently. But what shall be said of that class of men, who at that period denounced as highly criminal all and every such effort, but who at this moment tamely and silently behold, without a murmur of discontent, armies openly raised within the U. States, and marched to aid the revolutionists? What shall be said of these same men, when they applaud and encourage the recruiting of such armies? How shall such a man as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer be described! Compare the language of Mr. RICHMOND in 1807, when BURR was arrested, with his language at this time. I give you a short quotation from the Richmond Enquirer, and I give it to you without comment. The history of those days, it is believed, will yet be fully developed. The Richmond editor says:

"It is a sacred duty which our Government owes to Spain, to see that the prosecution against Burr should be ably conducted. He is accused of a design eminently hostile to the peace of her colonies, and the integrity of her empire. And it would surely assume a very suspicious appearance in the eye of Spain, were our Government to suffer such an act to escape with impunity, in consequence of any want of an able and complete investigation."

"We are happy to understand that our Administration is about to act upon those similar principles, and that they have engaged the brilliant talents of Messrs. Wirt and McRae, to assist the United States Attorney."

THE ELECTIONS.

Although we have nothing conclusive from any of the States in which elections have recently taken place, yet there is, in the accounts as far as received, enough to inspire the Whigs, every where, with hope and confidence.

From ALABAMA we have heard only from counties in which the Whigs have carried the day by large majorities, but not enough to justify an opinion as to the result in the whole State.

From NORTH CAROLINA the accounts are decidedly favorable to the election of Gen. DUDLEY, the candidate of the Whigs, and the supporter of Judge WYTHE for the Presidency.

KENTUCKY has gone for the Whig tickets by a great majority, both in the election of Governor and State Legislature, and will, beyond doubt, be found in favor of Gen. HARRISON for President at the November election.

From MISSOURI we have but few returns, but enough to satisfy us of the triumphant election of Gen. ASHLEY, the independent candidate for Governor. In St. Louis county alone he received a majority of 750 votes over Mr. BOGGS, the Van Buren candidate.

From ILLINOIS we hear that there is great reason to believe that the Whigs have gained at the election both for Congress and the State Legislature.

IN INDIANA the Whigs have gone ahead bravely; but how far they have succeeded in revolutionizing the State, we cannot say until we get further returns.

PRESIDENT JACKSON has reached the Hermitage in good health. The Globe complains that his movements should be ascribed to political motives, and deems that his health, and the preparations of a new dwelling to take the place of that destroyed by fire, for his reception in the Spring, are sufficient reasons for the journey. So think we all; though no exigency was ever sufficient to excuse Mr. Adams for an annual visit to his domestic retirement. And it is certainly a pity that his successor should at any time have so suffered "the patronage of the Government to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections" as to render his movements at all times an object of suspicion. No man, we should think, ever more required repose than General Jackson, and we shall heartily "rejoice with those who rejoice" when he shall have arrived at the end of his wearisome course to sit down in retirement under his own vine—where long may he live to reap the fruit of his labors!

NEWARK HAILY ADV.

The Adjutant General of TENNESSEE has announced that a sufficient number of companies of mounted volunteers have reported themselves to form the Regiment required by Gen. Gaines from that State.

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—From the eloquent address of GOVERNOR EVERETT, of Massachusetts, delivered at New Bedford, in behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument, the following is an extract:

"I live at the foot of Bunker Hill; and endeavoring in other things to improve the mind and conduct by the rules of a sober prudence, I own that here I give the reins up to the imagination. Sometimes, of a serene and cloudless night, when the moon and stars are keeping watch in their heavenly encampment, or at the gray dawn, when all around is still wrapped in silence—before the mighty heart of the city beneath has begun to be beat with the pulsations of life and passion—I go up to the summit of that sacred hill. I yield myself willingly to the illusions of the place and the hour. The blood-dyed soil seem to heave beneath my feet as I press there; their glorious tenantry start up from their beds, and gather—at awful company—at the foot of that majestic shaft. I read in their radiant faces that the pious work of their children is grateful to those sainted heroes. I perceive in their benignant countenances that they behold in what is already done a safe pledge that all will be accomplished!"

