

From the Louisiana Advertiser.
TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Texas to his friend in this city, dated 8th July.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter dated New Orleans, May 18, found me a prisoner in the Fort of Anahuac, and was opened by a Mexican officer attached to the Fort, before I was allowed permission to peruse it. It may be necessary that I should relate to you a detailed account of my imprisonment and the cause. On the 17th day of May last, myself, (a lawyer by profession) and another of the same profession, were arrested and thrown into the Fort, on the grounds of a supposition of our political opinions, and private ideas being contrary to the general government, and disapproved of by the military commandant, Col. John D. Bradburn, at this place. We were in close confinement until the 2d of July, and were released by a glorious victory obtained over those tyrants, by the American settlers in this Colony.—

Shortly after our imprisonment, by great efforts, I succeeded in smuggling a letter, by means of my servant, to the colonists, to inform them of my imprisonment, and to appeal to them for redress, which shortly followed. 150 volunteers immediately marched to our relief, and took possession of the town of Anahuac, but not the Fort. On this occasion, Colonel Bradburn entered into an arrangement with the colonists, to exchange us for 16 cavalry men, whom the Americans had made prisoners. On the ratification of this treaty, the Mexican prisoners were delivered up to Bradburn, but immediately on obtaining them, he broke the treaty by refusing to set us at liberty. The colonists invertebrate at such conduct, from a man whom they had always abhorred as an usurper, flew to arms, and to the number of 300 marched against him. By this time Bradburn had obtained reinforcements, and erected additional fortifications to withstand an encounter.

The colonists besieged him by sea and land, about the last of June, when Col. Piedras marched to his assistance with 150 regular troops, and some militia, but found himself, before aware, in the hands of the colonists. Commissioners were despatched by Col. Piedras to enter into a treaty with their captors, in which we were to be released, together with all other citizen prisoners, the government to pay for all property destroyed by their troops; Col. Bradburn who creates these disturbances to be removed from office for his unconstitutional conduct, all of which have been complied with. We were released honorably on the 2d inst., and on the same day the tyrant Bradburn was arrested. In addition to the 300 colonists who were engaged in this neighborhood, Captain Austin of Brazoria, was on the march to this place with 250 men and four pieces of cannon; it was found necessary to bring the cannon by water through the mouth of the Brassos, at which place stands a fort of great strength. In passing it, the schooner Brazoria, containing the cannon was fired on by the fort, at which she dropped below and opened a heavy cannonade, but without effect, as the walls were of great thickness; but the conquest over it was achieved by the colonists on shore.

The country is now restored to tranquility and peace. The Americans have gained every thing which they claimed, and for which they assembled; the predominance of the civil authority, and the protection of their rights against a military usurpation, as tyrannical as it was unjust, illegal and unconstitutional.—

The Mexicans have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, that Americans know their rights, and will assert and protect them; and that constitutions, laws, and sacred guarantees, are not things to be broken and trampled under foot at the will and pleasure of every petty tyrant who may be vested with a "brief authority." Having, as I before said, gained every thing for which we have contended, good order and obedience to the laws and constituted authorities, which would do honor to an older and better organized country, reigns in every point of the colonies. There is every prospect that this happy state of things will have a long and prosperous duration. The liveliest visions of hope which the colonists of Texas have ever entertained, seems now about to be realized. The odious law of the 6th of April, 1830, has been virtually repealed; grants of extensive portions of the country, which have been for a long time suspended, have been lately confirmed. Every barrier to the colonization of the hilly, enterprising and venturesome sons of North America, has been broken down and removed; the tide of emigration to this country from the U. States will again set through its accustomed channels. The high and unequal tariff with which we have been from time to time oppressed, and under which the country was drooping, will be suspended so far as it operates on Texas, for several years to come. The infamous Fisher, and the still more infamous Bradburn, have been removed from office, and their places are filled by a single individual of the highest integrity and honour, senor Don Juan Costina. The season has been much better than common, and the most sanguine hopes of the farmer have been more than realized, by the finest crops of corn and cotton that have ever been raised in this country since its first settlement. The crops of each of the abovementioned staples will be at least

100 per cent more than those of any former year. In short, every inducement is now held out to the industrious emigrant from the north. Under the influence of a correct and impartial administration of the laws, Texas must shortly be one of the most flourishing spots upon the face of the globe, and be entitled to assume that high and important standing for which nature evidently designed her.

