POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING

The Miners' Journal

SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE increasing population, and reviving prosperity of our region, seem to require an additional medium of information, and an earlier transmission of intelligence throughout our neighborhood than can be obtained through a weekly publication alone. While the physical resources of our region are rapidly developing themselves—the various branches of trade and industry daily increasing and spreading—the wants of our population in an intellect point of view, must likewise be considered as extending proportionably, and therefore with a view to keep pace with the spirit of improvement daily evinced, we have thought proper to issue proposals. And we cannot but believe that the growing importance of our region will fully sanction and sustain the same.

TERMS.—"The Miners' Journal" will be printed on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, after the 1st of July next, on a royal sheet, at $3 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No subscriptions will be received for a shorter period than six months.

The Miners' Journal will continue to be published as usual on Saturdays, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, for the accomodation of those who may prefer it.

Pottsville, May 28, 1836.

Our readers will observe by the above proposals, that we have increased the size of the sheet from a medium to a royal size, and also increased the price from $2 50 to $3 00. This change will benefit our readers to a much greater extent than we will be benefitted ourselves. The quantity of reading matter will be increased at least one-third.

☞ Those persons wishing to subscribe for the SILK CULTURIST, published monthly, at Hartford, Connecticut, at 50 cents per annum—the CULTIVATOR, published monthly at Albany, at 50 cents per annum, —and the FARMER AND GARDENER, published weekly, at Baltimore, at $5 per annum—will please leave their names at this office.

☞ We regret to learn that a man by the name of *John Vogue*, was killed on the Little Schuylkill Rail Road on Saturday last. He was standing on the tender and engine, the coupling gave way—he fell on one of the rails—and 16 cars passed over his body, causing immediate death.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY MORNING NEWS comes to us in an enlarged form, so that it is now really a curiosity for size, being the largest newspaper in the world—neatly printed on good paper, and full of various and interesting matter. Terms, $3 per annum.

SATURDAY CHRONICLE AND MIRROR OF THE TIMES.—This is a new publication lately commenced in the city of Philadelphia, the first number of which has been received by us, and presents a very creditable appearance, both for size and contents. It is under the editorial control of Benj'n. Matthias, Esq. late of the Saturday Evening Post. The terms are moderate, being $2 50 per annum, (payable within six months,) and the paper we are sure will be conducted with ability, and we hope success.

The Common Schools, five in number, opened in this borough on Tuesday last, and upwards of 200 children have already applied for admission, which number will doubtless be increased to about 400 in a short time. So far the system works well—and is growing in favor with the citizens.

The Righteous Man's Memorial.—An Address pronounced on the occasion of the Funeral of Mr. Elisha Coit, an Elder of Duane street (formerly Cedar st.) Church, New York, on Sabbath, June 21st, 1835. By R. McCartee, D. D. (published at the request of the session.)—We have received a neat pamphlet bearing the above title, and have had time only to glance over the contents, but we have nevertheless read enough to convince us that it is no ordinary specimen of pulpit eloquence, but a most spirited and beautiful eulogium on a virtuous and pious character, replete with practical instruction and excellent admonition, alike creditable to the head and heart of the author.

A writer in the Philadelphia papers says that if the Councils guarantee the interest on $300,000 for the completion of the Danville and Pottsville rail road, they will be called upon to make another appropriation for a rail road between this place and Port Clinton. Well—suppose they should be called upon for that purpose. Is not the Coal Trade of any importance to Philadelphia? Don't they want the trade of this region? If not—there are other avenues that can be opened which will divert the trade into another channel. Have the Philadelphians ever heard of the project of a rail road from this place to New York. The distance is only 120 miles—and we understand it can be made without a single inclined plane.

Mad Dogs are becoming numerous throughout the country. Our town is literally overrun with dogs. Citizens, be on your guard.

The Hon. Daniel Webster is about engaging in the silk business. He has already purchased 5000 trees for his farm in Marshfield, Mass.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated—

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1836.