On the opening of the Land Offices at DETROIT, on the 2d inst., there was an immense crowd of persons who wished to purchase lands. One individual had his pocket picked of \$400. The sympathy among the crowd was so great, that enough money was contributed amongst them to purchase the loser an eighty-two acre lot.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place, for their destined home across the Mississippi, several very serious disturbances took place, and two were storied for villainous conduct.—Georgia paper.

The two who were shot, we presume, clung to "their native land" with greater tenacity than the others; heartbroken, and less energetic. By the way, when our readers have been perusing the accounts from the South of steam-boat after steam-boat sailing for the high up rivers toward the base of the Rocky mountains, crowded with many hundreds of Indians, some of them in chains, torn from their own country-fires, and the graves of their fathers, has no unbidden tear dropped over their fate! How many a tear appears in behalf of the Poles, who have been made through American press! How much sympathy have we expended in their behalf! And how many anathemas, loud and deep, have the American people poured upon the head of the Emperor Nicholas for banishing a few hundred of the ringleaders of the insurgent Poles to Siberia! Yet there is none to mourn for Logan! The Indians are as much to be pitied as the Poles. God has made of one flesh all nations of men. They love their wives and children as well, their country and their liberty. And yet, while we weep over the sufferings of a few hundred semitarts a great way off, we tear up by the roots whole peoples, and banish them at the point of the bayonet. Has Emperor Nicholas done more? Ay, has he done as much?—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mr. DEWEY, the traveller, says—arguing in favor of general public amusements—"In seven months upon the continent of Europe, though living amidst crowds, though living in taverns, in hotels, in public houses, I have not seen four intoxicated persons! But I have seen in parks, in gardens, and places of public assembly, millions of persons, exhilarated by music, by spectacles, by scenery, flowers, and fragrance, cheerful without rudeness, and gay without excess."

The Norwich (Ct.) Aurora relates a curious anecdote, consisting of the following facts: A poorly dressed man entered one of the churches of that city a few Sabbaths ago, when one of the congregations directed him into the street for a seat; a moment after, a well-dressed stranger entered, and he was invited by the same individual to a seat at the head of his pew on the broad aisle. In a few minutes the services were commenced, when the clergyman read from the second chapter of James, "For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect for him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor, stand thou here, or sit here under my footstool;" &c.

DEATH. At the residence of his grandmother, in this city, yesterday morning, the 16th instant, TROOPER JOSUA ARMSTRONG, eldest son of the late Major F. W. ARMSTRONG, in the 5th year of his age.

FREDERICKSBURG LAW SCHOOL.—In consequence of my inability to complete before the winter the publication of a Digest of the Law of Real Property, which I am preparing, as a text-book for students, my Law School will continue suspended for another year.

JNO. TAYLOR LOMAX, Frederickburg.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a Letter dated NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29, 1836.

No confidence is due to a great deal of pretended information respecting Texas, which you will find in our city papers. The story of the visit of Cherokee chiefs at Metamoros for the purpose of making a treaty with the Mexicans, has been got up entirely for effect. The Cherokees, as well as the Choctaws, are an agricultural people, and are the last amongst all the Indians to come forward upon such an occasion. They possessing farms and numerous herds of cattle. None of their chiefs could leave home without the resident Agent reporting them to Government; nor could such a secret be kept from the Agent as their negotiating with the Mexicans. The whole is a pure fabrication. If the Mexicans intended to stir up the Indians, they have numerous tribes around them, wild and bloody enough, and would have no occasion to send into Arkansas nine hundred miles from Metamoros, for American Indians to fight Americans, or, more properly speaking, Texans. A great deal, too, is said about the excitements and internal disturbances in Mexico. Letters from that city up to the 7th July say nothing about them. All the information we have tends to prove that the Mexican commanders are preparing for an effective campaign, and that the Texans must employ all their resources if they mean to keep the country. General GAINES, as we understand by persons from Camp Sabine, had received despatches about the 13th July, stating that the Mexicans had passed Rio del Norte with upwards of 10,000 men. If this is so, we shall soon hear of other movements. General RUSK was at Guadalupe Victoria with about 1,800 men. The corn is said to be a fine crop about the Brassos, if the Texans only have a good chance for gathering it, which it is hoped they will have time to do.

