

TEXAS.

The following information of the reported capture of Santa Anna, from the New Orleans True American of the 4th instant, puts to rest all doubt on the subject. That the Mexican tyrant has been utterly and irretrievably defeated, and is now Houston's prisoner, is substantiated by the account first brought to Natchez by the steamer Levant; Secretary Rusk's official report, certified by Gen. Houston; the intelligence brought to New Orleans by the way of St. Martinsville; Gen. Gaines' letter to Gov. Cannon, and Col. Houston's statement, given below. All these accounts, from so many, different quarters, having been invariably and substantially confirmed by every report or rumor from the seat of war, further scepticism would be little short of madness.

With feelings of the highest gratification, we yield our full belief in the late glorious victory of our brave and patriotic countrymen in Texas. They have broken the strength of the tyrant in a fairly stricken field. Hand to hand, with fearful odds against them, the brave Texans have crushed the might of Mexico—overthrown and captured her favorite commander, and plucked from the brows of his barbarian followers their deeply ensanguined laurels. But with that noble generosity ever displayed by American soldiers, when resistance ceased, the call of mercy was not disregarded. Even the blood-stained butchers of the brave defenders of the Alamo, and of unarmed and unresisting prisoners of war, did not appeal in vain to American magnanimity. No brutal butchery stained their triumph. Their generosity was equal to their courage, and they scorned to reject the supplications of conquered foes for life, though they had forfeited all right to make the appeal.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

TEXAS.

Colonel A. Houston, of the Texas army, has arrived by the Caspian, and reports the following official list of the prisoners and the killed and wounded in the late glorious battle:

Santa Anna had offered the following terms—which although not officially confirmed, is supported by a great number of private letters from officers of the army. To acknowledge the independence of Texas—pay the expenses of the war—order his army to lay down their arms, and remain a hostage until the treaty was fulfilled.

N. B. General Houston has given orders that in case any indications of a hostile nature were manifested by the Mexicans, immediately to execute Santa Anna and all the officers.

Killed—Gen. Castillon, Cols. Bares, Mora, Trevino, Don Jose Maria Romero, Lt. Col. Manuel Aguirre, Castillo, Gen. Cos, and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Cols. Almonte, aid de camp, Cespedes, of Guerra Battalion, Bringas, aid to Santa Anna, Portilla de la Pedregura, do do do, Nunez, do do do, Valiente, Lt. Cols. Felipe Romero, wounded, Valiente, Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Urziza, wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Arcos, Encise, Mulea, Don Ramon Curo, Pr. Sec. to Santa Anna, 5 captains and 12 Lieutenants.

We subjoin, from the New Orleans American of the 6th inst. the particulars of the capture of Santa Anna. Having seen Gen. Gaines' letter, with which the editor of the American was unacquainted at the time he wrote, we do place confidence in the details given by his correspondent:

"We were favored by a friend with the following letter, giving the particulars of the capture of Santa Anna. We, ourselves, place but little confidence in the report:

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, Gen. Houston made a movement with 600 men and all his artillery, and at day break met the Mexican force, 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms, and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter; 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavored to escape; the mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—he ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down in a prairie, near the Brasos timber—he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole, left their horses and continued the chase on foot,

following the trail of the fugitive, (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains) until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The persons then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter, that the chased might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced in the forks of a large live oak.

The captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed, "El General! El Gefe! Santa Anna."

The Natchez Courier of the 9th inst. says:

"On Saturday General Felix Huston left this city for Texas, together with the volunteers collected from various parts of this State, and the company from Kentucky under Captain Wigginton. They will be joined by detachments from different points on the river, and will add the found number of five hundred men to the Texian army."

Col. DAVID CROCKETT.—The plain unvarnished story of the fall of the Alamo, related by Col. Travis' servant, who was the only male belonging to the Fort, whose life was saved, bears upon its face the impress of truth. His answer to the question propounded to him by Col. Geo. C. Childress, relative to Col. Crockett, is worthy of record, as not only conveying a compliment of the highest kind to the whole gallant band who fell with the garrison, but as giving a fuller description and more correct idea of the fight, than could be done by the historian in an octavo volume.

He was asked "How did Col. Crockett behave in the battle?" His reply was, "It was thought Col. Crockett killed the most, as he had the biggest pile around him."

Natchez Courier.

OLD SIMON KENTON.

