

From the N. O. Bulletin, June 21.
TEJAS.—By the president of the big
C. & G. R. R. & Co. from Galveston, we learn
that the Waco and Tivoeckney Indians, sup-
posing that the Mexicans had conquered
Texas (and like all Indians prone to pin the
conquering party) had come into a small vil-
lage called Yasco, high up on the Brazos
river, for the purpose of plundering and had
killed 9 persons on the same. Gen. Green
and gen. Felix Huston had marched against
them with three hundred men. The effec-
tive force of Texas now in the field was about
2,000 men. Gen. Rusk was at Galiah with
600 men, he having possession of the whole
sea coast, and his advance posts extended to
the Rio del Norte. The bark C. S. Wil-
liams had sailed from Galveston for Mataga-
don with her cargo, and the schooner Emeline
and a sloop has also sailed for the same
destination with supplies for the Texian ar-
my.

We give room to the agreement concluded between the Texian government and Santa Anna, hoping however, at the same time, that such intimacy will not preclude among the Texans as to liberate the most deadly enemy King George. Such an enemy as will return with ten fold bitterness against them, in spite of all others to the contrary.

AGREEMENT
Between Santa Anna and the Texian
Government.

Articles of an agreement entered into between his excellency David G. Burnett, president of the republic of Texas, of the one part, and his excellency gen. Santa Anna, president general in chief of the Mexican army, of the other part :

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna avows that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

ARTICLE 3d.
All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both by land and water. ARTICLE 3d.

territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ARTICLE 4th.
The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas, or to the commissioner to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner if it can be ascertained.

ARTICLE 5th.

horses, negro slaves or indentured persons
whatever denomination, that may have been
captured by any portion of the Mexican
army, or may have taken refuge in the said
country, since the commencement of the late in-
surrection, shall be restored to the commander
of the Texian army, or to such other persons
as may be appointed by the government of T
exas to receive them.

The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and this and the commander of the army of Te will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance than five leagues.

The Mexican army shall not make any delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c. and to cross the rivers: and delay necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

By express to be immediately despatched, the agreement shall be sent to gen. V. Pishchik, and to gen. T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprized of its stipulation—and thus end they will exchange engagements accordingly with the same.

That all Texian prisoners now in the possession of the Mexican army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with the passport to return to their homes in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the government of Texas to be treated with due humanity, any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them, to be at the charge of the government of Mexico.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above-mentioned purposes, in duplicate at the part of Velasco, this 11th day of May, 1836.

DVID G. BURNET, President.
JAMES COLLINSWORTH, Sec. of S.
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
B. HARDIMAN, Sec. of Treasury.
P. W. GRAYSON, Attorney Gen.

Privilege of Americans.—A case of some interest was decided in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, on Tuesday of last week. A complaint was laid before the court, through the Secretary of State, against Matthew Jeffers, a constable, for having unlawfully entered the house of Mr. Bankhead the Secretary of the British Legation, and arrested therein and taken therefrom by force a colored man in the service of Mr. Bankhead but claimed as a runaway slave, by a gentleman named Keane. It was alleged by Jeffers that Mr. Bankhead had consented to the arrest and removal of the colored man, but shown on the contrary, by Mr. Bankhead, his lady remonstrated against the officer's proceedings. The court, consisting of chief justice Cranch and judges Thurston and McMillen, declared the conduct of Jeffers to be a breach of the privilege granted to foreign ministers, and adjudged him to be dismissed from office.

The president and directors of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company have made their first report. They speak confidently of the speedy completion of the work and dwell with a rational enthusiasm upon the almost incalculable advantages that must result from it. The N. O. Bulletin, in comments upon the report, says: "When we look to the nature and extent of the country through which this road is to pass, it does not appear to us that the most sanguine calculations that have been made on the favorable results of the undertaking, are any thing but exaggerated, and its completion must, in the great enhancement of land, the immense transit of freight and passengers upon it, secure an ample return to all who have invested their funds in it."

STEAM VS. HORSES.—It would require stage coaches, carrying 15 passengers each, and 1,200 horses, to take 180 passengers a mile in twenty-four hours, at the rate of one mile an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number and go two trips the same time, and consequently will do the work of 2,400 horses! Again it would require thirty mail coaches (six passengers each) and 3,000 horses to take 180 passengers a mile in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and do two trips in the same time, consequently do the work of 6,000.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

A curious Phenomenon was observed Nantucket, a few days ago. The tide rose perpendicularly without apparent cause, suddenly, about two feet, and as suddenly subsided. There was no wind at the time there had been no recent storms, and the weather was very mild. During the rise of the water, a thick cloud rose in the northeast, and the wind suddenly shifted that point to the west, but returned to the quarter on the sinking of the waters. In the evening there was a moderate shower of lightning.