I regret to inform you, that the appropriation for the Danville & Pottsville Rail Road, is still before the Councils, with but little prospect of carrying it through. The opposition, though more boisterous than argumentative, is powerful, and must retard this, as well as all other improvements, where the individual interest is not concerned. This position of things is to be regretted; and leaves it difficult to imagine, what course it is best to pursue. The history of all our public works, by which the city has been benefitted, is the same as the Danville & Pottsville, and indeed the fable of the dog in the manger, has been verified, by our people in authority, in every enterprise that has been presented to the public.—The Schuylkill Navigation, from which our city has derived its importance—from which your coal lands have been brought into existence, has been obliged to crawl into operation under the same kind patronage—the same doubts, misgivings and cautions, that distinguish the harangues of the opponents, to the Danville & Pottsville Rail Road.—Mr. W. contends that the work will be good for nothing; because he believes so, and therefore opposes it upon the strength of his own notions, without facts, arguments, or evidence that it is so. Mr. B. is less positive in his declarations; but his arguments are not such, as a disinterested friend to public improvements would advance. He believes that the sale of the loan of the State, by auction, is an evidence that the work is not in favor with the public. That the city is not sufficiently guarded in the convertibility of the stock; and, that if the road is finished as far as Pottsville, another appropriation will be wanted to complete it to Port Clinton. These are the gist of the arguments opposed to the work, and these are from men high in public favor, with wealth and importance sufficient at least to enfeeble, if not prostrate a work that promises more general advantages to the city, than any other in existence.

With this system of legislation, our neighbors have become familiar, and while we are discussing some local point—some local interest, they are running away with the golden Apple. At New York, a rail road has been projected and commenced, at an estimate of six million of dollars, to secure the very trade, that the appropriation of $300,000 would direct to our city. The work too is without the prospect of a local business, while that on the line of the Pottsville Road will be sufficient to pay the expense of its construction. At least, so says the Committees of *previous councils*, and so says every intelligent man who knows any thing of the country through which it passes.

But, arguments against this short sighted policy, or rather selfish motives, must not be offered, when the ears and eyes of the constituents are closed. Fancy stocks is the prevailing manie, and the more ridiculous, the more likely to obtain favor. We all remember the "visionary speculations in coal lands"—the "ruin" that was to follow upon the heels of those who visited the region, and we cannot forget, that to carry out their sagaceous presages, how tight the purse strings were drawn against all those who were known to have any concern in coal lands. Nor is it to be forgotten that the coal Stocks, which were held by those loudest in denunciations, and at that day, had attained such *high repute*, have yet to make a dividend upon their capital, and the holders have the pleasure of witnessing; at this time, the high estimation with which they are regarded by the public."

And how, you will ask, are those things brought about? Why is it, that with so much intelligence, we suffer ourselves to be thus diverted from our dearest interests? Is there no check, no means by which the people can be informed of the design of their representatives?—The answer is none, so long as a combined aristocracy controls the mind, and the money of the tools they choose to work with. The fact is, our business requires all our thoughts—all our exertions, to keep it in the proper train, and leaves us but little time to scan the arguments that may be offered against public improvements. Our democratic notions, too, induce us to the belief, that it is better to endure evils, while they are tolerable, than to raise our voices against the interests of them, on whom we may be dependent for an "accommodation." In this way we move along, believing, that the priests of our political faith, are High Priests, whom their aid is wanted to sustain us in the trials and toils of our business.

But a truce with causes and effects. Is it the interest of the people, the city or the country, that the Pottsville Road should be finished?—is it true that if completed, our merchandize will be enabled to reach our customers in the west, in a shorter period, at less expense, than by any other route?—Is there a local business to be expected—or is there any trade in the Susquehanna, that is worth placing in our granaries, or worth the appropriation that is asked from our councils?—Please answer these questions minutely, and let it be so plain, and so circumstantially stated, as to be understood by at least one of the opponents of the work.

