BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS W. VEAZEY, GOV. OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the Constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically as the People might desire to make, it was provided that the People of the several counties, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as Electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties, and one person for each of the said cities, to be Electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of said month; and they, or any twenty four of them, so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected, and duly qualified as such, were to constitute 'the Senate of Maryland,' in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly:

And whereas, eighteen of the persons who were chosen as Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and in conformity to law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing, and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other Electors who have attended, qualified, and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty; in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected:

And whereas, the said unfaithful agents of the People, in addition to their violation of duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution and Government of the State, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly, presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another Constitution and Government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or at least, mortally wounded:

And whereas, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid:

And whereas, these unprecented, unconstitutional, disorderly, and revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and *must*, if persisted in and sustained by any considerable portion of the People, greatly distorb the tranquility and peace of the State; impair her credit and resources; arrest her great works of internal improvement; blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity; and finally, involve us in all horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion, and CIVIL WAR, and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed; to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the Government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted:

And whereas, we are well advised, and entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful 'Trustees of the Public,' and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty; that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power; that the Senate, elected in September, 1834, continues to be 'the Senate of Maryland,' and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the House of Delegates elected in October last now constitute 'the General Assembly' of this State:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS VEAZEY, Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual session, to which it stands adjourned, DO HEREBY APPOINT AND PROCLAIM *Monday, the twenty first of November* instant, as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly, and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the Seat of Government on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of the state, I shall exert to the utmost all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder, and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the Constitution and enforce the Laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed by OVERT ACTS, either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid miscreants and their abettors. And I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the State to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties at this important crisis; and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws. And, finally, with humble supplications for and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the State to support, and, if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly DECLARE AND PROCLAIM that the Constitution of the State MUST BE PRESERVED, and the Government maintained, *as they now are*, until 'altered, changed, or abolished, in the manner constitutionally provided for.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1836, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor:

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

F. O J. Smith, of Maine, has been re elected to Congress, on the second trial, by between 300 and 400 votes over Mr. Brooks. There are four other districts in Maine, we believe, which remained to be filled on the second trial.

IMPORTATION OF BREAD.

There arrived at the port of New York, on Thursday last, eleven thousand sacks of wheat, from different parts of Europe, viz 300 bags from London; 3,147 from Odessa; 5,392 from Hmaburgh; and 1,549 of rye.

From the New York Advertiser and Express.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Our City Redeemed—Tammany Hall Prostrate—The Van Buren, and Office Holders' Party Beaten.

It was not until midnight last night that all the wards were canvassed. We are now enabled to say, that for the first time in twenty years, the whigs have triumphed over Tammany Hall, by choosing any of their representatives to Congress. We want language to express our joy at the result.

The Whigs have elected two out of four of their candidates for Congress, viz: Ogden Hoffman and Edward Curtis over J. M'Keon and Gideon Lee. C. C. Cambreleng, Van Buren, is chosen from the pertinacity of Mr Monroe, to run. His meagre vote has been just sufficient to defeat our friends, Ira B. Wheeler and H. Van Waggoner. Eli Moore being on the Loco Foco Ticket, as well as the Tammany, is elected of course. Had the Whigs had any idea of success, they could have carried every man by a majority of at least two thousand.

The Assembly ticket is not all canvassed, but the Whigs are again triumphant—having chosen a large proportion, if not all their ticket.

Mr. Gulick, the Whig candidate for Register has a majority of about six thousand.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, the Whig candidate for Senator is elected over Morgan L. Smith, by a very large majority, say about two thousand. The Van Buren Electoral and Governor's ticket will have a majority, but a lean one, not over a thousand, if as much.

A triumph so complete has astonished the Whigs themselves. Their joy on hearing it, and reading it in the various journals of the city this morning, will be beyond all bounds. We congratulate the State and the United States at the glorious result of the three days election.—For the city of New York the seat of corruption the spot where nearly four thousand office holders are congregated to be dis ciplined, redeemed from oppression is a triumph beyond expression. To have the great commercial city represented in the counsels of the Nation, and the State Legislature by true men, is a new era in our political history.

Where is now the boasted majority of six thousand by which the party only a few years ago carried their ticket? It has vanished! and the merchants of this city are taught they can at any time carry a majority, if they will but turn out.

We hope the whigs will now organize with double strength, and at the spring election, sweep from the present Common Council—the men who by a *tie vote* retain in office with the grasp of death, even the overseers of the scavengers of the city.

