

FROM TEXAS.

TEXAS.

We have received by mail New Orleans papers of the 8th and 9th, and a passenger, who came on the steamboat Henry Clay, has handed us those of the 10th, one day in advance of the mail. We take the following from the N. O. Bulletin of the 9th. It is a confirmation of the late glorious intelligence from Texas, and we do not see how even the most inveterate resolute doubt can no longer find room for the indulgence of his doubting propensities.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian army has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston, and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Castillon, Colonels Bates, Mora, Trevino, Don Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aguirre, Lieut. Col. Castillo.

General Cos and many others supposed to be killed but not yet found.

Prisoners.—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, aid-de-camp, Col. Cespedes of the Guerrero battalion, Brings, aid to Santa Anna, Portilla de la Pedraquina and to Santa Anna, Nuner, Valenti; Lieut. Col. Felipe Romero, (wounded) Valenti, Don Pedro del Cardo, Fernando Urziz, wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Arcos, Encise, Muga Don Ramon Caro, private secretary to Santa Anna, also 5 captains and 12 lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition: that his army should lay down their arms, Texas independence be acknowledged, the expense of war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston issued order that a further advance of the Mexicans should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners.

The report of the terms of peace was not official but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

In the Bulletin of the 10th, which, as above stated, we have received in advance of the mail, we find a list of the killed and wounded in the Texian army in the battles of the 20th and 31st, that of the 20th being little more than a mere skirmish. The killed were Lieuts. Hale and Lamb, Dr. Motley, and four privates—7 in all. The wounded were Major Gen. S. Houston in the ankle, Captains M. Baker and Billingley, Lieut. Neil, and 20 privates—21 in all. Gen. Houston had two horses shot from under him during the battle of the 21st.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.

Since I last wrote you, the scene here has wholly changed. On the morning of the 21st inst. St. Anna, having imprudently advanced with a division of his forces of about 1200 men, was attacked at this place, charged, routed, and beaten, horse foot and dragons—a perfect Waterloo concern—upwards of 800 killed in the field, and prisoners to the number of upwards of 600—among whom are Santa Anna, Cos, Almonte, and others. The army is just waiting for the arrival of the Texian Colonists from Galveston, (with their arms, to treat of terms, &c. St. Anna will make any and every sacrifice to save his life, and the Texans are disposed to make the most of him. I should like to give you some account of the progress of the negotiation, but must postpone it till I see you.

P. S. The boat lingers a little—St. Anna proposes every thing that the Texans desire, he wishes to erect Texas into an independent state, between Mexico and the United States, &c.

Now that Texas is free, we pray, that she may guard well her freedom, and, through blind and uncalculating gratitude, permit the victorious Houston or any other idol of the hour to overturn those liberties, which she has gloriously defended against foreign invaders. The present is a momentous period in her history.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin, May 11. TEXAS.

There is nothing now to hang a doubt on, in regard to the capture of Santa Anna, and the complete discomfiture of his pusillanimous horde. He who so lately denounced his gallant victors, as a band of rebels, and proclaimed extermination to all found fighting in the cause of civil freedom, is now made to kneel, and sue for peace, liberty and life, from these same despised outlaws. Should his victors mete out to him the same treatment that they would have received at his hands, and success crowned his efforts, and which the gallant Fannin and his brave companions did receive, this royal despot would have a short interim between sentence and execution.

We can have no sympathy for the man, who has degraded his high station, compromised his honor, and shown himself lost to every principle of rectitude, and every feeling of humanity. If by sparing his forfeited life, the Texans can the more firmly secure their Independence, and eradicate from the country every seed of centralism, it is well.

We have some apprehensions however, that his majesty will not be longer recognized by the Mexican Government, and that all, that he might be disposed to do, will be rendered abortive for the want of compliance by the powers, that will reign in his stead.

The following letter was addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house in this city:

GALVESTON BAY, April 23th.

Since my last, our political situation has changed. Our army under Gen. Houston, attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in complete destruction of it, after killing about 500 and the same number prisoners, together with Santa Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonte) &c.!! Our loss was but 6 killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead.) This appears almost impossible, but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grand. This I had from his own mouth in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation and will make any promises to get off; but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure, and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and soon may look for another victory as proud as this one, as we have more men, for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement, but such a butchery I do not want to see again: our rifleman charged on the artillery and killed every man that was serving at the cannon.

With due respect, I remain yours, &c.
JOHN I. LINN.

Post of Galveston, April 29.

Dear Sir—You doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st instant, Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces. Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, Gen. Cos, and some other officers are prisoners. The enemy had about 600 killed and about 5 to 600 made prisoners—about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss was seven killed and 11 wounded. Wonderful disparity!

Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing. We are without any article necessary to house keeping.

Signed, DAVID G. BURNET,
President Republic of Texas.

Extract of another letter from the chief clerk of the secretary of state's office, to E. Hall, Esq. of this city, dated

GALVESTON BAY, April 27.

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal person Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Col. Almonte. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Lynch's Ferry—about 650 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battle near Harrisburg. It appears that on the 20th Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening, but without much effect, except that of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 P. M., the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previously in proper places without the view or cognizance of the enemy. General Houston sounded aloud the word charge; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting ALAMO! ALAMO!! in voices that resembled the Indian war-hoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texans opened with cannons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire; and all the Mexican gunners picked off by the Texian rifles. Humanity and exhaustion alone terminated the deeds of death that followed: for the Mexicans were terrified into inaction; they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the resort and fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the musquitoes up in a tree. But the Texans being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out about 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight; but without avail. He then also offered a costly diamond brooch—the two Texans instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an "hidalgos"; and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican generalissimo exclaimed "Viva los Texianos! Viva el General Houston!" But young Zavala who was lately in this city coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

Most of the privates taken prisoners are employed in constructing a fort at Galveston bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing &c. that the enemy had plundered in his march, became booty to the Texans—with about \$14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money among the victors.

The New Orleans Bee of the 11th inst. says—"A letter dated Galveston, April 28th, states that the Texans expected another engagement daily with another division of the Mexican army under Generals Urrea and Sesma—those who figured at San Patricio and San Antonio."

The following are the names of a part of the Texans who were taken prisoners at the

battle of San Patricio, and shot by the Mexicans at Matamoras:

Messrs. S. S. Curtis, S. McCauley, H. M. Belman, J. W. Bryan, J. J. Mitchell, Richard Brown, G. Copeland, W. Langinham, R. Jenks, Markam S. Francis, N. Jones, Wm. Hall, L. H. Ben, and W. Benson.

W. Leven, late Lieut. of the Texian armed schr. Invincible at the engagement with the Montezuma, was captured in a boat and shot in the Brassos, at St. Jago, on the 14th ult.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 7, 1836.

There is no subject so interesting, at the present moment, to the American people, as the situation of the public money, and the disposition which is made of it. The amount collected and remaining in the treasury, is nearly thirty-five millions of dollars: some of it beyond all doubt, in a state of insecurity;—and yet, Congress continue to act as if they were determined to adjourn without establishing legal restraints upon the secretary, or upon the deposit banks. As to the adoption of measures for distributing the unemployed surplus among the people, I have not yet seen any prospect, and therefore have not anticipated it.

The land bill, by great industry and perseverance, has been carried through the Senate, and is now before the House. In my opinion, it will fail in that body in its present shape. This, however, is the only movement which has yet been made in relation to the public funds, during a session of five months. I propose to review the most prominent measure, in reference to this subject, which will next engage the attention of congress. I do this that practical men at a distance may understand the pending question; and as political economists and financiers, may express their opinions to their representatives in either branch of the national legislature. It merits their attention. The common crisis is alarming. The currency of the country, as it now exists, is superabundant, and in jeopardy.

As early as the 29th of December, Mr. Calhoun presented to the Senate "a bill to regulate the deposits of the public money." Its leading features are,

That the banks shall pay an interest of two per cent. per annum for all sums over fifty thousand dollars.

That transfers of the public money shall not be made from one pet to another for the purpose of sustaining or accommodating the receiving bank.

That the secretary of the treasury shall not, without the consent of congress, except in cases of apprehended insolvency, change the deposit banks.

That the deposit banks shall make monthly returns of their situation to the secretary of the treasury, who shall cause them to be published.

That the amount of specie in each bank, with the aggregate balance in its favor in specie paying banks, shall at all times be equal to one fifth the amount of its notes in circulation and all its deposits, public and private.

No successful effort to do any thing with this bill was made until the 6th of April, when it was under consideration, and Mr. Wright proposed to strike out the whole bill, and insert as a substitute, one which he offered—the leading features of which are,

That the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to employ any banks after the passage of the bill, that he deems proper.

That the specie in each, including the aggregate balance in its favor from other banks, shall be equal to one fourth of its paper in circulation.

That no bank shall be employed, "after the 4th of July, 1836, which issues or uses any note of less denomination than five dollars."

That no note of any bank shall be received in payment of a debt due to the U. States, which bank issues notes less than five dollars.

That until the secretary otherwise decide, the present banks shall continue to be the deposit banks, "upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed."

