

# THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1835.

NUMBER 42.

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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.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

## Attorney at Law.

**I. N. MOREAND** will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, of the Trinity river.

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

m21 29

## PILOTAGE of the Brazos.

**THE** undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos takes this opportunity of informing all whom it may concern that he shall strictly adopt the following rules—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded if not observe the following signals. The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff in high water; and in crossing the Bar being two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range, should it not be possible to board a Vessel and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.

Velasco, May 9th 1835.

**P. S.** The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew and is determined to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.—

F. J. HASKINS.

## 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 Hriesman, 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.

JOHN R. JONES.

### BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 20, 1835.

We have copied below an article from the Louisiana Advertiser, under date of the 28th of May, noticing the seizure of the Schrs., Martha and Columbia, the former under American and the latter under Mexican colors. We are persuaded the writer of that article could not have well understood the case, or he would not have used the expression "most atrocious act of Piracy." We have taken some pains to inform ourselves of the character of that vessel, (the Montezuma,) and we learn that she is regularly commissioned by the Government and that she made the seizure for having what the commander alleged to be contraband goods on board—we do not know anything of the character of the officer in command of the Montezuma at the time the seizures were made; but we do not know that the writer of the two articles published in the paper above alluded to, of the 27th and 28th ult., has made use of an expression, such as the "most atrocious act of Piracy," that he is not borne out by. It would be singular indeed, if the Mexican Government, could not make a seizure of a vessel under their own flag, for having violated their own revenue laws. We have understood, some of the passengers on board the Martha were detained & carried to Vera Cruz. We regret this, because it seems to us to be an exercise of an arbitrary power, which nothing that has come to our knowledge would warrant. We are extremely anxious to hear what has become of these vessels, and what has been done with their cargoes—for upon this, much depends whether we are to censure the commander of the Montezuma or not.

We have received New Orleans papers up to the 28th May, which informs us that the cotton market remains firm and steady.—The following are the sales on the 27th and 28th ult.

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1224 bales Alabama   | at 16 1-2 cents |
| 108 do do            | " 18 1-1        |
| 1700 do Mississippi, | at 18 -         |
| 130 do do            | " 17 -          |
| 1564 do do           | " 17 3-4        |
| 220 do "             | " 20 -          |
| 3300 do Tennessee    | 17 -            |

From the Louisiana Advertiser  
MAY 28, 1835.

We yesterday noticed a most atrocious act of piracy, committed on the coast of Texas, by a vessel under the Mexican flag, and commanded by a notorious pirate; who was tried here a few years since for a similar offence, and narrowly escaped with his life.

We have been politely furnished with the following correspondence, which clearly proves that our intelligent merchants and underwriters, early foresaw the dangers to be apprehended to our valuable commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and took all proper means to avert them.

It is to be lamented that the answers to the following letters cannot at this moment be found, but the substance of

them is given us, by a gentleman who carefully perused them.

Not only the property of our citizens is endangered by these freebooters, but their lives also, as in the case of the Pearl, alluded to below; three Americans were taken from her, and have not since been heard of; what may be the fate of those now captured, time alone will develop.

We have ascertained, with sincere pleasure, that our Collector, J. W. BREEDLOVE, Esq. with a promptitude, which deserves the utmost praise, has despatched the Revenue Cutter, with sixty days provisions and Stores to the scene of robbery, in order to protect the flag, persons and property of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2nd, 1834.

THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington

Sir:—The undersigned, Presidents of the several Insurance offices of this city, beg leave to represent to you, that large amounts of specie are daily arriving here from Mexico. That said specie is transported in small unarmed vessels; and well grounded apprehensions are entertained, that, in the absence of any U. S. naval force, piracies may be committed.

The undersigned, therefore, request that a public vessel of war be stationed in that part of the Gulf of Mexico, situated between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and ordered occasionally to appear off Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and the entrance of the river Mississippi.

We are sir, respectfully, your obedient servants.

[Signed] THOS. URQUHART,

President of the Orleans Insurance Company.

JOHN K. WEST.

President of the Louisiana State Insurance Company.

PETER LAIDLAW.

President of the Lou'ns. Comp.

CHARLES HARROD.

