

Address on the imprisonment of Austin
before an army land. See also the Memorial of the
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THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I.)

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834.

(NUMBER 1.)

TERMS—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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ADDRESS

OF THE ALCALDE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF AUSTIN, TO THE AYUNTAMIENTO, AND THE MEMORIAL OF THAT BODY TO THE GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

TO THE ILLUUSTIOUS

AYUNTAMIENTO OF AUSTIN.

Constitutionally your presiding officer, and conveying you a second time, in that character; I feel it my duty to present to your consideration another subject different from that which impelled me, to call the present meeting.

Allude to the interesting subject of a State Government for Texas.

Situated at that point, where is first received the news from the Interior; and to which point more communications are directed than to any other portion of the province, we have certainly an opportunity of being more correctly informed of the political transactions of the nation, than other portions of the Colony. Our interest however, is not more deep; our feelings not more excited; our anxiety not greater than our other fellow citizens, in every part of Texas, to know what has been done at Mexico, on this all absorbing question—I feel it my duty freely and frankly to communicate to you, all the information I have received on the subject, in hopes, that through you information may go to other portions of the Colony; where otherwise it might not circulate. And not only do I conceive it my duty to communicate to you the information which I may have received; but to express to you with the INDEPENDENCE which should characterize your presiding officer the sentiments I indulge, and the opinions I entertain on the subject. But the sentiments I indulge, and the opinions I entertain, are but those of an individual who, although the humblest among you, feel a gratified delight that not in the darkest period of his life, did he ever shrink from an open and clear expression of his principles. On the present occasion, was he to do so, he would forfeit esteem for himself; he would be wanting in trust and fidelity to his country; he repeats his sentiments are individual, and as an individual he publishes them; he cannot conceive in what manner the office of ALCALDE gives him an exclusive right to advise or admonish the people of Texas, on this all important subject; he was elected for purposes altogether different. The people require of him duties of another sort from those of monitor—nor can he conceive on what principle the Ayuntamiento can base a claim to the right of lecturing the people on the propriety or impropriety of any great political movement. Are we wiser, more informed, more honest or more patriotic than the balance of the community; that we should take upon ourselves the privilege of advising or remonstrating with our fellow citizens on the important point, whether or not the people of Texas should organize themselves into a State. We may depend upon it, the people have too much good sense, too much independence to be influenced by any thing of the sort emanating from us, as a political body; they have been accustomed to think, and to judge for themselves; and they are not to be persuaded that any inward excellence, or extraordinary infallibility, is peculiar to the name of the Ayuntamiento. We cannot induce them to believe that, we as a political body, are more competent to judge of their wants, their rights and necessities, than their whole united talent. But we have, each and every one of us the right of expressing our individual sentiments on this great question; and no source however humble is to be despised, from which light may be derived, to guide us in our onward course.

Such being my sentiments as a member of this body, it will be easily explained to the people of Texas why this Ayuntamiento have never troubled themselves or the people with a manifesto, on the subject of organizing Texas into a state of the Mexican federation.

The project of a state government for Texas, did not originate with the Ayuntamientos. It has never been furthered by them; It originated in the good sense of the whole united people of Texas, whose onward course has alone been checked by the interference and opposition of five of the Ayuntamientos of Texas, if the communications of the people's agent to carry their favorite project into effect are to be relied upon:—For he tells us that the opposition of five Ayuntamientos of Texas, to the state question, weighed more effectually with the Government in hanging it up for the present, than all other opposition besides. Previous to the adjournment of the people's representatives in convention assembled in April last, a temporary organization throughout Texas took place by means of the appointment of a central committee at this place, and sub-committees in the different precincts, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the people in the fair, just and legal project of a state government. This organization was solemnly deliberated upon by the convention before it took place. It was considered by no means the least important duty that the Representatives owed to the people; they looked upon it as necessary to the consummation of the united purposes of the people. The Ayuntamientos of Texas, were not overlooked in this act of the Convention; but they were excluded from becoming the organ of public opinion at this important crisis, on the grounds that the individual members composing four of the Ayuntamientos of Texas had formally protested against the proceedings of an overwhelming majority of the people of their respective municipalities, who were at that period represented in the Convention. These are plain matters of fact, known to three of the members of this Ayuntamiento, two of whom are now present, and who at that time had the honor of being members of the Convention.

The information then, in relation to the state question, is contained in a very narrow compass. Our Constitution has been rejected. Our application refused. We still continue our unnatural connexion with Coahuila. Our fondest hopes, our most cherished anticipations have been blighted. Our earnest entreaties have been disregarded. Our able, our eloquent and PATRIOTIC memorial has scarcely been read, and we have been told that the grievances of which we complain, find no sympathizing friend, in the Government, would receive no redress, from the congress of the nation;—In a word, we have been told that the happiness, prosperity, security and safety of the people of Texas form no part of the policy of the government. They have arrested and now detain our agent Stephen F. Austin on a charge that should lie against the whole people of Texas. They detain him, because he has espoused our cause, and *spoke our sentiments*. The project of a state government for Texas was not Austin's; it was the project of the people. Desertion by us then, of this our own cause, would be worse than political apostasy. It would be individual persecution; and hypocrisy to the government. Let us then speak plain to the government on this subject. Let us avow our own acts, by proclaiming the truth, that the people of Texas once harmonized in the great end of a state government. A respectful memorial on the subject from this Ayuntamiento, and from the different Ayuntamientos of Texas, to the government, might be attended with great good to the citizens and the country. As citizens of Texas, and members of this body, let us try it.

