

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MAY 2, 1835.

NUMBER 35.

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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

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

Agreeably 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 authorized, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &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.

Notice.

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

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. PARROTT, CURATOR.

Brazoria, 23d March, 1835.

30—4w.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres 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.

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.e C. B. RAINES.

FOREIGN.

[From the National Intelligencer of March 6.]
LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing; and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session, but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates; to endless perplexity of the rules; contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter, but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Important Judiciary Bill, (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposit of the Public Moneys in the Deposit Banks.

The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office, and Removals from Office; (a most important bill supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

The Bill indemnifying Claymants for French Spoiliations, before 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill of the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis, are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives "and never heard of more."

The Fortification bill is totally lost! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost. We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

When the amendment of the House, as follows—

"And be it, &c., That the sum of three million of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress"—

came to the Senate, it was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the war Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, without any specific object, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to ends, &c.; and to this it was replied again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President; that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night, forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

What is "Public Sentiment"? It is the breath of the multitude. Ah!—so unsubstantial! Yes—but in this land of ours it is all powerful. It was the noble architect of our happy institutions, which are the praise and admiration of the world. It gave to us civil and religious liberty. It is the author of our laws—the preserver of our rights—upon it depend our lives—our property—our all.

And is its operation uniformly beneficial? No;—it is only so when left to the gentle influence of wisdom, intelligence, moderation, and virtue. If improperly, or harshly, wrought upon, it becomes a scourge—a monster—as potent in evil, as it could be for good. Even our boasted Constitutions are in its hands, but as "a nose of wax," which it can twist into any shape that suits its whim or fancy.—Laws, by its breath, can be either partially or generally stayed in their operation. Private Rights, however firmly secured by Constitutions, or statutes, may be violated with impunity under its sanction. We hold our property by the mere tenure of its will; and even our lives may be made a sacrifice to its prejudice or caprice.

Then, it is, indeed, a most potent and a most fearful agent; and it becomes us to take care how we tamper with it, or attempt to force it from its accustomed channels. Any thing calculated to disturb the general harmony of rights is a public evil—as encroachment on one side will be certain to produce retaliation on the other. Let us therefore most sedulously keep in mind the nice checks by which the various and conflicting interests, views and feelings of the community—all equally free with ourselves—are held in place and preserved inviolate.

Thus will "Public Sentiment" be kept sound and wholesome; and then any violation of one interests will rouse the jealousy of the mass to come to its res-

cue. Here, in fact, is our anchor of safety. Leave it—and you are tossed at once on the wide billows of anarchy and uproarious confusion.—*Staunton Va. Spectator.*

The Richmond Whig talks thus coolly with regard to South Carolina and Nullification:

Suppose South Carolina off, gone from the Union—what then? Will any citizen of the U. States feel less confidence in the safety of his rights—of his country; of her capacity to resist her enemies and move on in fulfilment of her great destinies? We presume not. Unless told it was so, no man would be worse off or wiser for the event. Her portion of Revenue, even if she pays all that Mr. M'Duffie contends for, might be well spared from a Treasury whose disease is Plethora.

In no possible contingency but one, can we foresee any necessity of policy or propriety, for an attempt to rule South Carolina back into a Union, which she is disposed to renounce. If by throwing open her ports she thereby destroys that wise system of commercial regulation, which, commencing in 1789, has advanced continually in the affections of the great mass of the American People, self defence would force upon public consideration, some means, not of annoyance to her, but of protection to the laws and policy of the U. States. A cordon sanitaire around her confines to prevent smuggling, and one or more public vessels on her coast for the same purpose, would be amply sufficient for the defence of our Revenue laws.

Is there danger that by passive acquiescence in her violence, other States would imitate her example? We apprehend none. She will with more probability retrace her steps and apply for re-admission, than that any other will follow in those footsteps.

It is not premature to discuss these dark topics; for either we must believe the public men of South Carolina base prevaricators—those who have ever ranked high on the page of chivalry—or, we must suppose practical nullification to be a thing inevitable.—As to a relinquishment of the protective principle, the only condition which can persuade South Carolina to tarry among us, that is a matter wholly out of the question. Let the public thought then be turned this way; let the public mind be prepared for nullification; and let all who wish well to their country and countrymen, endeavour thus early to give that direction to public opinion and to the Public Councils, which will avert the shedding of blood.