On the 22nd ult., while the steamer North America was lying at a wharf on the Mississippi about 30 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas, Mr. Davis, one of the passengers, went a short distance into a briar patch to cut fishing-rods and was attacked by an enormous panther, which sprang upon him with great ferocity. Fortunately he was armed with a large knife drawn, wherewith he soon dispatched the animal, which measured 10 feet from one extremity to the other. Mr. Davis's arm was severely lacerated.

A LARGE FLEECE.—There was a from a Buck, belonging to Mr. Levi one of our Wyoming farmers, a fleece which weighed nine pounds and five ounces. The Buck is of the merino and the wool is of first quality, worth 70 cents per pound.—*Wyoming Herald.*

TEXIAN FLAG.—The Texian Flag, plain red ground, with a single white five points, and between the points the letters **TEXAS**.

United States bank notes are commanding a premium of one and a quarter cent, in New Orleans.

For the Weekly Messenger.
Education.

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

While lately passing through a portion of the State, I was surprised to hear well informed citizens remark, that Education, although sustained by a general law, was not sufficiently attended to. From which assertion, I imagine they meant to infer that the fault lay exclusively in the people at large. I knew fully well, that the Indiana Legislature had done every thing in their power to promote public schools, and that reservations had been made by Congress to effect the New England system of Education—therefore, the ground of mystery was unraveled at once, the people must be in fault; and if so, it seems rather curious to me, that they should prefer Ignorance to Science, in other words, "darkness to light!" All youthful indiscretion and depravity known to the law, and of which examples have been most chiefly originated in ignorance—and in most instances, if impartial justice could be meted out according to the usages of some of the nations of antiquity, parents should suffer instead of their children, for *they* are the true cause of the cruelties so committed. It is not my purpose to go into detail, as I usually do on subjects which I consider of public importance, nor to wound private feelings—I speak to all without reserve, and trust that an approving conscience will decide between me and my fellow man.

The common and insignificant plea, that the State of Indiana "is too young" to enter into a system of primary schools, or to do any other whereby the public may be benefited, is in my mind, all a sham! I have travelled in 32 counties of this State, and wherever I have cast my eye beheld prosperity and abundance. God has abundantly blest the land with a profusion of all the things of this life; and it is positively absurd to declare in the face of Truth, that the State "is too young" to make those judicious improvements in the public morals, which Education only can impart, and which adorns the mind with those transcendent virtues, so necessary to form character in after years, when youth must enter on the perilous voyage of life, to participate in its pains, cares and pleasures. It is Virtue alone that can make this voyage pleasant and lovely, and how can Virtue act without Education? Surely none but an idiot would think that it could. Let us look around us, let us go to political

ings, and to public gatherings for other pur-
and behold the dissipated youth there assembled
strangers would surely express a slender op-
of the morality of the people by beholding
scenes enacted, although they might have seen
same thing in their own States. But I main-
in spite of all contradiction, that such con-
is the immediate effect of ignorance; parents
recollect that they are not only agents, but
natural guardians of their children—to
they owe the boon of affection; and as long
lasts, natural ties cannot be broken. But it
require much persuasion to induce me to be-
that parents are affectionate, who debar
children of the blessings of a good Education,
more especially, when that great benefit
attained with such little exertion. There
no affection where there are no natural ties,
world will censure when character is at
and there can be no character formed, un-
mind be illumined by the light of knowl-
Poets have designated Man as "a
being;" if I may judge from my own observa-
for the last thirty years, and during an ex-
tour throughout this Union, I should say
Man was not only "a wonderful being,"
kind of paradox, or undesirable something
tented to be ignorant, fond of pleasure, and
same time, an aspirant to renown! How
can expect to become popular without the
Education, is a problem which I never
solve, and I believe it would be equally diffi-
others to solve it. It is true, that fools
wealth, while wise men remain poor—but
this wealth obtained? surely, not by honesty.
The lack of sense produces petty chicanery
generates avarice; consequently open violence
resorted to. Here then, are prominent
of depravity, urged by necessity, in the
of Education. Other instances might be
tioned, in which Ignorance operates far
on the mind; but they are unnecessary,
a parent's bleeding heart too well attested
Golfus occasioned by infantile degeneracy.

