

This interesting country, at the present moment, attracts so much attention, and calls forth so many inquiries, that we are assured we shall render an acceptable service to the public in presenting the following information derived from a source of accurate personal knowledge.

Under the Spanish dominion, Texas was a separate province, occupied by three military posts, La Bahia, St. Antonio de Bexar, Nacogdoches; and settlements of Mexicans were formed around each, which grew into a considerable town at Bexar, of about 3000, and at Nacogdoches and La Bahia, into villages of about 500 and 300 inhabitants. This number has not increased, and forms at present nearly the amount of the Mexican and Spanish population in Texas; an addition of 1000 would include the whole.

The country at large, in all its beauty and fertility, was left unoccupied, except by the wild horse, the deer and the buffalo; all of which, amidst luxuriant natural pastures, have multiplied to an extent almost incredible. An intelligent trader among the Indians in the interior regions of that country, upon being asked, how many buffalo he had seen in one herd? replied, one million—meaning literally what he said; but it may be restricted to a declaration, that they could not be counted. The deer are still more numerous, and that noble animal, the horse, roves the country in gregarious masses, with all the pride and majesty of his ancestors. The progress of population has not diminished the number of either, but only limited their range.

Texas was but little known to our countrymen, until seen by the gallant bands who entered it, in aid of the patriot cause at different periods of the Mexican struggle for independence. They saw a country equal to France in extent, intersected with numerous rivers running hundreds of miles into the interior, producing in its various climate and soil, all the commercial staples of the whole American continent. They brought home this knowledge, and gave an account of its beauty, fertility and salubrity; and many were tempted to seek an abode there, in spite of the prohibition of the then existing laws.

Foremost in this enterprise was Moses Austin, who, about twelve years since, obtained from the Commandant at Bexar, permission to introduce settlers, repaid to the United States to procure them; but dying on the route, left to his son, Col. Steven F. Austin, the fulfilment of his undertaking. On this gentleman's arrival at Bexar, he found the commandant disposed to comply with his engagement; and the revolution being accomplished, and a new order of things established, he determined to proceed to the city of Mexico, and there renew the proposal of introducing settlers into Texas. The result was the passage of a general colonization law, authorizing particular districts of country to be assigned to contractors who would undertake to populate the country. This law laid the foundation of a system which was made more liberal and extended by that of the State of Coahuila and Texas; under which were made the grants which have been the subject of so much enterprise.

Austin was the first to begin colonizing, and laid the foundation of the extensive settlements now existing in Texas. But others soon followed; and Zavala, Burnet, and Vehlein were equally successful in their application for lands. They selected the district of country immediately on the boundary line of the United States, lying between the Sabine to the east, the St. Jacinto and Navarro to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, running north about 300 miles. Austin's settlement is contiguous, and lies on the western line of Vehlein and Burnet's, and embraces the rivers Brasos and Colorado. Grants have been made to others in different sections of the country more remote from our borders, and all of good land. But the settlements from the Sabine to the Colorado being continued and nearer to us are better known, and can be described with more certainty.

Texas in general is a prairie country, having all the streams skirted by timber. This is more particularly its character after passing the Trinity, and as you advance to the northwest the prairies are of vast extent. But in the grants of Zavala, Burnet, and Vehlein, there is less of prairie and more of woodland. They abound in beautiful natural meadows of dimensions from one to five hundred and a thousand acres, producing a luxuriant herbage at all seasons, but have a large proportion of woodland without under growth, affording fine pasture, and presenting the aspect of splendid lawns and parks prepared with the taste and labor of high cultivation.

On some of the rivers, the Brasses for instance, are dense forests, but they are never found on the high lands.

The mildness of the climate is such that no provision is made for horses, cattle, hogs, nor for any stock on a farm. Nature's ample store is sufficient throughout the year, and at all seasons they fatten on the natural pastures; of course, they multiply rapidly, and Texas may be called the paradise of animals of the inferior order; and to man it is the land of promise.

That splendid plant, the Indian Corn, grows throughout in perfect majesty, almost scorning the aid of the hand of man. From the gulf to an average distance of 70 miles, the country is level and forms the sugar district. At this point, about the latitude of 30 degrees, the surface becomes undulating, and wheat, rye, and oats, can be raised; and one degree further north produces abundant harvests. Cotton is cultivated from the gulf to the Red river, and yields largely, with a staple uniformly good; and near the gulf in length and fineness of staple, it approaches the Sea Island Cotton. This is the great crop of Texas, and even at this period equals 10,000 bales. Sugar has for many years been made on the Trinity, within Vehlein's grant, and the cane ripens several inches higher than in Louisiana. Tobacco grows luxuriously every where, and may become an important article of export. The grape is universal throughout the country, and in great variety and sweetness. In Vehlein's grant an attempt has been made to cultivate the native vines, and the experiment has shown that wine of the best quality can be made from them, and we may promise ourselves at a future day, to have American wines from this country rivalling those of Europe.