The following is the entire vote of the Congress ticket:

WHIG.	
Edward Curtis,	17,474
Ogden Hoffman,	16,421
Ira B. Wheeler,	15,986
Hubert Van Waggoner,	14,588
VAN BUREN.	
Eli Moore,	16,617
C. C. Cambreleng,	16,416
Gideon Lee,	16,157
J. McKeon,	15,996

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

VIRGINIA.—Reported returns from seventy-nine counties and four towns give a Van Buren majority of 1,674. Forty six counties remain to be heard from.

A letter to the editors from Romney says: "The Jackson majority in this county (Hampshire) in 1832 was 142. We have now reduced it down to 12 only. Some of our original friends did not come to the polls, believing that Van Buren would get the State, do as we would. They now see their error; but it is useless to complain."

PENNSYLVANIA.—We received yesterday the Harrisburg "Democrat" of Friday, but it gives official returns from but thirty seven counties and cities, and reported *results* in seventeen others, which together make a Van Buren majority of 3,865.

NEW YORK.—Yesterday bringing us the Sunday mail from New York, furnished us with no papers, and with no further information in regard to the election.

CONNECTICUT.—The reported Van Buren majority in all the towns of this State, save three, is 895 votes.

OHIO.—The Ohio State Journal, published at the seat of Government, furnishes returns from sixty one counties, in which the vote stands, Harrison 20,931, Van Buren 10,947. Present Whig majority 9,984. Fourteen counties yet to be heard from. Whig gain since October, in the sixty-one counties heard from, 3,508 votes. [The Whig majority in Ohio alone will exceed the aggregate Van Buren majorities in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Connecticut.]

VERMONT.—The following letter from a friend in Vermont comprises the substance of our information of the course of the election of that patriotic State:

"Our elections for Electors and Representative for the Third Congressional District were on Tuesday. The Whig Electors will be carried by over 5,000. From the returns received there appears an increase of the Whig majority (since September) of over 10 per cent. The returns for member of Congress from fifteen towns in this (the Windsor) District give Everett (Whig) 2,502; Patridge (Van Buren) 1,198.

We have executed the second Green Mountain resolution—"*we have beaten hull.*"

Green Mountain Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we can beat Martin Van Buren.

Resolved, 2. That we will beat him.

MAINE.—We have returns from but one county, which gives a Van Buren majority, and the Van Buren ticket will of course prevail in the State. The Kennebeck Journal contains the following remarks on the election:

"The vote in this State for Electors of President has doubtless been a very small one in all the counties, exeept where there are Congressional elections pending. The Whigs could not be persuaded that they could accomplish any thing, and therefore did not try. Those only of them went to the polls who considered it a serious duty so to do, and not because they expected to elect their general ticket. It is our decided belief that, by resorting to the same discipline, money, and means, to bring out and operate on voters, the Whigs might have prevailed; but they did not, and we hope and believe they never will adopt *all* these means, though a little more of the energy of their opponents would well become the friends of liberty in battling against the encroachments of power, and the corruptions of office.

"In this town the Government officers and their wealthy partisans kept several teams running, bringing in their squads from the dam and elsewhere, by which means they outnumbered us a few votes."

AN UNKIND CUT.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday says:

"We were credibly informed, this morning, by a gentleman whose social intercourse with many prominent members of the administration party is well known, that a leading Van Buren man had written a spirited letter to that inspiring personage, in which he expressed his fears as to the result of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania, and stated frankly, that if the party were defeated, the persons to be thanked for the disastrous issue, would be Messrs. Geo. M. Dallas and Amos Kendall."

Judge Porter, of Louisiana.—We regret to learn from the New Orleans papers, that Judge PORTER, of Louisiana, at present a Senator in Congress from that State, declines a re election, and contemplates retiring from public life.—Faithful and fearless in the support of the Constitution, he has endeared himself to the country by his able advocacy of the cause of true liberty. The loss of the services of such a man is a national calamity, and we are sure that this determination of his will be heard every where with deep regret. We trust that he may yet be induced longer to fill his present station. The political atmosphere is becoming purer, the horizon is brightening and promises a clear sky. Those who have stood by the country in the days of her adversity may well claim the gratitude of the People, and deserve to be honored.

It is stated in the New Orleans Times that Judge PORTER's desire to return to private life arises from the fact that he is engaged in writing a history of Louisiana from its discovery, and for this purpose has sent to Europe for some very valuable and important documents.

Balt. Chronicle.