R. M. WILLIAMSON.

TO THE GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The Ayuntamiento of Austin would respectfully approach the Congress of the nation on the subject of the imprisonment of STEPHEN F. AUSTIN the delegate of Texas, to the National Congress asking for the erection of that province into a separate state of the Republic. The right of approaching the National Congress and asking for a redress of grievances, they have ever been taught to consider as one of the most invaluable guarantees of the Constitution and any invasion of that right should be regarded by all the true friends of freedom, with feelings of just alarm, and as giving cause for just complaint. Was the imprisonment and trial of Stephen F. Austin, a matter only of individual consideration, this Ayuntamiento would be the last to interfere between him and the law. Was he arrested for an offence chargeable only on him, it would be considered by this body an act of arrogant indelicacy to raise the voice of complaint. But such is understood not to be the fact. The accusation against him, if we are correctly informed, is based on his letter to the Ayuntamiento of Bexar, & bearing date the 2d day of October, 1833—and that accusation we understand to be *Treason*. Your memorialists have too high an opinion of the intelligence of the Mexican Judiciary, to believe that any expression contained in that letter can be tortured into any thing like treason. They apprehend no danger to Colonel Austin; entertaining, as they do, no idea that any wrong has been done by him. But your Memorialists feel persuaded that the secret and unprincipled efforts of their enemies have succeeded in infusing into the councils of the nation

the opinion that the people of this province were ardent and refractory, and ready for revolt; and that the letter of Col. Austin, alluded to, was not only intended for, but would bring about that result. They are persuaded that this suspicion of the fidelity of the people of this province, has been the cause of their arrest of their delegate; and this Ayuntamiento, acting under the responsibility of their office, and the sacred and solemn obligations into which they have entered, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of giving a public and unqualified denial to all such charges—and for themselves and the people of the jurisdiction tendering to the government, "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in sustaining the constitution and laws of their adopted country. Your Memorialists are not unaware, that many circumstances have occurred in this province to induce the impression abroad, that we were a contentious and disorganised people, and that we were contemplating opposition to the government. But they are also aware that an examination into the causes which led to these occurrences, will satisfy the government that they were not the work of design, or caused by any feeling inimical to the integrity of the Mexican Republic. They not only do not fear—but they invite a minute and rigid inquiry into the causes of the disturbances of Texas; and if the whole history of the Americans, from the first settling of this colony up to the present period, is laid open to inspection, it will be found that forbearance and circumspection of conduct and an earnest desire to conciliate the Mexican authorities, and prove themselves worthy and useful citizens of the country has been their ruling principle.

Invited by the liberality of the Mexican Nation, the citizens of this province left their own dear and native Republic, and settled a wilderness—where the savage, the beast and the storm alike contended for empire. They conquered the savage, and gave him the mountains for his bounds; they subdued the wilderness to the purposes of agriculture, and now present to the Mexican Nation, a country on the whole face of which one universal assurance of its future greatness and prosperity is inscribed. But they brought along with them their own native notions of freedom and independence—Their republican notions of the liberty of speech and action; and surely it cannot be a matter of astonishment, if, after enduring every privation, and overcoming every obstacle, they beheld with republican indignation the constituted civil authorities of the country controlled by military usurpation. A civil war raged throughout Mexico, and its blighting effects extended to this province—the military usurped the civil authorities; our citizens were incarcerated against law and without trial—the state authorities were incompetent to our protection, and rallying with one accord under the banner of Santa Anna, we vindicated our own wrongs, & restored the civil authorities of the country. The occurrences at Velasco, Anahuac & Nacogdoches were brought about by the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the Military. They were not the work of intrigue on our part, nor brought about by design. Necessity alone was their mother, and a restoration of law & order their good effects. The necessity, however, that drove the people of this province to the expulsion of the troops from this country had also placed them in a situation of fearful responsibility. The cause of Santa Anna was not only uncertain, but the great probability was, that he could not sustain himself. The situation of the Mexican confederacy was such as to make every patriot weep. The fondest hopes of liberty appeared to have been blighted; and surveying the condition of the Republic naught presented itself to view but one wide extended ocean of blood. The constitution had been torn in a thousand fragments, & scattered to all the winds of the heavens; the sun of freedom appeared to have dawned for the last time upon unfortunate Mexico; for her confederacy broken and destroyed had gone down bathed in the blood of many of the best citizens of the country. The fearful question was put and left unanswered—What will be the result? What should Texas do? It was not uncertain, but highly improbable that the government would ever again be united upon the Republican Federative principle. It was more probable that a Royal government would be the issue—and necessity required that the people of this province should take some precautionary steps for such an emergency. The most misrepresented and exaggerated accounts of the disposition of the inhabitants of Texas towards the Mexican government, had been carried to Mexico. We were denounced in the public prints as rebels, and it was said an armed soldiery was contemplated to be sent against us. Under these circumstances all eyes were directed to a convention of the people, and with an almost unanimous voice, that convention was called which deputed Stephen F. Austin, and sent him to Mexico, as the bearer of the Memorial asking that Texas be admitted as a state of the Mexican Nation. That convention was composed of individuals elected by the people from every part of Texas; and we can safely affirm that Stephen F. Austin was commissioned as the bearer of the Memorial by nine-tenths of the people of Texas.

This Ayuntamiento is not disposed to be the eulogist of Colonel Austin. He opposed the people in their call of the convention—He opposed them in asking for a state government; and he was beaten for President of the convention purely on account of his known hostility to these measures—He has ever recommended that all our memorials should be through the medium of the Ayuntamientos.—He was the most uncompromising opponent Texas had to encounter in the call of a convention; and had his recommendations been pursued, the military would yet have been in Texas. Law and order would now have been subservient to military rule; and the history of our grievances would never have reached the cabinet of Mexico; but the people were not to be controlled, and he was forced to follow in the wake. The Ayunta-

[Concluded on fourth page.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

BRAZORIA, JULY 5, 1834.