President of the Mississippi Insurance company.

M. MORGAN.

President of the Merchant's Ins. comp.

JOHN ANDREWS.

President of the Western Ins. comp.

THOS BARRETT,

President of the Atlantic Ins. comp.

[The reply of Mr. Woodbury to the above letters has been mislaid. It was however prompt; and promised every protection that was asked for.]

### MOST ATROCIOUS PIRACY.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Texas, that a vessel called the Montezuma, commanded by a notorious Pirate, who has been tried for his life on a charge of piracy in this city, is now cruising off the coast of Texas, and purporting to be a Mexican national vessel.

The schr. Columbia, under Mexican colors, with a cargo worth upwards of 50,000 dollars, bound from this port to Brazoria; and the schr. Martha under American colors, with a cargo valued at 10,000 dollars, have both been seized by this Pirate, and nominally ordered to Vera Cruz, for adjudication; but from the circumstance that

the passengers of both vessels were landed on the coast of Texas, without their baggage—and other information obtained—it is highly probable these vessels will be stranded upon some part of the Mexican coast and their cargoes and valuables disposed of, as these pirates may have agreed upon.

Great fears are entertained here for the fate of several valuable vessels, which have recently departed from this port for Matagorda, Brazoria, and Galveston.

Under such circumstances, would it not be expedient for the Collector of the port, in the known absence of any of our Naval vessels, to despatch immediately the Revenue Cutter, to protect our flag?

While on this subject it may not be amiss to state, that the property already captured, as well as that now in jeopardy, is nearly all insured in this city, and we are positively assured, that reiterated applications have been made from the several Insurance offices here, both to the Navy Department, and to the President of the U. States for protection to our valuable commerce with Mexico, pointing out the very danger now recorded, but without we are sorry to add, any protection having been afforded.

When we consider the immense value of our trade to and from Mexico,—that it is conducted altogether in small unarmed vessels, laden with the precious metals, in exchange for the merchandize transported it is not surprising that such a commerce should excite the cupidity of the pirate; and not less surprising that it should so long have been left unprotected by our own government.

### COMMUNICATION.

(For the Republican.)

ODD CRUMBS—FROM A BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.—No. 7.

Among the senses with which I am blessed by the God of nature, none afford me such singular satisfaction, as that of smell, though at the same time it must be confessed, that I deprecate any "villanous compounds" as much as any one.

When I ramble in the damp woods, and inhale the odorous life of the flowers, or in-wandering by some city garden, catch the heavy breath of the evening primrose or carnation pink, I feel as contented and quiet, as a Bachelor can feel—Many a time have I lingered in my sisters' arbour, or strolled among the "parterres," which she watched with such care; until the late stars had risen—dreamily and luxuriously revelling in a world of my own creation, and associating with every modification of that midnight fragrance, the forms and faces of the lost—the loved.—

Nothing so vividly calls to my mind the features of absent friends, as the recurrence of the perfumes they use—were I a painter, you should see a different head start out from the canvas, for every delicate scent you presented. I have conversed with several, of romantic temperaments, and find that to all of them, familiar odours are not only grateful, but singular vivifiers of remembrance—calling up from the ‘sepulchre of oblivion’ scenes and circumstances otherwise entombed forever—this is what I call, *noising out the Past!*

Who can perceive the fragrance of the honeysuckle, or the wild alder bloom, without thinking of his earlier days? days, when he played truant, and hunted bird-nests—I frequently played truant in the spring, and to this late day the smell of an apple blossom would conjure up the ghosts of an hundred ‘*ferruías.*’

There are certain occasions on which I have observed a constant use of the same perfumes—I never attended a funeral in my life, when I did smell *musk*—musk, with me, is synonymous with *mourning*—at parties, *soirees*, conversations, and all the coteries of fashion, you will be guiled with ‘*Extrait de Mousceline*’, and ‘*Eau de Cologne*’, while on all *literary* occasions, you will be shocked with *Harishora*, or obfuscated with ‘*Attar of Rose.*’

Now the use of delicate, artificial perfumes, I admire—the most fashionable lady I ever knew—a celebrated ‘*belle*’, and a consummate *conquette*; only used ‘one drop’ of concentrated *Moselle*—the odour that lingered around her, seemed dim, and distant, and misty; you could not define it, it was indistinct, yet magically sweet, like a *gaie* from Arabia—I have seen her in the morning; she used no fragrance then, but that of flowers, and they rested in her hair; in the evening, she came from the hand of her ‘*artiste*’, and her odours even, bore the stamp of fashion; she said, ‘no perfumes are pleasant in the morning, but those of blossoms; in the evening, we relish the fragrances of art’—she was right.

