

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We have a letter from our friend W. G. Smith, dated New Orleans, May 21st, which says: "A passenger on board the Far West, from Natchitoches, states, that he saw a letter at Natchitoches from Mr. McNeill, in Houston's army, which stated, that Col. Quitman, of Natchitoches, arrived at head quarters two days after the battle with Santa Anna, and that Col. Quitman started with 500 men, cavalry to intercept him. Seizman, then near Matagorda, and, on his way, he met Gen. Urean's division of 1000 Mexicans, under command of Gen. Ball (of St. Antonio, an American from the city of New York, but an officer in the Mexican army for a number of years), and that Col. Ball surrendered to Col. Quitman his whole detachment, without a shot being fired. By the Captian, this evening, we shall not doubt have official letters confirmatory of this intelligence."

## STILL FURTHER FROM TEXAS.

Since the above was in type, a friend in this city, a passenger on the steamboat Tuscarora, has written us the New Orleans Advertiser of the 23d inst. which we make the annexed interesting extract. Our readers will see, that Gen. Houston, himself is, or has been in New Orleans.

"Texas."—In the schooner Flora arrived yesterday, came passenger Gen. Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texas army, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official information of the capture of Santa Anna, and also of the battle of April 21st. Former accounts are substantially correct. Santa Anna was at Velasco under a strong guard. The army was left under command of Rusk, secretary of War, who had been elected brigadier general.

The Texian force is said to have accumulated since the battle to 1800 men and had advanced to, and were crossing the Brazos, flushed with victory. The Mexican army under Seizman and others had all concentrated and mounted 2500; the remainder of 7000 men that entered Texas. They were crossing the Colorado by raft and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion, those who escaped having reported that the late battle was fought by five thousand Texans, Col. Burleson was close to the enemy, with 200 cavalry and they were retreating before him, all was panic 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 independence 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 considered safe and the war would be ended. Gen. Houston has a note presented him by Santa Anna and also his parole, he had been recognized by Gen. Seizman, and hundreds of others had identified him. The Mexican prisoners also shouted, "Viva Santa Anna."

Matagorda, Valence and Brazoria had not been burnt.

## THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

We have further intelligence from the north. There is little or no change for the better. The Charleston Courier of the 25th of May says: "From a gentleman, who left Mobile on Tuesday, the 17th inst. and came by the Florida route, we learn that the excitement even on that line was very great, and persons were seen moving in every direction. He met the stage coming from the north, about eighteen miles this side of Cedar Bluff on Thursday night, the 19th, and was informed by one of the passengers, coming from Marianna, in Jackson county, Florida, that he was going to Mobile for arms, as they expected to be attacked by the Indians. On arriving at Marianna, they found the people busy in constructing a fort. The stage crossed the Chattahoochee river, at Mount Vernon, on the night of Friday last, without seeing any signs of Indians."

A letter from Augusta, states that Gov. Schley was about to start to Chattahoochee frontier with as many troops as could be mustered at short notice, and that he was to be aided by Colonel William Cumming, a gentleman of splendid talents and the very soul of chivalry, well known for his protracted quarrel with Mr. McDuffie. At the date of our last accounts, one cannon and 300 stand of arms, sent by the Governor of Georgia, had arrived at Columbus. A letter from Columbus, dated May 20th, says: "A company of armed men from Randolph county, hearing of the destruction of Roanoke, repaired immediately to the spot. They arrived there yesterday afternoon, and found the site of the village in possession of a company of Indians headed by a white man. They charged with spirit, and killed three of the Indians and their white leader. The balance succeeded in gaining the swamp and escaped, leaving their pursuers in possession of the killed." Another letter from the postmaster at Columbus, dated May 21, says: "The town is all bustle and preparation, tomorrow morning Gen. White, of Talbot crosses the river, and penetrates the Indian country with five hundred men. Gen. Bailey, of Troop, is near the Lee-Wak-Lee Swamp, with three hundred whites, and about the same number of friendly Indians. In this Lee-Wak-Lee Swamp are five or six hundred hostile savages. An express has arrived today, saying Gen. Bailey's men would enter the swamp to-day, and endeavor to drive the Indians out."

