why settlers should be so much the objects of preference and favor, when in fact they are intruders upon the land, having gone there in express violation of the laws of the country. But however meritorious this class of persons may be, the laws which have been passed for their benefit have been abused, and the most infamous frauds have practiced upon the government. Speculators are said to have hired certain persons, to go all through the public lands : To select the most valuable tracts : to clear away a few trees and bushes on each tract: to plant perhaps a dozen hills of corn and potatoes; or sow a turnip patch, probably not more than ten feet square, and then claim the benefit of the pre-emption laws. by swearing that they have made actual settlements: In this way, it is said, frauds to the amount of ten millions of dollars, have been committed in Louisiana alone, and to what extent similar offences have been perpetrated in other new states cannot be told, I suppose, with precision. At any rate, we know enough of this system. of the fraud, forgery and perjury, which it produces, to demand its repeal. If no such consequences resulted from it, the direct interest which all the people of all the states have in selling it for what it is worth, would forbid the continuance of the system. The rights of all the people in the aggregate, ought certainly to be considered of paramount importance to the benefit which it may be proposed to confer on a few individuals, who if not speculators of the worst kind, are intruders upon the lands and violators of the laws. They neither merit nor should receive indulgence, bewond what is bestowed on all the rest of their fellow citizens. If any difference is made, it should rather be in favor of those who demean themselves submissively to the laws, and justly in reference to the rights and interests of others. The whole expense of the land system to the

government of the United States, the cost of making the surveys, the payment of officers &c. &c. must be between three and four hundred thousand dollars a year. It would therefore be little better than profligacy to permit the most valuable portions of the land to be engrossed by speculators, who act only from a love of their own inprevent such occurrences if possible.

On the subject of the public lands, my remarks, fellow citizens, will gerhaps engage an undue portion of your time. It demands vour most serious attention, especially at this moment, for Michigan and Arkansaw are claiming to be admitted into the union. If successful, they will increase the relative strength of the new states in congress; and add to the difficulties bereafter of passing any law for the benefit of the old states. Michigan seems to have been so eager to get all the land in her limits, that she did not insert in her constitution, the usual provisions, disclaiming on the part of that state, the ownership of the soil or the right to dispose of it. For this reason, among others, I expect to vote against admitting Michigan into the Union.

Considerable fears are entertained in regard to the safety of the public money deposited in the pet banks. There are thirty-five of these banks which have immediate liabilities amounting nearly to seventy-two millions of dollars, and specie in their vaults to something more than ten milions. Of course they have less than one dollar in gold and silver to pay six dollars of debt. One bank in Michigan, whose capital is only a eight hundred thousand dollars placed in its keeping. These are a few facts out of many which might be stated, to show that the condition of the public money is not as safe as it ought to be. In order to throw light on the subject, repeated efforts have been made to pass a resolution in the House of Representatives, empowering a committee to send for persons and papers, and to examine fully into sundry matters touching the condition of the banks and the safety of the government deposites. But these efforts have been voted down, under the rule which requires twothirds to suspend it, and those who were in the negative on the question seem pre-determined not to institute the least inquiry. What they mean by it, I cannot tell; but it appears to me, it is the plain and imperative duty of Congress to get all the information they can on any subject, and especially in regard to the safe keeping of the public money. For the money belongs to the people, and Congress, as their agents and representatives, are bound to provide for its perfeet security. Nor should these pet banks be allowed to use the deposites, without paying interest. They have about thirty-five millions. which at an interest of six per cent, would yield more than two millions of dollars. As the money belongs to the people, so likewise does the interest; but yet the banks, as fas as I know, have not been required to pay any interest at all. Thus in effect they have seperate privileges and emoluments from the rest of the commun-

The number of state banks has greatly multi plied of late and at present amounts. I believe, to would not be surprising if many of them were | er persons, as may be associated with them. to break before long, and the country should again be flooded with such ragged, worthless paper money as prevailed fifteen or twenty years If these evils do come upon us, I shall have the consolation to know that I have used