Taking into consideration the liberal patronage that has always been extended to the press that issues this paper, by the citizens of Texas; and the uninterested patriotism displayed by them, in the ample support of it heretofore, the many balks and disappointments to which they have been subjected, owing to the variable, uncertain and unfaithful manner in which it has been conducted, we almost despair of again raising its reputation, and placing it on a basis by which the public shall receive that benefit which their former patronage so amply entitle them to, and which a well conducted press can so easily give.

We are aware of the many disadvantages under which we labour in an effort to resuscitate and bring into notice and make useful an establishment so effectually dead as this press must be, at the present, in public estimation. We are aware too, it requires time, talent and perseverance to accomplish the object; but we confidently hope and believe, judging by the uniform liberality of this community that so soon as the public shall be satisfied that the establishment will be conducted in a manner to afford all the benefits and advantages that the nature of things will allow, that their usual liberality will not be withheld from us.

All that industry, perseverance and faithfulness will do, we unhesitatingly promise, aided by all the talent we may be able to enlist amongst our friends, whose assistance we anxiously solicit.—Although we are fully provided with the pecuniary means of conducting the establishment for at least as much as one year, independently of its income, yet an indemnity for our labour and expenditures is indispensable, which indemnity we are to look for from a liberal and enlightened public, and which we are resolved to merit if it is within the reach of exertion.

Mr. John A. Wharton, one of our delegates, despatched to Monclova, the seat of government, to procure the recognition of the Jurisdiction of Brazoria, has returned, having proceeded, as we understand, no farther than San Antonio. In consequence of his absence from town we are unable to lay before our readers the result of the mission.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit bank notes, as we have much reason to believe there are many now in circulation throughout the colony. Two of the denomination of one hundred dollars payable at the branch of the U. S. bank at Mobile, have been presented within a few days. There are also bills of the same denomination, payable at the branch bank in Charleston; said to be well executed.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been pleased to direct to me the decree which follows:

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE State of Coahuila and Texas.

The Governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas, to all its inhabitants, know ye that the Congress of said state has decreed as follows.—The constitutional Congress of the free, independent and sovereign state of Coahuila and Texas, has thought proper to decree.

SECTION 1.—ART. 1.—The vacant lands of the state shall be sold at public auction.

ART. 2.—For lineal measurement the yard shall uniformly consist of three geometrical feet, and the mile of a thousand yards, and for superficial measure the square yard shall be used, and the Labore which contains a thousand yards square, or that which is the same, being in a square of a thousand yards on each side.

ART. 3.—The lands shall be sold by order of the government when it may think proper, that those of any district shall be surveyed and sold, or by denunciation of any person interested in the purchase of a tract of land which he may point out and pray that it may be surveyed.

ART. 4.—In either case the land shall be surveyed in tracts which shall not exceed one Labore, (177 acres;) and the surveys having been made, and notice of the sale and of the day on which it is to take place, shall be given to the public, schedules for this purpose being posted up in all the municipalities of the department to which the lands belong, and in those of the two adjoining

and in Texas in all three departments, with a general description of the lands and the place where they are to be found.

ART. 5.—The day appointed for the sale having arrived, the lands shall be offered at auction by labores, or fractions of labores to the highest bidder, and no bid shall be taken for less than the minimum price.

ART. 6.—The minimum price in Texas shall be ten dollars for each labore, payable in three equal instalments; the first shall be paid down, the second in one year, and the third in two years, under the penalty of forfeiting what may have been paid; and the title to be void in case of failure to comply. The purchaser being allowed to pay the whole at the time of purchase, if he think proper.

ART. 7.—In the balance of the state the minimum price shall be four dollars a labore, for the first year after the passage of this law; six dollars for the second year, eight dollars for the third year, and ten dollars afterwards, payable on the same terms and under the same conditions expressed in the foregoing article.

ART. 8.—The foreigner who wishes to become a purchaser shall take an oath to obey and sustain the general constitution and laws, and those of the state, which he adopts for his country, with which requisite he shall be considered from that time as a colonist of the same state, and consequently naturalized at the end of one year, but before its termination his title may become perfect.

ART. 9.—The purchasers who do not belong to the state shall settle themselves in it, with their families, if they have any, within one year, under penalty of forfeiting the lands purchased and whatever may have been paid for them.

ART. 10.—No one shall be molested for his political and religious opinions, provided he does not disturb the public tranquillity.

ART. 11.—No one person can become the purchaser of more than two hundred and seventy five labores, and no corporation or company can purchase.

ART. 12.—To this end every purchaser at the time of receiving the title for his land shall declare on oath that he has not purchased it for another person but for himself alone, or as the agent of another whom he shall indicate by his name, and appellation; and in this case the title shall not be made out until the true purchaser shall present himself to receive it in his own proper name, which he shall do within one year, under penalty of forfeiting his right, and that which may have been paid.

SECTION 2.—ART. 13.—For the good order and better administration of this branch, there shall be two Commissioners General, who shall be appointed by the government, the one for Texas and the other for Coahuila.

ART. 14.—There shall likewise be as many subaltern Commissioners as the Government may deem necessary, and the order for their appointment shall point out the limits of the district in which they have to act.

ART. 15.—The powers and obligations of the subaltern Commissioners are the following:

To fulfil the orders and instructions of the government, and of the respective Commissioners General.

To appoint suitable surveyors under their responsibility and to receive from them the oath required by the 19th article.

To have the lands surveyed according to the provisions of articles 2 and 4.

To keep a bound book of common paper in which he is to register very scrupulously the surveys with all their circumstances and putting down a plat of them, and signing the return with the surveyor who made it, and the witnesses who were the chain carriers.

To form a general map of their district in which they shall note down the particular surveys and the sales which may have been made.

To give the note as spoken of in the 4th article and to direct them to the respective Alcaldes in order that they may be put up in the most public and accustomed place.