## CONGRESS.

The senate, on Monday, the 30th ult. proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Wright, Mr. Ewing of Ohio addressed the Senate at some length. After Mr. Ewing had concluded, the bill, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, was laid on table till the next day.

In the house of representatives, on Monday the 30th, Mr. Heister asked the consent of the house to take up for consideration the resolution from the Senate fixing a day for the adjournment of congress. The house refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. Storer moved to suspend the rules in order enable him to present a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Cincinnati, praying congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Mr. Harper moved to amend the motion so as to allow him to present a memorial of a similar character from certain citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia. The motion to suspend was laid on the table, by a large majority.

Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rules till one o'clock, for the purpose of considering and disposing of the resolution fixing a day for consideration of the bill regulating the public deposits in the local banks. Nothing decided.

In the senate, on Tuesday the 31st, Mr. King of Alabama, presented a memorial from Saltmarsh & Co. the mail contractors on the great southern route, stating that by the Indian hostilities they had lost a great part of their property, and praying congress to take their case into consideration. The memorial was referred.

Mr. Wright asked leave and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the State of Michigan; which was read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the senate considering the message from the house disagreeing to the amendment of the senate to the bill to carry into effect the convention with Spain. This bill, as it came from the house, provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners for the division and distribution of the money obtained under the treaty. The senate amended the bill by striking out all the provisions regarding commissioners, and assigning the duties to the Attorney General. The house disagreed to this amendment, and the question now before the senate was on occurrence in that disagreement. Mr. Clay moved that senate insist on its amendment, and that a committee of conference, to consist of three senators be appointed. The motion was agreed to.

The senate then considered, as in committee of the whole the following bills: A bill to provide for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette from France to the United States in the year 1824. Ordered to be engrossed. A bill to reward the captors of the Tripolitan Frigate, late the Frigate Philadelphia. On the question that this bill be engrossed, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Davis, and the question was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Ala. King of Geo. Linn, Naudain, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Shepley, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White—26.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Legh, Morris, Robinson, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright—10.

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill for the annual meeting of Congress. The bill as reported reads thus: "Be it enacted &c. That hereafter the annual meeting of Congress to be assembled in pursuance of the constitution, shall be on the first Monday in November of every year; and that the day of adjournment of the first session of every succeeding Congress shall be the second Monday of May, after the commencement of such session, unless congress shall at any such session by joint resolution of both houses, otherwise provide." Mr. Porter moved to strike out "first" before Monday in the beginning of the bill, and insert "third." The motion was negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes 27.

More Good News from Texas.—Our New Orleans correspondent was not mistaken as to the fact of Gen. Ball's having surrendered to the Texans. Capt. Birch of the steamboat Miss, from New Orleans, brings us the Franklin Republican of the 28th ult., which says: "Gen. Ball, a commander of one of the divisions of the Mexican army, has in accordance with the request of Santa Anna, surrendered himself and the division under his command, consisting of 1200 men, as prisoners of war into the hands of the Texans. This news was received via Opelousas, and is doubtless correct."

We learn that on the 27th ult., Mr. Stevens, a prominent member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, reported a bill, entitled, "an act for furnishing each state in the Union, except Ohio, with the reports of adjudged cases in Pennsylvania." Has Ohio any right to complain of the insult? Ought she to look for aught but insults from a Pennsylvania Legislature? Did she not, last winter, through her own Legislature, attempt to put her veto upon the Pennsylvania currency?

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins, minister from the U. States to Court of St. Petersburg, came

passenger in the Philadelphia, which arrived in New York, on Saturday, the 30th ult., from Liverpool.

The Philadelphia Herald says, that an agency of the United States bank of Pennsylvania has been established in New York for the purchase and sale of foreign and domestic exchange where from three to five millions will be employed.