A new territorial government is about to be established called "Wisconsin," situated between Lake Michigan on the east, and Mississippi river on the west. No other part of the United States, and certainly no inland part, presents, perhaps, as many commercial advantages as this By means of the Lakes it communicates, on the east, directly with Montreal and Quebec, in the British dominions; and by means of the Erie canal, with the city of New York. On the west by the River Mississippi, it communicates with New Orleans. The two best markets in the United States, and is the British dominions. are thus easily accessible to the people of Wisconsin. It is said, also, to be a fine country. having a good climate for so high a latitude; a rich soil, and an abundance of mineral wealth. Our confederacy consisted of only thirteen states in the revolution. It now consists of twenty-four, Arkansaw and Michigan are to be admitted this session, which will make twentysix : and when Florida and Wisconsin are admitted, the union will be composed of twenty eight states. The great extension of our country in territorial limits; & its unexampled growth in wealth and population, must be a source of high gratification to every patriotic mind. In contemplating our fature destiny, nothing occurs ion and sixty thousand dollars.

to disturb the felicity of the prospect, but the pretensions of the new states in regard to the public lands. If they should wrest from the old states all their rightful share of this property, it must very materially impair the relations of good will, which ought to subsist between members of the same confederacy. An act of that sort would contince the old states that justice and generosity cannot be relied on as furnishing motives suitable for governing the conduct of states, when tempted to aggrandize themselves. As a necessary consequence, the value of the Union will be less highly prized, and its harmony more exposed to interruption. States, no more than individuals can dwell together in peace and happiness, unless the obligations of equity and good conscience are reciprocally fulfill

In the letter, which I had the honor to address to you at the last Session, I stated that "the number of officers, agents and persons in the employment of the government, wassixty thousand two hundred and ninety-four ; that all of them held their places, directly or indirectly from the executive, and with the exception of the Judicial officers, were liable to be dismissed at his pleasure." The number of officers thus dependant on the will of the executive, is necessarily increasing every year from the expansion of the country, and the multiplication of business; and the more I reflect on the subject, the more I am convinced that some modification of the laws in this respect, is essentially requisite. For the unrestrained exercise of executive discretion gives to it a vast preponderance over all the other branches of the government; and at last will invest it with powers equivalent to absolute monarchy or despotism. The people by whom and for whom the government was established, have provided in the Constitution for the ultimate ascendency of the Representative Branch. But the evident tendency of the system in practice is to give supremacy to the executive; and if it be not arrested will finally lead to the consolidation of all power in that branch. In order to remedy this, a bill has again been reported in the Senate, requiring the President, when he makes nominations to fill vacancies, occasioned by exercising his power of removal from office, to state the reasons for such removals. To this change of the law, I should suppose there could be no valid objection whatever. It is due to the country generally, and particularly to the officer con cerned, that the reasons for the removal, should be stated, because, if good, they would certainly be approved, and if bad they would be condemned as they ought to be, by a virtuous intelligent people. Without such control, the exercise of executive discretion, might become as wantou and capricions, as hidden and unsearchable as terest, and who make immense fortunes out of the behests of a Spanish inquisition. No free the substance of the people & Congress should people can, or will submit to the exercise of a power, which requires concealment; because they know that, "if deeds are not evil, darkness will not be sought for rather than light."

> The war with the Seminole Indians, has been attended with considerable loss of life, and much suffering, on the part of the people in that quarter: Whether it could have been avoided or not, the government is obliged, to defend the people of the frontiers, in all cases. Besides the destruction of many valuable lives, the expenses of the war before it is ended, will probably amount to as much as the whole of Florida cost, in the first instance. Such examples show the manifest propriety of preserving peace, as long as possible, both with savage and civilized nations. The greatest triumphs are dearly paid for, even by the victors themselves.

A bill is before congress, to modify the pension laws, and to extend their benefits to some presons, for whom no provision is made at present. It is hoped this will be done; for with a redunant treasury, with a surplus of thirty-five millions, with a sharp conflict of opinion, as to the best mode for disposing of it, I am satisfied nothing would meet with more general approbation, than to make a further bestowment on the old soldiers hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has nearly of the revolution, to whom we are indebted for all the blessings, we enjoy.

I have thus submitted to you, fellow citizens, my views touching some of the most important subjects which have engaged the attention of congress. Many other subjects of a public and private nature, amounting to several hundred, have also been presented. In every instance I shall endeavor to act so as to promote your welfare, and that of our common country. All persons are liable to err; but my knowledge of your enlightened views, and generous feelings, inspires a confident hope that forgiveness for unintentional errors will be awarded to me.

