

"'Tis as good as one half' the old customs the world can boast of," replied the philosopher, and resumed his studies.

But how can you possibly read in all this hubbub?

O, replied he, I've moved every May for the last forty years.

Inquiring where the house was situated into which the family was moving, I made for it with all convenient speed, hoping to find there a resting place. But I fell out of the frying pan into the fire. The spirit of moving was here more rampant than at my other home, and between moving in and out, there was no chance of escaping a jostle or a jog, from some moving movable, in its arrival or departure. Despairing of a resting place here, I determined to drop in upon an old friend, and proceed to his house. But he too was moving. From thence I went to a hotel, in hopes of a quiet hour in the reading-room, but the hotel was moving too. I jumped into a hack, bidding the man drive out of town as fast as possible. "I'm moving a family, sir, and can't serve you," cried he, and just then, somebody thrust the corner of a looking-glass into my side, and almost broke one of my ribs. At this critical moment, seeing the door of a church mysteriously open, I sought a refuge in its peaceful aisles. But, alas, major, everything was in confusion here! the floors in a puddle, the pews wet, the prayer books piled up in heaps, and women splashing the windows furiously with basins of water. "Zounds!" said I, to one of them, "are you moving too?" and without waiting for answer, walked into the churchyard, in hopes I should find them quiet there. Here I sauntered about reading the records of mortality, and moralising on the contrast between the ever-moving scene without, and the undisturbed repose within. There was but an iron railing to mark the separation between the region of life and that of death. In a few minutes my perturbation subsided, the little rubs and vexations I had undergone during the day faded into insignificance before the solemn meditations on that everlasting remove to which we all are destined. I went home, dined at my old house, slept in my new lodgings, on a wet floor, and caught a rheumatism in my left shoulder.

FOREIGN.

TEXAS.—CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED. THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS ESTABLISHED.—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers accounts from New-Orleans to the 9th inst. embracing official and satisfactory confirmation of the success of the Texans—the capture of the President, General Santa Anna—the defeat and capitulation of his forces—and the preliminary steps to the acknowledgment, by Mexico, of the independence of Texas. The intelligence we learn, was conveyed to the President of the United States after midnight, by a note from the Texian Commissioners at Washington.

Besides the extracts from the New Orleans papers, for which we make room, the Texian Commissioners received official advices from the Texian agent at New Orleans fully confirming the correctness of their statements.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, information was received of a general revolt in Mexico, against the power of Santa Anna; and it was believed at New Orleans, that his reverse of fortune would accelerate and complete the overthrow of his authority. In this case he will be warned, by the fate of Turbide, not to return to Mexico. That the Texans, after hanging "TREASON" him, did not hang him to the first branch of the same tree, shows that they acted from a better policy, than the suggestions of revenge, which the memory of Santa Anna's murders might have been expected to inspire. They have kept him for better uses, and hold him as a hostage for the fulfilment of the terms of the proposed Treaty of Peace and Independence.

The Mexicans appeared to have entered into the action with coolness and determination, but to have been soon thrown into panic and confusion. They found themselves contending against nearly equal numbers, and against men made desperate by the certainty of death, in case of defeat or surrender.

With a force of five to one, the Mexicans had fought with obstinate fury, but when opposed to equal numbers, their confidence deserted them. This, together

with the superiority of the Riflemen, over the Mexican infantry, who used short and inefficient guns, will account for the extraordinary slaughter of the Mexicans, and the very small loss of their opponents.

These events are both politically and commercially of the highest importance to the United States.

The intelligence, we hear, has created a deep sensation at Washington, and no strange movements in regard to Texas are contemplated by many politicians both from the North and the South. It has become apparent that not only an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas was in contemplation in one or more states, but its annexation to the Union, and it is expected that these circumstances will add to the length of the present session and give additional importance to the proceedings of Congress.

It is said that Mr. Wright will this day present, in the Senate, a memorial of sundry inhabitants of this city, (about one thousand in number,) asking Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and will accompany the presentation with some remarks in support of the proposition. Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and some other southern members, are expected also to address the Senate very earnestly in favour of the measure.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 9th.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian Army, has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston over the Mexican forces, under Santa Anna, and has favoured us with the following list of the Mexican Officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Costmillon, Col. Basnes, Col. Mora, Col. Ferrero, Col. Don Joso Maria Ronero, Lt. Col. Manuel Aquino, Lt. Col. Conde. Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, and de camp, Colonels Custodios, of Garrero battalion, Bringas, and to Santa Anna, Pontilla de la Pedreguera, and to Santa Anna, Nova Valiente, Lieut. Colonels Filip Romero, (wounded) Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Ariga, (wounded) and to Santa Anna, Braos, Eraro, Nuala Don Ramon Caro, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also five Captains and twelve Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following propositions, that his army should lay down their arms, that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged, the expense of the War to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as hostage. Gen. Houston has 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 were not official but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Captain Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Colonel Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place on the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy, some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning of the 21st the enemy commenced manœuvring, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast-work, they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 5 o'clock p. m. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 3 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box, caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, lumbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave soldiers poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and killed by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognised him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was lying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "We surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna, Governor of the republic of Mexico." He was ordered to call in his aides, who were nearly all taken,

amongst whom was Allmonte. There were then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part 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 to you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are 6 women.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE—DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS—TWO HUNDRED SLAIN.—The following important intelligence is from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 10th inst.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—By an arrival from Tampa Bay of several of the Volunteer Troops from this state, last night, we learn that a serious battle was fought about 12 miles from Fort Brooke on the 27th April with the Indians. The engagement was between the regiment of volunteers from Tuscaloosa, principally under the command of Col. T. B. Childers of Tuscaloosa, and as near as could be judged, about 400 Indians.

We have not learned all the particulars—only that the Indians were routed with about 200 killed and wounded, and only 3 killed and 24 wounded on our side. The Indians attacked the regiment when under march, and by surprise.

After the above was written, a gentleman who left Tampa Bay on the 5th, informed the editor that a general battle took place on the 27th ult. at Clonotessu creek, near camp Chelton, between the army composed of the Alabama volunteers and two companies of the regulars, and a large body of Indians, in which the latter were totally defeated and driven from the field.

A letter dated Tallahassee, May 15, says—
"There has just arrived an express who states that the Indians, are fighting our men at St. Marks, and that there is a small party within 12 miles of this place. You cannot imagine the state of alarm we are in—not knowing at dark, we may not be murdered before morning. We had three alarms last night that the Indians were in Tallahassee."

FROM ST. MARKS.—The following is an extract from a letter from Henry D. Hunter, Esq. commander of the U. S. revenue cutter Jackson, dated Fort St. Marks, May 9th.—

"Yesterday I received information of an attack having been made upon the town, in consequence of which I immediately took with me two officers (Lieuts. Coste and Hunter,) Dr Cochran and thirty-two men, well armed, and took command of the town; there were two alarms but we saw no Indians. I think I shall leave here this day, as I believe the inhabitants with the seamen in port are sufficient, and will be able to keep the fort against the savages."

COLONIAL.

The Halifax Times in remarking on the Act to divide the County of Halifax, which has recently received the Royal sanction, says—

It is with great pleasure that we congratulate the Inhabitants of the District of Pictou (where next to Halifax we are indebted for a steady support of our periodical,) on having achieved the object of the above Order in Council, in the way of which such incomprehensible obstacles had been cast. We hope they will derive all the expected advantages from the increased representation—it will at least give an additional importance to the Eastern section of the country.

If we could prevail upon ourselves to lay aside our notions of things, and so far change our political creed as to sanction the vote by