To keep another bound book in which they shall take an account of all the sales which they may make, describing circumstantially the lands and surveys, with a plat, and expressing the price for which it was sold, which he shall sign with the purchaser and witnesses.

To give without delay to the purchaser a certified copy of the entry made by him in said book, together with the plat, and the lands being situated in different places, to give a distinct certificate of each tract.

To remit to the Commissioners General the map of his district, and to give to him and to the government the information which they may ask.

ART. 16.—The faculties and obligations of the Commissioners General are:

To be subject in all things to the orders and instructions of the government and to give to it whatever information it may ask, and whatever may be necessary in relation to the lands which in their opinion can and ought to be sold, keeping particularly in view the terms at which the contracts of colonization made previous to the publication of this law, shall expire.

To make out in the name of the state for the purchasers' titles for the lands sold in conformity with the subaltern commissioners which they shall present, with a description of the land and the field notes, and an expression of the value at which they were sold.

To receive the oath spoken of in the 12th article, and (as the case may be) that prescribed in article 8th before making a title to the foreign purchaser.

To register said titles in a bound book which shall be kept for the purpose, causing likewise those interested and witnesses to sign the said registers.

To ask the subaltern commissioners for the information which they may deem important, and to give them the necessary instructions, receiving from the maps of their districts, and to form an archive of the whole.

ART. 17.—The titles shall be made out on paper of the seal corresponding with the amount of sale, in conformity with the existing laws.

ART. 18.—There shall be in each department of the state an official collector appointed by the Government and his obligations are the following:

To give bond for his responsibility to the satisfaction of the government, and to reside at the point designated by it.

To collect and receive from the purchasers the price of the lands in conformity with articles 5, 6 and 7, extending at the foot of the titles from Commissioners General, which they shall pre-

sent, the corresponding receipt, which they shall sign witnesses, and to make besides all the liquidations and collections of that which may be due the state by whatever title.

To register said titles in a bound book kept for the purpose, with an expression of the quantity of the land, its measurement and price, and to sign it with the interested party and the witnesses.

To render an account and make payments at such times as the government shall designate, and always when it shall demand it.

ART. 19.—The surveyors shall take an oath before the respective Commissioner to discharge their offices truly and faithfully.

ART. 20.—The course of the lines shall be determined by the magnetic needle and they shall take care to determine its variation from the true north in the district where they run their lines.

ART. 21.—The lines shall be made very scrupulously, with metallic chains made for the purpose, and care shall be taken that the point from which the survey of each piece of land shall commence, shall be established with certainty, taking the courses and distances from two permanent objects, at least.

ART. 22.—The lands which are bounded by permanent creeks, rivers, large lakes and the sea shore shall have double as much depth as front.

ART. 23.—To avoid law suits and future difficulties the respective authorities shall present to the subaltern commissioner as soon as he begins to act, all the titles and grants of land heretofore made, that he may take a note of them in the respective book and that he may rectify surveys which may have been confused in order that they may not conflict with one another.

ART. 24.—If the documents spoken of in the anterior article should be in the hands of private individuals, they shall present them for the same purpose within one year under penalty of forfeiting their claims, if by their failure to present them the lands shall be granted to another person.

ART. 25.—The surveyors shall collect from the purchasers of lands twelve bits for each thousand yards of lineal measure.

ART. 26.—The subaltern commissioners shall receive on the same terms five dollars for each certificate which they shall give of the sales which they make.

ART. 27.—The commissioners general shall receive eight dollars for each title which they give.

ART. 28.—The collector shall have for a salary six per cent upon the amount they collect and receive.

ART. 29.—All the instructions for commissioners given previous to this decree are hereby repealed in whatever may be opposed to this law, and also the decree No 622 of the 15th May 1828, No 190 of the 28th of April, 1832, and No 128 of the 7th of April, 1830, are likewise repealed, the six last articles of the latter, alone remaining in force.

ART. 30.—No contract of colonization shall be made in future, and those heretofore celebrated, shall be religiously fulfilled with entire conformity to the law of the 24th of March, 1825.

SECTION 3.—ART. 31.—No petition for an extension of the time for fulfilling a contract shall be passed to the Congress, by the Government, unless it is proven in the manner which shall be approved, as sufficient that the interested parties have expended at least ten thousand dollars in endeavouring to carry their contracts into effect, and that their failure to comply has consisted solely in insuperable obstacles opposed by the Mexican Authorities.

ART. 32.—To the Inhabitants of the frontiers of Nacogdoches and to those who reside to the east of the Colonies of Austin, titles shall be given to the lands which they occupy according to article 16 of the Law of Colonization of the 24th of March 1825; and the resolutions of the federal Government of August, 1827 & August, 1828; and for this end the Government shall appoint one or two commissioners who shall make them out, without any delay, at the cost of the interested persons, the titles heretofore legally made, remaining confirmed.

ART. 33.—Those other Colonists of the State who, having for themselves and on their own accounts, emigrated to the Country within the first six years of the settlement of any Colony, should not have received the augmentation granted by the said 16th article of the above-cited Law of Colonization, shall manifest it to the Government through the political chief.

ART. 34.—To decide upon these claims the Government shall appoint their commissioners who, having verbally heard the colonists with citation of the respective Empresario, shall determine, by a plurality of votes, whether the claimant is entitled to the augmentation or not. If the decision should be in the affirmative they shall give to the party the corresponding certificate.

ART. 35.—This he shall present to the Ayuntamiento, pointing out the lands which he claims; and praying that a surveyor may be appointed to run it out, and this being done, the said Ayuntamiento shall make him a title giving an account to the Government through the ordinary channel.

ART. 36.—The settlers who may have received titles to their lands can sell them at any time, the purchaser remaining bound to comply with the obligation of the seller, to the states, and the lands being subject to the same responsibility.