#### Your friend, and fellow citizen, LEWIS WILLIAMS.

Washington, April 18, 1886. what did not occur to me, in the preceding letter, that a resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives, by a gentleman, opposed to the one before referred to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information in regard to certain matters, connected with the deposite banks, &c. But this resolution I think is very defective in its scope and tendency, and not likely to extract the information wanted, on inte Van Burenism. You will readily see how some very material points. The most effectual, and authoritative manner of proceeding, is to appoint a committee, with power to send for persons and papers; and to conduct, the examination of witnesses face to face. & Investigation in this form will always lead to more satisfactory results, and on that account should be preferred: particularly when alligations have been made aabout six hundred. From certain indications, it gainst the conduct of public officers, or such oth-

The Human Frame. How few are in the habit of reflecting upon the skill and wisdom displayed in their formation. In the human system are 445 bones, each having 40 distinct every effort in my power to prevent their re- intentions, or functions to fulfil; 246 muscles, currence; that I have invariably opposed the and each of them having 10 different intentions. Besides the tendons, ligaments, nerves, veins, and deplorable a state of things. My views on the glands of the bedy, there are not less than 1 subject have heretofore been fully communica- 500,000,000 menbranous cells connected with ted to you, and it is unnecessary now to repeat | the lungs, more than 200,000,000.000 pores in the skin, through which perspiration is constantly flowing, and above 1,000,000,000 scales which compose the cuticle or skin of the body. There are also the compound organs of life-the brain, the heart, the liver, the spleen, kidneys, the intestines, the organs of sense, with their varied connexions; the blood the bile, the lyumph, the salvia the chyle, &c &c.

The astonishing ramification of the nerves and veins through the system may be gathered from the fact, that the least puncture, though made by the smallest possible instrument (the sting of a gnat, for instance) will both draw blood and produce pain-a proof that both a nerve and vein have been struck.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, derecates the attempts which are continually making to alarm the inhabitants of that State, on the subject of a war with the Creek Indians -It is characterized as a " base and diabolical scheme, devised by interested men, to keep an ignorant race of people from maintaining their just rights, and to deprive them of the final remaining pittance placed under their control. through the munificence of the government,"

Bonaparte's mother left a fortune of one mill-

NEW YORK, April 17, 1836. To the Editors of the Richmond Whig :

GENTLEMEN :- A stranger to yourself, and Northern man in feeling, in principle, and in profession, I throw myself on your generosity, and ask permission, through the columns of the Whig, to apprise the people of the South of some facts, in relation to the use now making of the Abolition question, in this section of the Union. to secure the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. Necessity compels me to be brief; I shall endeavor to be candid and explicit.

Permit me to premise that I have been opposed, till within a few weeks, to any connection of the slavery question with the Presidential contest. I am an opponent of Mr. Van Baren but I trust I should score to defeat him by any other than honorable means. I am hostile to the Abolitionists, because I believe their measures directly calculated to defeat their objects, and not that I do not join in the general desire of the North to see slavery extirpated. Thus viewing the two questions, I have honestly labored to keep them entirely distinct from an apprehension of danger to the integrity of the Union. But sir, the connexion is forced upon us: there is now no alternative. At this moment, the universal prejudice against slavery at the north, is actively, openly, effectually appealed to and played apon to secure the election of Martin Van Buren, Such is the naked fact : allow me to glance at some of the proofs.