We annex a list of the names of 14 prisoners taken at the river Neuces in Texas, and in confinement under sentence of death at Matamoros, in Mexico. They were tried before Fernandez, the Mexican commander in that quarter. The execution was to have taken place on the 20th of April, but Fernandez, at the request of the merchants delayed their execution, and stated, that he would, if the consent of Santa Anna could be obtained, take \$30,000 for their ransoms. On the 23d of April, \$16,000 had been raised in Matamoros; but it was feared, there would be difficulty in making up the balance:

Thomas S. Mitchell, aged 24 years, born in Coswell, Milton county, North Carolina.

S. S. Curtis, aged 23, born in Madison county New York.

S. W. McKinley, aged 17, born in East Feliciana, Jackson town La.

Lewis H. Kerr, aged 23, born in Pennsylvania.

P. S. Mahon, aged 22, born in Philadelphia.

Reuben R. Brown, aged 22, born in Green county Georgia.

James Wilson, aged 23, born in corner Spring and Sullivan streets, New York.

John W. Bryan, aged 26, born in Georgia.

William B. Benson, aged 20, born in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sebastian Francis, aged 20, a native of France, friends in Ohio.

George Copeland, aged 16, born in Philadelphia.

Wm. Haughehen, aged 29, born in Germany.

W. Hall, aged 24, born in England.

Hutchings M. Pittman, aged 26, born in Wilson, Tenn. son of William Pittman.

From the Louisville Journal.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Gen. Scott arrived at Savannah on the 22d ult. and was to start the next day for Augusta on his way to the Creek nation. The whole military force, stationed at Fort Independence in Boston harbor, has been ordered to Fort Mitchell in Alabama. Not a single U. S. soldier is left in Boston. The intelligence from the south is still gloomy. We have received the Columbus Geo. Herald of the 24th, nearly five columns of which are filled with details of Indian pillages and massacres. The mail to the west of Columbus has been entirely stopped. Two attempts have been made to dislodge the savages from Keanoke, but the whites were in both cases repulsed. In Chambers county, Georgia, many whole families have been shot, and left a prey to wolves, dogs, and birds of prey. Several Indian Chiefs, lately supposed to be friendly, have become suddenly hostile. The Charleston Mercury of the 25th May, says: "By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Motion from Jacksonville, East Florida, we learn, that the Indians were still committing depredations, and had advanced within two miles of Mandarin, situated on the St. Johns. All the planters in the vicinity were removing to Mandarin, leaving their fields with the corn growing. The probability is, they will ere long destroy all the settlements on the St. Johns river." A letter to a gentleman, in Charleston, S. C., dated August 5, May 24th at night, says: "The passengers from the west by to-night's stage, report, that the Indians had attacked Irvington. They had a hard fight, 49 whites killed, and 100 to 200 Indians and one Indian Chief taken prisoner. The account is believed to be true." The following is a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at Columbus Ga. to the P. M. General:

Post Office, Columbus, Geo. }  
May 23, 1836.

Sir: Last evening a party, consisting of eleven whites and eight friendly Indians, headed by Gen. Thomas S. Woodward, of Macon county Alabama, reached Columbus, having passed along the mail road from Tuskegee. General Woodward, it is said, states, that they saw every where in their route, marks of indiscriminate ruin and destruction—houses pillaged and burnt—stages destroyed—horses killed—and numerous human beings in a state of the most deplorable prostration. Letters and papers, Gen. Woodward, also states, were scattered along the road for miles, the letters generally having the appearance of being broken open.

One of the individuals of the party brought in a few letters, and a draft, nearly destroyed which he found in the road. Gen. W. thinks that he saw a large leather bag, not injured or cut open. This morning the Indians left on their return to Tuskegee, and they have been expressly charged to collect all the letters and papers.

They have promised to attend to it faithfully, and will undoubtedly do so, unless they are watched and prevented by the hostile Indians. By Gen. Woodward, we also learn, that there are 400 men encamped at Tuskegee, and 6 or 700 friendly Indians in the neighborhood of that place; and that Governor Clay is at Montgomery.

