

The Post Master General has directed a Mail to be carried daily between Baltimore and Annapolis, throughout the year—and directions have been given to the Post Master in Washington to send invariably the Annapolis and Eastern Shore Mails by way of Baltimore. By this arrangement we will have the advantage of a daily Mail from Washington and Baltimore, to arrive by mid day.

Bell's Tavern, 30th April, 1836. According to public notice, the Van Buren Republican Voters of the 5th Election District of Anne Arundel county assembled this day; when Doctor ALLEN THOMAS was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE COOKE Secretary.

The meeting being organized, it was Resolved, That Doctor Allen Thomas, Wesley Linnicum, James Clarke, Vachel Harding, and Samuel Graham, be a committee to represent this Election District, in a Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednesday in May next to form an Electoral Ticket for the State.

Resolved, That James Rawlings, Hammond Dorsey, John O'Donnell, William Tubman, and George Cooke, be appointed as delegates to the meeting to be held at Cecil's Tavern on the first Saturday in June next, for the purpose of nominating two Electors of Senate, and four Candidates for the Legislature, for this County.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette Annapolis, and the Baltimore Republican.

ALLEN THOMAS, Chm. GEORGE COOKE, Sec'y.

Previous to the adjournment of Calvert County Court, at their late session, Col. JAMES BOYLE rose to announce the death of JOHN J. BROOKE, Esq. a late member of the bar of that county, which had taken place during the vacation. He stated that on the part of the bar, he was about to address a request to the court, which he was sure would accord with its feelings, and would not be considered inconsistent with its duty.

Since we were last here our worthy friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Brooke, is no more. His loss to the profession assembled in this room is great, and to his numerous clients almost irreparable; but the poor man, whose friend he was, will feel most sensibly the deprivation of his professional, devoted, and gratuitous services. To him and his cause, the ample acquisitions of his legal knowledge were given without a view to worldly gain. With him have gone to the grave the tears of the orphan, and the prayers of the widow, and followed by the hand of charity are the manes of our departed brother. He requested the court to remain a few minutes until a due tribute of respect should be paid by the bar to the memory of their lamented friend; to which request the court assented.

Mr. BANNER then offered the following resolutions:— WHEREAS it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have heard of the death of JOHN J. BROOKE, Esq., and in his demise have sustained a loss which cannot be repaired, as a lawyer, a member of society, a friend and neighbour—Therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That in respect to the memory of our deceased brother, the members of the court and bar, will wear for thirty days on the left arm, a badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Maryland Gazette, and Republican at Annapolis; National Intelligencer, and Globe at Washington; the Republican, and Patriot at Baltimore, be requested to publish an account of these proceedings.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Those who do not agree with some of the Baltimore wisacres that the State ought to borrow money in order to carry the Rail Road to the O, are accused of being hostile to our great city. To these accusers of their brethren, the following questions are most respectfully addressed:

1. Did not the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company in their report of 1831, declare, "For the present therefore, the Board would not think, even if they had it in their power, of making the Rail Road parallel with the Canal?"

2. Did not the Board of Trade sanction the report made to them, in which it was stated that "the construction of a rail road communication with the West is postponed to a period necessarily indefinite," and unite in the opinion of the Directors of the Rail Road Company "that the immediate interest of the city of Baltimore and the State, now lies in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland?"

3. Did not the Convention of citizens of two States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of the District of Columbia, which met in Baltimore in November 1834, adopt these same views?

4. Did not the Committee on Internal Improvement, and the Committee of Ways and Means in the session of 1831, explicitly recommend a subscription to those two works (the Canal and Susquehanna R. R. Co.) as all that was necessary, as well to secure to Baltimore the Western trade, as to give us the full benefit of the Coal Mines? Did not the Legislature of 1831 vote the same asked for these two works expressly because the completion of them would secure the two objects?

5. If all this be true, why before these two works are finished, and of course before it can be known with certainty what additional sums these two works will require in order to complete them, why is the State requested to borrow three millions of dollars in order to complete a road, the completion of which has been postponed to a period necessarily indefinite, and which we were assured was only to be completed, "if at any future day the state of the trade should require it, and the income of the road justify it?"

6. Is there any good reason at this time for an additional subscription to the Ohio Rail Road Company, save only this—some of our "public spirited" citizens who speculated in Rail Road stock when it was very low, now urge this measure, not to benefit the State or Baltimore, but in the hope that it would for a short time raise the price of that stock, and enable them to sell out? If this be not the true cause of all this, why is it now asked that the State should subscribe immediately to a work, which but fifteen months ago, was postponed to a period necessarily indefinite? Now, instead of telling us the opposition to this measure proceeds from hostility to Baltimore, a want of liberal feeling, &c. let us be furnished with facts and arguments which will prove that the Ohio Rail Road ought not to be completed; and let it be remembered, that he who can prove that the State ought now to subscribe \$3,000,000 in order to complete the Ohio Rail Road, at the same time prove, that the Directors of that company, the Board of Trade and its committee, the Convention of citizens, the Committee of Internal Improvement, and the Committee of Ways and Means, and a majority of each branch of the Legislature, were all of them in 1831—5, either fools or knaves.