I must not forget to mention the peculiar and welcome smell of new books—every lover of literature will know precisely what I mean; I never saw a scholar who was not fond of the clean, damp perfume which lives among the leaves of a new work; when I wish thoroughly to imbue myself with the spirit of an author, I desire his volumes fresh from the press; the pages damp, and the sheets uncut. I have stepped into book stores a thousand times, just to amuse my olfactories, and if I had chosen my own path in life, should at this time have been a bookseller’s clerk.

There are different odours from different books—and different scents from the same books at different ages. Now nothing to me, has the peculiar smell of an old *law book*, except, *Java Coffee*—it is almost an anomaly in the world of smells; it is unique—*Theological books* do not smell so; neither do *medical works*; the first, have the odour of ‘*Court Plaster*’, and a clergyman’s gown—the second seem imbued with stale *Caraphor*, or ‘*Turlington’s Balsam*’, & stale *Records* smell for all the world, like cracked parchments, old cobwebs, and wormy quilts.

I fancy there might be a *system* of smells applied to works in the varied departments of literature; *quere de hoc?* would not an astronomical treatise smell *brassy*?

I was employed once by an old lady, to burn a pile of books and *Mss.*; a kind of fire offering to the ‘*manes*’ of her ‘*cara sposa*’, who had been one of ‘*the literati*’; they made a glorious bonfire; never had the ideas contained in them shone brighter. Among the mass, I found Newton’s ‘*principia*’—I smelled of it, and the fragrance so reminded me of my quondam *mathematical Professor*, and the *Problems of Euclid* he strove to dovetail into my noddle, that I flung it back into the flames—by the bye, the warmest reception I ever gave it

[FOR THE REPUBLICAN.]

Touch'd by *Ithuriel's Sphæra*, up sprang the Devil, in his own likeness, with all his heinous deformity.

Mr. Editor—In the olden time, I was begot by wisdom, out of necessity

In these days, the strong tress-passed upon the weak, the rich upon the poor.—And so wisdom thought it best, to bring my family into Britain, to protect the weak and the poor, from such grievous evils.

They so disposed the matter, as to bring me into the world, with a full grown family of twelve sound yeoman.—And ordained as the first maxin of the family, to be preserved, and adhered to, as a sort of pier-loom, on which our healthy existence depended, that we should starve on our seats rather than permit injustice to be done to any man. And also ordained, that so long as any one of the family remained virtuous, intelligent, and true to his duty, no subject of Britain or her offspring; however weak, however poor, however humble, should have an unrighteous verdict and judgment pronounced against him; even tho' a Grand Duke, Viscounts, or Lord of the Manor should be plaintiff.

It is true, that in some times of political trouble, the mighty may have seduced the whole of my family, so as to procure an iniquitous judgment, to please the King or Nobles. But as History does not say positively whether the whole of the family were corrupted, or whether Judges made for the purpose smothered the voices of the virtuous part of my family, and made the world believe the unrighteous verdict & judgment were given with their consent; I shall not acknowledge that any such stain ought rightly to rest upon my name and race.

Be it as it may, my family, remain in Britain and the United States, in sound health and full vigor.

Having heard that some of the junior branches of the family had crossed the ocean, and located in the United States; I crossed the great water to inspect their doings.

I am rejoiced to say, that I found them there; true to the principles in which they were educated, and should have rested at that, had I not perceived my name was used in this strange land.

So I came here, to prevent if possible, my name and race being perverted and contaminated by a strange people.

Judge of my grief and astonishment, Mr. Editor, to find my name used by a mongrel creation of no kith or kin with my family.

