

# THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MARCH 28, 1835.

NUMBER 30.

## Curators Notice.

BY a decree of the proper Judge for the jurisdiction of Austin, passed on the 29th day of December, 1834, in the town of San Felipe, and to be found on record at the court house in this town: the 10th day of April next has been appointed for the creditors of the succession of Lewis L. Veeder, deceased, to meet the Curator of said succession before the judge in the first instance for this jurisdiction, to have their respective claims discussed, and make proof of the same; and in order that all may be heard, they can continue from day to day from the 10th to the 20th day of the said month of April; and further, by the same decree before named, the 20th day of April next, has been appointed for the before named curator to settle said succession before mentioned, make payment and distribution of the means on hand amongst the creditors thereof accordingly as they may be closed, for their "PRO RATA" shares—Therefore all persons interested can attend if they think proper.—

L. R. LEWIS, Curator.

San Felipe de Austin, January 4th 1835.

## Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kind of black smith work on moderate terms for cash or approved notes payable on or before the 1st day of May next. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts, contracted in the years 1833 and 1834; otherwise their accounts will be found in the proper hand for collection, and all those having demands against him will present the same for settlement.

Jan. 25. 31.

G. LOGAN.

## Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & T. WILLISNIBBS, have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia.

Jan. 17—22—1835.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

THOMAS R. ERWIN  
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE  
SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS

j.5-1

## DOMESTIC.

To his Excellency, H. Smith, Esq. } Your Petitioner Benjamin K. Milan, an Empresario appointed by the State of Coahuila & Texas, to colonize certain designated portions of the lands of Texas, would most respectfully represent to your Excellency, that his efforts and the objects of the Government, are in great danger of being defeated by the claimants of eleven league grants. Your petitioner, represents that many persons with their families, emigrated to Texas at great pains and expense, 8 or 10 years ago, under the invitation held forth in the laws of colonization. That they settled on unappropriated land, took the oath of allegiance to the Mexican Republic, and have ever since remained peaceable and dutiful citizens.—That they have with great labor and cost opened farms, built houses, mills, and cotton gins, and introduced horses, & cattle, & hogs, & sheep, into the wilderness. But notwithstanding the length of time which these settlers have occupied their lands—notwithstanding their toils, privations, dangers and expenses, in redeeming them from a state of nature, and notwithstanding their continued fidelity and devotion to the laws and constitution of their adopted country, many of these actual occupants have been within the last year, surveyed in and attempted to be dispossessed by foreigners, and others under pretended eleven league grants from Coahuila and Texas. Your Petitioner would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency, to the absolute ruin to Texas and its inhabitants, which would ensure the substantiation of those eleven league grants to the exclusion of actual settlers. Besides the injustice of expelling so many thousands from their homes—a measure of this kind would retard the growth of Texas for 100 years. Instead of every labor of land giving comfort and support to an enterprising citizen and his family—instead of the deserts being made to smile by the hand of cultivation—instead of having plantations overflowing with abundance—instead of having villages and cities enlivened by commerce, & the sprightly notes of business—instead of the whole country's wearing the aspect of peace, plenty, prosperity, decency & satisfaction—instead of all this if actual occupants must yield to eleven league claimants, Texas will long remain the comparative wilderness it now is—millions of acres of land will be locked up in the hands of single individuals to be trod & occupied only by wild beasts & savages—or if this is not the case, these lands will be inhabited by the tenants of foreign speculators, who from the number of their dependents would exercise an influence in political concerns, fatal to the prosperity of the country, and incompatible with the principles of Republican simplicity. It is needless to descant upon the total ruin which a state of things like this would bring upon us. In consideration of and for the prevention of these evils, your Petitioner earnestly prays that your Excellency, would lay this petition before the Congress of Coahuila and Texas, accompanied with such a recommendation as you may deem it worthy of, and also that you would use your influence in order to procure the co-operation of the Ayuntamientos of your department in effectuating the objects of this application to the Government. The mode suggested by your petitioner, for remedying or preventing the evils above complained of, is, that the Political Chief's and all of the Ayuntamientos of Texas, should unitedly petition the Congress of Coahuila and Texas, to allow the people of Texas, the privilege of electing seven of their fellow-citizens as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to promptly and finally settle according to law and justice, all disputes in regard to land, and to give confirmed titles to all who are entitled to them. Unless something of this nature is done, Texas will be in a few years, distracted by quarrels, & law suits, fatal to her peace and ruinous to the fortunes of many innocent settlers on account of court costs and lawyer's fees. For confirmation of this, your petitioner would refer your Excellency, to the history of Tennessee and Kentucky, two of the United States of the North, where it is known that the money paid in court costs and lawyer's fees, in regard to land suits, amounts to more than both of the states would sell for. No good citizen can be possibly injured by a procedure of this nature,—each one will have an equal voice in selecting the commissioners, who are to decide upon their rights—it is certainly the wish and the interest of every colonist, to know on what footing his title stands, before he has wasted too much time and labor in improving his land. Furthermore, your Petitioner is an Empresario, appointed by Government to colonize certain portions of the lands of Texas, and inasmuch, as complaints are daily made by colonists and others—many believing that the term Empresario is synonymous with swindler—your petitioner feels it a duty he owes to himself, his friends and the Government to earnestly recommend a full investigation by said commissioners of the conduct of all the Empresario's of Texas, and if they have violated their contracts, and the colonization laws to have their errors rectified. By way of compensation to the commissioners, your petitioner recommends that each citizen whose title to a league of land is endorsed good by the commissioners, shall pay to them five dollars; and for each third or quarter of a league, in that proportion; and for each labor one dollar—it being perfectly understood, that an endorsement on a title of good by the commissioners, shall be final and conclusive against all the world. In conclusion; hoping and believing that your Excellency will see the vital importance of the steps herein recommended, and will use your best exertions in effecting as promptly as possible, so indispensable an object. I subscribe myself, with the highest respect, your Excellency's obedient servant.