7. Is it wise in Baltimore to contract a debt of \$3,000,000 and thereby render necessary a recourse to taxes for payment of the interest, when in the end may be as much as that city as the debts contracted in the cities of the District proved to them? It cannot be expected that Congress, and it would be equally unreasonable to expect that the State will assume this debt, in order to relieve Baltimore from the embarrassment, and it may be ruin, which it may cause.

8. The proposition is to make the Rail Road to Cumberland, and thence to the Ohio, in order to secure to Baltimore the Western trade. Now unless all our Conventions and Committees in 1831 were fools, this is not at all necessary. But might not this Rail Road when completed, instead of being a benefit to Baltimore, might it not take from her a considerable portion of this trade, which if it had not been made, will be secured to her by that work, which was proposed but a year ago, to be a "recess, more expedient, and at less cost?" The names of Albany are to supply the Eastern people with coal, but will not those Eastern people who go to Cumberland for coal, if the communication be open to them, carry with them goods for the Western market, and thus secure to themselves down the Canal and the Potomac, a large portion of the very trade which we are now told, the Rail Road to the O, will secure to Baltimore?

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W. H. Gale lost a building. No insurance. Dr. Brady 1 do. No insurance. Doct. Miller 1 do. No insurance. Mr. R. P. Herrick's buildings were slightly injured. The whole loss must be about \$25,000.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. DEFEAT OF THE MEXICAN ARMY, AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 3. We have been politely favoured with the following extract written to a gentleman of this city, from Natchitoches, which goes still farther to corroborate the account received by the Levant which we publish to-day.

The substance of which is, that an express has arrived here, via Natchitoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by Gen. Gaines, that Gen. Houston, of Texas, has conquered Santa Anna and his army Santa Anna himself, and his soldiers all prisoners. The forces of Santa Anna were estimated at 1100; and those of Houston at 600. The express further states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and the loss on his side was 6 killed 20 wounded.

The saddle of Santa Anna was taken and brought in, and is of a costly order, being estimated as worth between 6 or 800 dollars, and the express who brought in the news, rode on the horse of Santa Anna.

All this is indeed cheering news, calculated to arouse all the better feelings, which are implanted in the hearts of those who can rejoice at the triumph of freemen over their evil and savage oppressors. The intelligence received early yesterday morning, and which is also published, will be seen to be confirmed by the news brought by the Levant, with the difference only that the numbers of the enemy killed and taken by Gen. Houston, vary in amount.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY, April 23, 1836. To the people towards Natchitoches: We met Santa Anna on the 21st; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1100 infantry, two howitzers, we entirely routed his whole force, killed half his men and took the rest prisoners. Santa Anna himself, and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle. We had 6 killed and 20 wounded. I have not time or I would send on a full report. I will do that in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow-citizens to come to the field; let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free, turn out at once. There is no excuse now, let us do the work at once.

THOS. J. RESLI, Sec. at War. I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secretary of War, who was himself in the battle.

A. HOUSTON. To J. R. DENN. San Augustin, April 26.

The following is the information which came to hand early yesterday morning. A gentleman of this city who arrived this morning from Attakapas in the S. B. Volopede states, that on the evening previous to his departure two persons arrived at St. Martinville, direct from Texas—That these persons who appeared to be men of regular ability, related as a positive fact, that an engagement had taken place between the Texian forces under Gen. Houston, and the Mexican army, in which the latter were totally routed having lost 700 men killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners, among whom was Gen. Cos. The loss of the Mexicans is said to be considerable.

The circumstances as related by these gentlemen, were that the Mexican army had from some cause or other been separated in two bodies divided by the River Brazos, that the sudden rise of that river prevented the two bodies from effecting a junction—that Houston marched against the larger body amounting to 1300 or 1400 men, that the latter retreated, and in retreat set fire to the town of Harrisburg. Houston succeeded in overtaking them about seven miles from that town, and by a sudden & vigorous attack on them, and after some severe fighting, the Mexicans were totally defeated, with the loss above mentioned. The gentleman stated that they were a short distance from Harrisburg and could distinctly hear the firing, and that the result was well known before their departure—that Houston had marched in pursuit of the other body which it was supposed could not possibly escape him.