But there is one remarkable character which it possesses over the country within the same latitudes in the United States. It is without swamps or marshes. Whatever insalubrity you find, arises from the inundations of the Spring season, and of course is confined to the rivers; and this ceases when you go about the flat country.

A country so inviting is of course rapidly settling, and it is estimated to have at this time a population of 3,000 Anglo-Americans. The law of the 6th April 1830, which prohibited the citizens of the United States from entering the country as colonists being repealed, they are now going in and receiving titles to the finest lands in the world, at prices so low as to enable the poorest to acquire a large farm. And a further inducement to emigrate to this delightful region is held out by the law now in operation forming Texas into a separate judicial district, with a Judge of ability, a native of the United States; and an organization of courts similar to our own. The proceedings are required to be in the English language, and the right of trial by jury secured in all cases civil or criminal. By another law it is declared that no man shall be molested on account of his religious or political opinions; thereby securing the rights of conscience and religious freedom. These two liberal laws were passed at the last session of the State legislature, and the first by the federal Congress, and approved by President St. Anna; showing fully the friendly feelings en-

tertained towards Texas by the State and National authorities.

All is now quiet throughout the republic. Texas is never affected by the political changes and commotions in Mexico. The agitated wave is calmed before it reaches a shore so distant from the places where the storms arise. The disturbances which took place two years ago from outrages committed by the military have all subsided, and quiet long since restored. At present there is not a Mexican soldier in Texas, and it is more than probable that none will ever be sent there; certainly not beyond what may be necessary to protect the revenue.

The population of Texas is remarkably good for a border country. You cannot expect to find there the refinement and courtesy of older communities; but the virtue of hospitality is no where more manifest. Those who imagine that Texas is without the higher requisites for social intercourse are greatly mistaken. From the Sabine to the Colorado, and from the Nacogdoches road to the gulf, embracing the colonies of Austin and those of Zavala and Vehlein, good farms are opened, comfortable houses erected, many of them large and commodious, and inhabited by as intelligent and respectable families as any country can afford. Many villages have sprung up, exhibiting a growing commerce with its universal attendants, refinement and luxury. But this early and rapid advancement of Texas will not seem strange when we reflect that 3000 Americans are there occupying a fertile soil, under a genial climate, and with their accustomed energy and enterprise are developing the resources of one of nature's favored regions.

It may be well to add, that the mode of acquiring lands in the different colonies is simple, and the titles made secure and in fee. The assignment of lands has been to persons called Empresarios, (contractors,) who stipulate to introduce a certain number of families within a given time, and no person can within this period acquire lands in the district of the Empresario without his consent. This consent is obtained by a certificate, stating the family received, and the quantity of land allowed them, which is presented to a commissioner appointed by the Government for making titles, who immediately orders a survey, and upon its return, makes a deed to the settler and the title passes direct from the state to him. The law allows a married man to have not exceeding a Sitio, equal to 4435 English acres; and a single man one fourth that quantity, with a privilege of extending it to a Sitio when he gets married; and a foreigner marrying a Mexican woman is entitled to one third more. On receiving the deed from the Commissioner the colonist takes an oath to support the constitution and laws of the country, by which two acts he becomes a citizen. There is no tax on land nor any other property, and the emigrants are allowed to introduce all articles for their own use free of duty.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BANK.

It was repeatedly and roundly asserted, prior to the election, that the people of Pennsylvania disapproved entirely of the course pursued by President Jackson in relation to the United States Bank, and that, when an opportunity presented itself, they would testify their disapprobation of his administration and policy, in a manner not to be misunderstood.

An opportunity has presented itself—the people have spoken—and the majorities given for the several congressional candidates elected, show how vain and idle were the calculations so basely made by the advocates and worshippers of the Bank:

Har. Rep.
GENERAL ELECTION, 1834.

CONGRESS.—MAJORITIES.

DISTRICTS.	Democratic.	Bank.
1st—Joel B. Sutherland,	1436	
2d—James Harper, <i>etc.</i>	1840	
3d—Michael W. Ash, <i>etc.</i>	1100	
4th—David Potts, <i>etc.</i>	1500	
5th—Jacob Fry, Jr.	718	
6th—Mathias Morris, <i>etc.</i>	450	
7th—D. D. Wagener.	2307	
8th—Edw. Hubley, <i>etc.</i>	1185	
9th—H. A. Muhlenburg,	2684	
10th—William Clark,	503	
11th—Henry Logan,	630	
12th—George Chambers,	1234	
13th—Jesse Miller,	210	
14th—Joseph Henderson,	409	
15th—Andrew Beaumont,	935	
16th—J. B. Anthony,	2237	
17th—John Laporte,	900	
18th—Job Mann, <i>etc.</i>	520	
19th—John Klingensmith, <i>etc.</i>	1420	
20th—Andrew Buchanan, <i>etc.</i>	1043	
21st—T. M. T. McKenon,	134	
22d—Harmer Deeny,	452	
23d—S. S. Garrison,	1900	
24th—John Banks,	280	
26th—John Galbraith,	1612	
	21,406	6,363
Democrats 27; Whigs or Anti-masons in <i>Italic</i> , 11; new members thus.*		