Madisonville, E. Tennessee, Feb. 24.

On yesterday at the race ground an affray took place between Messrs. Russell, Weaver and Mabry, in which Russell and Weaver were both badly wounded, Weaver mortally. We were not present to witness ourselves, and those who seem somewhat confused as to the report they make, the following however, seems to be the fact: Russell by some means offended [Weaver] struck him [Russell] with a horse whip; upon which he [Russell] stabbed Weaver and inflicted a mortal wound, during the infliction of which Mabry shot Russell in the arm; it is also said that Russell fired at Mabry without effect. The wounded were brought into the tavern and the best medical aid present was called, but about 9 o'clock last night Weaver died.—Russell will probably recover

Of all the marvellous works of the Deity, perhaps there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a proud man.

PENCILLING BY THE WAY:
First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

LONDON.

Visit to the race-course—gipsies—the Princess Victoria—splendid appearance of the English nobility.

I have just returned from Ascot races. Ascot Heath, on which the course is laid out, is a high platform of land, beautifully situated on a hill above Windsor Castle, about 25 mile from London. I went down with a party of gentlemen in the morning and returned in the evening, doing the distance with relays of horses in something less than three hours. This, one would think, is very fair speed, but we were passed continually by the "bloods" of the road, in comparison with whom we seemed getting on rather at a snail's pace. The scenery on the way was truly English—one series of finished landscapes, of every variety of combination. Lawns, fancy cottages, manor houses, groves, roses and flower-gardens, make up England. It surfeits the eye at last.—You could not drop a poet out of the clouds upon any part of it. I have seen, where, within five minutes' walk, he would not find himself in Paradise.

We flew past Virginia Water, and through the sun-fleaked shades of Windsor Park, with the speed of the wind. On reaching the Heath, we dashed out of the road, and cutting through fern and brier, our experienced whip put his wheels on the rim of the course, as near the stand as some thousands of carriages arrived before us would permit, and then cautioning us to take the bearings of our position, lest we should lose him after the race, he took off his horses, and left us to choose our own places.

A thousand red and yellow flags were flying from as many showy tents in the midst of the green heath; ballad-singers and bands of music were amusing their little audiences in every direction; splendid marquees covering gambling tables, surrounded the winning post, groups of country people were busy in every bush, eating and singing, and the great stands were piled with row upon row of human heads, waiting anxiously for the exhilarating contest.

Soon after we arrived, the king and royal family drove up the course with twenty carriages, and scores of postillions and outriders in red & scores of gold flying over the turf as majesty flies in no other country; and, immediately after the bell rang to clear the course of the race. Such horses! The earth seemed to fling them as they touched it. The lean jockeys, in their party colored caps and jackets, rode the fine limbed, slender creatures up and down together, and then returning to the starting post, off they shot like so many arrows from the bow.

Whiz! you could tell neither colour nor shape as they passed across the eye. Their swiftness was incredible. A horse of Lord Chesterfield's was rather the favorite; and for the sake of his great grandfather, I had backed him with my small wager. "Glaucus is losing," said some one on the top of the carriage above me, but round they swept again, and I could just see that one glorious creature was doubling the leaps of every other horse, and in a moment Glaucus and Lord Chesterfield had won.

The course between the races is a promenade of some thousands of the best dressed people in England, I thought I had never seen so many handsome men and women, but particularly men. The nobility of this country, unlike that of every other, is by fair the manliest & finest looking class of its population. The contadini of Rome, the lezzaroni of Naples, the paysans of France, are incomparably more handsome than their superiors in rank, but it is strikingly different here. A set of more elegant and well proportioned men than these pointed out to me by my friends as the noblemen on the course, I never saw, except only in Greece. The Albanians are seraphs to look at.

Excitement is hungry, and after the first race our party produced their baskets and bottles, and spreading out the cold pie and champaign upon the grass, between the wheels of the carriages, we drank Lord Chesterfield's health and ate for our own, in an alfresco style,

worthy of Italy. Two veritable Bohemians, brown, black eyed gipsies, the models of those I had seen in their wicker tents in Asia, profited by the liberality of the hour, and came in for an upper crust to a pigeon pie, that, to tell the truth, they seemed to appreciate.

Race followed race, but I am not a contributor to the Sporting Magazine, and could not give you their merits in comprehensible terms, if I were.