The constitutional Government of the State, shall cause it to be compiled with, printed, published and circulated.

IGNACIO CADENA FALCON, Member and Sec'y,
JOSE JESUS CRANDE, Member and Sec'y.

Therefore I order it to be printed, published and circulated, and that due compliance be given to it.—Given in the city of Monclova, on the 26th of March, 1834.

FRANCISCO VIDAURRI Y VILLASENOR.

JOSE MIGUEL FALCON, Sec'y of State.

And I communicate it to you for your intelligence, publication and the corresponding end.

RAMON MUSQUIZ.

DISASTROUS TORNADO.—One of the most terrific hurricanes ever experienced in this country occurred on Monday last in Petersburg Virginia, and its neighborhood. The destruction of human life was most shocking, and property to an immense amount was destroyed in every direction. Every thing within the range of the tempest was utterly prostrated; dwelling houses and buildings of all descriptions were blown down, and trees were torn up by the roots and carried a great distance. The Petersburg Intel-

ligencer mentions ten or fifteen individuals killed and a great number wounded, and but a small proportion of the disasters probably had been heard of. The general course of the tornado was from west to east, with a width varying from two hundred yards to half a mile. The length of country over which it passed was at least seventy miles.

TEXAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY—A company of over one hundred persons, composed of farmers mechanics, physicians, &c. all cold water men are to sail from this port for Texas on the first of May, to establish a colony in that country. They request donations of books, and other articles from the benevolent which may be left at the office of the Seamans Friends Society at 92 Nassau street. [New-York paper.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 14.—By the British ship Nimrod, Captain Atkins, arrived last evening, we have received, says the Gazette, the Liverpool Courier of the 9th, London Times and Mercantile Journal of the 8th ult.

These papers contain nothing of particular moment; below we give all that is interesting.

A brig laden with 2500 muskets, 200 barrels cartridges, 180 large barrels powder, and a quantity of shoes for the service of Don Carlos, was captured on the 17th April, and carried into Vigo.

The same papers speaking of the rejection in the French Chamber of Deputies respecting the Amount due our Government, remarks: "It will be the task, and not an easy one, of the French Ministry to render the unexpected decision of the Chamber as palatable as possible to the United States, and endeavor to avert any measures of an unpleasant nature, which it is possible, in the altered condition of the two countries, the Cabinet at Washington may think proper to adopt; to effect this object satisfactorily to both parties, will require all the diplomatic skill of the French politicians."

On the 1st of June, a very important reduction is to take place in the tonnage duty in the port of London, and it is calculated that on that day, that the duty will be reduced from about 748,000 to 75,000 per annum, the original debt being nearly paid off, and the harbor and port of London service, under the management of the corporation, requiring no more than 78,000 a year to defray the expenditure under that head of taxation.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Of all the religious churches in the city only that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral church and the churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago, with their respective convents, as also of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small met with the same fate the churches and convents experienced and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundation, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety whence the affrighted population were doomed to suffer the rigor of a burning sun by day, never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they had collected together.

The country all around was desolate by the night frost; and scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city after the violence of the convulsion had in some measure subsided is described as most melancholy, presenting nothing but an undistinguishable mass of fallen buildings from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighbourhood of the city of Pasto namely, Laguna, Mocondino, Buesacillo, Pejundino, Purres Canchalla, Tamondino, Tongovito, Gualmotan, Pandiaco and Tescual have all lost their churches and the too first named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants. The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buiaco, Funes and their neighboring Parishes likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses, but that lamentable loss of life was not incurred there which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundy.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, report at the sight of a large lake in the District of Sibundoy, a small rising ground is observed which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighborhood surrounding the Desert, called Bardoncille; that almost the half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowels of the Earth, and the other part raised as if it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of similar origin situated between Sibundoy and Aguatico, which in its formation over-

spread a great deal of the original soil. The Commissioners further state that this mountain has from the successive convulsion of the Earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads, and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighborhood; that portions of the earth, precipitated from its tops, fell in the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overthrow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Putumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams: and they state that the church and ten houses had been reduced to ruins, and the rest of the inhabitants have fled into a high mountain, with all the images they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this canton, is overspread with large abysses, principally in the parish of Yacuanquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the river Guitra.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heart rending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscriptions to a considerable amount were entered into to relieve the pressing distresses occasioned by the calamity.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

MOST ATROCIOUS.—The Albany Regency appalled at the storm of popular indignation which is now so rapidly rolling towards them, have resolved to make the most desperate use of their remaining power; and, as far as possible, deprive the people of any further exercise of their elective rights. The New York legislature has not only obeyed the dictations of Van Buren through Mr. Spoil Marcy, and pawned the property of the state for six millions of money wherewith to enforce the designs of the party; but has actually passed a bill to prevent the citizens of Albany, for six months to come, from choosing their municipal officers! The present incumbent are therefore to remain in office, until the regency shall graciously permit the people to resume their privileges. But this infamous and daring veto upon the elective franchise is even outdone by another measure which is already in progress, & which will, doubtless, be consummated.

The people of the city of New York have chosen to shake off the yoke of their petty tyrants, and to take from them, by electing a majority of honest Aldermen and Assistants, the appointing power—This tremendous power—inconceivably extensive in that vast metropolis, is a deprivation to the Jackson party which must very shortly prove fatal to its existence. Of this fact the Regency are well aware. And in what manner, indignant reader do you imagine they mean still to retain this power? Simply by passing a law to deprive the Common Council of New York of all authority to make appointments—and to vest that power in the Mayor alone! Can a more high handed and audacious act of despotism be conceived? Is there a Jackson-man extant not hardened and bronzed by immediate contact with the Regency, who can think of this outrage, and comfortably hold up his reddened face among rational beings?