You will doubtless have heard much of the dis organization and division of the late Anti-Mason ic party at the north; but I do not perceive that it is rightly understood at the south. This party is and has been warmly, peculiarly and (I doub not) honestly hostile to slavery. This hostility is the lever by which the operation has been of fected. A club of office seekers in the vicinity of Boston, have been movers, and one B. F. Hallet, Editor of the Boston (Anti-Masonic) Daily Advocate, and brother-in-law to Barnibas Bates, (the real post master of this city.) has been the principal agent. You will wonder that one man has had power to change the sentiments of three fourths of a party casting 50,000 in N. England. from an atter aversion of V. Baren to a cordial support. You need not-Anti-Slavery has been the leading card throughout. The unceasing cry of the conspiracy has been, " People of New England! you have no choice but to take Van Buren-a Northern man with Northern feelings and Northern associations, or indirectly contribute to the election of Hugh L. White, a slaveholder, and the candidate of the Slave holding South! Choose ye!" I have silently watched the course of this demagague and his co-laborers for a year past, and it is only the complete success of the appeal which has awakened me to the importance of counteracting it. Yes, sir, it is right that the South should understand that the scheme has been fully successful. At this moment the entire Anti-Masonic party of Massachusetts(polling at least twelve thousand votes) is openly taking up a position in the Van Buren ranks. Every journal of the party displays the flag of Van Buren and Johnson, strangely covered with Anti Masonic devices. The real object of the leaders is, "spoils!"-but their watchword among their followers is, " Huzza for a Northern President! Down with the slaveholders' candidate!" As, connected with this, a violent and unreasonably protracted cannonade is kept up on the Whig party and Whig authorities of Boston, in the grave charge of permitting an I even countenancing the Anti abolition riots of last summer, by which Thompson was driven from that city, and Garrison and the Ladies' Anti-Slavery society were roughly handled. I am no apologist for these proceedings; but the political use, which is being made of them, is unfair in itself, unjust to the Whigs, and highly injurious to the South. In Vermont, the same game is playing, though not yet with such indisputuble success as in Massachusetts .- I'ne .opportnty was originally the same; but the master spirit was not here to superintend the working of his machinery. Vermont is at this moment the nearest approximation to an abolition State of any in the Union, as you will have inferred from the course of her Senators in Congress. A very large State Anti-Slavery Society is now in active existence, of which the prominent men are mainly Anti-Masonic Van Burentes. Still, so strong is the original repugnance to Mr. Van Buren in this State, that the mad-dog cry of ' Slaveholder's Candidate!" has not fully answered its end. The Anti-Masonic State Convention, after a severe struggle, nominated Gen. Harrison by a decided majority. The Van Burenites seceded, and numinated their Kinderhook idol; and now three out of the four Anti-Masonic papers support this minority nomination, and so do two thirds of the former leaders of the P.S. It may be proper to state in this place. party. Every one of these Van Buren journals is violently Anti Slavery, and zealously vociferating "Northern President!" "Slave holders" Candidate!" and so on. They manage, some how or other to understand Van Buren's letter

to the North Carolinians as fully satisfactory while White's declaration that it be unconstitu tional to abolish Slavery in the District is handled as a bugbear to frighten all opponents of slavery difficult it is to resist this appeal to whatever of religious fanaticism and sectional prejudice ex ists at the North. We shall continue to make head against it, and not without hopes of success; but at this moment Van Buren's chance of obtaining every New England vote is better than his prospect of obtaining a dozen in the other free States from the Delaware to the Mississippi. Indeed, Vermont and Massachusetts, bad as they are, are our only hopes North of the Hudson, Rhode Island is now ruled by an open coalition of Anti-Masonry and Van Burenism; while the Abolitionists loudly boast that the balance of power is in their hands, and that neither party dare offend them. Connecticut-out you have seen how matters go in that quarter. It is openly proclaimed that the Anti-Masons and abolitiondefeated the Whigs in that State, but I have no undeniable evidence of the fact. In Maine and N. Hampshire, where there are few Anti-Masons to be used, "the party are strong enough to knek the Abolitionists occasional-

In Pennsylvania, the great gun. Anti Harrison, Anti-Masonry-the Pittsburg Times-is using the Anti-Masonry feeling to subserve the purposes of Van Buren with great effect. have long known the Editor as a secret disciple of Van Burenism, and that Anti-Slavery is both his avowed and actual reason, since he is an original Federalist and Adams man, I dare not claim a space for extracts from his columns, but send you his last No. In this State, 100, "The Banner" (Washington county,) the only convert from Anti-Masonry to Van Burenism, is a violent

ly, by way of keeping up appearances at the

I might state a shousand instances from my own private intercourse with politicians of the use of the Anti-Slavery feeling at the North to make proselytes to Van Burenism ; but I have chosen to confine myself to facts of indisputable notoriety. I shall not attempt to enlighten the South with regard to her duty to herself under these circumstances. She is the anguestioned guardian of her own interests and honor. But, sir, I must be allowed to complain that "the party," after routing us in New England with a crusade against Slavery and White, seem now disposed to turn round and counter swear in the eminent fellow-country man Mr. Bowditch, let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, since, to visit the Governor

South, that White is not the prominent Anti-Van Buren Candidate, and thus make a bugbear of Harrison. And this consistent party, playing upon sectional prejudices at both ends of the Union, are yet abusing the Whigs on charge of doing so at the South. Ought they not to be held to one story at a time?