BENJAMIN R. MILAN.

Chieftaincy of the Department of Brazos. } I herewith transmit to your Excellency, a copy of the petition of the citizen Benjamin R. Milan, who states he is acting as Empresario to fill out various contracts of colonization, and considering the candor and honesty with which he sets forth facts, praying an investigation, I deem it worthy the attention of Your Excellency, and the honorable Congress. That the term Empresario is justly considered equivalent to that of swindler—that the situation of the land titles in this country is a matter in which the people feels much interest that an investigation of the conduct of all public agents and particularly that of Empresarios, is loudly called for & a matter of right; that their conduct has ever been reprehensible, that their contract have generally been turned entirely to the promotion of their own pecuniary interests, that they have greatly infringed the rights guaranteed to the settler by the munificence of the Government, that they have made exactions of the settlers contrary to law, that their course of conduct has generally been calculated to swindle both the settler and the Government, that the course pointed out by the petitioner could not effect the Just rights of either settler or Empresario, that without some such course of investigation authorised in a proper manner litigation in land titles which become greatly injurious and almost interminable—that the Government on their part have used every precaution to prevent litigation in land titles, but owing to the management of their agents they are in many instances involved in much incertitude & difficulty; that the country is fast filling up, and transfers of land from one citizen to another become common which renders it doubly necessary that all original titles should be investigated and placed on a permanent basis—that the balance of power has ever been in the hands of the Empresarios, their agents and partisan emissaries, who by their intrigue and management have ever kept and still endeavor to keep all offices, political and judicial, filled with persons who can be made subservient to their own views and interests—that the Ayuntamientos to a great degree, owing to that influence have become degraded and feel but little of that responsibility so necessary to the promotion of the public good—that if the claims of the people of Texas to the right of the soil were investigated and the rights of the Government the Empresarios & the settlers settle down on a permanent basis, then the interests of the people of Texas would be consolidated & tend to the same objects—that such a course would settle all important difficulties and establish on a permanent basis the legitimate rights of all parties concerned and thereby afford stability and confidence to the settler—and the means of producing concord and happiness.

Having premised the foregoing facts I would respectfully suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of laying this matter before the honorable Congress of the state with a request that they pass a law authorising the settlers or legitimate citizens of each of the Departments of Texas to elect popularly three commissioners for each Department, who shall be fully authorised by commission from Your Excellency to investigate all the titles which have in any wise emanated from the Government, to the settler Empresario, or interested party, and settle them in good faith, and in strict conformity with the laws and decrees of the Government, on that subject. And that they shall be fully empowered to investigate the right and pretensions of all claimants, and if they are found to have acted in good faith, and there should be any deficiency in their title, either as it may respect identity or quantity, that the said commissioners be authorised to complete the titles by extension of the grant, or in any, and every other way that the circumstances of the case may require—and that all grants or titles thus investigated and completed, shall be by that board confirmed; which confirmation shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered as final and irrevocable forever. And all titles by that board rejected, shall be considered as forfeited and revert back to the Government, from whence they emanated, without further investigation or appeal. And that no title not confirmed by that board, shall be considered valid; but void and null, to all intents and purposes—and all transfers made from such void or defective title, shall be considered and treated as a criminal offence.