Gen. Simon Kenton, the old Pioneer and Indian fighter, died on the 29th of April, in a miserable log hut, in Logan County, Ohio. He has been the "Buckeye" toast for several years at their celebrations, and was suffered to die on a pittance of \$250 per annum, which the government allowed him. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., on the 3d of April, 1754, and when about 19 years of age, he fled from his native state to the wilds of Ohio, in consequence of a fight with a rival in a love affair, whom he left for dead on the field, but who, however, recovered from his wounds. Kenton was the companion of Boone and Gurtie, and endured many hardships in pioneering this State to its greatness and glory. He was captured by the Indians and tied to a stake to be burned to death, when he was relieved by the renegade Gurtie, his early friend. He once or twice was made to "run the gauntlet" by the savages, and like Mazeppa, was tied to the back of a wild horse, which was turned loose with him in the wilderness; but after all his vicissitudes and hardships, he lived to a good old age, and died in his bed at last, in poverty—adding one to the host of witnesses who have gone before him, to prove that "Republics are ungrateful."

A young self-taught artist, of genius and skill, Morgan of Louisville, has taken an admirable likeness of the old pioneer, (of which we gave notice about two months since.) It is being engraved for the National Portrait Gallery, and will be accompanied with a biographical sketch. It is the only portrait that has ever been taken of him, and Mr. Morgan was every way fortunate in painting it. Those who were most benefited by the services of the veteran pioneer, suffered him to live in want of the ordinary comforts of life—posterity will perhaps build him a monument.—*Cin. Ecc. Post.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It has been said, that "time is money." If this be true members of the house of representatives are incurring a heavy debt with their constituents, for they appear to keep no note of time but by its loss. The account of daily proceedings present little more than a succession of motions to suspend rules, and to call the yeas and nays. The method of proceeding appears to be radically defective. Rules seem to have been multiplied, until they have become so complicated as to be unintelligible even to the speaker—and hence arises a continual dispute as to their interpretation, with the accompaniments of appeals, yeas and nays, &c. &c.—This kind of farce has occupied about one half of the session—and the consequence is, as might have been anticipated, that the public business has been grossly neglected, and the session unnecessarily protracted. We predict that unless these things be corrected,

the long sessions of congress will soon last until the short ones commence. Would it not be an improvement to limit the duration of all sessions of congress to a period not exceeding three months. It would cut short many a long winded harangue, uttered and designed for home consumption. This, although perhaps, a grievance to members, would be a relief to their constituents—who are bored almost to death with partizan speeches. Many members give "all talk and no cider"—chaff, without a single grain of wheat. We should like to see this practice reformed altogether.—*Balt. Chron.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship Columbus, from Liverpool, London papers to the 3d of April have been received at New York, bringing the interesting and gratifying intelligence of the payment by the French government, to the Messrs. Rothschild, agents for the United States, of the sum of upwards of eighteen millions of francs, on account of the stipulated indemnity. The balance, amounting to seven millions of francs, is payable in two installments, in February 1837 and 1838. Thus has a difficulty, which seemed at one time seriously to threaten a rupture between two friendly nations, both of which are deeply interested in the continuance of peace, been happily removed; and it is to be hoped that nothing will hereafter occur to impair the good understanding which again exists between them.—There is nothing new from England—Parliament having adjourned for the Eastern holidays.—It was stated in some of the London journals, that a secret negotiation was in progress, between Great Britain, France, and Austria, the object of which is to secure the free navigation of the Black Sea.—Several French noblemen of high rank, among whom we notice the sons of Marshals Ney and Massena, had petitioned the Chamber of Deputies for repeal of the law of banishment against the Bonaparte family.—The intended husband of the young Queen of Portugal left Portsmouth for Lisbon on the 29th of March. The marriage was to be solemnized on the 4th of April; on which day her Majesty would attain her 17th year.

Since the above was in type, London papers to the 7th ult. have been received; but they contain no additional news. A part of the money due by France, according to the treaty of indemnity, amounting to \$300,000, has arrived at New York.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Florida campaign has been brought to a close—the commencement of the sickly season having obliged Gen. Scott to go into summer quarters with the regular troops, and to discharge the volunteers. It is believed that the hostile Indians, who have contrived to elude the pursuit of the American commander, are dispersed over the country in small detachments, waiting for an opportunity to renew their depredations. Since Gen. Gaines left the army, nothing of importance has been effected; and another campaign will probably be necessary before complete tranquillity can be restored to the frontier.

