

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1836.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

HARRISON ELECTORS FOR
INDIANA

Gen. JOHN G. CLENDENIN, of Orange
county.

Dr. HIRSH DECKER, of Knox.
Gen. NELSON STAFF, of Jefferson.
Mr. ENOCH McCARTY, of Franklin.
Mr. ACHILLES WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Mr. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.

Gen. MARSTON G. CLARK, of Washington.

Mr. ABRAHAM P. ANDREWS, of La-
porte.

Mr. A. W. MORRIS, of Marion.

REMOVAL.

The Gazette Office has been removed to the
third story, over D. S. Bonner's Store, corner of
Market and Second streets. Entrance on se-
cond Street.

Hon. Mr. Hannegan—It is announced
in the Globe, that "the misunderstanding
between the Hon. E. A. Hannegan and
Lieut. Saunders, which grew out of a re-
port made to the War Department, and
which was noticed some weeks ago by
certain public prints, has been amicably
and honorably settled by their friends." If
this representative be opposed to the
Lund Bill, by which Indiana would re-
ceive upwards of a million and a half of
money, we are informed there will be a
"misunderstanding" between him and the
good people of Parke, Fountain, Mont-
gomery and Tippecanoe counties, which
nothing but a radical change of his course
in Congress, can cause to be "amicably
and honorably settled."

We have received the People's Echo,
published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and have
perused its interesting columns with much
satisfaction. The editor, John H. Wood,
is an original Jackson man, and unlike a
"collar dog," (vide R. B. Bon, M. C.) main-
tains and adheres to the principles first
embraced by the President. He says:

"The original Jacksonian of 1824, will, if
they are honest, support Gen. Harrison from the
following motives:

"One Presidential term.

No appointments of members of Congress to
office.

To exterminate the monster party.

To present the patronage of the Government
from being brought into conflict with the free-
dom of all others.

These were the objects for which they then
contended, and if they are honest, must again
contend for."

Jacksonians read the above, and then
can you conscientiously say, "I will sup-
port Martin Van Buren for the Presi-
dency?" We think not. He has abandoned
all these principles, and his only hope of
office is from the patronage of the Chief
Magistrate, whom he will abandon, so
soon as it suits his selfish views and inter-
ests.

We have recently perused the History
of Texas, published by Messrs. James &
Gazley, of Cincinnati, Ohio. We recom-
mend it to the public as a work which will
be interesting to all readers. For our-
selves we say, that it has placed that por-
tion of Mexico in a much more favorable
light than we had hitherto viewed it. In
a word, it is such a history of Texas as is
most wanted, and it will read with avidity
by all those who are friendly to the
cause of the Texans. The map which
is attached to the work, will give the pol-
itical & correct idea of the seat of the
late war.

Charles Dewey, Esq. has been appoint-
ed by the Governor, one of the Supreme
Judges of the State. This selection has
afforded general satisfaction in our quar-
ter. Mr. Dewey as a lawyer, stands sec-
ond to none in the State.

From all accounts the campaign against
the Indians has been wretchedly managed.
For particulars we refer to the columns
of this day's paper. It will be seen that
the Creeks have been waging a horrible
warfare on our Southern frontier.

Such has been the increase of popula-
tion in Vincennes for the last two months,
that we are informed no house can be
rented in the place, but improvements are
rapidly progressing; and as soon as mate-
rials can be procured, in addition to those
now building, a sufficient number of ten-
ments will be erected to accommodate
all our citizens comfortably.

The Hon. Edward Livingston, formerly
Secretary of State, and late Minister to
France, died recently in Red Hook, New
York. He was a man of superior talents.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Caddington—I do not at present
ask permission to say through your Gazette,
that it may be affirmed of all men
under the influence of Van Buren hire-
lings, as it was of those spiritually blind
in days of yore, "eyes have they, but
they see not"—nor to remark upon the
reckless and daring course of the party
representatives in Congress, who seem
utterly regardless of home interests—
nor to review the President's pretended

scruples to sanction any expenditure of
the people's money for the improvement
of national rivers above his ports of entry, (in relation to which, even the Globe
leaves him convicted by Gen. Tipton, of
disgraceful inconsistency.) no sir, there
are other persons who comprehend and
will touch these interesting subjects, while
I am intent upon calling the attention of
some mongy men now traversing our
country, to a certain source of wealth
and productive good, too long neglected.

I will just remark sir, that those who
are now on the look out to buy poor men's
improvements, possessed patriotism and
moral in proportion to their money, the
iron hills in Martin county would be ex-
ploited immediately. Iron ore, fuel and
water power, are there "wasting their
fragrance in the desert," when every
strategem is used to possess the rich val-
ley land, which, in possession of the work-
ing man, was intended by the God of na-
ture to yield food to the miner, the smelter,
and the forgeman. The iron ore of
Missouri may exist in larger quantities,
but it is not of superior quality to that
which the extensive hills of Martin county
can supply for ages. The following
paragraph is now going the rounds of the news-
paper. Let us no longer overlook our
own latent resources.