And that the conduct of Empresario's be investigated by said board, in strict conformity with their contracts and the laws on that subject, and their claims and pretensions to lands, investigated and their titles disposed of as those of other citizens. And that the commissioners be bound to keep a register of all claims presented to them for investigation, and shew on said register the disposition made of such claim—and that they shall remain in office until the Empresario contracts expire, and all the titles investigated—with permission to adjourn from time to time; and hold their office where circumstances and convenience may warrant. And that they appoint a Secretary, capable of making correct translations of the Castilian and English languages—and that the board be authorised to make such charges for their investigation of titles as the circumstances will warrant; and that they shall have the right and power to order to be delivered over to them, all original deeds and records which may be within their several Departments, pertaining to land originally decided by the Government. And that such commissioners shall be citizens of good moral character, chosen popularly by the people; that they shall be disconnected from land speculation, & sworn to discharge their duties, faithfully in conformity with the laws and decrees of the Government, on those subjects, with all of which they shall be furnished. That the Political Chief of each Department, shall give at least three months notice of such election, which shall be held at the site of each Jurisdiction only, and kept open four hours in each day for six days, and then closed and conducted in the ordinary manner.

Seeing myself the importance and necessity, for the adoption of some such course, speaking confidently, so far as my own Department is involved, believing that it would not only add stability and confidence, but allay party spirit, and be productive of much good, to all parties interested, induces me the more earnestly to urge your Excellency to press this matter before the honorable Congress, in order that it receive that speedy and prompt attention, which the importance of the subject requires. It is confidently hoped, that your Excellency, and the honorable Congress, will make such a disposition of the subject, as to your Excellency, and that honorable body may deem the best calculated to promote the general good.

With sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant.

God and Liberty.  
HENRY SMITH.

San Felipe de Austin, February 2d, 1835.  
His Excellency, the Governor,  
of the State of Coahuila & Texas.

*Supreme Government* } The Governor of the state Coahuila  
of the free State of Coa. } and Texas, to all its inhabitants: Know  
Coahuila & Texas. } Ye, that the Congress of the same State  
has decreed as follows:

ART. 1st. The Ayuntamientos of those towns which of themselves or their jurisdiction have not more than five thousand souls shall be composed of one Alcalde, who shall be the President, two Regidores and one Procurador. In those which pass this number whatever their population may be, shall have two Regidores more, observing for their election and periodical renovation the provisions of the constitution and the law regulating the Government of the towns.

[Article 93th of said law is hereby repealed.]

ART. 2nd. The Alcaldes shall exercise exclusively the office of conciliators, and shall likewise have the attributes which as political authorities the law No. 37 gives them.

ART. 3d. In those towns which according to the constitution and laws ought to have an Ayuntamiento, although they may not contain a thousand souls, & in those which have from this number up to five thousand, there shall be one judge of the first instance; in those which have from this number up to ten thousand there shall be appointed two; in those which have over ten thousand, whatever their population may be, there shall be appointed three except San Buenaventura, in which there shall be appointed two judges of the first instance, although it does not contain five thousand souls.

ART. 4. The attributes of these judges shall be the same which the law regulating the administration of justice [No. 39] and other similar laws on that subject heretofore committed to the Alcaldes as well in verbal demands as in written pleas, and shall receive in civil cases alone the fees which the laws provide.

ART. 5. These functionaries shall use as a badge of office a cane with black tassels, and when they concur in acts of public solemnity, they shall be stationed in the Ayuntamiento next after the Alcalde. Their appointment shall be made in the manner provided for in the following articles:

ART. 6th. On the second Sunday of October the Ayuntamiento's having met, shall form a list of four individuals for each judge, which they ought to have in their town according to the basis laid down in the third article which list they shall transmit by the next mail to the respective chief of partido.

ART. 7th. The chiefs of partido can vary the numerical order of the persons comprehended in these lists, and those placed by him at the head of the list shall be considered as appointed judge or judges.

ART. 8. The said Chief shall remit to the respective Ayuntamiento's, the list which they had formed, authenticated with his signature, and they shall immediately post up a copy of the same on the door of the Court-house, the original remaining in the Archives.

ART. 9. The President of the Ayuntamiento, shall officially communicate their appointment to the citizens who may have received it, to the end that they may present themselves on the first day of January following, to take possession of their office, and take the oath prescribed in the 22d article of the Constitution, which act cannot be suspended except it is when those appointed shall be physically prevented from attending, they having the right afterwards of shewing the causes, which they believe will excuse them from serving.

ART. 10. Those appointed shall be removed every year, and can be re-appointed, but are not compelled to serve unless they have had two years of rest from these and all other burthensome offices.

ART. 11. If any of these Judges should die, or should have any legal impediment, or from any motive whatever, should vacate his office, he who stands next in order on the respective list shall be substituted in his stead, of which notice must be given to him by the President of the Ayuntamiento.

ART. 12. These Judges cannot neglect the exercise of their functions on account of their own private business, nor for the same cause go out of the town in which they reside, except by leave of absence from the Political Chief, who can grant such leave or the petition of the party interested, who can grant such leave for a term not exceeding three months in the whole year.

