

# THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

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## TERMS:

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## SAN JACINTO RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Citizens of San Jacinto held pursuant to a notice on Saturday 8th day of August 1835, to confer upon the present situation of public affairs, Capt. Wm. Scott was called to the chair and Col. David B. Macomb was appointed Secretary.

David G. Burnet Esqr. briefly explained the objects of the meeting whereupon:

It was moved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the present condition of the country and the propriety of calling a General Convention as soon as practicable.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee:—

David G. Burnet,  
James Ruth,  
Philip Singleton,  
Doctor Craftgathers,  
David B. Macomb.

The Committee retired and after consultation reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we have heard with profound regret, that the federal republican government of Mexico, has been violently dissolved: that the constitutions of the several free and independent States, composing that confederation, have been declared abrogate, and void: that the late President of the Republic, General Santa Ana, has been invested with extraordinary, dictatorial powers, and a central consolidated government has been established at the city of Mexico; that the civic militia of the nation has been disbanded and disbanded: that some of our Sister States have been invaded by a military force and the blood of their citizens profusely shed: that a similar invasion is contemplated, and is now in preparation to be made upon Texas: therefore the citizens of the precinct of San Jacinto assembled to deliberate upon the solemn crisis in our public affairs, have adopted the following resolutions, as indicative of our views and feelings; and we do earnestly recommend the mature consideration of the same subject to our fellow citizens of Texas generally.—

Resolved, That the original, proper, and legitimate objects of Government, are the convenience, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people. That whereas a form of Government shall be manifestly proven inadequate to the attainment of these objects, it is competent for the people to modify amend; or radically change that form of Government—These, we held to be obvious and irrefragable truths, and we also hold it to be equally true, that whenever a portion of a people, think proper to subvert an established Government and to substitute a mere dynasty, it belongs of right, to another portion of the same people, to reject the new system, and adhere to the old, or to adopt such other form of Govt., as their circumstances, or predilections, may recommend—That the dissolution of the government is virtually a dissolution of the political union; and the parts which composed that union being sundered, each one reverts to its original sovereignty. That this is emphatically true, of an association of free and independent States, as was the late confederation of Mexico.

Resolved, that confiding in the correctness of the information we have received from various quarters, we consider the federal Republican Government of the United Mexican States, as subverted, dissolved, annihilated: and that the allegiance of every citizen to that Government, is, necessarily, absolved, and of no more political or moral obligation.

Resolved, that in these painful and embarrassing circumstances, it becomes the duty of every citizen to deliberate calmly, dispassionately, and with a full knowledge of facts, and to scrutinize with a zealous caution, the present condition, and the prospective well-being of Texas, before he resolves to precipitate himself and his country in all the multiplied and tremendous horrors of a civil war.—

Resolved, That although we consider it premature to pronounce definitely upon the new Government, established or to be established, at the city of Mexico, because the particular constitution of that Government, has not been made known to us, we are ready now, and at all times, to declare our utter abhorrence, of any Government, that is purely military in its character; and are now and at all times ready, to resist the imposition of such a Government, with all the means and all the energies, that providence has conferred upon us.—That we consider even the turbulence of a distracted republic, incomparably preferable; to the sickly quietude of a military despotism, or to the still more odious denunciation of a secularized and ambitious priesthood.

Resolved, That we nevertheless entertain a cheering confidence, in the distinguished leading citizens of our adopted country, that they will not permit the land of their birth and their affections, to lose the dear bought benefits of so many revolutions, by one inglorious revolution retrograde; by a sudden transition from light to darkness from liberty to despotism. That they will organize a system of Government in accordance with the spirit of the 19th century: a Government based upon wise and equitable laws, with such a distribution of the three cardinal powers as will assure to each individual, all the guarantees necessary to rational political liberty.

Resolved, That we have remarked with surprise a disposition to attribute the late movements of the General Government to a recent reported speculation in the Lands of Texas and to charge the speculators, as the authors of the present inquietudes.—That we reprobate all nefarious and fraudulent speculations in the public domain, as warmly, as any portion of our fellow citizens can do; but we can procure only a short sighted puerility, in attributing radical changes in the Government of Mexico, to the intrigues of a few speculators in the town of Monclova.—That we hope and believe, that the laws are adequate to the redress of any wrongs, the state may have sustained, the corruption of its functionaries, or the no less culpable frauds of its citizens in relation to its vacant territory.—

Resolved, That we deem it altogether inexpedient and highly injurious, to court a contest with the Government of Mexico. That we always have considered, and do still consider, the aggregate Mexican nation, the rightful sovereign of the territory we occupy.—That nothing short of an absolute and determinate violation of those essential sacred and unalienable rights, which pertain to us, as members of society, should induce the anglo-american citizens of Texas, to abstract themselves and the noble soil which the Mexican nation has so liberally conceded to them from the sovereignty of that nation. That while we feel it an important duty to guard over just rights and vital interests, from all infringement; we also feel it a sacred obligation, to preserve our names untarnished by the imputation of parical ingratitudes.