It has been computed that there are
either finished, or in progress of con-
struction, in the United States, upwards
of three thousand miles of rail roads.—
Estimating each yard of the rails at sixty
two and a half pounds, every mile of
railway with a double track, will require
two hundred and thirty-eight tons of iron,
which, multiplied by 3000, will give six
hundred and sixty thousand tons of iron
to be employed in the construction of rail
roads in the United States. It is estimated
in an eastern paper, that, if the pro-
jected rail roads in this country be laid
down with British iron, we shall pay to
the English nation, for that article, in the
next seven years, fifty millions of dollars!
The whole of this sum can be saved.—
The mines of Missouri alone, can supply
iron enough to construct all the rail roads
that will be built during the coming cen-
tury."

OBSERVER.

Mr. Caddington—You are authorized
to announce Dr. T. C. Moore, as a can-
didate for the Senate, at the ensuing Au-
gust election. A CITIZEN
Washington, Daviess Co June, 1836.

OFFICIAL FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to an unknown friend
for the New Orleans Bee of the 14th, and
the New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th and
13th; and that Capt. Carroll, of the Steam
boat Patos for the Bulletin of the 14th. From
the latter paper we make the following
interesting extracts in relation to
the Texian army. "The Texian army,
as the reader may see, several
comprise, as the reader may see, several
letters from Santa Anna in his captivity,
and a painful minute detail of the horri-
ble butchery of Fanning's Troops:

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 14.
TEXAS.

Incredulity as to the successful result
of a battle gained by the Texans over the
Mexicans, and of the capture of Santa
Anna, must now give way to the light and
conviction of truth. The probation now
bears no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on.

Now that the enemy is in their power,
and such terms can be stipulated, as to se-
cure all the reasonable demands of intel-
ligent freemen, it is to be hoped that no
imprudence or oversight on the part of
the Texans, will in the least jeopardise
the successful attainment of all, that they
have so gallantly contended for.

They should not rest satisfied, until they
had driven the enemy from the banks of
the Rio Grande, and caused their flag to
wave in triumph over every mound, hil-
lock, and fortress in every part of the ex-
tended prairies of Texas.

Santa Anna it seems, "resolved to re-
main as a prisoner of war in the hands of the
enemy," rather than an *involuntary* resolu-
tion we presume, under all circumstances.
It is well however, to allow him even in
his fallen state, to talk like a conqueror.
Had he been the fortunate victor, his res-
olutions would have been of a more sun-
garnous character, but a kind Providence
had decreed otherwise. Poor human na-
ture—to gain a province—it has lost an
empire. Santa Anna was Mexico's king
—now the prisoner of an humble Texan

general.

The Texian force is said to have accu-
mulated since the battle to 1800 men, and
had advanced to, and were crossing the
Brazos, flushed with victory. The Mexi-
can army under Sezma, and others had
all concentrated and mounted 2500; the
remnant of 7000 men that entered Texas.
They were crossing the Colorado by ruts
and swimming, and were in the utmost
confusion, those who escaped having re-
ported that the late battle was fought by
5000 Texans; Colonel Bullock was close
to the enemy, with 200 Cavalry and they
were retreating before him, all was pain-
and confusion in the Mexican army. Gen.
Santa Anna had offered an armistice
which had been refused; he had made
further offers to acknowledge the inde-
pendence of Texas, making the Rio
Grande the boundary line, and remaining an
hostage until the Government of the
United States should consent to guarantee
the treaty and it should be approved by
the Mexican Senate. Texas was consid-
ered safe and the war ended; the Mexi-
can army would probably be totally de-
stroyed. Gen. Houston has a cane pres-
ented him by Santa Anna and also his saddle
—he had been recognised by Gen. Zavala,
and hundreds of others had identified him.
The Mexican prisoners also shout-
ed when he was brought in, "Viva Santa
Anna."

Montgomery, Valasco and Brazoria had
not been burnt.

those of Victoria will be subject to your
orders, also, 20,000 dollars that may be
in the treasury, are to be taken from Bex-
ar. I trust that your Excellency without
fail will comply with these dispositions
advising me of the same, by return of
couriers, as also, if any should oppose its
accomplishment. God and Liberty.

Camp Jacinto, April 22, 1836.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA

[Order No. 2]

Army of Operation.

Excellent Sir:—Inasmuch as I have or-
dered your Excellency by official note on
the day that you cause the troops to re-
turn to Bexar and Guadalupe Victoria, I
charge you to instruct the commandants of
the several divisions, not to permit any
damage done to the property of the inhab-
itants of the country, hoping that these
dispositions will be punctually complied
with. God and Liberty.

San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.
Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana.

[Order No. 3]

Army of Operation.

Excellent Sir:—You will immediately
order the military Commandant at Godoy
—to put all the prisoners made at Capone,
at liberty, and send them forthwith to San
Felipe de Austin, and for which purpose
your Excellency dictates such order as
may be conducive to the object. God and
Liberty.

Camp of San Jacinto, 22d April, 1836.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters Army, San Jacinto
River, April 25th, 1836.