ART. 13. These offices shall be accepted in preference to Municipal trusts, and the same qualifications shall be required for the one as the other.

ART. 14. The Ayuntamiento's in three days from the receipt of this law, shall from the lists spoken of in the 6th article, which they shall remit to their respective Political Chief's, and those acting in conformity with the disposition of the 7th article, shall return them with all possible brevity, & the President's of the Ayuntamiento's and these corporations themselves shall proceed by continued and successive acts, until they have placed the persons appointed in possession of their offices.

ART. 15. For this time alone, the Judges in the first instance can be chosen from among the individuals spoken of in the anterior article—or from among those composing the present Ayuntamiento's.

ART. 16. Speaks of the manner in which the Ayuntamiento's are to be reduced to the standard spoken of in article 1st.

ART. 17. Provides that in large towns, where heretofore two Ayuntamiento's existed, that they shall be consolidated and form but one.

ART. 18. Provides the manner in which the preceding article

shall be carried into execution.

ART. 19. Provides the manner in which the Judges in the first instance are to be appointed in such towns.

ART. 20. As soon as the Judges of the first instance shall be established in their offices, the respective Alcaldes shall pass to them all judicial business, which may be pending before them.

Therefore, I order it to be printed, published, and circulated, & that due compliance be given to it.—Given in the City of Mexico, on the 4th day of March, 1834.

FRANCISCO VIDAURRI AND VILLASENOR,

Hose MIGUEL FALCON, Secretary.

The above law, I transcribe to you from the translation given to it here, and I transmit it to you, for your information, and correspondence effects.

God and Liberty.  
HENRY SMITH.

San Felipe de Austin, Feb. 1835.  
S. Dinsmore, Presiding }  
Judge, Columbia. }

## THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 23, 1835.

To the exclusion of several articles prepared for this day's paper, we lay before our readers, the petition of Col. Benjamin R. Milam, together with the remarks of the Political Chief of this Department, upon the same. The subject matter of the petition, is one of deep importance to every land holder in Texas; and as such, we lay it before our readers, and invite their attention to its contents. Advocating the interests of the large body of the people, without any particular devotion to any set of men, we should like to see the people themselves, take more interest in matters, in which they are generally and individually concerned. We conclude by wishing Col. Milam success in his truly honorable project.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

LETTER LII.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1835.

The French subject is up again, and it assumes a serious aspect. Men's minds are more wrought up as the time approaches when, in the common course of things, we must hear the result of the reception of the President's message in Paris—an event of which intelligence is awaited with great anxiety. I have intimated before what I supposed—and what I conceive the large majority of tolerably informed persons suppose here—would be that result. It looks more and more like it. The London letter writers anticipate such an issue. The private advices received here, as I understand universally look the same way. The intelligence of today publishes a specimen, to this effect, that while the fate of the negotiation is quite doubtful at the best, the reception of *any thing like a treat* will inevitably "kick over"—to use a homely saying of the Cape Cod men—"the whole kettle of fish." This, I say is a specimen of all the private advices now received from our minister to the same effect. The President sent into the house this morning a special communication, supposed to be instigated by this arrival, ostensibly in answer to an application made by the House some weeks since, on the suggestion of John Quincy Adams, for the publication of the correspondence, so far as it might be deemed consistent with the public interest. This communication suggested the idea that nothing thus far had been gained by delay, and, however unreasonable, it happened so to chime in with the chafed patriotism of the fiery spirits as to operate on the House like a watchman's rattle and cry of fire on the denizens of a house in a flame, or in imminent danger of one at the best. It "sprung" a debate forthwith, and there was

"hurrying to and fro,  
And talking in hot haste.

Mr. Adams was warm on the subject. The blood of his father ran in his veins and he gave vent to its impulse. He found fault with the Committee of Foreign Relations for its neglect of this great subject, and wished to have them (or to have a special committee) take this message and report upon it, and upon the whole subject, at a stated and early day. The discussion was carried on with spirit by Gilmer, Evans, Everett, Patton, Lytle, Col. Johnson, and various others, but resulted in nothing more than the reference of the whole matter to the committee, without qualification. I don't see that any thing else could be expected. What is proper to be done now, is simply—as it has been agreed upon by the Senate explicitly, and practically by the House—nothing—a very simple and intelligible course of conduct. We must wait, that is for the action of the French; and what will be then proper to be said or done must in the nature of things be determined, and can only be when that crisis occurs. Meanwhile I see no want of a just and generous American feeling in regard to the whole subject. As Mr. Everett remarked, there is a disposition to depend on the honor of the French government as long as possible. Of the sincere exertions of the King in our behalf no distrust ought to be cherished, even in thought. If, however, the payment shall be refused—if especially it shall be refused in such a manner as to add to the aggravation of the delay of justice by positive aggression—by aggressive measures (as has been intimated) *against our squadron in the Mediterranean*—why then will be time enough to act as that crisis shall demand us all. For him, if he could not doubt the result. The officers, and the men, of that little squadron, small as it is, would need, in such a case, no "instructions" from a committee as to their duty. They would repel an aggression to the last drop of the blood of every man of them. And the country would do the same. This Congress, and this country, both, would unite as one man in defence of the great interest and sacred honor of the nation. But he repeated, he would anticipate no such necessity. He would anticipate nothing. And so it stands. I will add, as an illustration of the feeling here, that at the President's leave on Thursday evening a rumor was started that intelligence had arrived from Baltimore of the *reception of the Message in Paris*; and that it had produced a most tremendous sensation there, and had been circulated with prodigious rapidity in every direction over the country. It turns out untrue thus far, but whether it was one of those cases where "coming events cast their shadows before," you can decide as easily as I. I work not, in God's name. Of calamities