Your excellency: As I was ready to march forward at the head of the army I command, I received your communication, with the treaty concluded between your excellency and the General of the Texas forces. Had it not been for the arrival of these documents, I should have continued to execute the present duty, and to have proceeded in order that they might be presented to them, and agree together on what must be done to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay. Art. 9. Every Texan prisoner now in the power of the Mexican army, or of any of the Mexican authorities, shall be immediately set at liberty, and with passports to go back to their homes. The Government of Texas shall, on their part, set at liberty an equal number of Mexicans, of the same rank and grade, and treat the remaining Mexican prisoners of war with the greatest humanity, the cost of their mainenance being supported by the Mexican Government when any extra comforts will be allowed to them. Art. 10. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana shall be sent to Vera Cruz as early as the Texas Government may think proper.

And in order that each of the clauses herein specified may be fully executed, the present treaty has been in duplicate by the contracting parties, at the port of Velasco, May 4th, 1836. DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, DAVID G. BURNET, J. CALLENS, LECHEART OF MALES, YACULTA ARDUBEN, EGY IRABURRY, P. H. GRAZCON, MARTINEZ UNECAS.

LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, AUG. 2. By the arrival of the schooner Indiana, Captain Rantford, in five days from Tampico, we learn that 1,800 men were on the eve of marching from that place for Metamoros; 4,000 more were said to be on their march from San Luis, for the same destination. It appears that the main body of the army are about to rendezvous at Metamoros, previous to marching against Texas. Gen. Fernandez is to act second in command of the Mexican army under Gen. Urrea. Captain R. contradicts the report that the Mexicans are indifferent about the prosecution of the war in Texas; on the contrary, he states that nothing can exceed the military enthusiasm that seems to pervade all classes, almost causing a general suspension of business, and naught else was talked of but war. We are indebted to Capt. Bridges, of the schooner Urchin, for the annexed:

GALVESTON BAY, JULY 31. SIR: I arrived here on the 17th, after a passage of four days, and was conveyed down by the Independence, Com. Hawkins, off the bar of Galveston. I saw the Texan schooner Brutus and brig Durango. I could not learn that the Mexicans had a single armed vessel at sea; the schooners Invincible, Captain Brown, and Terrible, (formerly the Union.) Captain Allen, have gone on a cruise along the coast of Mexico. The Mexican army (about 3,000) are still at San Patricio, 125 miles from Victoria, where they concentrated after the battle of San Jacinto; they have made no movements since. It is reported that 500 troops are at Metamoros; but as they are preparing an attack on that place by the Texan army, they are somewhat certain to withdraw.

The cavalry made an excursion five days ago to the immediate vicinity of the Mexican encampment, and brought off a few prisoners. The cabinet is at Velasco, but expect to remove to Matagorda, Santa Ana and Alamo are at Galveston, with the Texan army; and rumor has it that Santa Ana is to be tried. Gen. Cos and the other officers are at Galveston island. It is supposed that our army will, in three weeks, amount to 3,500 men. Col. Crockett's nephew has just arrived here: he left the colonel's son, with 200 men, a short distance from the army, and he is expected they will join us on their way arrive, it is expected they, with the troops here, will march to and attack Metamoros.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUG. 1. FROM MEXICO.—Our regular file of papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th ultimo, but contain nothing of importance; they are silent upon political movements. By the arrival of the schooner Urchin, from Galveston, we are alike deficient of political information; it would appear, however, that the papers were wilfully ignorant of anything going on in the country. These papers are the organs of Government, and of course say nothing of the political movements.

FROM METAMOROS, by the schooner Water Witch, Capt. Watkins, we have received our regular file of papers. The papers contain nothing of importance, and are silent as to the situation of affairs in the country. Troops to the amount of 4,000 men are at Metamoros under General Urrea, awaiting information of the arrival of a small blockading squadron that has sailed for the purpose of blockading the port of Galveston, intending to take up his line of march for the interior of Texas as soon as the plan is matured. The troops are said to be in good spirits, and anxious to march to revenge the defeat of their brethren under Santa Ana. Five chiefs of the Cherokee Indians were at Metamoros, and had offered their services to the commandant of the Mexican forces, who, it is said, has accepted them; the warriors were to march immediately to join the army.