TEXAS.—We are indebted to a gentleman, who arrived in this city yesterday from Nacogdoches, which place he left on the 7th instant, for the following additional particulars, relative to the state of affairs in the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas. Our informant substantially confirms the main facts published some time ago in this paper; but sets the matter to rights as regards the precise particulars of the occurrences at Anahuac. From the information which he obtained, it appears that the dispute has been amicably adjusted.

On learning the particulars of the attack upon the fort at Anahuac, colonel Piedras, the commander of the garrison at Nacogdoches, immediately set out with about 200 soldiers, and 15 or 20 Indians who volunteered their services, to endeavor to quiet the disturbance. It is understood that Piedras is an officer of higher rank than Bradburn, and that he disapproved of the conduct of the latter, when it was first explained to him. On his arrival at Anahuac, it is said that he immediately displaced Bradburn, and gave the prisoners over to the civil authority for trial. This appears to have allayed the tumult, and all the differences were thus settled.

When the news of the insurrection at Anahuac reached the garrison at Nacogdoches, it was strongly conjectured that a revolution in Texas was at hand, as it was reported that the insurgents had marched under the banner of Santa Anna. The neighboring Indians, of several different tribes, flocked into town to assist in defending the fort. They arrived daily, armed and prepared for the contest, even for some length of time after it was known at that place that the difficulty had been overcome.

In the evening of the 2d July, a special messenger came from the head quarters of colonel Piedras, near Anahuac, and the next morning the cheering intelligence of a continuance of peace was officially proclaimed. All congratulated each other upon the occasion.

A few of the emigrants from the U. States now prepared to take some notice of the anniversary of the independence of their native country; and when the period arrived, every thing was conducted quite in style. The Mexicans were not behind their adopted fellow-citizens, in commemorating the great event. At break of day, the troops of the garrison marched in full uniform, to the public square, and fired a salute. (This was repeated in the evening at sunset.) At 10 o'clock, the ceremony of mass was performed in the church, and attended to by the citizens and foreigners. After this, an elegant collation was prepared by colonel Thorn, native of New York, to which the principal officers and respectable citizens and strangers were invited. In the afternoon, they repaired to a shady wood, near the town, and partook of a dinner and refreshments, in the style of a barbecue.

The festivities of the day ended in perfect harmony, and it is to be hoped that mutual good will now prevails among the citizens of all classes.

The principal part of the troops that accompanied colonel Piedras to Anahuac, returned to Nacogdoches on the 6th inst. He was still detained on business with a small number of his men, but was expected in a few days.—[Ibid.]

On Friday night, the 13th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Levee, in front of the ship yard of Messrs. Howard and Varian, on the opposite side of the river, caved in to the no small alarm of those residing in the immediate neighborhood. A schooner moored to the Levee, was cast adrift and her rudder knocked off. While the people belonging to the ship yard were endeavoring to board the schooner, another part of the Levee fell in, carrying a blacksmith shop along with it. But little damage was done to the ship yard of Messrs. H. & V.

The Levee continues caving in gradually, both above and below the ship yard. The Levee on this side, from Conti to Jefferson street has also caved in considerably, breaking away the wharves and stages, built about two years ago at a heavy expense by the corporation.

These occurrences, peculiar to the mud banks of the Mississippi, are occasioned by the river receding rapidly into its bed. It is now at a lower stage than we remember to have seen it at this season of the year.—[Ibid.]

Letter from Gen. Washington.—In arranging the public papers, which were thrown into confusion by the destruction of our State House last Summer, the subjoined letter was discovered by the Secretary of State, who has politely tendered it to us for publication. It breathes the same patriotic sentiments which ever characterized the productions of the Father of his Country, and such as cannot be too often recurring to in this period of political strife and intolerance.