now, a war with France would be, as  
Calhoun said, the worst. It would be  
almost worse than all other. But we must go ahead and see. Whether the necessity—or the probability of it; if it ever was a question, will  
I have only time to say of the Senate  
that, after a long session, they have  
passed the Post-Office bill unanimously.  
The details of the organization, I will  
communicate without unnecessary delay  
but must be content now to remark  
that it is a good bill. The most important  
feature perhaps is the separation of the  
accounting department from the rest,  
and its appropriation to a commissioner,  
of equal rank with the  
Postmaster General.

Correspondence of the N. O. Bulletin.  
LETTER LI.  
Washington, Feb. 6, 1835.

The house have been all day on private bills, of no general interest. The Senate have been continuing the discussion of the Post-Office bill. When it is settled I will give you the organization as it stands. There is a general determination now manifested to have it settled some how or other. Mr. Grundy wanted to press an amendment to appropriate money generally for the payment of the debts of the department. There was most decided opposition to it of course. There is no propriety in it, as things now stand. When they are rectified, there will be time to pay the old debt; and whenever that is done there must be a searching and laborious discrimination of the just from the fraudulent and false. The organization is the first thing—the *sine qua non*; and the second is an exhibition of the debts, and of the money wanted of the department. You know there has been a monstrous discrepancy in the accounts heretofore given of the delinquency of the department. This requisition you see, will compel a true expose, as a requisite to the payment of the debts.

There is one good thing about Grundy, and that is his good humour. He gets a good many hard rubs, and bears them well. There was some small skirmishing of the sort to day among heavier work. Mr. Southard had expressed himself strongly on the reform which was indispensable to justify the payment of the debts by the government. Nothing in the way of removal, he said, would satisfy him. Grundy harped upon this; "no, sir," he said, "if the postmaster general himself were turned out with all his clocks, it would not satisfy him. Sir, if the President of the nation should turn himself out, it would do for him. Indeed, sir, there would be a reason for it, for the gentleman who usually occupies your chair sir, (King in the chair) would be turned in. Southard was very sharp in his rejoinder, on the untucky predicament of some people who were less decided in their political preferences just about this time—so much so as not to dare to express themselves to their most intimate friends. There was meaning in this, you perceive. Judge White looked droll. By the way, it is understood that a White paper is to be set up here forthwith. This is an important movement. It shows—what I have told you—that

'They are in blood  
Stept in so far,'

that there is not only no backing out, but no disposition to do so—a determination on the contrary, to nail the flag to the mast.

The President gave a levee last night. There was a prodigious rush. O. B. Brown was there and hung around the old Roman, like a shadow. The inference is, that he was kicked out (as Grundy admitted today) because the public demanded it, not as the personal wish of the president. You will notice Judge Porter's further remarks on the charge of the president against your senators. They were highly spirited and gratifying to his friends universally.

A most eminent and well attested nostrum.—A Philadelphia paper contains about four columns of matter touching the sovereign virtues of some nostrum for the cure of consumption, we believe it is; though as to this, we find it impossible to be particular, as we

haven't had time to read through the *process verbal*—and it is quite possible, therefore, that it may be a remedy for the rickets, or a specific against night-mare. We were struck, however, not only by the completeness of the cure, but by the singular aptitude of the names appended to the advertisement. Dr. Slaughter is the inventor of this excellent medicine, and he assures us that he is a "regular bred Physician." We hope there is nothing in a name, in this instance, though we think almost any other would "smell as sweet." Mrs. (or Miss) Mary Rubicon having certified to the efficacy of the medicine has, however, done away with a great deal of our prejudice. Still we must say, that another certificate from Capt Andrew Butcher, who "had the honor to command a troop of horse under Napoleon," and who was miraculously cured of a consumption by Dr. Slaughter's nostrum, staggered us again; and Mr. Coffin winds up, (a consummation that his family is famous for,) by certifying to a most marvelous cure upon his daughter! Notwithstanding this ominous array of certificates, it is quite possible that Dr. Slaughter's specific bears the name of its inventor, and will work wonders, maugre its unlucky associations.