From the Mobile Advertiser.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

The steam boat Star of the West, on her way up the Bay, on the 19th inst. burst one of her boilers, three of the hands badly scalded, Robert Hennington, of Washington City, District of Columbia, John Brown, and John M'Hugh, foreigners—all since dead. The Engineer, Dubois, was much scalded but we hope in no danger. The boat had stopped to repair one of her buckets when the accident happened—there were no passengers on board.

LAUNCH. On Saturday last at Albany was launched the three masted schooner Annesley. This vessel, (says the Daily Advertiser of that city) is owned by R. V. De Witt, and is built upon the Annesley system, which, if it succeeds, must revolutionize the art of ship building, make a sea voyage a matter of certainty, and be the means of saving hundreds of lives, and an immense amount of property. The schooner is fitting for sea under the command of Captain Gager.

In realms of changeless gladness
Where friendship's ties are never crushed and broken,
We still may meet; Heaven, who beholds our sadness,
Hath to the trusting heart assurance spoken,
Of that blest land, where free from care and pain,
Fond friends unite again.



After our paper had gone to press a friend of ours put us in possession of the following information relative to Col. Austin's imprisonment; which was received in a letter dated, Mexico, May 14, 1834:

That he is still confined in one of the prisons of the Inquisition, and until a week previous he was emersed in the dungeon. Santa Anna has enlarged the limits of his confinement; and the writer thinks in a week more he will be set at liberty. We sincerely hope this may be the case, though we are inclined to doubt. The treatment this gentleman has received at Mexico, taking into consideration all the circumstances, in our humble opinion, merits the consideration of the whole people of Texas.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The subscriber having rented the house lately occupied by Mrs. Breedlove, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT for boarders and transient visitors; and hopes, by moderate charges, good fair and strict attention to the wants of his guests, to gain a share of public patronage.

R. STEVENSON.

Brazoria 16th June, 1834.

N. B.—A good lot with a covered shed for horses is attached to the establishment, and corn & fodder will be supplied when it is to be found in the country.

R. S.

THOMAS R. ERWI

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS. j5-1

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. j5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

FOR SALE—Barrel pork, bacon hams, mackerel, brandy, whiskey, gin, gunpowder tea, champagne, claret, madeira, port and muscat wines, cigars, paper, nails, cider, vinegar, soap, hats, porter, rice, coffee, pine apple cheese, lemon syrup, playing cards and one case white drilling pantaloons. j5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

FOR SALE—20 barrels dried apples, 10 do do peaches, 20 kegs white lead, 20 boxes manufactured tobacco, 1 barrel cranberries, 1 dearborn carriage and harness for one or two horses, by j5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

EXCHANGE AND POST OFFICE.

(First door West of the Brazoria Hotel.) THE subscribers have made arrangements to receive letters from vessels from the United States for this place, and will forward them by the first safe conveyance to the various places of their destination; and all letters left in their care either for the United States or the surrounding country, will be forwarded with as little delay as possible—free of charge. j5-1 MIMS & SHARP.

BRAZORIA HOTEL.

MERIWETHER W. SMITH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has lately purchased the above establishment, and it having undergone a thorough repair—He hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage. His stable will constantly be supplied with grain and a good Ostler. M. W. S.

N. B. Mr. Smith intends spending two months in the up country and will leave the superintendence of his business to Mr. Alexander Russell during his absence. j5-1

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have just received per Scher San Felix, a large assortment of Drugs, & Medicines; which they offer low for cash.

J. WARE Jr. & Co.

Also a few dozen bottles of Swain's Panacea, 3 dozen bottles of Swain's Vermifuge, 2 dozen bottles of Rolands Tonic Mixture, a lasting cure for the Ague & Fever. j5-1

mentos are institutions to which the people are unaccustomed; situated as Texas was, they did not meet their views, and through them it was conceived their wants could not be fully made known. Conventions of the people they had ever been taught to believe were the life guards of liberty. They were assemblages to which, from their infancy, they had been accustomed; and in these they knew there was no danger, save to tyrants. In a body of that character, respectable for its numbers and talents, and representing the whole people, they considered they might, with safety and success approach the government. Such are the reasons why their communications have been made through the convention instead of the Ayuntamientos—And were the people desirous of removing from their way, him who has, from the first settling of this colony been the most scrupulously circumspect in regard to Mexican institutions, Mexican views and Mexican rights, they would destroy Stephen F. Austin. He was selected as the delegate to Mexico, not from any unbounded confidence that he would zealously urge the people's claim to a state government—but in the hope that he would not dare desert the object of his mission, and that his supposed influence with the government would aid in procuring what they conceived to be but fair and reasonable requests. As a check upon him two other persons, were also appointed his colleagues, but who, from some causes, were prevented from accompanying him.

