

# TEXIAN WAR.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, APRIL 28.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**—Substance of information brought by Capt. Thornton and Jackson, who left the Brasos river on the 16th instant.

On the 14th instant Captain Thornton left General Houston's army 20 miles above San Felipe. On the evening of the same day General Houston took up a line of march to attack a division of the Mexican Army, then reported to be crossing the Brazos, 30 miles below San Felipe, making their way toward Harrisburg (Galveston). Gen. Houston had with him 1200 effective men, the number of the enemy estimated at from 3 to 5000 men, and thought to be marching in three divisions,—the division on its way to Harrisburg estimated at from 12 to 1500 men.

Capt. Thornton descended the river on board the Yellow Stone; on passing the San Felipe he saw a number of the enemy—and from the number of animals there, supposed their number might be four hundred men. On the fifteenth, the steam boat arrived at Fort Bend—the point where the enemy were crossing, in number about one thousand two hundred men; they were strewn along the banks of the river for some distance. The enemy endeavored to stop the boat, fired upon her from a piece of artillery, but missed the boat. They kept up a continual fire from small arms, but done no injury either to the crew or boat—her cargo of cotton had been so placed as to protect all on board.

Captain Thornton is of opinion that General Houston had a fight with the enemy on the 17th or 18th; his men were ardent and confident of victory. Captain Thornton saw some and heard of many families, who had taken refuge in the cane brakes of the Brasos bottom, and were in great distress, being entirely destitute of male protectors; those he saw entreated him to make known their situation in this country: husbands and brothers had taken the field against the enemy, and the women and children sent their prayers and entreaties for aid for volunteers to go to their rescue.

Capt. Thornton confirms the account already received of the massacre of Fan-nip's men at Goliad—some five or six men from another division had made their escape and arrived at the Brasos.

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We have been politely favored with the following extract written to a gentleman of this city from Nachitoches, which goes still further to corroborate the account received by the Levant, which we publish to-day.

The substance of which is, that an express has arrived here, via Nachitoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by General Gaines, that General Houston of Texas, has conquered Santa Ana and his army. Santa Ana himself and his soldiers all prisoners. The forces of Santa Ana were estimated at 1100; and those of Houston at 600. The express further states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans and the loss on his side was 6 killed and 20 wounded.

The saddle of Santa Ana was taken and brought in, and is of a costly order, being estimated as worth between 6 or 800 dollars, and the express who brought in the news, rode on the horse of Santa Ana.

All this indeed is cheering news, calculated to arouse all the better feelings which are implanted in the hearts of those who can rejoice at the triumph of freedom over their civil and savage oppressors. The intelligence received early yesterday morning, and which is also published, will be seen to be confirmed by the news brought by the Levant, with the difference only that the numbers of the enemy killed and taken by Gen. Houston vary in amount.

H. QRS. ARMY, April 23, 1836.

To the People towards Nacogdoches:

We met Santa Ana on the 21st; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1110 infantry, two howitzers—we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners. Santa Ana himself and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle. We had 6 killed and 20 wounded. I have not time or I would send on a full report. I will do that in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens to come to the field: let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free; turn out at once, there is no excuse now; let us do the work at once.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War. I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secretary of War, who was himself in the battle.

A. HOUSTON.

To J. R. DUNN.

San Augustine, April 26.

The following is the information which came to hand early yesterday morning:—A gentleman from this county who arrived this morning from Atakapas in the S. B. Velocipede states, that on the evening previous to his departure two persons arrived at St. Martinsville, direct from

Texas. That these persons who appeared to be men of respectability, related as a positive fact, that an engagement had taken place between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican army, in which the latter were totally defeated, having lost 700 in killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners, among whom was Gen. Cos. The loss of the Texans is said to be inconsiderable. The circumstances as related by these gentlemen, were that the Mexican army had from some cause or other been separated into two bodies divided by the River Brazos, that the sudden rise of that river prevented the two bodies from effecting a junction—that Houston marched against the larger body amounting to 1300 or 1400 men, that the latter retreated, and in their retreat set fire to the town of Harrisburg. Houston succeeded in overtaking them about seven miles from that town, and by a sudden and vigorous attack on them, and after some severe fighting, the Mexicans were totally defeated, with the loss above mentioned. The gentlemen stated that they were a short distance from Harrisburg and could distinctly hear the firing and that the result was well known before their departure—that Houston had marched in pursuit of the other body which it was supposed could not possibly escape him.

The 'Bee,' after giving the substance of the above, adds,

"Since writing the above, we heard it stated as if on good authority that Gen. Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners; and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot; the privates were sent to Matamoras. It was also stated that General Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account; but we did not see it. There can however be no doubt that Houston has conquered, and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come, and Texas is free.