### PROPOSAL.

Repeated applications having been made at this office for copies of the Federal and State Constitutions, and various Statutes of the State, including all the Colonization Laws that time after time have been printed by the different previous proprietors of this establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to this Colony, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacity shall be admitted, and to publish the same, after the arrangement of several members of the bar; with an Index and marginal notes. The subscriber is well satisfied of the general utility of such a compilation, he therefore intends to spare no pains or expense in its accomplishment. If he receives that support that will justify the publication the work will be offered to the public as soon as it can be prepared, at **THREE DOLLARS** for each copy, to be paid on the delivery of the Book. That no more than the number subscribed for will be printed, the subscription list is now offered to which all disposed to encourage the work can be subscribed fore the same is closed.

F. C. GRAY.

**ALL** persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

M. W. SMITH.

j17-22

### Notice.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of James J. Ross, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835.

### JOB PRINTING

Every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

## Curators Sale.

**BY** order of the primary Judge of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The following real estate belonging to the succession of D. W. Anthony: The one quarter of a league of land lying on the San Bernardo, in the vicinity of Robert Hodge.—One block of Lots No. 41, and an out Lot, No. 48, in the town of Brazoria. Sale to take place in the town of Brazoria, on the 25th day of April next.

T. F. L. PARROTT, CURATOR.

Brazoria, 23d March, 1835.

30—4w.

### Notice.

**THE** Ayuntamiento have commissioned Stephen Richardson Esq. and Capt. Alex. Russell to take the Censos and make an assessment of the taxable property—within the jurisdiction of Columbia.

A. BRIGHAM, President.

Columbia, March 3d, 1835. 3c.

## Attorney at Law.

**L. N. MORELAND** will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.  
Jno. Chaffin, }  
J: S. D. Byrom, } Brazoria,  
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,  
m21 29 Mosely Baker, }

### DISSOLUTION.

**THE** partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of A.G. & R. Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,  
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

### Notice.

**LETTERS** of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same must present the same within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,  
Curator.

San Felipe, Dec 20-20

### ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE**—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

EDMUND ANDREWS.

j20-18-31

## To the Public.

**THE** object of this is to contradict any report that may have gone forth calculated to injure the feelings or standing of any person in regard to a sum of money which I supposed to have been lost at the tavern of Robert Clokey, in Velasco. The money was in my pocket book enveloped in a letter, where I had put it, but forgetting that I had done so, I supposed it to be lost; I regret exceedingly that suspicion rested for one moment on any person, and am proud to have it in my power to say that they were utterly unfounded.

U. J. BULLOCK.

**THE** subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries, consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers cheap by whole sale.

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

## Administrators notice

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of James Turner, deceased requested to come forward and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; as I am desirous of settling the same at the next session of the court.

j24-22

ISAAC TINSLEY, Adm'r.

### SWAIMS PANACEA

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE**—A supply of SWAIMS PANACEA—

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 6th, 1835.

## CAUTION.

The public are informed that no person is authorised to settle any demands due me or to transact any business for me, without my written power of attorney—

JOSEPH URBAN.

San Felipe de Austin, March 10th, 1835.3c.

Agreeable to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult.; it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month; viz:

**Resolved**, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. &c. &c. When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

## Velasco Hotel.

**R. CLOKEY** having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

### 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.

5-1

EDMUND ANDREWS.

### For Rent.

**THE** estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &c.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th, 1835.

### Notice.

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment.

d6-c

C. B. RAINES.

### CAUTION.

**CAUTION** all persons against trading for a note of hand given by me to Thomas Chambers, about November 1832, for the sum of three hundred dollars; for I am determined not to pay said note until said Chambers gives me the consideration for which the note was given—as yet I have not received any value for said note.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Mar. 7, 1835.

27—tf.

### Notice.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other.

j19-3

T. F. L. PARROTT.

## School Books, &c.

**FOR SALE**—an extensive assortment of the most approved school and other books, stationary, &c. will be kept for the supply of teachers and others, by J. A. Prest, professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

School-house, Brazoria, Jan 1-20

P. S. J. A. P. is agent for the New York Sporting Magazine, Moore's Philadelphia Price Current, try periodica of the U. S. will be procured for subscribers.