Negroes stolen by the savages occasionally escape, and report that the Indians are ma-

king every preparation for war, by stowing away provisions, blocking up the avenues to their encampments, and by arranging to send the negroes and horses they have stolen, to the Seminole country in Florida.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,  
JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.  
Hon. Amos KENDALL, Wash. D. C.

We have the Buffalo (New York) Journal Extra of the 29th ult. giving an account of the late disasters on Lake Erie. On the 28th during the prevalence of a dense fog, the steamboat United States, Capt. Hart, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, struck a sunken rock four miles above Portland harbor, and sunk in a few hours. Her heavy and valuable cargo was safely deposited on the beach. She was expected to go to pieces. During the same fog, the William Penn, Capt. Burnham, went ashore 4 miles from Erie, and was also expected to go to pieces. The United States was insured, but the William Penn was not. No lives lost in either case.

Louisville Journal.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in a letter dated St. Augustine, states, that the Creek Indians are killing their own children and those of their slaves to relieve themselves from all encumbrance in their warlike movements. Warriors, so unnatural and fiend like in their desperation, cannot easily be vanquished.

Louisville Journal.

The secretary of treasury has reported to the senate, that the amount of public money in deposit banks on the 1st of May was \$38,496,755.

A bill was recently before the Connecticut house of representatives, authorizing any number of persons not less than five, to organize themselves together in a joint stock company, with a capital not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$200,000. The bill was rejected—ayes 84, nays 104.—Louisville Jour.

The Lexington Intelligence says, that a very fatal fever is prevalent in Garrard county, and, that the mortality, which has already been great, is still raging.—Louisville Jour.

Congress.—This is the 18th day of June and Congress is still sitting, with a likelihood of celebrating the fourth of July in Washington, if they do not continue until the next session. There has been a woeful consumption of time, if not of lungs, by members, without much profit to the community. Enough of breath has been idly spent to have kept half the bellows in the country in blast during the winter; and yet members exhibit no symptoms of fatigue. Motion upon motion, and speech upon speech, follow with the rapidity of the pouter's hammer; and the whole dispute appears to be about the rules. It is real children's play, doing and undoing. It is real children's play, doing and undoing. If members have tongues which never tire, there is danger that the patience of the people will fail. For our part we begin to feel an involuntary nausea, whenever we cast our eyes over the congressional proceedings, for they are sure to encounter nothing but wrangling about the suspension of rules. What a pity that men who are so fond of hearing the sound of their own voices, have not a due regard for common sense, which, after all, is the best kind of sense that a man can possess.—Balt. Chr.

There are great logicians in the Senate of the United States—and amongst them none is better worthy of honorable remembrance than Mr. Niles from Connecticut. The following is a specimen of the elaborate syllogisms with which he enlightens that body: "Mr. President, sir, the United States bank is an irresponsible institution—yes, sir, it is entirely irresponsible, sir. To whom let me ask, is it responsible? Is it responsible to any power on earth? No, sir, Mr. president—it is responsible to nobody—therefore I say, sir, it is an irresponsible institution—utterly irresponsible, sir, and ought to be put down!"

TEA PLANT.

Mr. John Platt of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in the Marietta Gazette, that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. From the latter part of his advertisement it appears that he has not been influenced in his experiments, by any selfish consideration but by a desire that the cultivation may prove beneficial to the country.—The following are Mr. Platt's own remarks:

"Tea Plant.—The subscriber has, for ten years past cultivated the genuine tea plant of China, and believes confidently that, after making various experiments involving considerable expense, he has at length discovered the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves, so as to produce the article of tea, in quality equal to the young hyson imported."

He has in his possession, samples which he will exhibit to any one desirous or curious to ascertain the fact. He will also give, gratis, to any gentleman desirous of cultivating it, or willing to make the experiment, fresh seed, of last year's crop, and will, moreover give instruction for planting and rearing it. He is certain it may be raised and cured in this country, with good profit.

JOHN PLATT.

Marietta, Ohio, April 19.