## SERUTATOR.

-0-0-0-From the Jonesborough Republican

Now it came to pass that Martin the 1st said

unto Thomas the honest, and Richard the virtuous, though I be a great magician, vet I know not whether my master designeth me to call a national convention or a caucus of my choice and faithful friends at Kinderhook, the liege subjects of the Albany regency, that renowned assembly, under whose glorious banner I hope ever to fight, and thereby to defend and preserve that glorious wreath which my most gracious master has been pleased to place upon my brow. If he requireth me to call a national convention, then I fear that the southern heretics will tear this wreath from me, so soon as my most gracious master shall have gone to the hermitage. Then he said unto Thomas the honest, and unto Richard the virtuous, What shall I do? And they said Of Prince of York, the rightful and first annointed succesor to our most venerable chief, what hast thou to fear, when thou knowest that at his voice a nation trembleth, and at the stamping of his foot, they are dismayed. After these sayings, Martin departed with his wand to consult his oracle-and when he had made an end of these things,he ran and fell down at the feet of Thomas the honest, and cried out saying, Wol wo! wo! to me! Now it came to pass when Richard the virtuous, who was a great way off, saw Martin falling at the feet of Thom. as, he ran unto him, and would have pierced Thomas, as he did Tassesses of old, but Martin cried out and said, Spare, O! spare him! -And Richard the virtuous cried with a mightty voice, and said unto the anointed of Andrew. O rightful heir to the throne of this mighty republic, art thou not slain of Thomas the honest? said unto Richard the virtuous. Thou vile amalgamator, thinkest thou that I would slav the anther would I destoy thee and all thy household! But I fear our prince hath seen an evil spirit! And it came to pass, after they had made an end of these sayings; that Martin the 1st the annointed of Andre w. said unto them. Behold! when I went to consult my oracle, lo! I beheld a White beast, with a wreath on his head even brigher than that which, my master wear eth, adorned with many glittering stars-and there shone upon his breast this inscription:" "This mighty nation will no longer submit to your master's dictation neither will it ratify the decrees of any Kinderhook caucus, of any Baltimore humbug, which shall nominate Martin Van Boren to the Presidential Chair; but with the spirit of their fathers THEY WILL CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULERS, as of right they should do!" And after I looked again, and behold! there stood by the Great White Beast, one smaller in stature and different in color. His eyes were like unto stars, and on his brow was placed a civic wreath - And he said onto me, with a voice as the roaring of mighty thunder, "Of thou sycophant. Of thou who has sown the seeds of discord amongst this once happy people, and hast shaken the pillars of American liberty and independence, by the vile machinations, behold the nour is come, when I will make known to this nation, not only thy crooked conduct through life, but all thy magicial tricks, and thou shalt

be hated by all the lovers of freedom!" And when I heard these savings, and beheld the light ning of his eyes. I trembled with fear and fell down as a dead man. NAVAL SERVICE .- The bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the current year has at length passed both Houses of Congress, and, as it will undoubtedly be approved by the President of the U. States, may be considered to be a law. As it will be probably some weeks before it finds a place in our columns in

at this session of Congress, we have, in the folour friends, in and out of the Navy, the principal particulars of the bill: NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1886. For pay of officers and seamen \$2,318,017 Superintendents, constructors, &c.

782,263

Provisions

Repairs of vessels Improvement at Portsmouth Navy Brooklyn Philadelphia Washington Gusport Pensacula 19,000 Wharves &c. at Pensacola Powder Magazine and enclosure of do 41,000 Ordnance and ordnance stores Contingencies (enumerated) Marine Corps, pay &c. &c. 289,854 Completing steam-vessel at Brooklyn 150,000 Completing Navy Hospitals Sites and barracks near navy yards at Charleston, Gusport, and Pensa-

Completing magazines N. York & Boston Vessels and expenses of surveying and exploring expedition to the Pa-

cific Ocean Employment of naval force in the same, if deemed expedient Nat. Intelligencer.

the old States! Hearken to the voice of na were estimated at 1100; and those of Housthe oracle which foretells your destiny, if ye ton at 600. The express further states that be not wise in time! The Detroit Free Press. the organ of the Spoils party in Michigan, cries out against the passage of Mr. CLAY's Land Bill, and predicts its defeat-arguing against present action upon it in the following terms:

·When both Michigan and Arkansas shall become members of the Union, the new States will be Strong enough in the Senate to defeat any measure which may beinjurious to their interests, if not powerful them. It is highly important for the new States that Mr. Clay's bill, now before Congress, should be defeated