“Tis Knowledge—Knowledge to the
Brings health and happiness, and
And while terrestrial ages roll,
The joys of Knowledge shall increase

If I may be permitted to recur to the the practice of other States, especially those of England, where I travelled last year, a more admirable picture would be presented to our view. In each of these six enterprising States, the schools are established, and districted in such small tax is levied on all free white male adults, to pay the expenses of tuition; by the children of the poor and rich are equalized, and each class obtain the first rudiments of English Education before they emerge into life to youth. It is truly pleasing to a patriotic mind, to visit these schools, and to find the moral conduct, neat attire, attention to the orders of their teachers, and the uniformity which they constantly show to strange visitors stilling into their minds early habits of consistency, they are prepared to enter the life, without being subjected to the

tion, so common among youth in Ohio, and it is important to mention, that none exist in New England; he must flee from his fathers, and be seen there no more, by dint of a virtuous Education, and to a pious life, each citizen is respecting, and regretted when he dies. The so-called "Yankees," who emigrate to the country, and who abuse the confidence of the people, have undoubtedly left their homes, to the vengeance of the law. But these are relatively few, considering the great number of England's resident in the west. Ohio has followed the above laudable example, establishing primary schools in every township, in her limits, and why cannot the State do the same thing? She is not a Slave State, her Constitution has been established

years, and she should now assume the pride of maturity, put off her youthful garb, and take her rank among her sisters. To say that she "is too young," is to charge her with effeminacy. The true cause of this apathy may be owing to local causes, or to clashing interests, for I dare not aver that the people here have adopted the monstrous doctrine that "learning makes a rogue," a doctrine which has been disproved by natural causes and events.

Horace, a seal of a peasant, who sat on the bank of a river, waiting for the water to leave its natural channel, in order that he might pass over just safely, not thinking that the stream would roll on forever. It is exactly so with those who pass their days in ignorance, vainly dreaming of future happiness, without endeavoring to gain that desirable end. Ignorance and idleness are so nearly connected, that it does not require the aid of philosophy to define them—God has put the seal of his sovereign displeasure on all who strive to arrest the progress of learning; and those who voluntarily remain ignorant, must expect no leniency from the world—they will be derided and imposed upon by those who falsely call themselves friends; such men have no friends. Natural and acquired talents, on the contrary, will always guide men to eminence, however poor they may be—solid learning is real wealth, and without that necessary qualification, life is only a sluggish dream. If then, Education is of such an inestimable value, why is it disregarded?—the reason is obvious, a strange infatuation pervades the community in respect to Education, for which no just cause can be assigned.

Learning, like every other beneficial gift of God, may be abused; because, as the gift is not bestowed partially, it may sometimes be given to bad men, who may abuse it. It is so in regard to the common necessities of life—if used intemperately, they destroy health; but on the contrary they promote it. Mental degradation is moral death—it is not only a curse on society in general, but like the deadly upas, or fell sirocco of an Arabian desert, prostrates all before it! No nation can long prosper, if the fountains of knowledge are permitted to be exhausted—well-known, behold Ignorance riding in a splendid carriage, while Genius in rags, struggles on foot; the one is all very proper, fools acquire their property by petty artifice and treacheries, but they are not so much fools at last—men of letters are contented to remain poor, and to submit to all the vexations and evils of poverty, rather than desert fellow being out of his lawful gains, in order that they may become rich and popular—they do not covet man worship, nor will they worship man on account of his riches. It is the principle of Genius to be independent, and to breathe the pure air of freedom unalloyed by gain—in such a case to worldly manners and customs, would be the destruction of that principle which must control the hearts of wise men. There are a few exceptions to this rule of life adopted by some of the learned men, who it seems have unfortunately fallen into the common errors, so prevalent in the age of fashionable pride and folly.

"Education gives energy to the soul, and exalts the mind above meaner things—it elevates the intellectual eye to scenes of peace and happiness, and urges its votary on to noble exertions! The certainly can be no theme so grand, as that of philosophical study—he who peruses the inspired volumes of Nature, and studies the sublime revelations of Newton, Locke, and Boyle, will discover to his time will glide sweetly away, and he will find more true enjoyment in such company, than the sunny bowers of pleasure—for what can we expect to find there but pain and sorrow, and all their train of miseries? Give me solitude and books, with the Muses to inspire me, and no time will glide on more smoothly! With no other resources of knowledge, than what Nature has supplied, and feeling proud in my poverty, I never can esteem any man as my friend who would, or him who would endeavor to prevent a child obtaining a judicious Education.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH
Printer's Retreat, July 23, 1836.