N. B. It is not any selfish motive that induced him to give that notice, but a sincere desire that it may prove a benefit to this country in which he has passed the better part of eighty years of his life. Inquire for me at Mr. Christy Carpenter's, Green street.

## COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Trial of Richard P. Robinson, before judge Edwards, Alderman Benson, Banks, Randall and Ingraham.

The court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of trying Richard P. Robinson, charged with the murder of Ellen Jewett.

The jury were impanelled during the afternoon, and four witnesses examined—amongst whom was Mrs. Townsend, whose evidence was positive, as to the identity of Robinson in coming into the house on the night of the murder.

The court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The town of Cleveland, in Ohio, is one of those places which have sprung up in the course of a few years, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of other countries. We have been reminded of its extraordinary rise by the receipt of a daily paper, which, under the title of the "Daily Gazette," has been commenced with a fair prospect of success. Cleveland is situated at the termination of the canal leading from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, to the lakes, and its great prosperity affords incontestable evidence of the immense advantages which are to be derived from that species of internal improvement.

Courtesies in high life.—The New York Sun states that King William of England, has written a private letter to Gen. Jackson, inviting him to come over and spend a few weeks with him at Windsor Castle. The Journal of Commerce, it will be recollected, gave another version of this same story, a few days ago.

## MURDER.

A letter from the post master at Kingwood, Preston county, Va. addressed, under date of the 24th inst. to a gentleman of this city, and now before the editor of the Patriot, gives the details of an atrocious murder, which was committed on the night of the 20th, about nine miles east of that place, on the person of a man named James Martin, supposed to have been a resident of Hinds county, Mississippi. It appears, from evidence adduced before the inquest which sat in the case, that the deceased was travelling in company with five negroes, four women and one man, and that on the night in question, during their encampment, the murder was committed by the man while Martin slept, by means of one of his own pistols, which had been taken for the purpose. From appearances, shot was supposed to have proved instantly mortal. According to the report of the coroner's jury, one of the women was necessary to the murder. The whole five were lodged in jail, and were to be brought up for examination on the following Monday. The sum of \$1,811.52 was found upon the person with the effects of the deceased.—This has been deposited for safe keeping in the bank at Morgantown. His other property, consisting of a cart, two horses, a trunk of clothing, &c. remains in the hands of a deputy sheriff of the county. The letter states, in a postscript, that from papers found upon the deceased, it was supposed that he had friends or business connections in Baltimore.

Rather Doggish.—The honorable Radcliff Boon, in a recent speech in Congress, said, "Sir, I am a party man, and one of the true collar dogs, and am proud to wear the collar of such a man as Andrew Jackson." The honorable Mr. Boon, it seems, is no abolitionist; he is proud of his slavery and his dog collar. Like the honorable Martin Van Buren, "It is honor enough to serve such a master," even in the kennel. The worthies must be of the spauld breed crossed with the cur, for they are both fawning and snappish.—Indiana Palladium.

The following extract of a letter, from the receiver of public monies at Fort Wayne, in this state, to the post master at Lawrenceburg, shows how strong the tide of emigration and speculation is setting westward. Had Mr. Clay's land bill passed the house of representatives, a goodly portion of this money would have fallen to Indiana, which would have enabled her more effectually to carry on her plan of internal improvements. "I am receiving from 20 to 25 thousand dollars per day, and have been for the last thirty days, in my office as receiver of public monies. I am worn out attending to it.—\$500,000 has been received since the 7th of March last, and it is said that the eastern folks have only begun to come; I believe that this office will take \$1,500,000 during the year."

Indiana Palladium.

## Lost, Lost.

THE subscriber lost a brown silk purse, with \$40 in it—also some du-bills. Supposed to have been lost between Mr. Leclerc's Hotel and Mr. David Duffin's house. The finder will be allowed Ten Dollars by returning it with its contents.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

Vevay June 17

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Ellen Ford has left my bed and board without cause or provocation—I hereby forewarn all persons against trusting or harboring her, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JAMES FARRER.

Pleasant township, June 12.