We perceive; by the English papers, that Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH. the United States To the People towards Nacogdoches. Geologist, has had the honor conferred on him of being elected a Fellow of the Roy. from the most celebrated body of learned men in Europe, and over which the great NEWTON presided, must be in every sense gratifying to the individual who is honored by it, for it is rarely conferred; and, as far as we recollect, of individuals now living in the United States, is only shared by our

We were confident, when we published Mr. F.'s Geological Report of the past year, that it would be cordially received in Europe; and so it has turned out. We rejoice, on the public account, that it is so. We are pleased always in the belief that scientific men of great Britain are glad of opportunities to honor those who are strengthening the interests of science and of mankind, in this country, with whom they have so many congenial relations.

Nat Intelligencer.

The Van Burenites in Congress are in a great hurry to admit Arkansas into the Union, because they think, that she will aid them in the Presidential election. They are sadly mistaken as to the character of her politics, and are doomed to a grievous disappointment. When they get the returns of her vote, they will feel very much like the poor fellow in the pit at the theatre, who, seeing a quantity of cold water poured down upon himself & his comrades eagerl; threw back his head and caught a monthful, and then bitterly ejaculated-"Pshaw it is n't gin after all,"-Louisville Jour.

## From the National Intelligencer.

We insert, in this days paper, a letter from WILLIAM DARBY, the well-known learned geographer and mineralogist, who. happening to be in the city, has by his expositon, taken off our hands the necessity miles from that town, and of sunden and jet of engaging in any discussion with the writers for the Official paper on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Texas. A paragraph, by the way, in the St. Louis Bulletin, lets us into the fact that General Gaines had private information which induced him to meditate an incursion into Texas, long before the public authority was given to him to do so (which was only in the letter from the War Department of the 25th of last month.) We refer to the following pregnant passage nointed of our most venerable chief? No, ra- from the Bulletin of the 27th of last month:

General GAINES has established his head quarters at Natchitoches, and has sent a flag to the Mexicans to inform them that the neutrality must be observed, and that the Indians must not be engaged by either of the contending parties. He is further quered, and that the Mexican army in process determined to maintain THE SOUTHERNMOST led. The day of retribution has at length and LINE as the boundary between 'Texas and and Texas is free. the Unted States."

## From the National Intelligencer

The subjoined extract of a letter, copied from a New Orleans paper of the 27th of last month, must, we suppose, be considered as authentic. If so, Gen. GAINES is by this time in communication with the Executive of the General Government of Mexico, though hardly, we think, in terms such as this letter-writer represents. We hope that the President of the United States will either transmit to Congress, or cause to be published, the despatch in which Gen. GAINES announces this mission, and that in which he shall apprize the Executive of the result of it:

## "IN CAMP, SABINE, April 23, 1836.

" Dear Sir: In my last letter I told you there would probably be "war in the the Textans by means of giving chines West." General Gaines has just learned to idle reports. that an emissary from Santa Ana has been in the Camp of Indians, and what the result of this will be we shalsee by and by. In the mean time he has despached Capt. approached Houston's camp, not can be Hitchcock, of the U. S. Army, and a file approach in any manner in which the of 25 men, with a flag of truce, to the head | tan General will not be happy to be quarters of the Mexican General, to warn them.' the course of our publication of the acts passed him of the consequences, and to stay his hand, if possible, from the indiscriminate lowing lines, summed up, for the information of and inhuman slaughter he is committing upon our devoted countrymen."

# FROM ALABAMA.

The Montgomery Journal of April 27 camp, about 2300 men, and had a states that orders had been issued by the boat and other boats, so that he could Governor of Alabama to Generals Scott to either side of the river at peasure and Watkins [of that State] to draught move his position up or down. The 2,000 men from their brigades, and to that the Indians had risen accession hold them in readiness to act against the great panic, in the country, and mind 37,500 CREEK Indians, should, any emergency intended joining the army had to atte arise to require it. The Journal states al- removing their families. But as spott so that it is not informed as to the cir- was ascertained through against cumstances which in the judgment of the Gen. Games, that the Indiang were Governor, have rendered it necessary to and they sent assurances to im that organize this large force, and therefore can- had no hostile intentions, and not judge of its propriety.