The schooner Halcyon, at Metamoros, was to sail in a few days for this port, with about \$200,000 on board. Both the Mexican and Tampico papers appear to have agreed to represent every thing as peaceable and quiet in the city of Mexico, as well as in the different States. A circular has been issued from the Government calling for immediate aid of money and arms, and documents from all the States, to be sent against Texas. The "De Diario" of the 4th ult. contains a proclamation of the Commandant of Oajaca, addressed to the troops of the Garrison, recommending them to unite their force to repulse any sedition that may arise. This proclamation is dated on the 23d June. At Guadalupe Victoria, the same step has been taken to arrest the plans of revolt that are constantly projected.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUG. 3. MEXICO.—The schr. Creole, from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 26th ultimo, was wrecked yesterday. Among the passengers on board is the American Consul for the port of Tampico, who gave us the verbal information that, at the time of his departure, every thing was quiet at Tampico. A single point attracted the public attention; it was the expedition against Texas, talked of by the whole people. Our next number will probably contain some further news. The amount of specie on board the Creole is \$30,000.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JULY 30. We think the following official documents relative to the treaty for a suspension of arms between Santa Ana's troops and the Texan army will appear interesting to most of our readers:

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL SECTION. ARMY OF OPERATIONS. General: I transmit you the treaty I have concluded with his excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas. It is my wish that you thoroughly acquaint yourself with its contents, and hasten to put it into execution. Any measure of reconnoissance, the object of which would be to break it, is entirely useless. I trust your excellency will answer me by the return of the express. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA. To his Excellency General DON VICENTE FILASOLA. Articles of the treaty concluded between his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, General-in-chief of the Army of Operations, President of the Mexican Republic, and his excellency Don David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, on the other part. Art. 1. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana agrees not to

bear arms, nor engage any individual to take them against the people of Texas, in the present struggle for independence. Art. 2. Hostilities, both at sea and on land, will immediately cease between the Mexican and Texan troops. Art. 3. The Mexican forces will evacuate the Texas territory and recross the Rio Grande.

Art. 4. The Mexican army, in their retreat, will use no man's property without his consent, and a proper indemnity; the soldiers will take but the necessaries of life when the owners will not be found on the premises; and a correct account, stating the value of the articles taken, the place and name of their owner, when known, will be handed to the General of the Texan army, or to the commissaries, whose duty it shall be to settle and receive payment. Art. 5. All personal property, including furred cattle, horses, negro slaves, or any other goods and chattels taken by the Mexican army, or by divisions, or which may have found their way into the hands of the commissaries of the Texan forces, or to such person as may be appointed by the Texan Government.

Art. 6. The troops of both armies are not to come in contact with each other; the Texan General will, therefore, contact with the Mexican troops at a distance not less than five leagues. Art. 7. The Mexican army will not halt in their retreat, but to provide for their sick, for their equipments, &c. and to cross the rivers; any delay in order that they may accomplish what is prescribed to them, and agree together on what must be done to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay.

Art. 8. The present treaty shall be transmitted with all possible expedition by an extraordinary express to General Don Vicente Filasola, in order that they may accomplish what is prescribed to them, and agree together on what must be done to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay. Art. 9. Every Texan prisoner now in the power of the Mexican army, or of any of the Mexican authorities, shall be immediately set at liberty, and with passports to go back to their homes. The Government of Texas shall, on their part, set at liberty an equal number of Mexicans, of the same rank and grade, and treat the remaining Mexican prisoners of war with the greatest humanity, the cost of their mainenance being supported by the Mexican Government when any extra comforts will be allowed to them.

Art. 10. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana shall be sent to Vera Cruz as early as the Texas Government may think proper.

And in order that each of the clauses herein specified may be fully executed, the present treaty has been in duplicate by the contracting parties, at the port of Velasco, May 4th, 1836. DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, DAVID G. BURNET, J. CALLENS, LECHEART OF MALES, YACULTA ARDUBEN, EGY IRABURRY, P. H. GRAZCON, MARTINEZ UNECAS.

Your excellency: As I was ready to march forward at the head of the army I command, I received your communication, with the treaty concluded between your excellency and the General of the Texas forces. Had it not been for the arrival of these documents, I should have continued to execute the present duty, and to have proceeded in order that they might be presented to them, and agree together on what must be done to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay. Art. 9. Every Texan prisoner now in the power of the Mexican army, or of any of the Mexican authorities, shall be immediately set at liberty, and with passports to go back to their homes. The Government of Texas shall, on their part, set at liberty an equal number of Mexicans, of the same rank and grade, and treat the remaining Mexican prisoners of war with the greatest humanity, the cost of their mainenance being supported by the Mexican Government when any extra comforts will be allowed to them.