In one of their intervals, I walked under the king's stand, and saw her majesty the queen and the young Princess Victoria, very distinctly. They were listening to a ballad-singer, and leaning over the box with an amused attention, quite as sincere, apparently, as any beggar's in the ring. The queen is the plainest woman in her dominions, beyond a doubt. The Princess is much better looking than the pictures of her in shops, and for the heir to such a crown as that of England, quite unnecessarily pretty and interesting. She will be sold, poor thing—bartered away by those great dealers in royal hearts, whose grand calculations will not be much consolation to her if she happens to have a taste of her own.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

MAY 2, 1835.

We have received New Orleans papers up to the 16th of April inclusive, which informs us that the cotton market remains firm, and former prices fully sustained.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn by gentlemen who came from the interior, that a party of interior traders (6 in number) were recently murdered by a company *Tawocany* Indians, and their goods taken by the savages.* Our informants are also traders to the interior, who were on their way to this place, attacked by seven of these Indians with bows and arrows, they fired on the Indians and killed one, the balance fled.

* A company of men formed at Gonzales and pursued them, killed six, and recovered the principal part of the Goods.

The Apalachicola Advertiser contains an account of a late visit to that place by Governor Eaton, and a public dinner given him there. Many of the toasts were highly complimentary to their distinguished guest. The Advertiser adds,—

"We have heard but one sentiment among all-classes of the community in relation to Governor Eaton, and that is of respect and esteem."

The following very good pun was offered as a sentiment by Col. G. L. Barry—

We have eaten (Eaton,) the Governor, are satisfied.

On Thursday night of last week a Naval Ball unsurpassed in splendor by any thing of the kind ever witnessed among us, was given by the officers of the West India Squadron. It happened that the whole squadron was in port—a most unusual circumstance, and although it was lent time, the large assembly room of the city was filled with gay votaries of the dance. On one side of the room was inscribed in letters composed of ever-greens. "Our home is on the deep." At the end of the room was a transparency, exhibiting a ship in a storm, gallantly breasting the mountain billows, with a motto, which served to remind the admiring beholder, that it was only at intervals that our gallant hosts could enjoy the soft breathing of unwarlike music, and the delightful mazes of the dance. To say that the company enjoyed themselves, would be a homely and inexpressive phrase. The whole was a fairy scene, and every thing was forgotten but the delights of the hour. In addition to the local beauty, and fashion, the scene was enlivened by the elegance of other regions.

TEXAS.—A project has been introduced into the Mexican Congress to separate the Province of Texas from the State of Coahuila, and erect it into a Military Commandancy. The ob-

ject seems to be, to prevent too free an exercise of the popular will, which has manifested itself of late in a manner displeasing to the Mexican government.

AN EXPECTED COMET.

The Comet.—A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelium, and also to their perigee, or points nearest to the earth. "But as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the Falmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work, Lieut. R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy which speaks of the Comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanac is here alluded to, is not known—perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states, that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811. It is even affirmed, that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will reach the horizon. It is predicted, that the electric and attractive powers will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent. Relying ("says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict, that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanos, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winter of 1836 or —7 will bring a frost, such as has not been equaled for at least 20 years. The part of the earth, which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the Southern Hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth, in the vicinity of volcanos, are always subject to the electrical phenomena earthquakes, because the frequent interval changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity, if there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings.

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or effected by the atmosphere; but whether the different states or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of comets, is a question, not perhaps so easily solved. *Washington Sun.*

Execution.—Boyington, who was convicted of the murder of Frost, sometime since, at Mobile, suffered the last penalty of the law, at that place on the 21st ult. He walked firmly from prison to the gallows, about two miles and a half, ascended the scaffold, where he stood erect and apparently unmoved, and then addressed the multitude in a speech of half an hour's length. His language is said to have been select and elegant, and he adhered to the last his previous protestations of innocence. It is also stated that the last words he uttered were—"before God, I am innocent of the crime for which I am condemned to die."

The Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans has effected a loan of nine millions of dollars in Holland, for the purpose of its banking operations.

War between France and the U. States.—On the policy of such occurrence Journal des Debats, a ministerial paper thus expresses itself:—"We do not hesitate to say, that, of all the war practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most gauche, the most impolitic that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hange, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be war between France and the United States.