That there shall be kept in the treasury, at all times, a balance of seven millions of dollars.

That the surplus beyond that sum shall be invested by the commissioners of the sinking fund in stocks; and whenever the amount in the treasury falls below seven millions, the commissioners shall sell stocks equal in amount to the deficiency.

The bill again slept until the 2d of May, when Mr. Calhoun offered some additional sections, and the whole subject was laid on the table with an understanding that it should be called up at early day. These sections have for their object, a division of the surplus revenue. They provide,

That the surplus over — dollars in the treasury shall be divided among the States in the ratio of their representation in both houses of congress.

That the legislatures of the several states shall, by law, previously agree to receive such sum as may be apportioned to them, which law, "shall pledge the state to return the same, without interest, in such installments, and at such times, as congress shall by law provide." Notice of — months to be given.

That the division shall take place immediately after congress adjourn; and

That this act shall continue in force until 1842, and no longer.

The Globe is beautifully abusive of Mr. John Q. Adams for his recent disclosure in house of representatives, of Gen. Jackson's concurrence in the boundary line of the Uni-

States and Texas, as fixed in the treaty negotiated under Mr. Monroe's administration.—It is more than insinuated that Mr. Adams would not have dared to make such a statement during the lifetime of Mr. Monroe, and it is said in so many words, that the ex-president will "swerve from the truth," whenever either his interests or passions interpose. He is vituperated in Blair's lowest style of scurrility for the report of the United States bank, in which the delinquencies of that amiable individual, are so distinctly stated and proved. Truly Mr. Adams is but poorly paid for his recent sympathies with the kitchen gentry surrounding the "great captain of the age;" but he must bear his tribulations as best he may. At all events, it is not as bad with him as it might have been; for Blair might have taken it into his head to praise him.

N. Y. Com. & Eng.

The United States Gazette informs us that a Mr. Osborn of that city has recently made a flute out of muslin, which is quite as fine toned as an ebony instrument, and has the advantage of not being liable to crack. We should think so; and besides, the invention will be of enormous importance to the cotton growers of the South—unless indeed our ingenious brethren of the east, should run an opposition and make all of their wind instruments of "linsey woolsey." We expect to hear soon, that the yankees have taken to the construction of huckabuck trumpets.

Mr. Wise went up lately in a balloon from Lancaster Pa. and on alighting the same evening at Baltimore, a crowd gathered around him, the gas in his balloon took fire from one of the lights, and the whole affair blew up with a tremendous explosion—the aeronaut himself being shockingly injured. Hopes, however, were entertained of his recovery.

Stars.—Many stars which were marked by ancients in their catalogue are no longer seen, but others are seen which were unknown to them. While a very few have receded, others have gradually increased in brilliancy.—Some astronomers are of opinion that the whole of our solar system is moving towards the constellation Hercules. If this be true, then it is certain that the class of magnificent worlds to which our earth belongs are revolving in an orderly manner around some great central point of attraction, of which the human eye has never had a view. In the course of the hundred and fifty years, some of the fixed stars appear to have moved. The star Arcturus has moved three minutes and three seconds in seventy-eight years. No fact has been more satisfactorily demonstrated than that the law of gravity operates positively from the sun to the planet Herschell, eighteen hundred millions of miles; and it is therefore probable that the heavenly bodies which are discoverable with telescopes of the greatest power are in subjection to some vast, inconceivably vast, central globe, self-balanced somewhere in celestial space.

An itinerant Horse.—Bishop McKendree's celebrated horse, called "Old Grey," as we learn from an esteemed correspondent, died on the 3d of August, in his 33d year. The bishop obtained him when he was eight years old, and during the six following years, rode him thirty thousand miles, and after this he made extensive journeys. Such was the bishop's regard for this faithful relic of his traveling days, that he remembered him in his will, left him twelve acres of land for his exclusive grazing while he lived, and expressed a wish that the carcass should be buried after death.

Western Methodist.

Accident and Presidential escape.—Doctor 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 a minute or so, the lady instantly made a safe spring to 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.—Lawrenceburgh Indiana Palladium.

Trades and Professions.—There are about three hundred young lawyers in this city, who, we venture to say, do not earn three hundred dollars per annum. A mason or a carpenter, boldly asks twenty shillings a day and gets it, all the year round—and yet, parents scorn to make their sons mechanics—but rather allow them to starve in professions. How injudicious!! If it was more fashionable to be a carpenter or a physician, the difficulty would soon be overcome. We know contract given to a carpenter and mason for \$100,000. This is really business.—New York Star.

A STORY OF LAKE ERIE.

