



**The "Tarborough Press,"**

BY GEORGE HOWARD.  
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**Miscellaneous.**

**TEXAS.**

**General Houston's official account.**—The Southern mail of last night, brought us the following official account of the victory achieved by General Houston and his brave associates, on the 21st of April, over the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna. The defeat and capture of Santa Anna, are now placed beyond the reach of doubt. We are indebted for our extracts to the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of 24th and 27th ult. The Documents were furnished to the Bulletin by Gen. Houston, who was then at New Orleans, seeking medical aid for his wound.—*Pet. Int.*

**Head Quarters of the Army, San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.**  
 To His Excellency D. G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas.

Sir—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st, has been such as to prevent my sending you my official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th inst. after a forced march of fifty five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburg: that evening a courier was taken, from which I learned that General Santa Anna, with one division of his choice troops had marched in the direction of Lynch's ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as they passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early next morning. The main body effected a passing over Buffalo Bayou below Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage, sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that General Santa Anna was at New Washington, and would that day take up his line of march for Anhuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texian army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beaves when the army of General Santa Anna was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Clopper's Point eight miles below.

Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and preparation for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder, then opened on our encampment. The infantry in column advanced with the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and cannister from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy

had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile of our encampment, and commenced a fortification. A short time before sunset our mounted men, about eighty-five in number, under the special command of Col. Sherman marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had 2 men wounded and several horses killed, in the mean time, the infantry under the command of lieutenant Col. Millard, and Col. Burleson's regiment, with the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry if necessary: all then fell back to our encampment in good order about sunset and remained without any ostensible action until the 21st at half past 3 o'clock, taking the first refreshments which they had enjoyed for two days. The enemy in the mean time having extended the right flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and securing their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage: leaving an opening in the centre of the breastwork in which their artillery was placed, their cavalry upon the left wing.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops under the command of general Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1500 men, while our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past 3 o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers of the Texian army to parade their respective commands, having in the meantime ordered the bridge, on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant 8 miles from our encampment to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. The conscious disparity in numbers, only seemed to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situations afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangement preparatory to the attack, without exposing our designs to the enemy. The first regiment commanded by colonel Burleson, was assigned the centre. The second regiment under the command of colonel Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The artillery under the special command of colonel Geo. W. Hackley, inspector general, was placed on the right of the first regiment, the companies under the command of lieutenant colonel Henry Mollard, sustained the artillery upon the right and our cavalry sixty-one in number, commanded by colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station, placed on our extreme right composed our line. Our cavalry was first in front of the enemy, left for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces & displaying from that point agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line and through an

open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men; the artillery advanced and took station two hundred yards of the breast-work, and commenced an effective fire with grape and cannister. Colonel Sherman with his regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line at the centre and on the right advancing in double quick time, rung the war cry "Remember the Alamo" received the enemy's fire and advanced within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines.

Our lines advanced without a halt until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops,—the conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of close action until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, loaded, four stand of colors, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned; Capt. Karnes always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments, many of the troops encountered hand to hand and not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach. The rout commenced at half past 4 o'clock, and the pursuit of the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge at the enemy's encampment and our army returned with our killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was 2 killed, and 23 wounded, six of which proved mortal. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among which was one general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants, wounded 203 of which were 5 colonels 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieutenant colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730—General Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, 4 colonels, aids to gen. Santa Anna, and the colonel of the Guerrero battalion, are included in the number. Gen. Santa Anna was not taken until the 22d, and Gen. Cos, on yesterday, very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 390 sabres, and 200 pistols, have been collected since the battle. Several hundred mules and horses were taken, and near \$12,000 in specie. For several days previous to the action our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, illy supplied with rations and clothing, yet amid the difficulty they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and performed their marches with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

Previous to and during the action my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflict I am assured that they demeaned themselves in such manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. J. Rusk, Secretary of war was on the field. For weeks his services had been highly beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the left wing, where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy; he bore himself gallantly and continued his efforts and activity, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

I have the honor of transmitting

herewith, a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the actions which I respectfully request may be published, as an act of justice to the individuals. For the commanding general to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible.—Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their general. Nor should we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks from that Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of greatest need enabled us to arrest a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be,  
 With high consideration,  
 Your obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL HOUSTON,**  
 Commander-in-Chief.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 27.

**Texas.**—A gentleman of high respectability, arrived last evening in this city, informs us that Joseph Baker, formerly editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felipe, having been sent, after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Felasola, at the Colorado, on the 8th inst.

Felasola observed to Mr. Baker, that as General Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces then in the field, but would recognize him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturist, it was not adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many flies and mosquitoes for the convenience of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Colonel Fannin's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said, that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a state of the Mexican republic at the time she made the application through her agent Gen. S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said, that the Texans were receiving aid from the citizens of the United States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.