### School.

**THE** inhabitants are respectfully notified that at the request of several individuals the subscriber, (late principal of the Harrisburg Lancasterian public school in Pennsylvania) has commenced teaching the branches of a common English education, which establishment may be rendered permanent if adequate encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST,

Professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

**POETRY.**

**NOBODY IS MISSED.**  
 The world is gay and far to us,  
 And now we journey on,  
 And still 'tis sad to think 'twill be  
 The same when we are gone.  
 Some few, perchance, may mourn  
 For us,  
 But soon the transient gloom  
 Like shadows of the summer cloud,  
 Shall leave our narrow tomb.  
 For men are like the waves that roll  
 Along the mighty deep,  
 That lift their crests a white and  
 [rown;  
 And then are lull'd to sleep;  
 While other billows swelling come,  
 Amid the foam and spray,  
 And, as we view their furrowy track  
 Sink down, and—where are they?  
 And ever thus the waves shall roll,  
 Like those but now gone past,  
 The offspring of the depths beneath,  
 The children of the blast.  
 And ever thus shall men arise,  
 And be like those that be,  
 And in an no more be miss'd on land,  
 Than wave upon the sea.

**WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?**

BY T. H. BAYLEY.  
 Why don't the men propose, mama?  
 Why don't the men propose?  
 Each seems coming to the point,  
 And then away he goes!  
 It is no fault of your's, mama,  
 That every body knows;  
 You see the finest men in town,  
 Yet, oh! they won't propose!

I'm sure I've done my best, mama,  
 To make a proper match;  
 For coronets and eldest sons  
 I'm ever on the watch;  
 I've hopes when some *distingué* beau  
 A glance upon me throws;  
 But though he'll dance, and smile, and  
 [stir,  
 Alas! he won't propose!

I've tried to win by languishing  
 And dressing like a blue;  
 I've brought big books, and talk'd of  
 [them  
 As if I'd read them through!  
 With her cropp'd like a man I've felt  
 The heads of all the beaux;  
 But Spurzheim could not touch their  
 [hearts,  
 And oh! they won't propose!

I threw aside the books and thought  
 That ignorance was bliss;  
 I felt convinced that men preferred  
 A simple sort of Miss;  
 And so I lisp'd out naught beyond  
 Plain "yeses" or plain "noes,"  
 And wore a sweet unmeaning smile;  
 Yet, oh, they won't propose!

Last night, at Lady Ramble's rout,  
 I heard Sir Harry Gale  
 Exclaim, "Now I propose again!"  
 I started, turning pale;  
 I really thought my time was come,  
 I blush'd like any rose;  
 But oh! I found 'twas only at  
 Ecarté he'd propose!

And what is to be done, mama?  
 Oh, what is to be done?  
 I really have no time to lose,  
 For I am thirty-one;  
 At balls I am to often left  
 Where spinsters sit in rows;  
 Why don't the man propose, mama?  
 Why won't the men propose?

**HOME.**

I've roved through many a weary round  
 I've wander'd east west;  
 Pleasure in every clime I've found,  
 But sought in vain for rest.  
 While glory sighs for other spheres,  
 I feel that one's too wide,  
 And think the home that love endears  
 Is worth the world beside.

**CHILDHOOD.**—A child is your true philo-  
 sopher; he sees things as they are,  
 and detects, at a glance, a thousand  
 points of ridicule and absurdity in what  
 commands the veneration of his grand-  
 fathers. How short is childhood. In  
 a very few years he has ceased to  
 laugh—because, through the film that  
 has gathered upon his eyes, he sees  
 no more any thing that is laughable.  
 Little things appear great if they are  
 spied through the perspective of pomp;

folly is wisdom if his bells be silver; and prophets are kings if  
 their robes be but trimmed with ermine.—*Picturesque Annual, 1832.*

**WATER OR BEER.**—When Dr. Franklin was a journeyman prin-  
 ter in London, he boarded himself, and drank nothing but water,  
 which got him the name of the American Aquatic, from his fellow  
 workmen, who drank large quantities of beer.—Franklin carried  
 up and down stairs a form of types in each hand, with ease, while  
 the others found it laborious to carry up one, with both their  
 hands.—But mentioning printers, remarkable for their capacity,  
 [Franklin being an uncommonly quick compositor,] reminds us  
 of William Duane, though not literally an "American Aquatic,"  
 who arrived in this country about forty years ago, and was said  
 at the time to be able to set, or compose, as much as any two men  
 in that office; and as well to write as the Editor himself. It was  
 also stated, that he could report the language of ordinary speak-  
 ers with a much accuracy in words at length as short writers by  
 the art of stenography. Of the credibility of these accounts, the  
 American public has had long an ample proof. His son, William,  
 being brought up to writing and editing as well as printing, we now  
 find named at the head of United States Treasury Department,  
 without any doubt of his fitness for the office.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**PROSPECTUS**

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

**THE TELEGRAPH  
 AND  
 TEXAS PLANTER.**

The undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE  
 DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which  
 shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful  
 knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment,  
 is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communica-  
 tions from the interior are earliest received; and being a central  
 place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the  
 country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly  
 expose crime and political error wherever met with.—Its columns  
 will be open to all; but the editors will reserve to themselves the  
 right of rejecting such communications as they may deem un-  
 worthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles  
 and measures as have a tendency to promote union between  
 Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every  
 thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing  
 of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and in-  
 serted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy  
 vehicle for conveying to the people the information most importan-  
 to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper  
 interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the peop-  
 of Texas a service as important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,  
 GAIL BORDEN, JR.,  
 JOHN P. BORDEN.