We publish the foregoing communication without any disposition to adopt or approve of all the sentiments of the writer, but with a view to furnish to our readers all the information within our reach respecting the important measure therein discussed. We are willing to believe that some of the opponents of this measure are honest and disinterested in their opposition, while others, without doubt, are governed less by patriotic views of public good, than by selfish motives of private interest. The latter are connected with a neighboring projected communication with the Susquehanna. They seem to think that the completion of the Danville and Pottsville rail road will be the means of retarding, if not of defeating their new enterprise. In this opinion, however, they are probably mistaken, as the trade of the Susquehanna river, together with the mineral products and lumber furnished by the surrounding districts of country will, in all likelihood, furnish at no distant period employment enough for both rail roads. Yet what more powerful evidence can we require of the real value and usefulness of our own rail road than this very opposition? A work of no real utility ought not to be and could not be an object of such violent jealousy. It is admitted on all hands that there must be by some route or other, a communication by rail road with the Susquehanna, and this within the shortest practicable period. The inhabitants of our metropolis can not and will not remain in a state of inaction, and supinely see the produce of that extensive and fertile region diverted from its natural channel, by the enterprise of a neighboring state. Such an idea cannot be entertained for one moment, because repugnant to every principle of sound policy. Such a supposition would involve an admission that the inhabitants of our enlightened metropolis are blind or insensible to their most vital interests, their growing prosperity and well established reputation. Now the Pottsville and Danville rail road is known to have been located by an experienced and talented Engineer, on a route presenting fewer difficulties and combining more advantages than any other hitherto discovered. We are aware that a great outcry has been insidiously raised about the number and magnitude of the inclined planes on this rail road. But what foundation all this clamor has is shown by the fact that these planes were in operation during a considerable portion of last season and have been during the whole of the present season, in the transportation of coal & lumber from the Girard lands. The planes are found fully to answer the object of their construction, and no greater number of accidents are found to happen—perhaps because of the additional care—on rail roads with inclined planes, than on rail roads without them. The business of transportation goes on just as well as if the whole road were constructed to overcome the same elevation by a regular gradation with a proportionable increase of distance, and in the opinion of competent judges, a great deal better. It is idle therefore to assert that the inclined planes will prove a serious obstacle in the transportation business, when facts—not theory—have demonstrated the falsity of the proposition. We are requested by our correspondent to enter into a minute statement of the amount of the various products of the soil, the mine, and the forest, which will find a channel to the market of the metropolis by this rail road, together with its advantages as a channel for the transportation of merchandise. The most ample details have already been given on these subjects, and it is in vain if they are not already understood, to recapitulate them. Who ever raised a doubt as to the amount of produce of one kind or another that must take this channel to market, in the event of its completion. We answer unhesitatingly—no one—at all acquainted with the character of the country through which the road passes, and with which it will be connected. Our New York neighbors perfectly understand this matter.—They are now preparing to drain the sources of the products of the latter, and will shortly carry their views even to this region!! if a liberal policy shall not be pursued towards this region by the metropolis. We are told by our correspondent that the opposition urge that the Councils, if they grant any assistance now, will be called upon hereafter to assist in making the Port Clinton and Pottsville link. This is an ad captandum—but fallacious—argument. Be assured that the stock of this part of the road will be no drug in the market. We shall see hundreds ready to subscribe. Upon the whole, though this great work may be retarded at present by the opposition party in the councils, it must eventually go on to completion, but perhaps not until it shall be too late for the metropolis to profit by it—a result which we would most heartily deprecate.

Legislative.—The Legislature is busily engaged in revising the "Civil Code" of the state, and apportioning the representatives, according to the late assessment. A strong disposition appears to prevail not to touch any new bills—and a resolution to adjourn on the 7th of June next, has already passed a second reading.

On Saturday last, Mr. REED, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution in the legislature of this state. We are pleased to find that the subject, which we have so frequently adverted to, is attracting attention in the proper quarter.

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be and they are hereby authorised to contract for any number of locomotive engines, not exceeding 30, in which stone coal should alone be used, to be placed upon the railways of this Commonwealth.

HARRISON & GRANGER CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Young Men of Pennsylvania, friendly to the election of Harrison and Granger, met at Harrisburg on the 19th inst, the proceedings of which will appear shortly, when we shall have the pleasure of laying them before our readers. The Convention was attended by about 300 delegates. Mr. Geo. W. Smith, of Butler County, presided. The resolutions were reported by the unanimous direction of the Committee by Jas. G. Biddle, Esq. and the Address by Mr. Harshward, of Philadelphia. Every line of the resolutions and Address are said to be excellent, and the sentiments embodied will be responded to by every hearty opponent of Van Buren throughout the state. They were adopted unanimously by the Convention. The speakers were numerous and eloquent. We are told that great animation and confidence prevailed in the Convention, and that it was the firm and general opinion of the Convention that the state would go for Gen. Harrison by 20,000 majority. A number of the members of the Convention were firm supporters of the present general Administration, but equally so of the claims of Gen. Harrison, in preference to those of Martin Van Buren.

The Globe abuses Mr. PENROSE, of this state, because he attended a party given by Nicholas Biddle. Are all the decencies of life to be abandoned to gratify Blair, and that *traitor, perjured villain*, and *public plunderer*, Reuben M. Whitney.

Mr. Craig, the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, who has heretofore been opposed to Gen. Harrison, now declares his determination to give him his support. Mr. C. says, "We must choose between Harrison and Van Buren, and after the impudent letter to Cincinnati, he cannot hesitate to prefer the former."