Considering such to be the position occupied by Col. Austin, previous to his starting for Mexico, the enquiry is natural, what induced his letter of the 2nd October, referred to? To this the answer is, that when Col. Austin left here the people were in a highly excited state. Under the decree of the sovereign constituent Congress of the 7th May, 1824, it was conceived Texas had an undoubted right to organize herself into a state government—and the more especially so, as it was understood that in consequence of the civil war then raging, no congress existed to whom to apply for its "Resolve." It was distinctly communicated to Col. Austin that in the event of his failure at Mexico, the people in accordance with that decree, would organize into a state government, and claim to be one of the independent states of the Republic. Col. Austin knew too well the determined character of his countrymen to doubt that they would execute as they had resolved; and could his influence have availed, he would yet have been here remonstrating. But the population of Texas has become too great, too much talent and disinterested patriotism pervade every portion of it, to be influenced by the wishes or remonstrances of Col. Austin. Forty thousand citizens, zealous of their rights, and suspicious of him, had resolved, and he was too well aware that when he failed to procure the state government, that but one safe and prudent course lay before him, and that course was to coincide with the people, both in action and in language. Col. Austin knew that the little opposition to the state question that did exist, was mainly attributable to him; and he could not but be aware of the mischievous tendency of that opposition. He saw at the time of his departure for Mexico, an overwhelming majority of the people determined on a state government; and when he had to communicate the disagreeable intelligence to his constituents—but their memorial had been neglected—their just and reasonable requests had been refused, he judged it best to endeavor to harmonise all; to bring over, by his seeming acquiescence the small portion he had led astray, and instigate the people organising by means of a convention, to do so through the intervention of the Ayuntamientos. Instead of their organising, as he feared they would, in a tumultuous manner, to effect it in a peaceable and orderly way; and in a manner as unexceptionable as possible. Such it is well known to the people of this province, were the views of Col. Austin, and the motives for his letter. It is well known to us that the sentiments contained in that letter, are those of Stephen F. Austin, speaking as the delegate of Texas. No one believes them to be his individual feelings or wishes.

But, strange as it may appear, the letter of Col. Austin, has not been sanctioned by any one of the Ayuntamientos throughout Texas. A multitude of causes have combined to give a different direction, for the present, to the cause of the people. Their fears for the stability of the Republic have been quieted by the auspicious termination of the civil war, and the prosperous results attending the overthrow of the opponents of freedom. They hailed with unalloyed satisfaction the triumph of Santa Anna, and thought they saw in his government an equal administration of justice; and they felt confident a happier and more prosperous period would dawn upon Texas. In their expectations they have not been disappointed. They received the news of the repeal of the 12th article of the law of the 6th April; as a beginning of that system of equal justice and protection, which, under the constitution, every portion of the Union was justly entitled to. And although their request for a state government has not been granted, they entertain no doubt, but that the government will, upon further and more mature reflection, grant to them all that their wants require, and all that their wishes had led them to expect. Besides, twelve months hence, increasing numbers will present the astonishing fact to the world, that Texas, the forerunner of yesterday, is the greatest, the richest, the most prosperous portion of the Mexican confederacy. With such an array of talent, numbers and wealth, they entertain no doubt that the Congress of the Union, will receive them as a state on the terms proposed in the Memorial.

But the more conclusively to establish the fact that Colonel Austin, in the letter referred to did not express his individual sentiments, we refer to his letters subsequently received here. So soon as he found that the people were disposed to wait yet a longer time for the government more fully to investigate their claims; he retracted every thing in his letter of the 2d, of October—and Strange, inconsistent man! recommended to the people "to hold no more conventions, tolerate no more aspiring men, and to address the government only through the medium of the legitimate channels (the Ayuntamientos)" assuring them the government is disposed to grant all that reasonable men ought to ask. Such are evidences of treason on the part of Col. Austin, and if treason has been committed we conscientiously believe, no cause of complaint ought to exist on the part of the Mexican Authorities.—If any have been wronged they are his immediate constituents.

Your memorialists are apprized that a very natural mistake has occurred on the part of the Mexican Authorities, in regard to the sentiments of the people on the subject of the state question. The five Ayuntamientos that protested against the convention and the state government, did not represent the wishes of the people.—They had not been elected with reference to the question, & while

these bodies, as individuals, were opposed to the measure the people, by overwhelming majorities, were in favor of it. Notwithstanding their opposition, the people of three of their respective jurisdictions assembled, elected and sent members to the convention. Their protests should have no weight for the people do not respond to them.

This Ayuntamiento, expressing the sentiments of the people of this Jurisdiction, and it is believed of the whole Province, deeply regret that any circumstances should have occurred to interrupt that harmony and good feeling, which it ever has been the desire of the people of Texas to cultivate with their Mexican brethren, and they deeply regret that any semblance of reason should exist to suspect the devoted attachment of the people to the honor and integrity of the Mexican Republic.

If any wrong has been committed it has not been by Colonel Austin.—If any treason has been intended the whole people of Texas alone are guilty. He represented in his letter their feelings and intentions at the time he was dispatched to Mexico; and if he erred or violated any law, or was wanting in proper respect, or attachment to the government, the people of Texas should alone be the sufferers.—But the people of Texas rebel with indignation at the charge of treason, and they deny that in either word or deed they ever contemplated any measure unwarranted by what they conceived their Constitutional privileges. They indeed proposed to organize and they have always conceived that they had an undoubted right to do so. But for what would they organize? Not for the purpose of resistance to the government.—Not to dismember themselves from the Mexican Republic; for if the question was put to the vote of the people their answer would be unanimous *nolumus mutari*. But that they might present themselves through their representatives in the city of Mexico and add to the Republic a State calculated to be its pride and strength; and inhabited by a people, who, rocked in the cradle of liberty, had been taught from lisping infancy that he who received the protection of a government was bound to aid in sustaining its sovereignty and independence; and that he who meditated differently was a traitor to that country, and would be a villain among his fellow beings. The American character is not correctly understood abroad; they are not of a revolutionary disposition! No people are more ardently and more affectionately attached to liberty, order, and a faithful observance of law.—No people are more unrelenting and determined in their opposition to usurpation and oppression. Hold out to the people of Texas the Olive branch of peace; convince them that their wants are considered, and their rights protected in the councils of the Nation, and the voice of complaint will be hushed; and they will rise as one man and swear to rally under no flag save that of the Mexican Nation, to know no government save that of their adopted country.