To the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—It was scarcely possible for any address to have given me

greater pleasure, than that which I have just received from you; because I consider it not only demonstrative of your approbation of my conduct in accepting the first office in the Union, but also indicative of the good dispositions of the citizens of your State towards their Sister States, and of the probability of their speedily acceding to the new General Government.

In justification of the opinion which you are pleased to express of my readiness "to advise every measure calculated to compose party divisions, and to abate any animosity that may be excited by mere difference of opinion," I take the liberty of referring you to the sentiments communicated by me to the two Houses of Congress. On this occasion, I am likewise happy in being able to add the strongest assurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting on the part of the different branches of the General Government to render the Union as perfect, and more safe than ever it has been.

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to freemen as a fault; since it is to be presumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and sacred regard for the liberties of their Country. If the mind is so formed in different persons as to consider the same object to be some what different in its nature and consequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldest, the ablest and the most virtuous Statesmen have often differed in judgment as to the best forms of Government—we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice that so much has been effected, than to regret that more could not all once be accomplished.

Gratified by the favourable sentiments which are evinced in your address to me, and impressed with an idea that the citizens of your State are sincerely attached to the interest, the prosperity and the glory of America, I most earnestly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils, which are shortly to be taken by their Delegates on a subject of the most momentous consequence. I mean the political relation which is to subsist hereafter between the State of North Carolina and the States now in Union under the new General Government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New York, June 19th, 1789.

3/ NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against harboring or crediting my wife MARY PALMER on my account, she having left my bed and board on the 12th instant, without any provocation. I am therefore determined on not paying any debt of her contracting.

MARK PALMER.

Washington, July 14, 1832. 26-3t

3/ TAKEN UP

EDWARD COX, of Plumer Township, Green county, Ind., on the 28th of June, 1832, a dark bay MARIA, 4 years old, both hind feet white to the pasturage joint, a few white hairs in each flank; her mane lays on the near side; her ears rather flapped down, a small spot in her forehead, 14 hands high; no other marks perceptible; appraised to \$25 by James Lang and Ewell Barker, this 3d day of July, 1832.

A true copy from my book of Estray.

JOHN F. NEAL, J. P.

August 4, 1832. 26-3w*

3/ NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by book account, are earnestly solicited to discharge the same by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of October, and those indebted by note are also requested to make payment on or before the abovementioned time, and save costs, as it is my wish to close my old accounts.

SAMUEL THORN.

Vincennes, June 23, 1832. 20-4t

3/ SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WILLIAM MHEURE

Has just received a good supply of

13/ FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, CINGHAMS, ROUEN CASSEMERES, &c.

He has also received

GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR

He respectfully solicits a continuance

of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15-11

3/ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat, substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.

H. M. GILHAM.

Vincennes, Ja. March 17, 1832. 6-1t

3/ Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton Rags at the WESTERN SUN office.

2/ BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public land sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of Indiana, at the periods hereinbefore designated, to wit:

At the Land Office in FORT WAYNE, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range ten.

Fractional township thirty-one, and township thirty-two, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range eleven.

Fractional township thirty-one, and townships thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twelve.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-nine, of range thirteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-nine, of range fourteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-nine, of range fifteen.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE,

AND NAILS ASSORTED, &c. &c.

IRON CASTINGS,

CAST STEEL,

AND NAILS ASSORTED, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF TAR, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE,

200 BARRELS, KENAWHA, and a

large quantity of ALUM SALT,

All of which they are determined to sell low for cash.

By calling and examining the articles above spoken of, and learning the prices, you can at once determine the fact.

Vincennes, June 23, 1832. 20-4t

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THORN & TRACEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have received by late arrivals, a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cloths and Cassinets,

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

Fancy Calices,

Black and Grey Lasting,

Plaid and Fancy Gingham,

Assorted Cambrics,

Flannels,

Bombazets,

Mixed Satinets,

Marseilles and Valencia Vestings,

Merino Shawls,

Flag and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Plaid and Merino Cloaks,

Cotton and Bobbinet Laces,

Mull and Book Muslins,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE,

QUEENS-WARE,

IRON CASTINGS,

CAST STEEL,

AND NAILS ASSORTED, &c. &c.

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