From the New-Orleans Bee of the 3d May. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. Fortune has revolved the spokes in her wheels, and now sides with Texas.—Yesterday a gentleman arrived from Attakapas in this State, and he asserts that two persons had been at St. Martinville immediately before his departure, who stated as a positive fact, within their own cognizance, that an engagement had taken place between part of the Texian and Mexican army. The latter had been separated into two bodies divided by the river Brazos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction.

The larger body consisted of about 1300 or 1400 men, who being attacked by General Houston, set fire to the town of Harrisburg and retreated; but Houston succeeding in overtaking them about 7 miles from that place, compelled them to a pitched battle in which 700 of the Mexicans were killed, and 500 taken prisoners—among whom was General Cos. whose parole d'honneur will not save him on this occasion! The enemy was completely routed, and the loss of the Texans was very inconsiderable. Gen. Houston immediately marched in pursuit of the other body, and may have probably captured them; but this is not ascertained.

GLORIOUS NEWS. By the steambot Levant which arrived last evening, the accounts are confirmed of Houston's victory over the Mexican army. Having conquered the first division (as elsewhere related) he attacked the second division under Santa Anna himself—the result of which was, as has been communicated in the above circular from the Texian secretary of war to the people of Nacogdoches.

REPORT OF SANTA ANNA AND HIS OFFICERS HAVING BEEN SHOT.

The New Orleans Bee of the 3d instant, publishes the following report, which, however, we think premature, if not entirely untrue. "We heard it stated as if on good authority that General Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners; and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot; the privates were sent to Matamoras. It was also stated that General Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account; but we did not see it. There can however be no doubt that Houston has conquered; and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come; and Texas is free!"

[From the New-Orleans Bulletin.] Duty and feeling prompt us to say a few words on the subject of the capture of the schooner Invincible, and the arrest of the crew and officers, who are now in confinement here, on the charge of piracy.

The schooner was taken below at the Balize, where she has been lying since her arrival from Texas, by the United States Sloop of War Warren, which it seems had been dispatched from Pensacola, for the purpose. We have no wish to admit, that our sincere attachment to the cause of Texas, should cause us to advocate any infringement of the rights of property, or of other rights of individuals, or of any violation of the international law between our Government and Mexico. And we feel, that we do not support such infringement, when we deem the arrest of the crew and officers of the Invincible, and the capture of the schooner, as by no means warranted, and that a development of the facts in the case will sustain us in our opinion.

We do not call in question the right or the duty of the authority, which felt itself compelled under all-giving made and sworn to by the complainants in the case, to take the severe steps which it has—but we do say, that the complainants should be strictly accountable, and we doubt not, that they will be. The schooner Invincible, sailing under the Texian flag, regularly commissioned by the Provisional Government of Texas, and crossing near her ports and harbours, captured a vessel laden with property belonging to Mexicans. The vessel taken was an American vessel and as to the bells, crests, Mexico and Texas, our Government is a neutral, and neutral ships afford no protection to enemies property—all such property may be seized if it is discovered on board of a neutral vessel, beyond the limits of the neutral jurisdiction.

This is well known to be the settled principle of the law of nations. We truly regret the course which has been pursued in this matter, and believe that upon a full and impartial examination of the individuals thus arrested, that they will be discharged and permitted, if they please again to embark in favour of a cause founded in right and justice, and which claims the best sympathies of our nature, as well as our most active exertions. [N. O. Bulletin.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 2. TEXAS.—The following named persons, who were taken prisoners of war at San Antonio on the 14th March and carried to Matamoras, were shot on the 14th April at Matamoras, by order of the Mexican commander—S. S. Curtis, Samuel McCauley, Thos. J. Mitchell, R. R. Brown, G. Copeland, Wm. Langlunum, B. J. E. Mahum, S. Francis, N. Jones, W. Hall, L. H. Ben, Wm. Brunson, Wm. Levin. An officer of the schr. Invincible was shot at the Brassos. The above information was brought by a gentleman arrived on Saturday evening in the schr. Cooper, from Matamoras direct, and can be relied on.

The American brig Jane, Capt. Williams, hence, was seized at Matamoras and the captain in prison, for hoisting the American ensign with union down, as a signal to an American man-of-war which was off that port.

TEXAS—CONFIRMATION.

The following letter from Major General Gaines has been furnished to the editors of the Washington Globe for publication, and is in part confirmatory of the accounts of the victory of the Texians published yesterday. It will be seen that General Gaines considers the statement of the victories sufficiently authentic to found the future military operations of the government of the United States upon its correctness, and has commended his requisition upon the Governors of the several bordering States for volunteers to protect the integrity of our soil.—Ball. Rep.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT. Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836.

SIR—I have the honour to state that reports now have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness, that on the 21st inst. a battle was fought near twenty miles east of Harrisburg, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texians, under