The Hon. Edward Livingston, late Minister to France, died at his country seat, in Dutchess county, New York, on Monday last.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States is now in session in Pittsburg. The New School party, it is said, has the ascendancy in the assembly, and the mouth of the Rev. Mr. Barnes, which was *sealed* at York, Pa. last year, will be officially *unsealed* at this Convention. Should the subject of Slavery be introduced, and there is a disposition on the part of some to introduce it, the Southern members have determined to withdraw from the Convention.

The Drug Store of Messrs. Lennig & Co. in Front Street, Philadelphia, together with all its contents, were consumed by fire on Sunday morning last. Two firemen were killed by the falling of timbers, and several considerably injured. A thief was rescued from the ruins, who had his pockets crammed with various kinds of drugs.

A state Convention was held in Baltimore last week, and an electoral ticket formed in favor of *Van Buren* and *Johnson*.

A great litter of banks is now before the legislature of New York, amounting to $27,000,000, of which 25 amounting to $7,500,000, have already passed—and all the rest, it is supposed, will follow.

The legislature of Maine, which has just closed, incorporated 25 new banks, although the state was fully provided for before. This is introducing the "*gold currency*" with a vengeance. When will the eyes of the people be opened?

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The greatest consternation prevails among the inhabitants bordering on the territory of the Creek Nation, in consequence of the sudden breaking out of hostilities, on the part of the Indians, which have commenced with the usual circumstances of massacre and desolation. The most shocking outrages have already been perpetrated, (as will be seen in another column,) men, women and children were flying in every direction, and pouring into Columbus and other towns, abandoning their comfortable dwellings, their crops and cattle, to the ravages of the enemy.—The warwhoop of the savage has suddenly pierced their ears in the midst of fancied security, and at a time when the frontier is totally unprepared with the means of defence. The successful resistance of the Seminoles to the efforts of Gen. Scott, has doubtless encouraged the Creeks to seize upon the present moment to commence hostilities. The dismission of the Southern volunteers, by Gen. Scott, when we first heard of it, was considered by us as an act of great and unpardonable imprudence, except in those cases where necessity required such dismission. The idea that the Indians would go into summer quarters, like our own troops, & remain quiet until the campaign should be again regularly opened, was somewhat novel in the annals of Indian warfare. But, upon what other supposition, could the General have dismissed the volunteers, and afterwards taken himself off to the Virginia Springs, to spend the summer. Gen. Clinch, it is stated, has resigned his commission in disgust, as well as to relieve himself from the responsibility thrown on him by the withdrawal of Gen. Scott. The Floridian says:—Public feeling, here, is much exasperated against Gen. Scott. No language can express the contempt and indignation with which his whole conduct in the late campaign, is viewed in this district. He was paraded yesterday, through the streets, in effigy, mounted on a rail." His mightiness, after receiving the honors of a triumphal procession, accompanied by the patriotic tinpan band of music, finally evaporated in Washington Square in smoke, like his late brilliant campaign." We copy the foregoing, merely to show the state of public feeling in Tallahassee, the inhabitants of which place are hourly in expectation of an attack from the Indians. An unsuccessful attack has already been made on St. Marks, a town but a short distance from Tallahassee. The best, and only good piece of intelligence from Florida, is an account of an engagement between a regiment of the *dismissed* Volunteers, and about 400 Indians, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter, with about 200 killed and wounded, as nearly as can be ascertained. The volunteers were from Tuscaloosa, commanded by Col. T. B. Childers.—Two companies of regulars took part in this action, which happened on the 27th of April, at Clonotosassa creek. The loss on the part of the volunteers is represented to have been 3 killed and 25 wounded. We copy the following article from Noah's Evening Star, which presents some very striking views on the subject of the Florida war.

WAR ON OUR BORDER.