FROM THE MACON GA. MESSENGER.

## ANOTHER INDIAN WAR!

Our accounts from Columbus and the vicinity are of a most alarming character. A war has already been commenced and a number of citizens killed. The Creek Nation, below the Federal Road, are all in arms, and killing every white person they have fallen in with. There has been less known of the hostility of those above, but it is most probable that all are combined, and that the movements are simultaneous through the whole nation. They commenced their general work of slaughter on Monday, the 10th instant. Previous to this, on the 5th, Major Wm. B. Flourney, late of Putnam County, in this State, was killed and scalped a few miles below Fort Mitchell. A Mr. Hobbs was killed while in bed. A letter from Colonel Crowell, the Agent at Fort Mitchell, dated the 9th, says that 'four persons have been killed and many negroes taken off within a few days. That he had sent a messenger to some of the principal Chiefs, who had returned him word that their young men were bent on war, and have assembled in the swamp near the Federal Road, to attack any troops that might march into the nation.—The Indians have taken possession of Hardaway's Ferry, 8 miles above Columbus. Word was sent to Columbus by Ben Marshall, a half-breed, that the Indians intended to burn that place on Tuesday night. Dr. Ingersoll, an Enrolling Agent, who was in the nation, at or near Talladega, found them to exhibit so much hostility that he was compelled to leave, and come into Columbus. Great numbers of people, supposed to be about 2,000, who reside West of the Chatahoochee, had come to Columbus for protection. A company of about 20 men went out of Columbus on Monday, a few miles, to protect and bring in some families, returned in safety, and effected their purpose. Another company of about one hundred men, on Tuesday went into the nation, 8 miles to the Uchee bridge, on the Federal Road, and brought in some straggling settlers but did not see any Indians. Fifteen dead bodies were seen by the flying inhabitants, who had been shot by the Indians, & were lying in the road, 5 of which were brought into Columbus.

Of course, all is confusion and dismay—the number that have been murdered cannot be ascertained, but it was believed that there were twenty-seven who had been heard of and seen, that were killed on the roads. The Western Mail to Montgomery is suspended, so that we shall have no intelligence for some time West of Columbus.

We have heard nothing of (indeed there has not been time to call out) a force for the purpose of opposing the Indians. A considerable one will be required, as the Creeks number not less than 7,000 warriors, most or all of whom may be expected to take the field. If the present anticipations are verified, the war of Florida will be a fraction to the one with the Creeks. It is very certain, that the Seminoles of Florida, last fall sent a war belt to every town in the Creek Nation, to stir them up to war; and it is very probable that a similar attempt has been made through the whole of the Southern and Western tribes on the borders of the United States.

## MEMORY OF WASHINGTON!

We have frequently alluded in our paper to the design, now in process of active operation, to erect in the Metropolis of the Nation, by the voluntary contributions of the people, a great NATIONAL MONUMENT in honor of the memory of WASHINGTON. It is intended that it shall be, like him in honor of whom it is constructed, unparalleled in the world, and commensurate with the gratitude, liberality and patriotism of the people by whom it is to be erected. Such a Monument, reared by such means, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism and a gratitude truly National, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud. Surely every true hearted, genuine American will consider it as a privilege and honor, and not as a favor bestowed on the Society, to have such an opportunity of displaying his gratitude and veneration for the memory of Washington. The subscription is limited to *One Dollar*, but any sum, however small, will be received. For the purpose of raising funds for the contemplated object, the United States has been divided into collection districts, and a General Collector appointed in each, with authority to employ deputies, &c. The General Collector for North-Carolina is Mr. J. G. LASH, of Stokes county, who is now engaged in obtaining the services of deputy collectors. We are requested by him to announce the following appointments, and to state that he wishes to employ an Agent in each county in the state, not enumerated in the subjoined list. Applications may be made to him at Bethama, Stokes county, by letter *post paid*. Register.

### LIST OF AGENTS.

- Wake—William Peck,
- Person—John A. Burnett, Sheriff,
- Haywood—N. G. Howell, Sheriff,
- Washington—Joseph E. Runsey,
- Nash—Samuel W. W. Vice, Sheriff,
- Put—B. H. Griffin, Sheriff,
- Stokes—Samuel Stone, Sheriff,
- Cumberland—John McLean, Sheriff,
- Franklin—Gustav Perry, Sheriff,
- Mecklenburg—Joseph McCannaughy, Sheriff,
- Tyrrell—H. G. Spruill, Sheriff,
- Rockingham—M. Roberts, Sheriff,
- Caswell—Thomas L. Lea, Sheriff,
- Martin—Simon M. Smithwick, Sheriff,
- Macon—James Pruitt, Sheriff,
- Orange—James C. Turrence, Sheriff.