It will be seen by an article which we have copied in the outer pages of our impression this afternoon, that our countryman, Perkins, has invented a steam boiler that cannot explode. He is willing to have it tested for ten years, and to experience, without profit, all the mortification of a failure, if his plan does not prove entirely successful. Mr. Perkins is entitled to the utmost credence in what he asserts; and if his plan should answer his expectations, how many lives would thereby be saved. It is enough to make one's blood run cold, to review the dreadful disasters that have happened from explosion of steam boilers in this country, within these few years past. On the western waters, they are events of almost monthly occurrence. Hundreds are blown into the air in mangled fragments or prostrated on a reeking deck in the agonies of death,—and the horrid circumstance passes away like a nine day's wonder, as a matter of course. It is high time that this appalling slaughter, this wanton destruction of property and life, which is often the result of ignorance or inebriety on the part of engineers, should be done away with. And if Mr. Perkins should succeed, he will entitle himself, not only to an enlarged and elevated fame, but to the sincerest thanks of the whole American people.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

THE WHITE INDIANS.

It is a fact, perhaps, not generally known, that there does exist in the far west, at least two small tribes or bands of the white people. One of these bands is called *Mawkeys*. They reside in Mexico, on the south west side of the Rocky Mountains, and between three and five hundred miles from San-

ta Fe, towards California; and in a valley which makes a deep notch in the mountain surrounded by high and impassable ridges, and can only be entered by a narrow pass from the south west. They are represented by trappers and hunters of the west, known to the writer of this to be men of veracity, to be an innocent inoffensive people living by agriculture, and raising great numbers of horses and mules, both of which are used by them for food. They cultivate maize, pumpkins and beans in large quantities.

These people are frequently depredated upon by their more warlike red neighbors; to which they submit without resorting to deadly weapons to repel the aggressors.

Not far distant from the Mawkeys, and in the same range of country is another band of the same description, called *Nabbechoes*. A description of either of these tribes will answer for both.—They have been described to the writer by two men in whose veracity the fullest confidence may be placed; and they say the men are of the common stature with light blue eyes, and that their skin is of the most delicious whiteness. One of my informants who saw seven of these people at Santa Fe in 1821, in describing the Mawkeys says, "they are as much whiter than me, as I am whiter than the darkest Indian in the Creek nation," and my informant was of as good a complexion as white men generally are.

A trapper on one occasion, in a wandering excursion, arrived at the village of the Mawkeys. He was armed with a rifle, a pair of belt pistols, knife and tomakawk; all of which were new to them, and appeared to excite their wonder and surprise. After conversing some time by signs, he fired one of his pistols; instantly the whole group around him, fell to the earth in the utmost consternation; they entreated him not to hurt them, and showed in various ways that they thought him a superior natural being. He saw vast numbers of horses and mules at the village.

Query. May not these people be a remnant of those who inhabited this country prior to the present race of Indians? the traces of whose fortifications and cultivated fields and gardens, are still to be seen throughout the whole western country.

ACCIDENT AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

LAWRENCEBURGH, May 21.

Dr. Brower, of this place, with his sister-in-law and little son, started for Cincinnati on Monday last, in a gig—all went on well for about five miles and a half, when the horse became restless and unmanageable, and sprang on one side of the road down a small declivity towards the river: here he rested for half minute or so, the lady instantly made a safe spring to the ground, taking with her the child; she had scarcely touched the ground when the horse made another plunge, upset the gig, threw the doctor out and plunged into the Ohio river. The horse and gig was instantly out of sight. The escape of the doctor, lady and infant son without material injury was truly wonderful. The horse and gig was found floating down the Ohio nearly opposite this place, on the evening of the accident.