All the troops on their march from the
East, will report at Head Quarters as early
as possible, marching by way of Hart-
gomery for the present—in all turn out,
the enemy have been badly defeated & are
retreating precipitately, for the purpose of
concentrating. One bold push will
drive them entirely out of the country,
and secure Liberty, Independence and
Peace to Texas. Let all turn out; our
standard is a victorious one, and waves
beautifully under the smiles of a benefi-
cent Providence.

THOMAS J. RUSH,
Secretary at War.

Copy of a letter from General S. Houston,
dated San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.

"Tell our friends all the news, and that
we have beaten the enemy, killed 630 &
taken 570 prisoners. Gen. Santa Anna &
Cos are taken, and three Generals shot.
A vast amount of property taken, and about
2500 stand of arms, many swords and one
nine pound brass cannon. Tell them to
come on, and let the people plant corn
etc. etc. Commander-in-Chief.

— Fort Travis,
Galveston Island, April 26, 1836.
Edward Hall, Esq.

Dear Sir—The enclosed statement of
the *fatal massacre* of Col. Fannin's division
of the Texian Army, has this moment
reached me. I transmit it to you for pub-
lication.

Some few others of that unfortunate
detachment effected their escape & have
got in. I presume the statement of the
tragic scene made in the enclosed is sub-
stantially correct. The unprecedented
perfidy—the shameless cruelty of our en-
emies must and will be chastised.

In great haste, your obedient servt,

Signed, DAVID G. BURNET,

TEXAS.

In the schooner Flora, arrived yester-
day, came passage Gen. Houston, Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Texas Army, for
the purpose of obtaining medical advice
being badly wounded. By him we have
the official confirmation of the capture
of Santa Anna, and also of the battle of
April 21st. Former accounts are substan-
tially correct. Santa Anna was at Velasco
under a strong guard. The army was left
under command of Ross, Secretary of War,
who had been elected Brigadier General.

The Texian force is said to have accu-
mulated since the battle to 1800 men, and
had advanced to, and were crossing the
Brazos, flushed with victory. The Mexi-
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all concentrated and mounted 2500; the
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and swimming, and were in the utmost
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Art is gained by great labor & industry.

From the Geo. Messenger, May 19, 1836.
CREEK WAR.

In our last we announced that a war
had broken out with the Creek nation,
portending the most disastrous consequen-
ces. Although we gave no flattering
view of the prospects, our anticipations
have been more than realised by the re-
sults of the week. Having been near the
spot for several days, we can vouch for
the correctness of most of the statements.
The work of destruction is going forward
with fearful rapidity. Every man they
have fallen in with has been their victim,
or escaped with difficulty. The number
killed is not fully known, but it cannot be
less than forty—and probably many more
—as we do not know what has transpired
in places remote from Columbus, and partic-
ularly on the Alabama frontier. The
inhabitants within the former limits of the
Creek Nation have all fled, unless it
may be in some small sections where the
country is densely populated near the old
settlements of Alabama. A few have
succeeded in bringing in a part of their
stock, provisions, furniture, &c.; but the
greater part have abandoned all. On
Saturday last we saw the road from Tal-
botton to Columbus (32 miles) a continued
throng of people seeking a new home.—

The men, we trust, after finding protec-
tion for their families, will return and de-
fend the soil they have purchased from
their barbarous assailants. In many cases
their wagons with provisions were
captured, and many whites with them
killed, who did not succeed in escaping,
and the blacks captured, as they have often
been in considerable numbers on the
plantations. The city and vicinity of
Columbus presents truly a distressing
scene. Hundreds, probably a thousand,
are encamped—some occupying ware-
houses, and every description of building
that could be furnished—and many others
with scarcely any protection from the
elements. Most who had the means, or
friends within reach, have retired to the
country. The Corporate Authority of
Columbus has furnished subsistence for
the destitute, but this source is precarious;
as a scarcity of provisions must en-
sure as forces accumulate to carry on the
war. Their situation is a strong appeal
to public charity.

As far as can be discovered, the hostile
party will be much more general than was
at first anticipated. We do not think that
many of the Chiefs are inclined to hostili-
ties; but they have lost nearly all their
influence with their tribes, and cannot
control them. Had there been force
ready, or could one have been organized
immediately, even of a few hundreds, and
penetrated boldly into the nation, many
who now will, or have joined the hostile
party, would have come in, or remained
neutral. But flushed with success, as they
are now, by a rich harvest of plunder, &
have made success in every stroke they
have made, there will be very few who
will not take up arms with the hostile
party. Only three hundred have come
in, who are encamped at Ben. Marshall's,
on the west bank of the Chattahoochee,
just above Columbus. Two hundred are
at Tuskegee, and fifty at Mt. Mitchell.

The most material incidents that have
occurred within a few days past, as far
as we learned, are these: The family of a Mr.
Davis, consisting of seven persons, were murdered on Fri-
day last, a few miles above the Federal
Road. On Saturday, a few miles above the plantations of John Crayton, Jr., Abercrombie
Hudson, and others, between Columbus
and Fort Mitchell, were plundered, and
the buildings burned. The bridges on the
Federal Road on