Resolved, that we consider names, as the mere signification of things; and that we are not so obstinately prejudiced, in favor of the term "federal republican", as, peremptorily, and without enquiry, to reject an other government, purely because it has assumed a different external sign, or denomination.

Resolved, that there are certain essential, sacred and imprescriptible rights, which must be guaranteed to every Citizen, under any form of government, that can, or ought to be tolerated by an intelligent people, who

know how to estimate the inherent dignity of their nature.—That we believe those fundamental rights may be as well secured under a consolidated, as under a federative government, provided that government be wisely and liberally organized.—

Resolved, that frequent revolutions in a nation, are greatly to be deprecated.—That experience has clearly demonstrated, that the federal republican system of Mexico has been utterly insufficient to restrain the corrupt ambition of turbulent and factious men to preserve the internal tranquility; to effect the happiness; or to advance the prosperity of the nation.—That that form of government is intrinsically complex, requiring for its harmonious and efficient operation, an unusual degree of general knowledge, and profound moral sentiment, in the people at large.—That in our native country, which justly boasts of its diffused intelligence, and high moral feeling, illustrious patriots differ in their construction of the relative powers of the general and state government, and find the involvements of the federal system, too intricate for coincidence of opinion, and too perplexed for unity of action.

Resolved, that although we hold the propositions set forth in the preceding resolutions, to be true, and of special application to our present political condition we do not feel prepared, with our imperfect knowledge of facts, to make any definite and conclusive election, touching the new form of Government, that may be established at the city of Mexico: either to reject, or to accept thereof.—

Resolved, that the dissolution of a Government, does not, of necessity, requisite, that the constituent parts of the nation, should finally separate.—That the abstract right to do a thing, does not always render the doing of it, wise, or commendable.—That although the citizens of Texas may have the political right to reject the new Government of Mexico, and to adopt one more consonant to their habits and feelings, we do very seriously question the policy of doing so, unless constrained by imperious circumstances, such as, we trust, do not, and will not exist. That as adopted citizens, we ought to exercise, even our absolute rights, with some diffidence, and with a peculiar regard to the moral obligations that may rest upon us.—

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is impracticable for a people so dispersed as are the citizens of Texas, to act collectively and in unison, on any public exigency, requiring deliberation, and interchanges of opinions, we conceive it expedient that a convention to consist of two delegates from each precinct, be elected, and to assemble, with all convenient expedition at the town of San Felipe de Austin or some other convenient point to confer on the state of public affairs; to devise and carry into execution, such measures, as may be necessary to preserve good order, and the due administration of the laws; to collect, and distribute information, relative to the nature and the operations of the new Government of Mexico, to communicate with the authorities of that Government; and to adopt and carry into execution such ultimate measures, as in their wisdom may seem meet and proper, in the present emergency; and conducive to the substantial, permanent welfare of Texas; strictly enjoying it, upon each and all of the delegates, so to be convened; to preserve by all possible means, compatible with the character of a free people, the peace of Texas and the unity of the Mexican nation.—

On motion it was,

Resolved, That this meeting nominate and appoint two suitable individuals to represent this precinct in General convention; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed; David G. Burnet, David B. Macomb.—

On motion it was,

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings with the preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Political Chief of the Department, and also to the Editor of the Texas Republican with a request that they be published in that paper.

Wm. Scott, Chairman.  
David B. Macomb, Secretary.

T. M. THOMPSON'S PROCLAMATION to the citizens of Anahuac, &c. Having seen by advertisements posted in front of the principal stores in

this city signed by Judges Williams and Hardinge under the pretence of having received orders from the Gefepolice of these districts, and having in my possession a copy of a written document purporting to be signed by H. S. Rueg, dated Nacogdoches July 3rd 1835, ordering the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity to meet and elect officers for the purpose of organizing a militia all of which are contrary to the law of the Government. Be it therefore known that I, T. M. Thompson commander of the Mexican United States schooner of war Correo now at anchor in this port do warn all good citizens from attending such meetings and that none may plead ignorance hereafter do hereby publish and declare in the name of the Mexican Nation, all such meetings to be illegal, dangerous, unnecessary and contrary to the Constitutions. The General Congress have passed a law which is now in force ordering every state to desband their Militia and I here find that in defiance of the Government you are organizing and arming yourselves and have forcibly seized upon the arms of the Mexican nation. And for what? They tell you of dangers that do not exist—all Mexico is at peace and will continue to be so, if your own rashness do not lead you astray. Citizens of Anahuac, Beware! listen not to men who have no home, who have no family who have nothing to loose in case of civil war and who by merely crossing the Sabine, can put themselves out of the power of the Mexican Nation, leaving yourselves, wives and children a prey to the infuriated Soldier, without protection and without friends. Citizens of Anahuac! remain at home occupy yourselves in your daily avocations for the maintenance of your family, have confidence in the General Government and all will yet be well. With all due respect and confiding fully in your good judgment, I subscribe myself your esteemed friend and fellow citizen—on board.—