Officers of the Washington National Monument Society.—James Madison, president; William Cranch, 1st Vice president; Mayor of Washington, 2d Vice president; William W. Seaton, 3d Vice president; Samuel H. Smith, Treasurer; George Watterston, Secretary.

Managers.—Maj. Gen. A. Macomb, Gen. N. Towson, Col. Geo. Bomford, Col. A. Henderson, Col. Jas. Kearney, Com. Jon Rodgers, William Brent, Esq. Thos. Carbery, Esq. J. P. Van Ness, Esq. M. St. C. Clarke, Esq. Peter Force, Esq. John McClelland, Esq.

The following address to the people of America has been issued by the Board of managers:

*People of America!* Thirty-six years have rolled away since the body of your beloved Washington was consigned to the humble sepulchre in which it now reposes. The melancholy event threw the whole nation into tears, and the determination of your representatives to erect a Monument to his memory, worthy of his sublime virtues, was then, every where hailed with delight. But no memorial of your gratitude and veneration is yet visible. The stranger and sojourner in your country has still to ask, where is the NATIONAL MONUMENT sacred to the memory of your illustrious Washington, and dedicated to public and private virtue? Where shall I look for the evidence of the gratitude of the American people to the man who, under providence, made them what they are? Alas! as a national memorial, it is no where to be found.

*Americans!* Let not this generation pass away before you prove to the world that the memory of your beloved chief is still in veneration, and his great virtues and services still cherished in your hearts; that the cold neglect, so long evinced, shall no longer disgrace the character of your country, and that you yet have the patriotism and the feeling which become the country of Washington!

*Americans!* You are now called upon, perhaps for the last time, to respect your own character and that of your country, by doing honor to the memory of him to whom you owe so large a debt of gratitude. A monument is about to be erected under the direction of a society, established for that purpose, in the city which he selected as the metropolis of the nation, and which bears his honored name, by the voluntary contributions of the American people. The sum required from each is but small, that each may have the honor of contributing to so noble an object. That no one may complain of not having an opportunity to share in the glory of such an undertaking, and to show

the respect and gratitude he feels, all will be called upon for their aid, and from all, old and young, male and female, that aid is expected. With the aggregate thus obtained, a monument will be erected which, like him in whose honor it is to be constructed, will be without a parallel in the world. Every where the memory of the father of his country is held in veneration; and let your contributions be in proportion to that veneration. The time has come when the stigma of ingratitude shall be blotted from the escutcheon of the republic, and the American people will no longer be taunted with indifference and apathy to the memory of their illustrious patriot.

*Fellow-Citizens!* The monument to the erection of which you are now called upon to contribute, must be worthy of your country, and of the man to whom it is to be dedicated. It will be a monument not of Washington alone, but of the gratitude, patriotism, munificence and taste of the people of the present age of the republic. It is intended, therefore, to make it at once stupendous and elegant, that it may be an object in which the present generation will glory, and at which future generations will admire and wonder. To do this, a general contribution of even the small sums required, (and which every one can afford) will be sufficient. For these the agents of the society are authorized to call upon each of you; and it is expected that no American will be found so indifferent to his own reputation and the character of his country, as to refuse or withhold his mite from an object so noble, so patriotic, and so honorable to the American people.

By order of the board of managers of the Washington National Monument Society. GEO. WATTERSTON, Secy.

We hope the press throughout the state, with a generous and commendable spirit, will take up the subject and recommend it to the favorable attention of the public.

TEXAS.—The Charleston Southern Patriot, commenting on the evils of the present system of disposing of the public lands, thus illustrates one of the objections:

"Another ill effect of these monopoly practices is, that Government becomes embroiled with foreign countries, whose territory is contiguous to our own. The contest now waging in Texas is a case in point. The standard of Independence in that country has been raised for the benefit of land speculators, who thus turn the enthusiasm of our youth for liberty & for the excitement of arms, to their own account. The names of freedom and independence are prostituted to selfish ends and the adventurous and enterprising, instead of pursuing the ordinary paths of industry, are led off into wild schemes for the sudden acquisition of wealth, but which are likely to terminate in disappointment, if not in ruin and an ignominious death."

There is one precept, says Sir Joshua Reynolds, in which I shall be opposed only by the vain, the ignorant and the idle. I am not afraid that I shall repeat it too often. You must have no dependence on your own genius. If you have great talents industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it.

There is a storm brewing in Canada and the West India Islands. Confidence in the British Government is daily disappearing. The measure of emancipation in the West Indies disgusted all who had any regard for the vested rights of the colonists, and was revolutionary in the harshest sense of the term. The Jamaica Despatch of a late date says:

"We consider Canada lost to the British nation, and with their defection must fall Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and with them four fisheries, that greatest source of our wealth; and then the West India Colonies, from Demerara to Jamaica, must belong to the only country that can protect and support them."