What could the jurist who put my name in the law here, have thought or intended? Was he a disciple of Darwin, and believed in the perfectability of human nature? I should think so, for he has so shaped the law, that instead of one sound man on a jury being able to say iniquitous verdict, he has provided that there must be five men of incorruptible integrity, sound intellect and firm of purpose, to give the citizen the least chance of justice!! As though he believed the people of Texas in the progress of perfectability, had become five times as virtuous, five times as intelligent, five times as honest and five times as attached to the sound administration of justice, as their ancestors of Britain, amongst whom I was first begot; or those of the U. S. A. by whom I am still recognized and respected. Or did he expect that political troubles were coming on, that he might be appointed judge, and that in suits involving political questions, or the interests of his friends, it might be easier to corrupt eight of my family than the whole twelve; or at a push could discharge all of the citizens named in the venire, not favorable to his views, and if the rest should not be sufficient for a panell, make it up of *Talisman*, aliens and others, (as done at last court) so as to get a verdict suited to his purpose!!!

Why sir, the practice under this law mis-called by my name, realizes the rule of Court, made absolute in the trial of that murdered man, Admiral Byng; “that to whatever the majority decreed, the rest must subscribe!!!”

Out upon it, Mr. Editor, I will not own this Bastard, as belonging to my family or race, but will be off, like a scared speculator at the sound of the horn of Coahuilatanus, to a region where liberty law and justice, are not *Vox et praterea nihil.*

Leaving with you my blessing and praying to God that when you next ask for one of my family, you may not be served with a stone for bread, but with one of my legitimate offspring.

OLD JURY

MR. GRAY,

SIR;

I observe in the last number of your paper, a publication above the signature of Capt. John Chaffin. The last sentence of which, appears to cast some reflection upon the president of the Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, for not having issued a License to Dr. Harris at the time he applied;—at that time, I handed him the law, which governs the Ayuntamientos respecting Licenses and asked him for his papers, to which he replied, that he had none.—

In order that the public may judge how far I am censurable for not granting Dr. Harris a License, you will have the goodness to publish the 110th article of Law 37—which was enacted by the Congress of the State of Coahuila and Texas on the 15th day of June 1827.

And oblige yours Very Respectfully  
A. BRIGHAM.

LAW 37.

ART. 110. The Ayuntamiento shall not permit Physicians or Apothecaries to exercise their professions, without a previous presentation of their diplomas, or certificates from the respective scientific authorities, or corporations;—

The diplomas presented by foreigners of said professions, must be revised by the Governor, to obtain permission to exercise their professions in the settlement of the respective municipalities.—

**BRAZORIA TEXAS.**

JUNE 20, ..... 1835.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a Communication in answer to an article which appeared in our paper of last week signed “X.” Our Correspondent seems to have mistaken the author of the piece he alludes to, the gentleman to whom he refers we can assure him, is not the author of “X” and as his piece is rather too personal for any one else, we must decline publishing his article.

Dr. Applewhite being absent, is the cause, we presume of his silence. The Farmer No. 2. is received, and shall appear in our next.

We are indebted to Judge Smith our late Political Chief for the following sketch or memorandum of laws passed by the late Congress of Coahuila and Texas.—This memorandum was enclosed in a letter from the Judge’s Correspondent at San Felipe, and therefore entitled to entire confidence.—

1st. A law for the appointment of three commissioners for Texas to decree upon all disputed land titles. This law has been made in pursuance of the recommendation of Judge Smith while Political Chief.—

2nd. A decree restoring the upper Colony to Austin and Williams with a clause respecting the rights of those who legally acquired lands under Robertson, &c. &c.

3d. A decree for the appointment of one additional Commissioner to purchase the loose families in the Department of Nacogdoches in possession of their land &c.

4th. A decree relative to estrays providing a summary method of having animals appraised by two appraisers appointed by the Alcalde and sold in three months if not claimed and proved.

5th. A decree declaring that in future Empresarios shall receive no fees whatever, from settlers not introduced at their expense, &c.

7th. An ineffectual attempt has been made to change the seat of Government to Bexar.

**JOB PRINTING**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IS NEATLY EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

**Race.**

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf. on Thursday, 1st Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin’s horse Gambler and P. R. Splan’s horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.

Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

**Dissolution.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Huff & Son, is this day dissolved by limitation.

G. HUFF,  
W. P. HUFF.

San Felipe, May 14, 1834.