It is not more than six months since the Globe, and other administration presses, were busily engaged in preparing France for that chastisement which, they were told, should be, without hesitation, inflicted, if the claims, under the indemnity treaty, were not promptly paid; and volunteers to march on Paris, were organized, and all kinds of resolutions adopted by the party, to sustain President Jackson in his bullying course towards our ancient friend and alley. We hope that the French people will not consider the wretched issue of the Seminole war, as an illustration of what they might have expected; nor infer that the great body of the nation can sanction, or approve, the miserable management of that affair, in which half a dozen generals, an army of 5,000 men, and all "the pomp, pride and circumstances" of a great campaign have been set at defiance by a band of half starved Indians—less than 1000 strong—who continue to hold possession of the country, burn and destroy the property, and in the end will butcher the inhabitants. Who is to blame in this affair? who should be held responsible, for this issue, to the people? General Jackson, and his Grand Vizier and confidential counsellor, Mr. Van Buren. Had they devoted less time to pitiful electioneering; had they fully guarded the interests of the country; had they performed their duty honestly, instead of managing Congress, controlling the public moneys, speculating in politics, lands and stocks, denouncing and proscribing the Senate, and interfering in the elections of every State, Florida would have been safe, the Indians peaceably removed, and five millions of the people's money saved; but the "Great Captain" could not venture so far South—his presence was necessary to aid the cause of Mr. Van Buren, therefore, he gave orders quietly at Washington, smoked his pipe, and allowed all his experience in these campaigns and his knowledge of those people, to repose in his own bosom.

The evil consequences of the Florida campaign are now spreading on the frontiers of Georgia and the neighboring states. The Creeks, a more powerful body, are now in arms, and in six months the war fires will be kindled, and the tomahawk raised along the the entire south-western frontier. It is no doubt easier, much easier, to find fault than to redress a grievance. It is more convenient to saddle an administration with the consequences of defeat and disaster than to extricate the country from difficulties; but we submit it to the people, whether any administration more richly merits reprobation and reproof on this subject than the present one? Had they regarded public safety, instead of intriguing for the next Presidency—had their eye been fixed on their duties those events never would have happened. Six months before the tomahawk was raised in Florida, the Government was apprised of the uneasy movements of the Seminoles, yet nothing was done. *Prevention*, the first step of prudent rulers—*preparations*, the ordinary resort of prudent men, were unheeded, and when our troops were massacred, and the plantations destroyed, when generals were detailed on duty, and an army slowly organized, as if to be directed against civilized opponents. A capable, energetic and decisive administation, the moment the Seminoles began to move, would have directed that vessels, with ample supplies of provisions, cattle, grain and munitions of war, should proceed from New York to St. Augustine, and to the mouth of the St. Augustine, and to the mouth of the St. Johns and to Tampa Bay, to secure every kind of succor at these depots, all of which could have been done in *thirty days*. Then order all the United States troops that could be spared from the different commands, and all the volunteers from neighboring states, to repair to Florida, under the command of Brigadier General Clinch, who commanded in that district, and knew how to fight the Indians in their own way, and lastly to call in the aid of 1000 friendly Indians, the enemies of the Seminoles, and by liberal rewards engage their services in closing the campaign promptly and successfully. Nothing of this was done.—One general, without orders, goes down with his troops, is half starved and half beaten and retreats; another general, little better prepared, divides his army into left wings, right wings and centre, marches in open column, deploys, forms hollow squares, plays Hail Columbia with the Band, while the 600 Seminoles run between his legs and escape. The Indians continue masters of the country—threaten St. Augustine, and will doubtless destroy Tallahassee. This is a melancholy prospect for the great American nation who can threaten foreign powers, yet cannot contend the savages in their murderous excursions. The Creek affair is a very bad one, and must be put down by the decisive action of the neighboring *States*, without waiting the tardy operations of the General Government. Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina can no doubt raise a sufficient force to keep the Creeks in check. Congress should forthwith authorize an increase of the army to 20,000 men, and open rendezvous on the sea board and through all the western states. The able and patriotic men opposed to the present wretched administration must come to the rescue of the country. The energies of General Jackson have become impaired by age and sickness—his dispositions are good. Van Buren, Blair, Kendal, Whitney, Benton, &c. &c. who have control of the Government, are occupied in intrigues for the next Presidency, and using the peoples money for political purposes. From them nothing is to be expected—capacity, honesty and patriotism are not in their calendar. It is the able and honest men in Congress who are called upon at this crisis to take the management of public affairs from the hands of pretenders, who are plunging us hourly in ruin—to save not only the lives and property of our citizens on the south western frontier, but actually to preserve the honor and character of the country.

FROM CHARLESTON.

By the Steamer Wm. Gibbons, Capt. Spinney, we have received our Southern files to May 4th.—*N. Y. Star*.

RISING OF THE CREEKS.—DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.—FIFTY FAMILIES MURDERED!!!

From the Charleston Patriot of Saturday afternoon, May 14.

Col. White, delegate in Congress from Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war.—Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!!