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On the borders of the stream del Mugerero, on the 26th of May, appeared under the tent of his excellency Vicente Filasola, General-in-chief of the Mexican army of operations, Colonel Benjamin Smith, General-in-chief of the Texan army, who handed to said General Filasola a document directed to him by his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, President of the Republic; and said Colonel Smith having exposed he came fully authorized, as appeared by his credentials, signed by General Urrea, in order to ratify in his name the treaty of a cessation of arms, concluded between General Santa Ana and the Texan Government, on the 14th of May, and also to put in execution the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

The contracting parties agreed that, on the part of General Rusk, there should be appointed several commissioners, who should follow the Mexican army at such a distance as to be able to certify of every occurrence, and every just claim foreseen by the several articles of the treaty, and therein mentioned; and for this object they may want from the army of operations will be granted to them. And to give full satisfaction to the understanding the contracting parties agreed to sign the present document by duplicates, with the commissioners from both armies.

Head Quarters, stream del Mugerero, May 26, 1836. DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, HENRY FELTZ, AGUSTIN AMAT, BENJAMIN SMITH, VICENTE NUCCES.

SECRETARY OF WAR AND NAVY. Centre Section.—First Division. GENERAL: I have known to his excellency the President of the Republic, General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, of Rio de las Nueces, 31st ultimo; in answer to which, I have to inform you, agreeably to the supreme orders I have received, that the whole of this communication has been looked upon with the greatest indignation.

You have committed, in not adhering to points which the supreme Congress ordered you to maintain, cost what they might from that moment a serious charge lies on you for having forgotten the dispositions of art. 2, 3, and 7, of the said treaty, which have invested you with the command of the army; in no light whatever ought you to have considered that the General-in-chief was in full exercise of his functions while in captivity. And had he even been at the head of the executive power, he would not have carried with him the responsibility, unless counter-signed by the secretary of the department from whence it would have emanated. The President pro interim is greatly surprised that you could have accepted such conditions as common sense alone rejects, and which only could have been dictated by the want of intelligence of the dispositions of our military laws, and particularly the circumstances under which the executive power is exercised in a republic like ours.

Consequently the President pro interim condemns all the acts of the general who signed it had neither the power nor the authority to do so; he more particularly condemns as a contempt of the rights of nations, all that part of the concordat which grants the title of republic to a portion of one of the revolted States of the Mexican Federation, and the title of President to the chief of those bands. The President pro interim concludes by requesting you, if you have not already done so, to remit immediately the command of the army to General Don Jose Urrea, and that you repair, without delay, to this capital, and there answer for your conduct before the tribunals of your country. God and Liberty. TORNEL. To his excellency the General-in-chief of Division, DON VICENTE FILASOLA. MEXICO, JUNE 25, 1836.

THE CHEROKEES. FROM THE COLUMBIAN (Geo.) SENTINEL, AUG. 5. It is stated in the last Herald that an express had arrived in this city from the Cherokee country, bringing the information that "the Ross party had risen in their wrath, and were destroying all before them." We are requested to state from the best authority that this is a mistake, and can assure our readers that the Cherokees remain perfectly pacific, or, at least, were so when the express left. An express did indeed arrive with a request that the marines might be marched to that section, as stated in the Herald; not for the purpose of quelling any hostile demonstrations of the Cherokees, however, but to relieve the volunteers now in service in that country.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, OFFICE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, AUGUST 12—2 P. M. By the packet ship Sheffield, arrived on Sunday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th July, we have received Liverpool papers to the date.

LONDON, JULY 7.—The extraordinary increase on all the principal branches of the revenue affords the means of equipping the army and the navy of the nation. The Conservatives may amuse themselves with employing filigrans to perambulate the country, with a view to excite religious discord and sectarian animosity, but they will find it no easy task to disturb a population so successfully occupied in the pursuits of peaceful industry.

LONDON, JULY 7.—From the Paris papers of the 5th July we have learned that the Chamber of Deputies commenced the discussion on the budget on the day previous. The report of M. Gautier complained strongly of the secondary part on the important questions of finance, of home government, and foreign administration. Six of the Ministers were in the house; the King and the Comptroller in Council. The Minister of Finance declared that the right of the Peers was undoubted to modify or amend the budget, and that, should any articles in it be refused by them, the Deputies would be re-assembled, and the discussion recommenced.