**INDIAN WAR.**

We have received but little intelligence of consequence from the hostile Creeks since our last. It is said, it appears to be their object to capture as many negroes as possible, and, with their plunder march into Florida and join the Seminoles. The counties below their present territory, on both sides of the river, in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, all the way down to the Seminole country, are very sparsely populated, and wholly unprotected from their

depredations. Their determination, no doubt is, to lay waste the country as they go. This they will be enabled to do with impunity, unless steps are immediately taken to prevent it. Jim Henry, half breed, who commanded at the burning of Roanoke, and his party were about to start for Florida, taking with them 150 negroes, &c. The hostile Indians are very much scattered over the country, and are generally in parties of ten to twenty, in every direction. They continue to burn the houses, corn and fodder, and to kill hogs and cattle, and white people whenever they can be found. The head Chief, Neah-Micco, has with him about 700 warriors.

Gov. Schley of Georgia has established his head quarters at Columbus. Generals Scott and Jessup have also gone there to take command of the army. Major General Sanford has been appointed by the Governor to command the militia of Georgia. The troops are yet in Columbus; but the Governor is heavily censured for not suffering them to march forthwith into the Indian country, whether they are anxious to proceed. He threatens to have Gen. McDougald arrested for having crossed the Chattahoochee, at which the people appear to be incensed—preferring McDougald, whose conduct they approve, to Sanford.

Gov. Clay, of Alabama, has established his head quarters at Montgomery, and has determined upon the most summary and energetic measures against the hostile Indians. For this purpose, he has ordered into immediate service three thousand troops, and two thousand more to hold themselves in readiness to march whenever called on.

These warlike preparations have frightened some of the Indians, who have sent in a message that they wish to be considered as friendly.

The troops organizing to act against the Creeks, says the Mill-engeville Recorder, will be composed of the Georgia draft of about 3000 men, some 30 companies of volunteers, of at least 2000 men, the U. S. troops now at Fort Mitchell and on the way there, 1000 men. The Governor of Alabama says he will soon have in the field, for the same service, between 3 and 4000 men; thus making in the whole upwards of 10,000 men; a force we should imagine, amply sufficient for all objects of the campaign, and which will doubtless compel the direct emigration of the Indian tribes without any delay, or make such an example of them as will quell the spirit of insubordination and hostility which seems to pervade the whole Indian race, at the present moment.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, May 10.

A highly respectable gentleman, who arrived here this morning, direct from the Missionary station in the Choctaw Nation on Red river, has furnished us the following interesting items of intelligence from that quarter.

A report was received just before he left, that a body of 500 or 600 Comanche Indians were within 40 miles of Jonesborough, and the inhabitants on the south side of Red river were in a state of great alarm—some so much so, as to have nearly given up the intention of making crops south of that river.

Col. Vose had received an order from Gen. Gaines, to have the United States troops at Fort Towson in a state of readiness for immediate action; and an express had been forwarded from the same source to Gen. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson, ordering the Dragoons to

the southern frontier. No act of hostility had been committed by the Indians, nor, indeed was there any evidence that they intended any.

From Texas, he brings no later news than before received by us, except that an armed man had arrived at Jonesborough, a few days previous, bringing information that a party of volunteers, to the number of 500 or 600, had been cut off by the enemy—but whether by the Mexicans or Indians, our informant did not learn.

**Money Market.**—The Boston Evening Gazette says: "The pressure in our money market for three or four days past, we are informed, has been greater than it was at any time during the celebrated panic. It has been difficult to raise money on the best of paper, at two per cent. a month, and on post notes at one and a half per cent. It is hoped a better state of things will be witnessed soon, or the consequences must be dreadful."

**Sales of Public Lands.**—From the recent Speech of Mr. Wright, of New York, in the U. S. Senate, we learn that the sales of the Public Lands in the year 1835, amounted to \$14,757,600.

The receipts for the first quarter of 1836, are stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his answer to a resolution of Congress, to be \$5,439,650, which if followed up at the same ratio, through the year, would make more than \$21,000,000!

The amount of Government Lands already sold, is about 50,000,000 acres, and the amount surveyed and offered, and not yet sold, is 119,259,728 acres. In addition, the Indian title has been extinguished to more than 100,000,000 acres not yet surveyed. The whole amount of unsold land, to which the Indian title had been extinguished prior to the year 1823, was 227,593,884 acres; and the additions to that amount since, have exceeded the sales.

The lands sold, up to the close of 1835, amounted to \$64,210,538 86—and they cost the United States, including the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, &c. \$51,215,200, 77.

In the course of a Speech delivered by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, he stated that he was a new member and, from what he had seen, he never desired to come into it again.

**James Adcock**—convicted of burglary at the last term of the Superior Court for this county, was executed in this place on Saturday last, agreeably to the sentence. He denied his guilt to the very last. Considerable effort was made to procure a pardon; but it was refused by the Governor, we understand, under perhaps a very correct rule which he laid down for himself when he came into office, not to grant a pardon in any case, unless distinguished by some peculiarity of circumstance which could not have been foreseen by the Legislature which passed the law under which the conviction was had.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

**Domestic Manufactures.**—We are pleased to learn, that a Cotton Factory is about to be erected forthwith, by the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, on Cane Creek. The Company is already organized, the Stock taken and the work in full progress. The Officers of the Company, are, Jacob Hadley, President, Wm. Albright, William McPherson, Joseph Dixon and John Dixon, Directors.—*Raleigh Register.*