"Only conceive the cry of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July in a struggle against the Republic of the United States. When they saw those two people, who in the Old and New World, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!"

Death of Bishop of Kendree.—This venerable Divine the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 5th inst. at the seat of his brother near Gallatin, Tennessee, in the 78th year of his age. He was elected Bishop in the year 1808.

Arrest of a murderer.—Several months since we published an account of a murder committed in Tennessee, by a tailor named John Callan. The victim was a clerk in the store of E. Phillip & Co. of Huntsville, Alabama, and was travelling on business for his employers. He was a young man by the name of Porteus, a native of one of the eastern states, and was overtaken and way-laid, robbed & murdered by Callan who has led a vagabond life ever since the murder, which happened last autumn, and has at last been apprehended in Orange county, North Carolina, near which place he sold a shirt, bearing the name of Porteus, to a negro, in December last. This circumstance, coming to the knowledge of the master of the slave, was the proximate cause of his arrest.

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 communications 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 unworthy 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 inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important 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 people of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

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

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

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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.—19t

An excess of courtesy begins to prevail in the people's house, at Washington! In former times, committees of that house were directed to do so and so: the secretaries, or other heads of departments, required, and the president requested. There was meaning in the terms used. The house has the right to direct its own committees, and to require, of the secretaries, &c. any information which it desires to possess but to the president, (a separate government) may prefer only a request. Now the practice is gathering force to request the secretaries, &c. that they may be pleased to do this and that. This goes beyond the practice that prevails in the British parliament. There, in as the king is held irresponsible to the civil law, (though in seasons of revolution, the law of nature comes in to action for self-preservation,) the ministers of the crown are subject to requirements of the house of commons, as they ought to be, being only "servants" of the executive power; and held directly responsible to the commons, who lawfully hold the purse strings of the nation.

We do not mean any sort of disrespect to the heads of departments at Washington—but only desire that both houses of Congress may preserve a due respect for themselves, as the representatives of the states and of all the people of the U. States. We do not like the "signs of the times" in this matter—they are an evidence of a departure from original principles—of a fawning or submissive disposition, that is totally repugnant to the old democracy of our political institutions; and all who yet remain of the former republican school, whether in office or out of it, will agree with us that former practices should be adhered to. We invite our old friend "Ostia Principis," known recently by the name of "Natus Verrens," to give us four or five columns about this thing!

Natus Register.

A gentleman was stopped on Saturday night, by a footpad, with the customary salutation on such occasions—"Your money or your life." Oh replied the gentleman, don't get in a passion, and you shall have all I have got; and drew a pistol, and shot the fellow down.—N. O. Adv. March 2.

The late winter has been felt with severity in Louisiana. The St. Francisville Journal says:—

"The injury done to the State by the severity of the frost, is incalculable. The sugar cane, plants and rattoons, are nearly, if not entirely destroyed—and it is questionable whether the culture of the cane will not be entirely abandoned. The orange, lime, and citron groves are doubtless cut down. The fig trees, and all delicate shrubbery, we fear, are greatly injured, while our vegetable gardens are utterly laid waste—cattle are dying every where around us. Such are the effects of this frightful winter."

The Legislative Council of Florida have passed an act changing the location of the seat of Government from Tallahassee, to Marsanna in Jackson county, and an act, authorizing the cutting of a canal from Lake Wimico, about ten miles north of this city, on the Apalachicola river, to St. Josephs bay.

The Council rose on the 15th.

At Elizabeth Point, N. J. a prize fight took place between James O. L. Regd, who fought O'Rourke lately, and Andrew McClean for \$1000. The fight lasted one hour and forty-two minutes, and on the forty-sixth round, after the parties had banged, bruised, and mutilated each other until there was scarcely a white mark upon their flesh, came off victorious.

FROST BITTEN.—A sea following recipe, which instances has effected relief—"Take one ounce mix it with one quart (warm) and bathe the In bathing three or has always been of

[Na

THINGS I HAVE never seen present in all my seen old maids

matrimony.—I have never seen a pretty girl that didn't know it.—I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty.—I have never seen a woman that was tongue-tied. I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.—I have seen but one lady use a bed wrench & pin to tighten her corsets. I have never seen a woman die with the lock-jaw.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—On the 4th of February, we are informed, Andrew Culbertson, of this county, inflicted on a negro the severest torture of the lash and stepped into a house to procure a gun with which to despatch him. While in the house, at the entreaties of Culbertson's son, the negro fled to the woods, and was not heard of again until found on the 10 instant, lying in a little branch emptying into Turkey creek, in the lower part of the county, and not far from Cumberland's house, dead. He had every appearance, says our informant, of having died of the wounds he received—his head being severely gashed, and his skull broken.