One of the noble speakers, M. de Moroguc, took a most dismal view of the present state of French morality, and the cause of this evil; and he attacked numerous writers and readers, and predicted that the French people would speedily present a woful picture of spreading sentimentality and crime. The only makes assassins and republicans of the French youth; he says, "order to the King and the Comptroller in Council, a dangerous spirit, the noble philosopher proposed that the dead languages should be buried altogether, and that a handsome body guard should be provided for the King, to insure the safety of his person. To the latter part of this sagacious oration the Minister made no reply; nor, indeed, does a very long and brilliant speech of M. Thiers give us any satisfactory view of the system which the French Government is pursuing at home and abroad.

The Act of Accusation against Alibeu was read to him on Monday, and published on the next day; it is a document of great length, and only recapitulates facts with which our readers are already acquainted. It, however, contains a tirade of the Procureur general, who reads to the Chamber on the 24th inst. A violent attack is made upon the poor prostrate Republican party, whose corpse might be allowed to rest, now that the last execution has been done upon it, and who, as a body, are as innocent of this deed as the body of lawyers of which the Procureur is a member; he loads them with all sorts of epithets of contumacious and insolent, and then turns round to vent his common-place flattery on the King. But Louis Philippe is fixed too high and too firmly to dread the attacks of his enemies, and, having shown that he is able to conquer, may surely now prove that he is willing to pardon. The Princes arrived at Neuilly on Monday.

The Spanish papers and our correspondent's letter of the 24th inst. contain a very interesting account of the Chamber of Cortes, which consists of 250 members, 230 of whom may be considered as the average number of voters; of these, ministers declare that 160 or 180 are devoted to them. Cordova has published a very complimentary address to the army, in which he cites the Queen Regent's good opinion of her troops; it is to be desired that this assemblage of nobles and gentlemen would do something worthy of the valor with which her Majesty politely has endowed them.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR. We find in the Gazette de France the following Spanish correspondence: "A letter from Villa Franca, at the 23rd inst., contains an account of the operations of the army against the Asturias, made a demonstration of the line of Miranda, as far as Logrona, as well as an attack on the line from Valcarlos to Pampeluna. Cordova and Epartero, defeated by these two movements, marched the former on Pampeluna, the second on the Ebro, calling up the reserve that was in the valley of Mena. The expedition then set out on the 24th for the Asturias, meeting with no opposition, and Villaverde evacuated his quarters to Durango, at half a league from Vittoria, where Epartero has left only the Portuguese, and two Spanish battalions." Another letter from Bayonne of the 20th ult., states as follows: "On the 24th inst. General Gomez, after making a circuit, and passing through Logrono, Leria, Larrage, and Puente la Reyna, arrived at Pampeluna with 12,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery. The divisions of the Asturias are commanded by Gen. Gomez, having under him Brigadiers Arrago and the Marquis de la Roble, and four pieces of artillery. Cordova issued a proclamation dated the 24th ult., in which he declared that he would march towards the Phare de Bayonne of the 24th instant contains intelligence from Spain, of which the following are extracts: "The facts that favored the march of Gomez towards the Asturias were the advance of Garcia with 11 battalions upon the line of Navarre. Cordova immediately set out to quell the insurrection, and on the 24th ult. Cordova arrived on the 28th, and his troops on the 29th, at Pampeluna, where he heard of the departure of Gomez, and the error into which he had fallen. He immediately set out again for Vittoria, seriously threatened by Villaverde, who endeavored to surround the city, and his communications had gone in pursuit of Gomez, leaving behind him only the garrison of Legion. The forces under Gomez had invaded the province of Santander on the 26th ult.; on the 27th, upon hearing of the march of Brigadier Iriarte, they retired upon the valley of Losa; on the 29th, Iriarte was at Medina del Pinar, and the Carlists were retiring. They had suffered much by desertion. Cordova issued a proclamation dated on the 21st ult. to the army of the north, in which he delivers a message from the Queen Regent, declaring that her gratitude and admiration for the brilliant actions of that army equal their merits; and in which he adds that he is confident of their not allowing any fatigue or dangers to slacken their exertions, or to damp their courage. The execution of the orders and the communications has occasioned reprisals on the part of the Carlists. The Gazette of Oaxaca of the 28th June contains a letter from Villared to Cordova, in which he informs the latter that, since Brigadier Torres and other officers have been shot, an equal number of Christiano officers, whom he intends to single out, will undergo the same fate. The Duke of Nemours, El Duro, has said the persons who carry on the contraband trade, third of their demands, and has promised them monthly instalments of the remainder until the whole is discharged."