The effects of the notorious Treasury Circular are as was anticipated by intelligent men in every section of the country. The subjoined paragraph from a western paper, constitutes one item of the history of this baneful measure:

Effects of the Treasury Circular.—The lands sold at the sales at Fountoc, Mississippi, brought 50 per cent less than the same quality of lands heretofore offered in that State. On the days of sale, 25 per cent. premium was paid for silver! Such are the effects of the wonderful Treasury Circular. This is one way of reducing the amount of dividend or loan to the States. Another mode to lessen the amount that would fall to the share of Arkansas is, that there are to be no more land sales by the Government until the year 1840, consequently, the speculator is to get a high price for his lands already bought, and he will be enabled thereby to accumulate large sums to enter the good lands from the poor man and actual cultivator of the soil, whenever the Government, shall again favor the large speculators in land.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray has arrived by the Oxford from America, where he has travelled for two years in the United States, and has profited much by it. At the next election he will stand in the popular interest for Lanarkshire. We consider it highly fortunate that a man so much distinguished for knowledge, manners, and connexions, will oppose the Tory candidate.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

M. Pageot, Charge d'Affaires from France to the United States, with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Montholon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary to the French Legation, and for a time Charge d'Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

In conformity with the provisions of the charter, Wade Hampton, of S. C., John Williams and William Dixon, of Tennessee, three members of the central commission, convened at this place on Monday last, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of shares subscribed for in this improvement. From an oversight of some of the commissioners appointed to open books, or some other cause, the reports from a number of places have not been received, or officially made known to the central commission. From the reports which have been received, and information which though unofficial may be relied on as authentic, it is ascertained that some more than 35,000 shares have been taken. In addition to this, the commissioners at Lexington, Ky. have officially communicated the fact that the authorities of that city have conditionally subscribed 1000 shares, but the central commission not being informed of the nature of the conditions on which these shares were taken, were not at liberty to receive them at present. Under these circumstances, the 40,000 shares necessary to secure the charter not appearing to be taken, the central commission will again open the books until the 1st day of January, or until 60,000 shares shall be taken. It is possible, though hardly probable, that when the reports from those places which have not yet reported, shall have been received, it will be found that the 40,000 shares have already been taken. Louisville, Maysville and several other places in Kentucky have not reported; but if at those places they prove to be as cold blooded as others from which we have heard in that state, it will not swell the number of shares to any considerable amount. Our experience thus far teaches us to expect more from a VILLAGE south, than from a CITY north, of the Cumberland mountain. Even the great Cincinnati, which has the presumption to style herself the Queen of the West, and in point of wealth and commercial importance, may be entitled to this distinction, has taken only ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY TWO SHARES, in an improvement which throws millions into her pockets. After claiming and earnestly contending for the paternity of an enterprise, she has most cruelly and ingloriously thrown upon others the burden of its accomplishment. But we may congratulate ourselves and every friend of this improvement, that all doubts are now removed as to its ultimate completion. The shares necessary to make up the 40,000 will be taken without getting one other north of the Cumberland mountain, or without accepting the conditional subscription from Lexington. When these are taken, the State of Tennessee stands pledged to take her ten thousand shares—North Carolina will take her portion, and South Carolina will take the balance of 60,000. As an instance of the liberality and zeal of the South on this subject, we may mention that Col. Hampton, while here, proposed to sub-cribe for 2000 additional shares, if by so doing the 40,000 could be made up.

All Hail!!!

The 40 000 shares are taken, and the company formed—particulars hereafter.

Knoxville Register.

From the Columbia Telescope.

Mr. Preston, in his speech concerning the Rail Road, on Monday last drew a very striking contrast between the difference of character of the Northern and of the Southern parts of the Union, and the consequently opposite condition of the countries that they inhabit.

He said that no Southern man can journey as he had lately done, through the Northern States, and witness the prosperity the industry, the public spirit, which they exhibit—the sedulous cultivation of all these arts by which life is rendered comfortable and respectable—without feelings of deep sadness and shame, as he remembers his own neglected and desolate home. There, no dwelling is to be seen abandoned, no farm uncultivated, no man idle, no water fall, even, unemployed. Every person and every thing performs a part towards the grand result, and the whole land is covered with fertile fields, with manufactories, and canals, and rail roads, and public edifices, and towns and cities. Along the route of the great New York canal (that glorious monument of the glorious memory of De Witt Clinton) a Canal, a Rail Road, and a Turnpike, are to be seen in the width of perhaps a hundred yards, each of them crowded with travel or overflowing with commerce. Throughout their course, lands that before their construction, would scarcely command five dollars the acre, now sell for fifty, seventy five, or a hundred. Passing along it, you see no space of three miles without a town or village, and you are never out of the sound of a church bell.