Columbia Tennessee Observer.

TRUTHFUL JEST-BOOK.—(A work just published at Constantinople.)—Nasir-eddin is a character among the Turks equivalent to the English Joe Miller. The following are a few of the Turkish jokes:

The Khojah one day saw a flock of ducks swimming in a lake; he ran towards them, and they immediately flew away. Taking some bread he sat down, and dipping it into water, began to eat. "What are you doing there, Khojah?" asked some one from the opposite side. "I am trying the flavor of duck-soup," was the reply.

A man came once to the Khojah, saying, "Effendi, I have great need of an ass to-day: have the kindness to lend me yours." "I have not an ass here," said Khojah. At the same moment the animal began to bray in the stable. "Ho!" said the man, "do not I hear your ass braying?" "What!" exclaimed the Khojah, "would you take the word of an ass in preference to mine?"

The United States and the Cherokees.

A treaty was concluded between the United States and a delegation of Cherokees on the 14th of March, at Washington, by which they, in consequence of the additional quantity of land which they are to receive beyond the Mississippi, and also of the sum of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, cede all their right and title to the lands owned, claimed and possessed by them, including the lands reserved by them for a school fund, east of the Mississippi river. The additional quantity of land referred to above is seven millions of acres.

The Treaty is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the Cherokees and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

HELL BURNT UP!—A Postscript of the 6th. to the Editors, says, "You may announce, if you choose, in the Journal, that all Hell is burnt up—Last night about ten o'clock a fire broke out here [Augusta] in a place called 'Hell's Half Acre,' and swept it out clean. It was really amusing to hear them running in the streets and hollering, all Hell's afire:

We wish that the other half of the horrid Acre had have burnt

INDUCEMENT

A

GROCERIES.

I HAVE on hand a supply of fresh GROCERIES, of all kinds, which I will sell low for Cash, and Cash only.—Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to make early application.

CHARLES A. M'ALISTER. Brazoria, May, 2d, 1835. 35—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Young, dec'd., requests all those having claims on said estate, to present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment.

THOMAS SHADONE.

2m. 35—tf.

NEW TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Bay Known by the name of Cox's point. This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade, and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

m-2-35

JUST Received and for sale

- 100 Bils Flour,
- 50 do Whiskey,
- 8 Hds Bacon,
- 20 Kegs Lard,
- 10 Bils Cordial,
- 10 Quarter Casks Madeira Wine,
- 1 Trunk ready made Clothing,

EDMUND ANDREWS.

April 25th 1835.—34.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34 W. B. SWENY.

PROPOSALS.

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



DOCTOR E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c.; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

a18-33-tf

Notice.

TO facilitate the settlement of successions in order that the creditors and heirs may obtain their just dues without unnecessary delay—the Executors, Administrators and Crators of Estates, are required to make returns to the Primary Judge of the Jurisdiction, before the 5th day of May next, showing the situation of the respective successions.

S. DINSMORE, Primary Judge.

32—tf.

Columbia, April 11.

I HAVE a small lot of MEDICALS, with the Furniture, Instruments, &c. Being the stock of a Practising Physician, all in first rate order which I will sell cheap for cash, or approved paper

JOHN SHARP.

32—t.

Brazoria, April 11.

Notice.

WARREN D. HALL, having this day filed his Petition in my office saying that he be appointed Tutor for Walter Turnbull Heirson of George B. Hall, dec'd, all persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before me at my office on or before the 22d of this month & file their objections if any they have, why said letters of Tutorship should not be granted.

DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS } Given under my hand at the JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA } Office.

S. DINSMORE.

Primary Judge.

April 11—32—11.

COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB.