ALGERS, JUNE 26.—The question as to the fate of Algiers being decided, several wealthy houses of Marseilles have sent over agents for forming agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing establishments. The harvest is going on well, and promises to be abundant. The hopes of the colonist are quite restored. The partisans of our Bay of Medeah sustain their courage, and keep the field with success. The late occurrences at the Taïna and Tremench have contributed greatly to encourage them. The building of houses and the widening of the streets at Algiers are going on with great activity. The Emperor and Empress of Austria will set out for their coronation early in August. They will arrive at Brunn on the 12th, and will remain there several days. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived in Paris on Monday morning last. The Duke of Nemours had his health improved, being recovered from a severe cold and sore throat. They left town for Neuilly at half past nine.

Le Drot, Paris paper, publishes a letter from M. de Naundorff, written to Louis Philippe from the prison of the Prefecture de Police. He states himself the son of Louis XVI. He is married; he is netic, and complains of having been thrown into jail at the moment he was about to receive the tidings of his royal birth. The letter, which is signed Charles Louis, Duc de Normandie, is accompanied by another one subscribed by four members of the bar, declaring Naundorff to be Monsieur le Duc de Normandie, the lawful son of Louis XVI., and remonstrating upon the harshness of the seizure of his papers, and the order issued to expel him from France. LONDON, JULY 8.—In the Lords last evening the Duke of Richmond presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what danger was likely to arise from locomotive engines passing through towns. The committee reported that there would be danger, but not sufficient to warrant a suspension of the railway. If, however, the companies were made liable for any damage which might be done, their own interests would lead them to be cautious.

The second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt bill, and the consideration of the report of the Prisoners' Cause bill, were postponed to Monday. Lord Lansdowne moved the second reading of the English Title bill. Lord Mansfield, Lord Dacre, Lord Ashburton, the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, Lord Wynford, and some other noble Lords, were in favor of the second reading. After which the bill was read a second time, and committed for Tuesday next. Adjourned. The plague has broken out at Adrianople. The Paris papers of Tuesday are very barren of news of any interest. The act of accusation preferred before the Court of Peers against Alibeu occupies some portions of their columns, and has provoked not a little of criticism and discussion. It appears that the King and Government are more alarmed at the fact that Alibeu had neither accomplices nor confidants, than if his offence had been the result of a conspiracy. The trial was not likely to commence before Friday (this day,) owing to the absence of a witness. The Monitor continues filled with lists of congratulatory addresses to Louis Philippe, from the various civil and military authorities of the kingdom. The Chamber of Peers on Monday discussed the bill granting the supplies for the present year, brought up from the Deputies, and voted, seriatim, several of its items. The prorogation of the Chambers is stated to have been fixed for (Wednesday) the 6th inst.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a fine breeze from the north, the heat continued undiminished at Paris; that is to say, at 82 degrees at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 91 to 93 degrees at two o'clock in the afternoon. At Bordeaux, on the 1st instant, there were 31 degrees Reaumur (nearly 102 Fahrenheit) in the shade.

There is not a word of news from Spain in the papers before us. The Spanish funds for a Tuesday a trifle, owing to the increasing conviction that there existed little chance of the Christiano leaders acting in concert.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 8.—The market has continued in a very dull state throughout the week, and in the inferior qualities of American descriptions we reduce our quotations 1/4 per lb. In better kinds continue scarce, and our quotations stand firm. The British business transacting is limited, excepting in Permas, and the middling qualities of all are per lb. lower. East India remains dull and saleable only in the good descriptions. 300 American have been taken on speculation, and 500 American and 50 Surat for export, 230 Sea Island, 21 1/2 and 300, 30 stined 40, 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 New Orleans, 8 1/2 and 12 1/2; 3200 Alabama, &c. 71 and 72; 1200 Permas, 10 1/2 and 13 1/2; 500 Bahia, 11 1/2 and 12; 280 Maranh, 12 1/