GEN. KEEN: Dear Sir—Permit me through the columns of your paper to make a few remarks in regard to a report that I understand N. H. TAYLOR (who by the bye has long been my friend over the left shoulder) is circulating with great industry. The report as I have formed is to the following effect: That the Rising Sun I should have said that I had elected none of the Van Buren votes of Switzerland county to elect me to the Legislature (that I had Harrison votes and Rowdies elected in the county to elect me, now this story used against me in 1833, also in 1834 and the same, Van Buren and Harrison is used instead of Clay and Jackson. I now say that the whole is a fabrication and that I have no foundation in truth. I never said any such thing. But such men as you never had ingenuity enough to make a tale and you never has moral honesty enough to be quiet and let his neighbors alone. He must always be found calling in some stale falsehood like the one he is printing at present. All that Taylor knows of politics is that Van Buren and Harrison are candidates for President—and some one has told him that Van Buren was a Jacobin and perhaps he may have heard of me that I have said I should not vote for Van Buren for that is as much as I have said in regard to the coming Presidential election. I have not yet said I should vote for Harrison though very likely I shall. It has been said that I have promised (if elected) to make a part of our county to Dearborn to make a county; this is also palpably false. I have been requested to make any such

I will (according to a promise made some time since,) attend at Athensville on the 28th inst. to make a political speech to the people, it is all the one I shall make. I fore invite all persons together with the rest of the candidates to attend.

New York, July 18th 1836.

From the Weekly Messenger.

Stagnant Finance.—By the law disallowing the surplus fund not, Hendricks, in his circular says "the money deposited in the state treasuries are liable to be recalled, whenever the secretary of treasury shall determine that such recall is necessary for the government. Such recall, however, is by no means probable. The law first passed is worth to the state of Indiana probably, more than a million of dollars."

Now, fellow citizens what disposition ought to be made of this money, loaned to the state, without interest, but subject to be recalled by the general government? Should such recall be made, the sum will have to be raised by taxation—that being the case, I am of the opinion, that the money ought to be so disposed of that every man will receive an immediate benefit therefrom; therefore I propose, that the money be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the amount of revenue paid by them respectively into the treasury—that said money so divided be paid into the respective county treasuries, and be, by the board of county commissioners, paid over to the several overseers of public highways, to be expended on the roads throughout each county. This, in my opinion, is the only method, by which each person subject to be called upon for taxes, can be benefited by this fund. Efforts will be made to place this money in the state bank—to form a sinking fund, to defray the expense of the mammoth bonds, of rail roads and bonds, entered into last winter. Thus the money will, in all probability, again have their property mortgaged for this surplus fund for the benefit of the few. Look out representatives, senators, and governors.

FOREIGN PAPERS.—The following resolution was adopted, in the United States, Senate on the 4th instant:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be collected and laid before the Senate at its next session, all such facts and information as can be obtained through the customhouse, or from other sources, respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places, ascertaining as nearly as possible, to what countries such persons are sent, where landed, and what provision, if any, is made for their future support."

This resolution was introduced by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and the thanks of the country will be rendered to him, if it should lead to legislative measures calculated to arrest the tide of that worse than useless population which has, for so many years been streaming toward our shores. The native pauperism of the United States constitutes an altogether insignificant item in the expenses of our municipal corporation and state governments. Two thirds, at least, of the tenor of the almshouses in all parts of the country, in the interior, as well as on the seaboard, are for foreigners—and our jails and penitentiaries are filled with the same description of persons. It is time that the government should take some decided steps to arrest this evil. It is time that a just discrimination should be introduced between the worthy emigrants who come among us to better their condition, by improving our soil or adding to the mechanical force and ingenuity of the country, and the disfiguring of the pariahs of Europe, who are sent here to cause the maintenance of them in idleness and crime, has become a burden too serious to be borne. We have no doubt that the inquiry desired by Mr. Davis, if industriously and properly made, will result in the collection of statistics which will settle the question. It will alarm all who would dread that the physical strength as well as the political institutions of the country should be in the hands of the paupers of Europe.

ANNOY BURR.—The ensuing court sessions is likely to be occupied with a trial more than ordinary interest, on account of the development it expected from it, and the high notoriety of some of the parties concerned. The person to be tried is a colored man named Maria Williams, and among the witnesses for the prosecution is the credible Aaron Burr, now eighty years old, married to his wife, formerly Madeline Jemal, a young widow lady the daughter of a lady at Troy. The subject matter of the trial arises from a suit, instituted about a year back, by Mrs. Burr, to obtain a divorce from her husband, on the ground of his having committed adultery with the young woman above alluded to, and the principal arguments in support of Mrs. Burr's charge on her husband, was Maria Williams, who has been indicted for perjury. Mr. Webster conducts the case for the prosecution, and is said that the prisoner is able to defend herself by able counsel.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE CHAIRS.—We have lately come in contact with a gentleman who has passed, within the last week, through the best part of the growing districts of Frederick Co., and has been assured that it is impossible to estimate the deplorable condition of the wheat. Many of the finest fields will not pay the expense of the harvest, and the best will barely return the seed.

We are glad to perceive that on the side of the mountains, as well as in the grain district of New York, there is a prospect.---*Baltimore Chronicle*.

Gratitude—Eating your meat with
fork, though you have not paid the bill.