We of the South are mistaken in the character of these people, when we think of them only as peddlers in horn flints and bark nutmegs. Their energy to all objects, great and small, within their reach. At the fall of a scanty rivulet they set up their little manufactory of wooden buttons or combs—they plant a barren hill side with corn, & make it into brooms at the bottom; and on its top they erect a wind mill. Thus, at a single spot you may see the air, the earth and the water all working for them. But at the same time the ocean is whitened to its extremities with the sails of their ships, and the land is covered with works of art and usefulness.

Massachusetts is, perhaps, the most flourishing of the Northern States. Yet of natural productions she exports but two articles—granite & ice. Absolutely nothing but *rock and ice*! Every thing else of her commerce, from which she derives so much wealth, is artificial—the work of her own hands.

All this is done, in a region with a bleak climate and sterile soil, by the energy and intelligence of the people. Each man knows that the public good is his individual advantage. The number of rail roads and other modes of expeditious intercommunication, knits the whole country into a closely compacted mass, through which the productions of commerce and of the press, the comforts of life and the means of knowledge, are universally diffused: while the close intercourse of travel any business makes all men neighbors, and promotes a common interest and common sympathy. In a community thus connected, a single flash of thought pervades the whole land, almost as rapidly as thought itself can fly. The population becomes, as it were, a single set of muscles, animated by one heart, and directed by a common sensorium.

How different the condition of things in the South! Here the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age and decay. No improvement is seen going on: nothing is done for posterity—no man thinks of any thing beyond the present moment. Our lands are yearly tasked to the utmost capacity of production, and when exhausted are abandoned for the youthful West—Because Nature has been prodigal to us, we seem to think it unnecessary to do any thing for ourselves. The industry and skill that have converted the inclement and barren hills of New England into a garden, in the genial climate and fertile soil of the South would create almost a paradise. Our natural advantages are among the greatest with which Providence has blessed mankind, but we lack the spirit to enjoy and improve them. The rich ore is beneath our feet, yet we dig not for it.—The golden fruit hangs from the bough, and we lift not our hands to gather it.—The cask of delicious liquor is before our eyes, but we are too lazy even to broach it. In thinking, in writing, and in talking, we are equal to any people on the face of the earth—but we do nothing but think, write and talk.

MR. CLAY AND THE CHEROKEES.

The following letter was addressed to the Cherokee nation of Indians, through one of their people, by Mr. Clay, in 1831—the time of their great distress and excitement—and has lately appeared in the newspapers. We have seldom seen so brief an address so full of interest. How statesmanlike—how full of good sense, of wise counsel, of humane feeling and honorable sympathy! No one can read it, we are sure, without experiencing an increased degree of respect both for the head and the heart of the eminent citizen who penned it.

[*Nat. Int.*

ASHLAND, 6th June, 1831.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of the 14th ult. describing the wrongs and sufferings of the Cherokee nation. Of these I had been previously well informed. In common with a large portion of the citizens of the United States, I regretted them, and felt the sincerest sympathy with you on account of them. I regretted them, not only on account of their injustice, but because they inflicted a deep wound on the character of the American Republic.

I had supposed that the principles which had uniformly governed our relations with the Cherokee and other Indian nations, had been too long and too firmly established, to be disturbed at this day. They were proclaimed in the negotiation with Great Britian to Ghent, by the American commissioners who concluded the treaty of peace; & having been one of these commissioners, I feel with more sensibility than most of my fellow citizens any violation of those principles; for if we deceived Great Britian; and if our Government acts in opposition to them, we deceived the world.

According to those principles; the Cherokee nation has the right to establish its own form of government and to alter and amend it from time to time, according to its own wants; to live under its own laws; to be exempt from the operation of the laws of the United States, or of any individual States; to claim the protection of the United States; and quietly to possess and enjoy its lands, subject to no other limitation than that, when sold, they can only be sold to the United States. I consider the present Administration of the Government of the United States as having announced a system of policy in direct hostility with those principles, and thereby encouraging Georgia to usurp powers of legislature over the Cherokee nation which she does not of right possess.

Such are my opinions, which are expressed at your request: but they are the opinions of a private individual, which can avail you nothing.

What ought the Cherokees to do in their present critical situation? is a most important question for their consideration. Without being able to advise them, I see very clearly what they ought not to do. They ought not to make war. They ought to bear every oppression, rather than fly to arms. The people of the United States are alone competent now to redress these wrongs, and it is to be hoped they will, sooner or later, apply the competent remedy.

In communicating these opinions at your instance, I have done it with no intention that they should be published. A publication of them might do injury, and I therefore request that it be not made.

I feel very thankful for the friendly sentiments towards myself, which you have expressed, and offer my sincere wishes that your nation may obtain justice at the hands of the United States, any may become a civilized, Christian, and prosperous community.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MR JOHN GUNTER.