The Hon. Roger B. Taney took the oath of office as chief justice of the United States, on the 28th ult., at a special session of the District Court at Baltimore. The oath was administered by Judge Glenn, who on the next day resigned his office as United States District Judge for the Maryland District.

Cincinnati, April 3.

Davy Crockett who by report has been twice killed in Texas, went *stay* dead. Our city has been rife with rumors for several days past that he is still alive and recovering from his wounds, with which he is as hacked as a handsaw. The account is brought by a gentleman direct from Texas, who says that he saw and conversed with him. We are very glad to hear it, for, if Davy recovers from his wounds, we have no doubt he will revenge his own death.—Evening Post.

Caswell Superior Court.—This court adjourned on Friday last. On Wednesday came on the trial of Henry Harris, (a man of color,) charged with setting fire to, and burning the jail of Orange, from which county the trial, on affidavit of the prisoner, had been removed. John F. Poindexter, Esq. the Solicitor General, appeared for the State, and John W. Norwood and James T. Morehead, Esqrs. counsel assigned him by the court, appeared for the prisoner. After a charge from the Judge, the Jury retired for a short time, when they returned with a verdict of guilty, as charged in the bill of indictment. The prisoner was indicted under the act of Assembly of 1830, which makes it felony, without benefit of clergy, to set fire to, and destroy the State House, any Courthouse, Public Jail, &c.

On Saturday morning the prisoner was brought into Court to receive the awful sentence of the Law. An exception was taken by his counsel to the insufficiency of the record, which was overruled by the court, and the Judge, after a short but feeling address, pronounced the sentence of execution, which is to take place the third Saturday in June. We understand the prisoner, who manifested much *vainglorious* or carelessness during his trial, appeared deeply affected when he received his sentence.

Henry F. Smith, was indicted and convicted of Forgery, in making and passing to the Agency of the Bank of the State, in this place, a negotiable note for a considerable amount, most of which, was, however, through the vigilance of one of the Directors, obtained from him. He was ably defended by Messrs. Morehead and Graham, but the evidence being strong and conclusive, he was found guilty, and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes—stand in the pillory one hour—to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of 20 dollars, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid. He is to be put in the pillory and whipt on the same day that Harris is to be executed. Smith is a young man, and formerly acted as a constable of the county.

We do no more than an act of justice, when we say that Mr. Poindexter, our new Solicitor General, gave general satisfaction in the discharge of the important duties of his office.—Milton Spectator.

A BIT OF FUN.—*Liberty of the Press.*—There is perhaps no country in the world, where the press is less restrained in its attacks upon distinguished individuals and men holding high stations, than that of Great Britain. The following is a somewhat amusing instance of this from a late number of the London Satirist, a weekly paper published in the British metropolis, having a very extensive circulation. It was published as an actual true account of a dialogue that took place between the Sailor King and the 'Great Agitator' on the occasion of the latter calling upon his majesty as one of the deputations to carry up the address of the house of commons, in answer to the speech from the throne:—

The King.—What, Dan! well, how are you? pretty hearty? (shaking him cordially by the hand.)

O'Connell.—God bless the beagles, your majesty, I am that same thing. I hope your majesty's middlin'!

King.—Tol-lol-iah! How's Missus?

O'Connell.—Illegal in health, and altogether compleat in spirits. I hope the Quane's well, though, without the least blarney?

The King.—Why (turning up the whites of his eyes)—yes—yes—pretty much as usual. You see I am getting a little old now. You and I Dan, can't manage, you know, as we used to do. It's no use you know. We neither of us can expect, as Charley Bloomfield says, to live in this ere sublimary sphere much longer.

O'Connell.—Your majesty is pleased to flatter—but I've a habit of living till I am a hundred and ten—it's a custom I have. Long life to your majesty! may you live forever, and have a hundred and ten years good.

The King.—Well, (after a pause) how are all the Paddy Whacks in your country. Can they get whittles now, any on 'em?

O'Connell.—Tatars, frequently.

The King.—Ah! I like tatars myself. Had a pretty good crop this year?

O'Connell.—Decent.

The King expressed his satisfaction, and after another hearty shake of the hand they parted.

"A LITTLE learning is a dangerous thing," says Pope. This is deplorably true sometimes—but not always. The greatest of all jackasses is he who has just learned enough to know how to make a fool of himself, without sense to know what a fool he is. Such an animal is ever braying, and ever blundering. A man who knows nothing at all is far better off than he.

It is said, in Washington, that R. M. Whitney-realizes from forty to fifty thousand dollars a year by agency between the *Pet Banks* and "the Government."