The state of that country is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, & all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. Gen. Scott is in "summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptness and energy.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, May 19.

The Indians have cut off all communication between Georgia and Alabama. The Stage Agent, and two drivers were killed by the Indians. The extensive plantations of Col. Crowell, Gen. Abercrombie, Gen. Mc Douglass, and Jonathan Hudson, have all been burnt—the steamer Hyperion, coming up the Chattahoochee, was fired upon, two pilots and one passenger killed, she was run aground—the other passengers abandoned her. The steamboat Georgian, lying at Roanoke was taken, and it is reported every person on board were killed, and the town of Roanoke burnt. A letter states that the town of Irwinton, on the Georgia side of the river, was also burnt.

REPUBLICAN HERALD—Extra,

Columbus, (*Geo.*) *Monday, noon, May* 16.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

In the Creek nation, at this moment, the scenes of Florida are being acted over. We have heard of some cases which make the blood chill in your veins. A house, in which lived a man, his wife and six children was suddenly surrounded by a savage band, who entered the peaceful domicil, inhumanly massacred every soul, securing the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body! The house of a Mr. Colton was attacked and himself butchered, without a moment's warning, or the least opportunity for resistance. We believe, in all, from forty to fifty murders have been committed, besides numbers of negroes on plantations. Fires have been kindled in every direction—farm houses, corn cribs, and all of value swept away from the honest and industrious planter, who was laudably striving to locate himself comfortably for life, and provide for his children.

LIBERTY AND TEXAS!

RIGHTS OF MAN TRIUMPHANT!

REPORT OF VICTORY, confirmed—Gen SANTA ANNA A PRISONER OF WAR, and acknowledgment of the INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS OFFERED by Mexico.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th instant contains the following confirmation of the report of Santa Anna's capture:

Col. A. Houston, of the Texian army has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory by Gen. Houston and has favored us with the following list of Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Killed—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Baines, Col. Mora, Col. Trevino, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquire, Lieut. Col. Castillo.

General Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopeze de Santa Anna, Col. Almonti, aid de camp; Col.'s Cespende of the Guerrero battallion, Bringas, aid to Santa Anna. Portilla de la Pedreguire aid to Santa Anna, Nuner, Valienti, Lieut. Cols. Filipe Romero (wounded) Vallenti, Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Urruza, wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Acos, Encise, Mugh Don Ramon Curo, private secretary to Santa Anna, also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition; that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace where not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

Houston was wounded in the ancle by a musket ball in the early peart of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are six women.—*Louisiana Adv.*

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces Gen. Houston made a movement with 800 men and all his artillery, and at day brake met the Mexican force 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms, and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavored to escape; the mounted riflemen, however soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down a prairie, near the Brasos timber—he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole, left their horses and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive, (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains) until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursurers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter, that the chase might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree. The tree tops where then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced *in the forks of a large live oak*.

The captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexicans soldiers exclaimed, "*El General! El Gefe! Santa Anna!*"

General ROBERTS, the late Governor of Mississippi, was to take up the line of March for Texas, on the 16th inst., with a large company. The papers on the Mississippi concur in stating that scarcely a day passed without witnessing the passage of numbers of chivalrous volunteers, well armed and equipped, for the seat of war.

More details of the cruelties of the Tyrant Santa Anna, whose bloody career we would now fain hope is forever ended. From the Arkansas Little Rock Advocate of April 22d:

We are sorry to learn the full confirmation of the death of Charles E. Rice, our former partner, and Nathaniel Dennis, who left this place for Texas. With a company of 70 men they had taken a large number of mules and horses, which they were driving in, but unadvisedly stopped at San Patrisio over night to frolic.—The Mexicans came on them, and after they had given up their arms, murdered them in cold blood. Will not our young men avenge their death?

Mexico.—We learn by a gentleman direct from the city of Mexico, that the death of Gen. Barregan, President *pro tem*. had occasioned great confusion at the Capitol. All was anarchy and uproar. Riots and murders were common in the streets. The Swedish consul's house was robbed and himself murdered; a priest headed the mob that perpetrated the deed. Santa Anna had not left the army on the 15th of April, but it was thought he would hasten to the capitol on hearing of the state of affairs there. The Liberal party were secretly engaged in exciting a revolutionary movement, and were expected daily to break into hostilities. The less wary did not hesitate openly to denounce Santa Anna and his government.—*Cincinnati Post, of May 11.*