When we were more intimately acquainted with Milton Gregg, common *Hoosiers* could speak to him without bowing to him, or even putting their hat under their arm, but since he has become the *Honorable Representative* of Dearborn County, he has become so very *sensitive*, that no editor within the purview of his knowledge, dare say any thing derogatory of either himself, his paper, his town, or of any thing in any way pertaining to his lordship. Some weeks since, we remarked that the Ohio was very full, so much so that we had to pass in and out of Lawrenceburgh by water. Now *Boss Gregg* thought this means something unfavorable to Lawrenceburgh, and therefore took it in high dudgeon, and headed an article in his paper "*Important Information*," with several marks of admiration!!! upon the subject. We beg pardon, Mr. Gregg. We desire to say nothing against Lawrenceburgh, and therefore hereby *expiate* and *annul* our former paragraph upon the subject of high water.—*Brookville American.*

THE CROPS.—The Hagerstown and Chambersburgh papers represent the wheat crops in the neighborhood of those places, as having a sickly appearance, and in some instances looking so bad, that the farmers contemplate ploughing up their fields and planting corn in them. In this neighborhood crops of all kinds are backward, in consequence of the unusually protracted duration of the late winter, but we think that, unless very unfavorable

weather should ensue to destroy the present prospects of our farmers, the consequences of the severity of last winter will scarcely be felt by them. We had a "fine growing rain" on Saturday last, which will, no doubt, have wrought wonders in the vegetable world.—*York, Pa. Gazette.*

Mr. Isaac Ross of Mississippi, died last January, leaving one hundred and seventy slaves, upon a large plantation. By his will, the plantation will be managed as hitherto, during the life of his daughter Mrs. Reed. At her death, it is to be decided by a vote of all the slaves over (twenty-one, whether they will remove to Liberia or remain in slavery. If the former is chosen, the plantation is to be sold and with a small reservation, is to be applied to cover the outward expenses, settle them handsomely and endow an institution of learning in some part of the colony. If they remain, the estate, slaves, &c. are to be sold and the avails to be invested in funds under trustees for the said institution in Liberia.

GOOD CATTLE.—At a late sale in New Castle, Delaware, 3 heifers of Simms' celebrated milk breed brought 50 dollars each; 2 short horn Durham 100 dollars each; and Simms' cows, 100 dollars each. A sale of cattle of the Durham breed, at Cincinnati, lately, the following prices were obtained: A bull, 2 years old, 465 dollars; a cow, 6 years old, 370 dollars; a heifer 2 years old, 575 dollars; a heifer 1 year old, 510 dollars; a cow 12 years old, 309 dollars; a cow 10 years old 285 dollars, &c.

SHAKER SHEEP.—A sheep raised in the Shaker Village, in Watervleet, N. Y. was sold in Troy, for the handsome sum of thirty dollars. The animal weighed 265 pounds; certainly one of the most corpulent sheep that we ever heard of in the country; and there were two others from the same village, one of which weighed 188, and the other 195 pounds, and which sold for twenty two dollars a piece.

CONGRESS.—This body did not sit on Monday, May 2d; and adjourned without transacting any business, on Tuesday, May 3d, in consequence of the death of Mr. Manning, a Representative from the state of South Carolina.

Cincinnati Gazette.

A lot was recently sold in the city of New York, situated on Wall street, measuring 26 feet 9 inches front and containing about 3300 square feet for the prodigious sum of \$84,000.

Auction sales of real estate were made in New Orleans about a fortnight ago, to the amount of \$322,000; in two days. The principal purchaser was Achille Murat, on account of Joseph Bonaparte.

A QUEER STORY.—A Mr. Story of Troy, advertises his wife as having deserted his bed and board; and, as a postscript notifies, that he continues to mend and make shoes and is prepared for another wife, having laid in his winter wood.

The Louisville Journal of the 2d inst. says: "Mr. Town has arrived here with his workmen for the purpose of commencing immediately the construction of the Bridge across the Ohio: The work, we understand, will be vigorously prosecuted."

A chance for some persons to live longer. Two thousand five hundred dollars worth of patent medicines were destroyed by fire in Boston a few days ago.

The Legislature of Ohio granted, at its recent session, acts of incorporation to thirty-two rail-roads and five canals.

It is computed that during the present year there will be in full operation, in the United States, at least one thousand miles of railway.

The annual profit of the New York Courier & Enquirer printing office is said to exceed \$30,000.

The Chicago American says there is a lot in that town, which, in 1830 sold for sixty-two dollars, that has risen in value 100 per cent. per day since that time, embracing a period of five and a half years.

Subscriptions amounting to \$100,000 were received in one day, in the city of New York, for the relief of the citizens of Texas, who are suffering from the ruthless and exterminating warfare of the Mexicans.

Cardinal Cheverus, formerly Bishop Cheverus, of Boston, it is said, will probably be chosen Pope on the death of the present incumbent of the Pontifical Chair.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James Jones, Mr. WILLIAM H. MAPES to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. George Hewett, both of this village.