EVENING SCENE AT MEXICO.

And now the scene of the fashionable promenade changes to the Portales, where some hundred of domes and gallants form into two dense lines, from which, when once entangled, you can hardly extricate yourself; and continue defiling up & down, with monotonous regularity and at a funeral pace, for half an hour or more; while the dirty steps at the doorways of the shops opening under the arcades, upon which the beggars and lepers have been reclining during the day, are now, to your astonishment, crowded with luxuriously dressed females, chattering and smoking with their beaux. This is perfectly Mexican—just as an acquaintance described to me his morning visit to a noble lady, to whom the preceding evening he had been presented at the opera, where she shone in lace and diamonds—when he found her in the most complete dishabille, all her French finery thrown aside, without stockings, and eating *tortillas* and chile out of the common earthen ware plate of the country. I must do the Mexican gallants the credit to say, that some time ago a proposal was started to provide chairs. The offer, however, was indignantly refused by the belles, and there they squat to this very day according to the custom of their mothers and grandmothers. At this hour the *mantilla* was almost universally laid aside. The females of this country cannot be said to be distinguished for personal beauty. They are short in person and seldom the possessors of elegant form or features. The eyes are commonly fine, and the majesty of their gait, which is remarkable, is characteristic of the admixture of Spanish and Indian blood. In their style of dress they have now adopted the French fashion, always preserving the *mantilla* however, as before mentioned, in the earliest part of the day. I regret to see national customs on the wane, here and elsewhere most following the vile fashions of France and England; and this fancy extends itself in many cases to the trappings of the horses, as well as to those of the rider, and even of the young Mexicans now use the English saddle instead of the high mameluke saddle and long nature of their fathers.—*Latrobe.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The New York papers announce that Mr Gorostiza has embarked with all his Legation for Mexico.

The New York Courrier des Etats Unis, of Saturday, states that having in vain insisted upon the withdrawal of the United States troops from the territory of Mexico, Mr. Gorostiza has no alternative left.

The Courrier promises, in its next number, a copy of the last despatch of Mr. Gorostiza, and meantime, publishes this important and decisive extract:

"The note Mr Dickins left the undersigned no hope. The explanations given to him in the name of the President convinced him more of how little Mexico has to expect from the United States, since her most sacred rights and dearest interests are sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is insulted and stung by an act of pure precaution.

"Under such discouraging circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, if, as representative of Mexico, he failed to use the only means left him to express at least how much he is wounded by the wrongs done to his country by the United States; *he therefore declares upon his own responsibility, that from this moment he considers his mission at an end.*"

FROM NACOGDOCHES.—The Arkansas Gazette contains a letter from an officer of the United States Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, Texas, September 21, in which it is stated that there had been a great deal of sickness, both in the fort and camp, and that all the officers except two had been ill. They were, however, recovering. The letter continues:

"There is something singular in our position of Nacogdoches. There *never has been*, nor is there likely to be any difficulty with the Indians. They are as peaceable as could be expected, urging the necessity of keeping white men out of their country. The principal chiefs say that the white men sell liquor to them; they get drunk, become quarrelsome, and they are apprehensive lest they might, in their drunken quarrels, kill a white man, in which case, they say the war would ensue."

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

From the St Augustine Herald, October 29.

By an express which left Fort Drane on the 27 h inst. we learn that Gen. Read arrived at Wythlacoochee on the 22d with the steamboats Energy and Superior, under the direction of Capt. Wood, whose active zeal, skill, and superior judgment are highly spoken of. Another steamboat, (the United States,) was wrecked at the mouth of the river.

We now learn with great satisfaction that there are a plenty of provisions and forage at the mouth of the river, and a considerable quantity at Graham's Camp, and more on transportation there.

Gen. JESUP was supposed to be at *Tampa Bay* with 750 regulars and marines; two companies of mounted Alabama volunteers. Captain ALVORD's company from Key West, and M'INTOSH's from Fort Mitchell, 4th Infantry, are with Gen. Read.

The Governor is in feeble health, but he is determined to enter the field and make every sacrifice, in order to insure success. He has appointed Maj PIERCE Colonel, and given him the command of the Creek volunteers. This gallant officer has received from the President the brevet rank Lieut. Col. as a reward for his meritorious services.

Major Pierce has returned from Charleston with several steamboats and schooners, which arrived in the St. John's with a large number of horses, &c. for the army.

Extract of a letter dated

"KEY WEST, Oct. 20.

"The Indians made their appearance a short time since on Key Tavinier, where they surprised the schooner Mary, Captain Bethell, took the vessel, and slightly wounded some of the crew before they could make their escape.