

5. That this meeting feel exceedingly grateful to the Rev. Dr. McCulloch for the pains he has hitherto taken to promote the interests of liberal and religious education in this community, and for the kind & cordial manner in which he responded to the call of the deputation appointed to wait upon him this morning.

6. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. Hugh Ross, for his zealous exertions in behalf of the Picton Academy.

7. That the Rev. James Ross and Mr David Matheson be a Committee to publish a brief account of the proceedings of this meeting.

8. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Angus McGilvray for his able conduct in the chair, and his attention to the business of the day.

Extracted from the minutes of the meeting, by  
DAVID MATHESON, Sec'y.

## TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 20.

By the Levant, arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon:

Colonel Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th March, by the order of Gen. Houston, Commander-in-Chief, his force was between 340 and 350 men: about 8 miles east of the fort, they were surrounded by the enemy with 2000 cavalry and infantry. The advanced guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed! and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Col. Fannin entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding General, who represented to Col. Fannin that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarter, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of warfare; Col. Fannin was to lay down his arms and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions; on the 9th day after their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Col. Fannin marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell—a Mr. Hadden of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. Hadden remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

By the Levant we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that one American had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them at 10,000 strong.

The subjoined document has just been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army:—

Head Quarters, West of Brasos,  
March 31st, 1836.

"To the people of Brasos:

"My encampment is preparing on the West side of the Brasos, where I shall wait for some supplies and reinforcements. My intention never has been to cross the Brasos, and the

false reports spread are by men who have basely deserted the army of Texas.

"Let men from the East press on to the army and cross over at Groceas. If men will unite with the present force, we can defeat and capture the enemy. The army of the enemy has been represented at 10 to 30,000 men, when, indeed, it never has exceeded 3 or 4000 in Texas; and the force that attacked Col. Fannin was only 1500, and he had only 320 men. They fought him in the prairie, where he had no water, and where they surrounded him. Their cavalry are not numerous as stated; and their infantry are men pressed into service and convicts taken from prisons. Their army is encumbered with women and children. Let the men of the East come to our aid, and bring all deserters with them. Aid from the United States is landing on our coast. Capt. Brown with one of our vessels, has taken a Mexican vessel, with 220 barrels flour, 300 kegs powder, and other supplies for the army.

"My spies report this morning that the observations made by them last night, could discover nothing of the enemy for ten miles beyond Bayou St. Bernard, 25 miles beyond San Felipe.

"The citizens of San Felipe, when they heard it rumoured that the enemy had crossed the Colorado, immediately set fire to their own houses and reduced the place to ashes. Let the people not be any longer in dread of danger, if the men will only turn out like men.

SAM. HOUSTON,  
Commander-in-Chief.

"P. S. My spies have just returned, and report the enemy within a few miles of San Felipe, 800 or 1000 men only, and only 30 cavalry. We will whip them soon.

SAM. HOUSTON.

"4 o'clock, March 31."

Nacogdoches, April 12, 1836.

"To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jessup:

"Dear Sir,—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure, is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine, night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable—we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to-day with the view of concentrating at Antogae or St. Augustine.

(Signed) A. IRVIN,  
Acting Com. of this Municipality.

Letter to the Editor.

Fort Jessup, April 14th, 1836.

"Dear Sir—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and by this hour, probably is in ruins; a detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the North, whom it is reported are 1500 strong, and unless timely succour is obtained the country will be over-run, and the depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be renewed on the western border of our happy land, hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and St. Augustine. Governor Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents, hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side and the cursed Indians on the other, and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants, and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached

here express last evening—and Gen. Gaines with just promptitude has ordered 8 or 10 Companies from this Garrison to be on the line of March by 3 o'clock P. M, and to reach the Sabine as early as possible. He will take the command, and thus add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the East. The bugle once sounded, and the line of March once commenced, it will not cease, I hope, till Mexico has fallen, or Texas is free.

"Rouse up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and steamers, and embark for the Trinity and reach Robinson Crossing, as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants in that quarter—cut off the retreat of the Mexicans, and restore Gen. Houston, who is now fighting his way, I hope to victory, on the banks of the Brasos—I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman, dead or alive. God grant he may be safe, and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas. In great haste yours truly,  
F. B. S."

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin for the following slip, dated Sunday morning, April 24th.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2,300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Baker with 400 men, against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE!!!—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants, that left this city in the William and Francis for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The Pennsylvania is expected up to-night with farther information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible, with women and children.

We also learn that Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, horribly mutilated, his body cut down, and his howels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr. Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Texian armed schooner Invincible, Capt. Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brasos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible was some cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded.—The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.