**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.

**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.

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

T. F. L. PARROTT.  
j19-3

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE copartnership 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 futuro 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 on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

**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.

m2.35

**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. Williams, “

San Felipe, Columbia.  
Coles Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.—19a

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cations which I sign to injure for anyone. My objection before the interested might of them. It is are not to be as loose, and species of the orious that our most entirely om have been t time; and I the parties in- ing the laws Harris is con- en personal to he facts com- n and did not gularly licensed Applewhite I regular grad- to present his e that my re- injury. No giving offence self, we have s done me ma- I am the last s, by wanton I hope Mr. t this matter l) to a conclu- spassed upon whilst I neither he hate of any ire an end to alike devoid

M. D.

**EXPEDITIONS OF DISCOVERY TO SOUTHERN AFRICA.**—On Wednesday, as we announced, Captain M'Conochie delivered a highly interesting lecture, on the expeditions of discovery to Southern Africa and British Guiana, which have been undertaken at the suggestion, and in degree at the cost of the Boyal Geographical Society. The very full account of these highly important expeditions, given nearly twelve months since in the **ATHENEUM**, makes it unnecessary for us to go again into particulars, but we may be allowed to extract from the able report in the **TIMES**, some of those facts with which the lecturer at once illustrated his subject and interested his audience. Of Absinia, Captain M'Conochie observed, that it "was already well known, from expeditions from the north of Africa; but of the regions to the south-west of it we knew but little, and that little only from travellers who had penetrated but a short distance from the sea-coast. We had no detailed accounts of those countries. The efforts of Salt to extend inquiry had not been very successful, and the result of his inquiries had not been satisfactory. What we did know of those countries we had learned from the early Portuguese missionaries. The report of Captain Owen had given a statement favorable to the character of their inhabitants, as far as he had the means and opportunity of exploring and inquiring. They had a tolerably correct knowledge of the principles of trade. It was probable that the country intervening between the eastern and western coasts was partly pasture. It had been asserted that in their trading, merchants had passed from the Portuguese colonies on the western coast to those on the eastern; but such accounts were not established by evidence on which we could rely.—**Athenaeum.**

**GRAND BALL.**

ON THE 4th. JULY AT  
**VELASCO.**

**T**HE public are Respectfully informed that their will be a **BALL**, given at the Velasco Hotel, on the 4th July next.

Velasco, June 20th, 1835-42.

**DISSOLUTION.**

**T**HE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Riggs & Hesskew, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the above firm will please call and make payment to Hiram Riggs who is authorised to receive all monies due the firm. The bussiness will be continued by W. A. Hesskew.

**HIRAM RIGGS,  
W. A. HESSKEW.**

**AUCTION  
SALE OF FURNITURE.**

**O**N the 15th, day of July next, will be sold at Bolivar to the highest bidder for Cash the house-hold Furniture of the subscriber consisting of Par- lour, Chamber and Table Furniture—Saddles Bridles Books &c. &c.

**HENRY AUSTIN,  
Bolivar June 20th 1835. 42-3t.\***

**NOTICE.**

**W**HEREAS it has been represented to me that Ann Eliza Whilkerson a minor within the years of puberty is without a Tutor or Guardian, & that said minor has property, which is about being wasted & destroyed: Now I, Silas Dinsmore, Primary Judge of the jurisdiction of Columbia and Ex Officio Judge of Probate, give notice to all persons concerned, desiring the appointment of Tutor or Guardian of said Minor, to make application to me on or before the 11th day of July proximo, as I shall on that day proceed to make an appointment, as the law directs. Given from under my hand in office this day the 19th of June, 1835.

**S. DINSMORE** Primary Judge,  
and Ex Officio Judge of Probate.

**NOTICE.**

**G**EORGE B. M'KINSTRY Adm'r. of the estate of Jesse W. Vance, decd, filed his petition, stating that he has funds in his hands belonging to the succession but not sufficient to satisfy all the demands against it. This is therefore solicite and admonish all and singular, the creditors of said succession, to appear before me at my office in the town of Columbia on the fifteenth day of June next then and there to establish their demands and receive their just proportion of the funds on hand.