An Indian woman, and her child who was about five years old, were travelling along the beach to a camp a few miles distant. The boy observed some wild grapes growing upon the top of the bank, and expressed such a desire to obtain them, that his mother seeing a ravine at a little distance, by which she thought she could gain the edge of the precipice, resolved to gratify him. Having desired him

to remain where he was, she ascended the steep, and was allured much farther into the woods than she at first intended. In the meantime the wind began to blow violently, but the boy wandered carelessly along the beach, seeking for shells, till the rapid rise of the water rendered it impossible for him to return to the spot where he had been left by his mother. He immediately began to cry aloud, and she being on her return, heard him, but instead of descending the ravine, hastened to the edge of the precipice, from the bottom of which the noise seemed to proceed. On looking down she beheld her son struggling with the waves, and vainly endeavoring to climb up the bank, which was fifty feet perpendicular height, and very slippery. There being no possibility of rendering him assistance, she was on the point of throwing herself down the steep, when she saw him catch hold of a tree that had fallen into the lake, and mount one of its most projecting branches. He sat astride upon this, almost beyond the reach of the surges, while she continued watching him in an agony of grief hesitating whether she should endeavor to find her way to camp, and procure assistance, or remain near her boy.—However, evening was about to close, and, as she could not proceed through the woods in the dark, she resolved at least to wait until the moon rose. She sat on the top of the precipice a whole hour, and, during that time occasionally ascertained that her son was alive, by hearing his cries amidst the roaring of the waves; but when the moon appeared he was not to be seen. She now felt convinced that he was drowned, and giving away to utter despair, threw herself on the turf. Presently she heard a feeble voice cry, (in Indian), "Mama, I'm here, come and help me." She started up, and saw her boy scrambling up the edge of the bank, she sprang forward to catch his hand, but the ground by which he held, giving way, he was precipitated into the lake, and perished among the rushing billows and was lost.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FEMALE DELICACY IN AN EARLY PERIOD OF SOCIETY—

RELATED BY HERODOTUS.

Candaules king of Lydia, was so much enamoured of his wife, that his vanity could not be satisfied while her beauties were revealed to him alone. Among the courtiers of Candaules, was one of the name of Gyges, to whom he was attached, and in whom he placed the most unlimited confidence. In one of their private conversations, boasting, as usual, of the beauty of his wife, the king contended that Gyges could not have an adequate idea of her charms while so many of them were concealed by the incumbrances of dress; and to convince him of the truth of what he asserted, insisted that he should have ocular demonstration, by concealing himself in her chamber, when she undressed and went to bed.—It was in vain that Gyges remonstrated against the indiscretion of his master; in vain he laid before him the probability of a discovery, and the sanctity and veneration in which female modesty should be held: the king remained inexorable, and Gyges reluctantly consented.—This highly favored courtier was conducted to the chamber of his royal mistress, and from his place of concealment, contemplated her exposed beauties. In retiring, however, he did not escape the notice of the queen, who immediately suspected the contrivance to originate with her husband, but neither gave the alarm nor discovered her indignation, by any token whatever. The following day, Gyges received a message to attend the queen, and unsuspecting what was to be the nature of the conference, immediately obeyed. The queen briefly explained the reasons why she commanded his attendance, and concluded with offering him a choice either to kill the king her husband, and to possess her and the empire, or to die himself. "The man," said she, who betrayed and exposed me, must be sacrificed, or you who have been the witness of my dishonor must die. Astonished and confounded at the boldness of the proposal, Gyges attempted by every possible means to pacify the anger of the princess; but her plan was too deeply founded to be shaken by the rhetoric of the courtier. She gave him, in fine, to understand, that his refusal was in vain; and that if he persisted, he must not hope to escape. The virtue of Gyges yielded to the plea of self preservation he murdered his master and usurped his empire and his queen.

A gentleman who some time ago practised medicine in the district of Colchester, (Eng.) having occasion to visit Londonderry for the purpose of inoculating some children, had put some of the vaccine matter on the point of his lancet for immediate use, when to his great chagrin it was carried off by a musquito.—His regret was, however, soon changed to admiration, for a few days after, he found the very child, with two of its sisters whom the accident had disappointed, inoculated by this new practitioner, the musquito, most beautifully below the left ear and on the tip of the nose. He therefore thinks that great troubles and much expense might be saved by redelegating a number of these otherwise pernicious flies into a close room, where they would find nothing but vaccine matter, and after it was supposed the greater number have sucked it, introducing say fifty children at a time, who would thus be speedily and effectually inoculated, ad infinitum, by new supplies of these natural physicians.

Freethinkers are generally those who never think at all.