THE RACES OVER THE COLUMBIA TURF (TEXAS) will take place on the 4th Monday in May ensuing, in the town of Columbia.—Weights according to the rules of the Turf:

- The 1st day.—A sweep stake for one mile, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the Province.—Entrance: \$100.00.
- The 2nd day.—One mile and repeat " \$100.00.
- The 3rd day.—Two miles and repeat " \$100.00.
- The 4th day.—Three mile heats " \$125.00.
- The 5th day.—One mile heats, 3 best in 5 \$150.00

The liberality of the public spirited proprietors has rendered this one of the pleasantest, and most eligible situations in Texas for the sports of the Turf. It is anticipated by the Club, that the Races contemplated will be among the most interesting ever holden in Texas.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to enter horses, and procure stables, will do well to address the proprietor J. H. BELL, Esq. or the Secretary of the club.

By order of C. J. Club:

A. C. AINSWORTH, Sec'y.

Columbia, April 11, 1835.—32—tf.

N. B. Already entered, John Chaffin's sorrel horse P. R. Splan's Brown horse Rocket, D. Randon's K horse Pedlar.

Second Sale of

THE TOWN OF MO

THE REAL HEAD OF THE

WILL be a second

the

POETRY.

FEMALE RESOLUTION.

No! I will never see him more,
Since thus he likes to roam,
And when his cab stops at the door,
John, says—"I'm not at home!"
He smiled, last night, when Julia smiled,
(They must have met before;)
If thus by her he is beguiled,
I'll never see him more.

I'll sing no more the songs he loved,
Nor play the waltzes o'er;
Nor wear the color he approved,
I'll conquer soon Love's foolish flame,
As thousands have before,
Look strange whenever I hear his name
And ne'er pronounce it more!

The plait of hair I must resign,
That next my heart I've wore;
He too must yield that tress of mine
He stole, when truth he swore;
The miniature I used to trace,
And feel romantic o'er,
I'll tear from its morocco case,
And—never kiss it more!

The ring—his gift—I must return,
It makes my finger sore;
Then there's his letters—their I'll burn,
And trample on the floor!
My tears thus blot it o'er
The leaves together thus I'll tear,
And ne'er behold it more,

I'll waltz and flirt with Ensign G—,
Tho' voted off a bore!
In short, I'll show my heart is free,
And sigh for him no more!
If we should meet, his eye shall shrink
My scornful glance before.—
Heavens! that's his knock! here John
think
I'll see him just—ONCE MORE!

TO SUSANNA.

Sweeter than the sweetest manna,
LIVELY, lovely, chaste Susanna;
You're the girl that still I muse on.
Pretty little smiling Susan.
Oh; if verses can muse ye,
Fairest, sweetest, laughing Susy,
I'd write on—but ne'er rebuke ye,
Handsome and good natured Suky;
Every rhyme should flatter you,
Sprightly, dimpling, tender Sue.
I've sung my song—adieu! adieu!
Susanna, Susan, Suky, Susy, Sue;

THE GREAT DIFFERENCE.—An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hanged together at York. The latter was strongly affected at his situation while the former took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up spirits, for it was nothing at all to be hanged, "Ah, hy, God," says the Frenchman in broken English, "there is a very great difference between you and me: for you Irishmen are used to it."

THE SAILOR AND THE JUDGE.—While a sailor's sentence was pronouncing, who committed a robbery on the highway, he raised a piece of rolled tobacco in his mouth, and held it between his teeth. When the sentence was finished, he bit off a piece of the tobacco, and began to chew it with unconcern.—"Sirrah!" said the judge, "I know that you are to be hanged."—"So I hear," said the sailor, "and I'm chewing a little tobacco juice from the same time."—"Do you know the judge," where you die?"—"I can't please your honor,"—"Why then," cried the judge in a tremendous voice, "I'll go to hell!"—"I shall have my revenge on any there,"

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE SULKY.

Some years ago a gentleman from New England, travelling through one of the Dutch settlements in this State, called at a tavern and asked the landlord if he could keep his sulkey for a few days, as he had some what further to go, on account of the badness of the roads, but did not wish to take it with him.

No said the Dutchman. I cannot keep your zullucky; I pe's got neider hay nor oats.

Well, you don't need any. The sulkey neither eats hay nor oats.

Vell, den, I pe's no grass neider.

I don't want any grass.

Vat does he eat, den?

Nothing.

Notting, dat is damp dry fodder.

But Mishter, Vat for a beast has you got dat firs on notting?

Come out and see.

The landlord went out, and casting his eyes on the sulkey, exclaimed with great contempt;

Is dat your zullucky?