**SILAS DINSMORE.**

Columbia, May 3d, 1835 36.tf.

**T**he creditors above referred to are notified that the above meeting is fixed for the 1st Monday in July, proximo, at which time they again are notified to appear. **S. DINSMORE,**  
Columbia June 16, Primary judge.

**W.** P. HUFF has just received from New Orleans a small assortment of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**, which he will sell cheap for cash and cash only.—

Those indebted to the firm of **G. HUFF & SON** will do well to call and pay their notes and accounts.

**G. HUFF & SON.**  
San Felipe, May 23, 1835. 3t.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE 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.**

**DOCTOR  
ARTHUR APPLEWHITE.**

**H**AVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizens and inhabitants of Texas.— He received his medical testimonials from one of the best schools of the eastern Cities, and will with pleasure exhibit them to any person or persons who may call at his office, he hopes by his punctuality and success to merit a share of public favour.

**Brazoria, May 23, 1835. tf.**

**NEW TOWN  
AT THE MOUTH OF THE  
LABACCA**

**A**ND 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.**

2-35-m.

**WAGON MAKING**

**T**HE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the Bernardo, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.

**J. B. COWAN.**

36.tf.

**PROSPECTUS  
FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF  
THE TELEGRAPH  
AND  
TEXAS PLANTER**

**T**HE undersigned proposes 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 column 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 principle 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.**

**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.

**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 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 before the same is closed.

**F. C. GRAY.**

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE 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,

**Copartnership Notice.**

**T**HE undersigned having entered into Copartnership, under the firm of Bennet & Sharp, in the purchase of the entire stock of Merchandize formerly belonging to Mr. Sterling M'Neel, are now prepared to dispose of them on as reasonable terms as goods of the same quality can be bought in the country. The Stock consists of a general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, &c &c.**

Our Friends, and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a **CALL.**

**THEODORE BENNET,  
JOHN SHARP.**

Brazoria, June 3d, 1835. —40—tf.

**M**R. JOHN A. WHARTON is your lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34

**W. B. SWENY**

[From the ESSAYS of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself.]

### ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

READING in the newspaper, the speech of Mr. Jackson in congress, against meddling with the affair of slavery, or attempting to mend the condition of slaves, it put me in mind of a similar speech, made about one hundred years since, by Sidi Mahomet Ibrahim, a member of the divan of Algiers, which may be seen in Martin's account of his consulship, 1657. It was against granting the petition of sect called *Erika*, or *Purists*, who prayed for the abolition of piracy and slavery, as being unjust—Mr. Jackson does not quote it; perhaps he has not seen it. If, therefore, some of its reasonings are to be found in his eloquent speech, it may not only show that man's interests operate, and are operated on with surprising similarity, in all countries and climates, whenever they are under similar circumstances: The African speech, as translated, is as follows:

"Alia Bismillah, &c. God is great and Manomet is his prophet."

"Have these Erika considered the consequences of granting their petition? If we cease our cruizes against the Christians, how shall we be furnished with the commodities their countries produce, and which are so necessary for us? If we forbear to make slaves of their people, who in this hot climate, are to cultivate our lands? Who are to perform the common labours of our city, and of our families? Must we not then be our own slaves? And is there not more compassion and more favor due to us Musselmen than to those Christian dogs?—We have now above fifty thousand slaves in and near Algiers. This number, if not kept up by fresh supplies, will soon diminish, and be gradually annihilated. If, then we cease taking and plundering the infidel ships, and making slaves of the seamen and passengers, our lands will become of no value, for want of cultivation; the rents of houses in the city will sink to half; and the revenues of government arising from the share of prizes, must be totally destroyed.—And for what? To gratify the whim of a whimsical sect, who would have us not only forbear making more slaves, but even manumit those we have. But who is to indemnify their masters for the loss? Will the state do it? Is our treasury sufficient? Will the Erika do it? Can they do it? Or would they, to do what they think justice to the slaves; do a greater injustice to the owners? And if we set our slaves free, what is to be done with them? Few of them will return to their native countries; they know too well the greater hardships they must there be subject to. They will not embrace our holy religion—they will not adopt our manners, our people will not pollute themselves by marrying with them. Must we maintain them as beggars in our streets; or suffer our properties to be the prey of their pillage? for men accustomed to slavery will not work for a livelihood when not compelled.—And what is there so pitiable in their present condition? Were they not slaves in their own countries? Are not Spain, Portugal, France, and the Italian States governed by despots, who hold all their subjects in slavery, without exception? Even England treats her sailors as slaves; for they, are, whenever the government pleases, seized and confined in ships of war, condemned not only to work, but to fight for small wages, or a mere subsistence, not better than our slaves are allowed by us.