21,406 6,363

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ACCIDENT. A gentleman in the neighborhood of this city, in riding across his farm a few days since, was suddenly surprised and alarmed to find his horse gradually sinking into the earth. He instantly leaped from the animal, and by so doing his own life was providentially saved. The horse continued to sink lower and lower into the earth, until he descended one hundred and fifty feet. At this point, he became wedged between two masses of rock, and was crushed to death. The chasm or fissure, we are told, appears to have been formed, by the separation of the earth and rock in some convulsion of nature. The width of the fissure at the surface, we have not learned, but it was covered with a thin soil, which commenced giving away as soon as the weight of the gentleman and his horse was added to it.

Lexington Intelligencer.

March of the Cripple. A. Mr. Howland, of west Brookfield, Mass. appears to have brought the wooden leg business to marvellous perfection, making them so light and easy in their joints, as to answer almost as well as the original limbs. An unfortunate Vermonter lost, it seems, both legs, by a long rolling on to him, but by means of Mr. Howland's carpentry, he now performs nearly all kinds of work, "with the same facility as before." It will be true that is said of this gentleman's "works of the understanding," a badly-legged fellow might be tempted to throw by his old stumps, and purchase a pair of Mr. Howland's "improvements."

N. Y. Courier.

One Gladden Bishop, a Mormonite preacher, in an account of the fanatic sect, says it commenced in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., in April, 1830, with only 6 members, and now numbers 20,000 and 800 preachers, with 2 printing offices, 2 stores, and a large stone edifice for a house of worship. These facts, if true, which we doubt, are a commentary on the conservative power of human reason against the inroads of one of the most audacious impostures that ever disgraced the annals of mankind.

In an article on the subject of Indian affairs, the Milledgeville Journal furnishes some interesting information in reference to the numbers of the several Indian tribes in the United States, and their location in the Western Territory allotted for their future residence. This territory is stated to be a tract of country about 300 miles wide, west of, and adjoining the Arkansas territory and the state of Missouri. Its southern end is based on Red river, which there divides the United States from Mexico, and the territory is to be extended north as far as may be wanted, to the river Platte, as at present contemplated, or still further up, should it be necessary, till the eastern side of it, extending beyond Missouri, may meet the Mississippi, as it tends westwardly, in latitude 46. If this contemplated western territory should stop at the river Platte, it will be about as large as Georgia was when her limits reached the Mississippi. Should it extend up to the 45th degree of latitude, it will be about 750 miles long, north and south, by 300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence at the south end of Red river. First and south of all, is that of the Choctaws. Next the Creeks and Seminoles. Next the Cherokee; and north of those, the Osages. These occupy in nearly equal portions that territory, forming nearly a square, that lies between the Arkansas Territory, and the Mexican line. Each portion extending quite across the whole from east to west.

Northward of these allotments, and after an unappropriated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there is an irregular location of territory about as large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among the Kanza, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares and other tribes, in proportion to the lands ceded by them east of the Mississippi, and situated so as to consult their several wants. Northward of these the aboriginal title is extinguished to part of the land up to the Platte, and as much north of that river as covers a country larger than the present area of the State of Georgia.

The following are all the tribes now located in this Western Territory, and the number of acres assigned to each.

Posseessed by the Indigenous Indians, viz: *Names of the tribes. Quantity for each. Total am.*

1. Osages,	7,564,000
2. Kanza,	6,400,000
3. Ottos and Missouras,	1,536,000
4. Half breeds, Ottos,	
Omahas, and Ioways,	128,000
	15,623,000

Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz: *Names of the tribes. Quantity for each. Total am.*

1. Choctaws,	15,000,000
2. Creeks and Seminoles,	13,140,000
3. Cherokee,	9,000,000
4. Senecas from Sandusky,	100,000
5. Senecas and Shawnees,	96,000
6. Ottawas,	34,000
7. Kaskaskias and Peorias,	96,000
8. Weas Piankeshaws,	163,000
9. Shawnees,	1,600,000
10. Delawares,	2,208,000
11. Kankapoos,	768,000
	46,202,000

Acres, 61,830,000. The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, and the number of persons of each tribe, are as follows:

Names of tribes. Numbers.

1. Seminoles,	5,000
2. Creeks,	22,264
3. Cherokee,	9,000
4. Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawatmies,	7,490
5. Chickawas,	5,600
6. Ottawas of Ohio,	230
7. Appalachicolas,	340
8. Pottawatamies of Indiana and the Wabash,	3,000

The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate, are stated to be as follows:

Names of tribes. Numbers.

1. In the state of New York, viz:	
Senecas,	2,242
Cayugas,	128
Onondagas,	490
Delawares,	73
Oneidas,	1