#### Highly important from Texas.

We have been politely favored with the following extract written to a gentleman of this ci-14,200 ty from Natchitoches, which goes still farther 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 Natchitoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by General Gaines, that Gen. Houston, of Texas, has conquered Santa Anna and his army. Santa Anna himself and his Hear ye Representatives in Congress from soldiers all prisoners. The forces of Santa An-Housion's army destroyed half of the Mexicans. and the loss on his side was 6 killed and 20 wounded

The saddle of Santa Anna 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 Anna.

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 freemen over their civil and savage oppressors. The intelligence received early enough to accomplish what will promote 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 -[. Mobile Chron.

# H Q'RS, ARMY, April 23, 1836.

We met Santa Anna on the 21st; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1100 inlantry, Society. This distinction, emanating two howit-zers-we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners. Santa Anna 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;

and our country in free, turn out at open is no excuse now; let us do the work at one THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at was I cartify the above to be a true copy of the press just received from the Secretary of W

San Augustine, April 26.

The following is the information which to hand early yesterday morning :-

A gentleman of this city who arrived morning from Attakapas in the S B. Velucial states, that on the evening previous to his be parture two persons arrived at St. Martins in direct from Texas.—That these persons and appeared to be men of respectability, related to a positive fact, that an engagement had the place between the Texian forces under Galent Houston, and the Mexican army, in which the latter were totally routed having lost 700 me in killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners mong whom was Gen. Cus. The luss w Texian is said to be inconsiderable. The circumstances as related by these allies

men, were that the Mexican army had some cause or other been separated total dies divided by the River Brazos, that these den rise of that river prevented two todies in effecting a junction-that Houston march gainst the larger body amounting to 1300 men, that the latter retreated, and in the treat set fire to the town of Harrisburgh ton succeeded in overtaking them about the ous attack on them, and after some sever less ing, the Mexicans were totally defeated with the loss above mentioned. The gentlem ted that they were a short distance from the burgh and could distinctly hear the first that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the result was well known before the test that the test that the test that the result was well known before the test that the test the test that the test the test that the t parture-that Houston had marched in party the other body which it was supposed contain possibly escape him.

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

stated as if on good authority that Goods Houston held a council of war on the fields prisoners; and that Santa Anna and all as cers had been shot; the privates were seen.
Matamoras. It was also stated that been Gaines had written a private letter cottomic of this account; but we did not see it. The can however be no doubt that Houston

## FROM TEXAS.

Major M'Call, aid to Gen. Gaing plant here, (says the Natchez Courier of the 181 ult.) on Saturday evening direct from Far Jessup. He is the bearer of despisees the President of the United Street is taken up arms against the Texas states that Gen. Gaines is satisfied the has been misinformed, and has consequent ly recalled the troops he ordered the bine. Major M'Call also states Cat Ch tain Quitman had spent some day in the ting the fleeing women and child in, the was also lead to believe the run our ... being disbursed of the error, he gone join Houston. We hope that the limit in credulous will be satisfied with the later tion and no more prevent aid from reache

Major M'Call further says that up to be period of his departure, no information as been received of the Mexican arity been

The Mexican infantry had not prosets
Colorado, which they found it is most a possible to do, as it was very him and they have west side of the Brasos, and har notes ported crossed to the East-side Helia commenced returning to the homes the men set off for Houston's Com great numbers. This information great

surances of success. By arrangements made setucat Hofston of Natchez, Col. Rein Both Louisiana, and Gen. Green of Ten conjunction with several maintain the upper part of the State, of the teers from Mississippi and the upper Louisiana, who can get readyly well May, will unite at different points river and proceed together be way quemine to Harrisburg, and the Galveston Bay, in Texas. 148 con expected that 500 to 700 megalities constitute the largest force of infattle cavalry which has ever gone to Tel United States, It is not desirable should have arms as there is supply of muskets, Daggers, Sweets tols and ammunition provided burg, sufficient for 5000 men

INDIAN NURDES. It becomes our painful duty death, by violence, of Major Walian formerly of Putnam county George He was on his way to Fort . Mittel

plain of Indian depredations, and murdered and scalped by some few miles below that place. A Mr. Hobbs has also been asleep, by the same treacheton man who was lying in bed wil his escape by immediately raisi

floor, and creeping under the house.

More than a hundred individual whites and negroes, have fled safety; others are coming in, and evitable. These individuals, in model Glenn, Dr. Richardson, Col. Mr. Pitts, Dr. Battle, Col. Rick regul dred acres of land in a state of cultural become a desolation

become a desolation and a waste.

Gen. Abercrombie was depute.