**CONDITIONS.**

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger  
 than any hitherto published in Texas, at \$5 per annum in advance,  
 \$6 at the expiration of six months, and \$7 if not paid until the  
 end of the year.

That the Telegraph may be more easily preserved in file,  
 it will be printed in quarto form.

N. B. To facilitate the distribution of the papers, the pro-  
 prietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Cole's  
 settlement

**Boarding School.**

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the  
 public her intention of opening a Boarding  
 School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of  
 January, in Coles' Settlement.

Boarding per week, \$2  
 Tuition per quarter, \$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to  
 John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement;

Asa Hoxey, "  
 Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,  
 James F. Perry, Brazoria,  
 W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19tf

**Wanted.**

A Gardener, also, a man to split several thousand  
 rails—enquire at the printing office.  
 d27-19tf

**NOTICE.**

NO person is authorised to make any contracts by which the  
 subscriber may be in any way responsible.  
 j24-22 JARED E. GROCE.

**Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand ac-  
 res of land, being part of the league granted by  
 the Mexican government to Chriesman, situated on  
 the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is  
 one of the first and best selections on the river and  
 with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold  
 the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice  
 and locating the quantity offered on any part of the  
 balance of the league which has a great proportion  
 of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one  
 hundred head of cattle of which there are about six  
 yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts  
 to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

**Wanted.**

A first rate Sawyer and two good Carpenters, to  
 work at the steam mills at Harrisburg.  
 j31-23 M. W. SMITH, Pres't. H. S. M.C.

**New Goods**

MANSON & BAILEY have just received per schr Brazoria a  
 fresh supply of winter and spring clothing, shoes, boots, and hats  
 and dry goods, among which are—

- Shirts, collars, and stocks,
- Blue black and brown dress coats,
- Blue, black and brown frock coats,
- Green, drab, brown & black merino frock coats,
- Dark & light drab petersham surtouts & Hunting coats Lion-  
 skin do.
- Superior brown, blue & drab cloaks,
- Marseilles, valenci, black silk, Bombazine and black silk velvet  
 vest's,
- Blue, black brown & drab pantaloons,
- Ladies kid, lasting prunello and morrocco shoes,
- Gentlemens pumps, shoes and brogans,
- Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,
- Fancy ainted French muslins,
- Plain bleached book muslin, mall, Jaconette and cambric do.
- Brown and bleached shirtings & sheetings, Irish sheetings
- Irish Linens, some very superior plaids, checks, Linsay cotton  
 flannels, grass & brown Linens, and a great variety of Fancy hdkts  
 and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, merinoes & vel-  
 vits assorted coltors spool cotten, ribbons, pins, and needles and  
 tapes, thimbles, scissors, pencils, colfoured sewings & Linen  
 threads, polished writing paper, quilts, wafers memorandus books,  
 superior dirk & pen knives, silver & steel spectacles, Razors, and  
 straps, shaving brushes & boxes, brass & Iron butts & door hinges  
 knives & forks, cloth, hair hat & shoe brushes, tooth brushes,  
 pocket books, gun tocks & flints &c &c &c. all of which they will  
 sell at very reduced prices for cash.

BRAZORIA FEBRUARY 7 1834.

**Notice.**

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea W.  
 League and A. C. Ainesworth are my authoris-  
 ed agents and attorneys to transact all business for  
 me. j31-23 M. W. SMITH.

**To lease or for sale.**

THE estate called Bolivar, 1500 acres of first  
 rate peach and cane land, 60 acres cleared; a  
 frame dwelling house and out buildings. The lessee  
 could have a part of the land by purchase.

Also for sale, a league of first rate land on the La  
 Bahia road, near Coles' settlement, known as league  
 No. 4, south of the Yeagua. Mr. Christmen, sur-  
 veyor, who resides on the second league from it, on  
 the same road, will shew the land to any person  
 wishing to view it. Appty to the subscriber at Bol-  
 ivar. j24-22 HENRY AUSTIN.

**TERMS:—**

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**F. C. GRAY,**

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday  
 at \$5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months,  
 or \$7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the  
 end of the year, and not then until all arrearages  
 are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under \$1 for the  
 first insertion, and half that price for each continu-  
 ance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement  
 will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be contin-  
 ued at the expense of the advertiser.

All communications of a personal nature  
 will be charged for the same as advertisements.