In conclusion, this Ayuntamiento for itself and the people of this jurisdiction, and speaking the sentiments of the whole united people would respectfully request that Stephen F. Austin be discharged and permitted to return to his constituents. The grant of this request it is not conceived will interfere with the course of justice or be incompatible with the honor and character of the Mexican Nation; but will furnish to the people of Texas renewed evidence that the reign of despotism has ceased, and that all their just and reasonable requests will receive considerate attention from the ruling authorities of the country.—God and liberty.

R. M. WILLIAMSON, PRES'T.

W. BARRETT TRAVIS, Sec'y.

San Felipe, de Austin, April 25th, 1834.

Gleanings from English papers by the Victoria.

The *Guarde National* of Marseilles of the 25th March states, that letters received the day before from Alexandria announced, that in the night of the 13th February the Egyptian frigate lately built at Leghorn took fire and was burned to the waters edge, but fortunately the flames did not reach any other ships in the harbour.

Death of Mrs. Burns.—It is with regret that we announce that intelligence arrived here last night by the *Defiance* coach, of the demise of the venerable relict of our national bard; the melancholy event took place at her own house in Dumfries, 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the information was communicated in a letter to her sister in Mauchline, where we believe the eldest son of the poet is at present residing.—*Kilmarnock Journal*.

The *Milan Gazette* states that on the 8th inst there was a storm on the coast of Sicily so violent, that 16 vessels laden with oil and corn for Palermo, were wrecked within sight of land on the rocks not far from Catania. The tide of the two following days, cast on shore 11 bodies, but it was hoped that the rest of the crews had been able to save themselves in their boats.

The celebrated German jurist, Furebach, died lately at Frankfurt, it is supposed from poison. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Casper Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavors to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth.

From the Philadelphia Herald.

We listened yesterday to a thrilling recital of the perilous condition, and miraculous escape of a gentleman laboring, as is believed, under the effects of mental alienation. The cry of murder was heard! it proceeded from a building in Race street, near 3d, which arrested the attention of our informant & others who were passing by at the moment, and many within the neighboring buildings threw up their windows to ascertain whence the cry came. At the moment, a man in his linen was seen rush from a window, and course his way rapidly along the very eaves of six three story buildings, crying as he went—murder! murder! murder! Every eye that beheld him snapped and flashed with horror, and every bosom was heaved with agony! On reaching the parapet he fell, heels over head, over upon the roof of a second story house, and from thence to the pavement. As he fell a shriek from hundreds of voices announced the awful catastrophe; when instantly on striking the pavement, his fall on which sounded like the cracking of bones and the crushing in of the skull, he

sprung up on his feet, and wildly ran, still crying, murder! murder!! He was overtaken, and found to be in an extreme state of nervous agitation, and still impressed with the belief that he was pursued, and that his life was to be taken. After a while he became a little composed, begged to be sent to the hospital, saying he had always heard Philadelphia spoken well of for their kindness, and the Hospital especially as a place of great excellence. He was taken there. It is said this unfortunate person is from Long Island, and that he came to Pennsylvania to seek employment. Failing to procure it in the country, he concluded to return to New York; took his baggage & wished to be wakened at 5 o'clock in the morning, in time for the steam boat. This extraordinary occurrence happened about 9 o'clock on Thursday night last. Not a bone was broken.

THE AFFECTION OF A WOLF.

"By way of enlivening the description of animals, he, (M. de Candolle, Lecturer on Natural History at Geneva introduced many of their natural dispositions, and the changes they underwent when under the dominion of man. Among other instances of the affection which wolves had sometimes shown to their masters, he mentioned one which took place in the vicinity of Geneva. A lady, Madame M——, had a tame wolf which seemed to have as much attachment to its mistress as a spaniel. She had occasion to leave home for some weeks: the wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, & at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent he remained much dejected; on her return as soon as the animal heard her footsteps he bounded into the room in an extacy of delight; springing up, he placed one paw on each of her shoulders, but the next moment he fell backwards and instantly expired."

TYRANNY OF FASHION.

The abominable custom of flattening their heads prevail among the Indians of N. Western America. Immediately after birth the infant is placed in a kind of cradle, formed like a trough with moss under it. One end, on which the head reposes, is more elevated than the rest. A padding is then placed on the forehead, with a piece of cedar-bark over it, and by means of cords passed through small holes on each side of the cradle the padding presses against the head. It is kept in this manner above a year, and is not, I believe, attended with much pain. The appearance of the infant, however, while in this state of compression, is frightful, and its little black eyes, by the tightness of the bandages, resemble those of a mouse choked in a trap. When released from this inhuman process, the head is perfectly flattened, and the upper part of it seldom exceeds an inch in thickness. It never afterwards recovers its rotundity.—They deem this an essential point of beauty, and the most devoted adherent of our first Charles never entertained a stronger aversion to a *Rounhead* than these savages.—*Ross Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River*.

The practices of savages have sometimes a parallel in those of civilization. A quarter of a century ago,—at most half a century,—it was the custom of nurses to bind infants so tightly round the body with swaddling-clothes, that the natural form of the chest was altered. Some young ladies still do the same with stays.

An old picture founded on a solemn fact, represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with the motto, "I pray for all;" a soldier with the motto, "I fight for all;" and a farmer, drawing reluctantly forth a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all."

A western paper announces the marriage of Mr. Caleb Lamb to Miss Eunice Lyon. This is a literal fulfilment of the scripture prophecy, "the lion shall lie down with the lamb."

Married in Matilda, Upper Canada, Israel Satan to Grace Parlor.

Mankind are free, peace shall abound,
Since Grace by Satan has been found;
And in full proof that peace is meant,
Israel by Grace has pitched his tent;
No more in deserts wild he'll roam,
He's got a Parlor for his home.

Jonathan where was you going to yesterday when I saw you going to mill?
Why I was going to mill to be sure.
Well I wish I had seen you, I'd got you to carry a grist for me.
Why you did see me did you?
Yes, but not until you got clean out of sight.