Is our condition then made worse by their falling into our hands? No: they have only exchanged one slavery for another; and I may say a better: for they are brought into a land where the sun of Islamism gives forth its light, and shines in full splendor, and they have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the true doctrine, and thereby save their immortal souls. Those who remain at home have not that happiness. Sending the slaves home, then, would be sending them out of light into darkness.

"I repeat the question, what is to be done with them? I have heard it suggested, that they may be planted in the wilderness, where there is plenty of land for them to subsist on, and where they may flourish as a free state.—But

they are, I doubt, too little disposed to labor without compulsion, as well as too ignorant to establish good government; and the wild Arabs would soon molest and destroy, or again enslave them. While serving us, we take care to provide them with every thing; and they are treated with humanity. The laborers in their own countries are, as I am informed, worse fed lodged, and clothed. The condition of most of them is therefore already mended, and requires no further improvement. Here their lives are in safety. They are not liable to be impressed for soldiers, and forced to cut one another's Christians threats, as in the wars of their own countries. If some of the religious mad bigots who now tease us with their silly petitions, have, in a fit of blind zeal, freed their slaves, it was not generosity, it was not humanity, that moved them to the action; it was from the conscience's burden of a load of sins, and hope, from the supposed merits of so good a work, to be excused from damnation.—How grossly are they mistaken, in imagining slavery to be disavowed by the Alcoran! Are not the two precepts, to quote no more, 'Masters, treat your slaves with kindness—Slave, serve your masters with cheerfulness and fidelity, clear proofs to the contrary? Nor can the plundering of infidels be in that sacred book forbidden; since it is well known from it, that God has given the world, and all that it contains, to his faithful Musselmen, who are to enjoy it right, as fast as they conquer it. Let us then hear no more of this detestable proposition, the manumission of Christian slaves, the adoption of which would, by depreciating our lands and houses, and thereby depriving so many good citizens of their properties, create universal discontent, and provoke insurrections, to the endangering of government, and producing general confusion. I have, therefore, no doubt, that this wise council will prefer the comfort and happiness of a whole nation of true believers, to the whim of a few Erika, and dismiss their petition."

The result was, as Martin tells us, that the Divan came to this resolution: "That the Doctrine, that the plundering and enslaving the Christians is unjust, is at best problematical: but that it is the interest of this state to continue the practice, is clear: therefore, let the petition be rejected."—And it was rejected accordingly.

And since like motives are apt to produce in the minds of men, like opinions and resolutions, may we not venture to predict, from this account, that the petitions to the parliament of England for abolishing the slave trade, to say nothing of other legislature, and the debates upon them, will have a similar conclusion.

### HISTORICUS.

March 23, 1790.

### GREAT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—

A London paper gives an interesting description of the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Clowes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the diffusion of useful Knowledge, are printed.—They are employing thirty type foundries, six stereotype foundries, seven men damping paper, 160 compositors. The principal composing room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed driving the printing machines, of which there are 8 that can each throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are fifteen common printing presses for fine work, and 7 hydraulic presses of 260 horse power each, for pressing paper. There is in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these would amount to 100,000L, the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal; would be worth 70,000L. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of 2,000 reams. When the paper-makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

DOCTOR  
**T. R. ERWIN.**  
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY  
AND OBSTETRICS. 15-1



DOCTOR  
**JOHN Y. WALLACE**  
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia, and its vicinity.  
June 5th, 1835.—41—tf.

### NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that an other flagstaff has been erected at the mouth of the Rio Brazos and as the bar is very often too rough for boats to board vessels, they might be deceived by seeing both flags flying and in range together; therefore the following signals will be exhibited:  
At high water will be hoisted at the flagstaff a white flag with a Mexican Eagle, in black in the middle. If it is half tide or low water the same will be hoisted at half mast only—should she not be boarded and there be plenty of water on the Bar the following rules may be observed:

When the vessel is near down to the Bar the flag on the flagstaff will be hauled down and two smaller flags erected at a suitable distance from each other these flags will be a black Ball on a white ground—and are the ranges for crossing the Bar without a Pilot. In running down should it be too rough for boats to come out you should lay off and on, taking care not to get to the Westward of the Bar as there is generally a strong current setting in that direction, and unless your vessel sails well it will be almost impossible to come in. Vessels with good ground tackle need not be afraid to anchor off the Bar taking care to anchor in 4 1-2 fathoms water in rough weather, and in fine weather they can anchor in safety in 3 1-2 fathoms. When vessels are off the Bar in bad weather, a fire will be made on the Beach every night. I shall still continue to conduct the Pilotage as usual and so do my duty at the hazard of my life.

J. BROWN, Pilot.  
Mouth of Rio Brazos, May 23rd 1835.

### NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from this place to the Bernardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles; persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.  
J. B. COWAN.

38.1f.

### Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, on the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock, one thousand acres of land on Austins Bayou, about eight miles from Galveston Bay & about 6 miles from Oyster Bay, this land is valuable for raising Togs and Stock and Cotton &c.—There may be got three or four hundred some summer seats as it is in a very healthy part of the country.

C. P. MYRICK.  
May 27th 1835. 39-5f.

LEAGUE & AINSWORTH  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
COLUMBIA, JUNE 6, 1835.  
40. tf.

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

### Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of an execution to me directed I shall sell for cash in the Town of Brazoria, on the 10th, July next a gold watch and chain levied upon, as the property of J. M'Caslin, to satisfy an execution in favor of H. M'Crackin, vs. said M'Caslin.  
JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

June 13th 1835—41.—  
By Sundry executions to me directed, I shall expose to public Sale for cash in the Town of Columbia on June 23d next All the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, also a half league land, adjoining T. F. L. Parrott, and others, belonging to Geo. Tenuille levied upon as the property of Geo. Tenuille to satisfy sundry Executions in favor of Wiley Martin and others.—

Also: Two negro fellows, levied upon as the property of J. H. Long to satisfy an execution in favor of J. S. D. Byrom. May 21, 1835.—

Also: On the 6th day of July next at the same place the lower third league No. 6 Known as part of the Bolivar league, levied upon as the property of Lawrence S. Kinney, in favour of J. W. Hall vs. said Kinney. Also one tract of land lying on the east side of the Brazos and opposite the Gin place, part of the Paul tract, levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane to satisfy sundry Executions in favour of Margaret Jameson, T. F. L. Parrott, and S. Bowen and others vs said Splane.

Also: Three negroes, Hardy, Mitam and Eliza levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane and Ann W. Splane to satisfy Two executions in favor of M'Neef and Woodson and T. F. L. Parrott Adm'r of J. Austin.

Also: A Quarter league of land formerly belonging to the Estate of Saml. Toy on the east side of the Bernardo just above the Mound, levied upon as the property of E. Mather to satisfy an execution in favour of A. C. Homes.

Also: Two Houses & Lots in Brazoria adjoining Byrom and others levied upon as the property of S. Byrom to satisfy several executions in favor of W. H. Jackson and others.

Also: One house and lot, on H. H. League to Byrom, vs. T. R. Erwin.

By virtue of a de Benary Judge of the day of March last, will at the Court house in the August next; the following mas Cayce the same be given for the payment of of land known as the T also the half of a league which will be more part The above property will be under the care of the success

Columbia, June, 4th

COLUMBUS R. Judge of the Jurisdiction on the succession of a deceased. It be given of said application days from this date granted.

Columbia, June 3d,

### Second IN THE TO

AT THE REAL THERE will be the above to

The subscriber of the public the advantages of to San Felipe, at being in one of the doubted that it will Brazos. It has the river clear of from the prairie. well timbered land he will give to pur improvements with mile and a half di

The subscriber of Sale to which th

Montezuma; Apr

JUST Received and  
100 Bills  
50 Whis  
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