Certainly.

Vell, Mishter, dat is vat I call one tamp Yankee cart.—*Chambersburg Messenger.*

THE IRISH SOLDIER.

The following is an extract from a speech by G. W. Curtis, of the U. States, at a recent celebration of the birth day of O'Connell.

The recollections of America's days of trial must the more and more endear to her the memory of Irishmen's services in the "times that tried men's souls." Perhaps I may tire you with "a thrice told tale," yet, if the Americans were as much instructed in the history of their own times as they are records of antiquity, they would find brilliant instances of courage and patriotism to admire, in the lives and actions of the heroes of their Revolution, of those who flourished in the days of Rome and Greece. The rising generations should be taught in their schools the history of their father's fame; and then the youthful historian would dwell with as much admiration upon the passage of the Delaware, as they are wont to do in the passage of the Rubicon or the Granicus.

Do the meow recollections of antiquity contain finer instance of courage and fidelity, under the severest pressure of misfortune, than is found in the story which I have illustrated from the rostrum, and from the stage, of poor John Byrne, the Irish soldier of the revolution.—[Cheers.]

Years have rolled away since an aged and broken man came to my door, and saluted me with a God bless your honor, and its Washington's old soldier—that's come to see ye. I am proud to inform you that I often receive a call from the honored remnants of the Revolution. They say they cannot pass my domicile, without calling on one, they are pleased to term a member of the old family. And so hear me, God! more welcome to my house and my heart are these gray and withered relics of the heroic time, than would be the presence of an Emperor.—[Cheering.]

Byrne was one of the finest types of that order of beings, now almost extinct; that ever met my notice. Never can I forget the touching scene that ensued, when I had the honor to cheer the old man's lime expression of his life having drank to his health, he reverently turned higher and better than I had ever seen, and here he said, "and here I was, when I was in the Washington's old soldier."

lence, associating only with the dying and the dead. But see, there appears the commander, like an angel of mercy, having healing under his wings in the shape of pardon, protection, food, raiment, gold. But mark ye the price of all these benefits. 'Twas like the devil tempting the Son of Man of old. "All these will I give ye," but ye must abandon the cause of American liberty, said my Lord Admiral to poor Byrne, when the latter had crawled about the deck, and confronted the master of his fate. And what was the suffering hero's reply? Hear it, Americans, treasure it in your hearts, ay, and write it in your books, that future ages may read it, and admire the cry of brave Byrne in the prison ship at Charleston, and amid the ranks of death at Eutaw. Hurrah for America! [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Hear this, the brave and good of all the world, and then to the banquet on Greek and Roman courage and fidelity, "with what appetite you may." Turn over the pages of the past. Dive into the depths of centuries, and you can find no more brilliant examples of courage in the midst of despair, of zeal and fidelity in the cause of human liberty, than is shown in the story of John Byrne, the Irish soldier of the Revolution.

My tale is told. The old orator and his old stories will together descend the stream of life cheering the rising generations with tales of the days of trial, and giving portraits from the life of those worthies whose courage and patriotism founded the empire of civil and religious liberty, which millions now enjoy, and will continue to be enjoyed by millions yet to come. [Cheers]

When your eagle banners shall again be unfurled in war—and the time is by no means remote—you will have in your ranks not merely regiments, but whole armies, composed of the sons of Erin. In the hour of need, like their famed countrymen of old, they will not be found "idle," but engraving on their colors the battle cry of Byrne, will rush into the enemy's ranks, with hurrah for America! [Loud Cheering.]

RAISING DUCKS AND TURKEYS.—In the Agriculturist of the last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals, who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who have tried the experiment of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed by the Agriculturist, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and they have pronounced it to be a method which, of all others, they believed best calculated to be attended with success.

Southern Agriculturalist.

ROWANDS TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.
d20-18-3t
EDMUND ANDREWS.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.
Reference—W. H. Sledge, }
Jno. Chaffin, } Columbia.
J. S. D. Byrom, } Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,
m21 29 Mosely Baker, }

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,
San Felipe, Dec 20-26
Curator.

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.

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. BU LOCK.

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
J. 19.3
T. F. L. PARROTT.

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.

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 be required here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of
EDMUND ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

existing in the name and without consent, this day disclaims against them will be requested to make arrangements—other

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.
Conducted by Robert
Robert Mills and
at prices for cash