God and Liberty.  
THOMAS M. THOMPSON.  
July 26th, 1835.

VELASCO, August 29th, 1835.

The undersigned citizens of the Department of Nacogdoches in Texas do hereby certify that on or about the 25th of July they sailed in company with several other persons from the Town of Anahuac, to visit several places on Galveston Bay, and that Capt. Thomas M. Thompson, Commander of the Mexican Schooner of War, Correo, then laying at anchor in said Bay, weighed anchor, on the same day, and invited ourselves and party on board his schooner, as we sailed together down the Bay, which invitation was accepted, and while on board said schooner, the owner of the sloop in which we sailed requested Capt. Thompson to give him a permit for his sloop to proceed in a few days to Velasco with the subscribers; which permit, he Capt. T., promised to give at Galveston Island. On our arrival at said island a few days after, however, the Capt. sent his boat out to us, but sent no permit, and proceeded the next day to sea, stating that he was bound for Matamoras. In the course of conversation on board the Schoer, the Capt. said to us that he was authorized to cruise from Matamoras along the coast, to the Sabine river, that he was the Commandant of the ports included in those limits.

And the subscribers further certify that on or about the 10th inst. they had engaged the sloop before mentioned to sail from Anahuac for Velasco, and had put their property and provisions on board, but were prevented from sailing by head-winds, that during this their delay, Capt. Thompson returned to Anahuac, and embargoed the sloop in which the subscribers had intended to sail, although there was at the same time a schooner of about the same size and more sea worthy, lying idle in the port, that the said Thompson being called on for an explanation said that he had fallen in with Capt. Pettit of the Schooner Bravo, who had given him despatches from General Cos, directing to return to the Bay of Galveston, and await the arrival of troops at that place, and that having important despatches, and officers on board his vessel for Matamoras, he was under the necessity of having a vessel for that purpose, and that no other than the one he had taken would answer,

that the property of the subscribers vessel was ordered to be put ashore, and the vessel taken alongside the Correo and refitted, and the two subscribers A. C. Allen and A. J. Yates further state, that they were subsequently informed by an officer on the board the Correo, that the said Thompson did not take said sloop for the purpose of sending her to Matamoras, but merely to cruise on Galveston Bay, and further said that Capt. Pettit had given Capt. Thompson no new despatches, and it is in the knowledge of all the subscribers from the owner of the sloop, or his agent, that said owner fearful of losing his vessel entirely, proposed to T. that he should purchase her, and T. offered one hundred dollars there for, which amount said owner was compelled to accept, though the same was not considered more than half her value. And said T. further stated to the subscribers that he had declared the port of the Brazos in a state of Blockade, and should take all vessels entering there as prizes, that he had notified Capt. Pettit to that effect, and should take him if he fell in with him. That the Steam Boat Cayuga was also a prize, and he intended to take her as such at the first opportunity. That he had landed 300 troops at Copano, and that a full and sufficient force under General Cos would be immediately introduced into Texas to retain it in submission, and L. N. Moreland, one of the subscribers hereto, further said that he heard the said T. offer one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and delivery of Mr. Travis to him and adding thereto, that he, Thompson, would swing said Travis at his yard arm, in less than half an hour after his delivery; and A. C. Allen further states that he applied to said Thompson for a permit for the small schooner lying in said Bay, to proceed to Velasco with the subscribers, and return with 5 barrels of flour and 18 bags of coffee, of which articles the families and stores in Anahuac were nearly destitute at the time, and said Thompson refused such permit. And the subscribers further say that they have heard said Thompson repeatedly say, that he intended to take all the negro slaves in the country that he could get in his possession, and offer them their liberty after one year's service, and that there were no slaves legally indented in Texas.

And said Moreland further says that he heard said Thompson say that all vessels and persons on board thereof, found sailing in the waters of Texas or on its coast without a permit from him, or in his absence from the Captain of the Port, when found, were liable to be seized and pressed into the Mexican service.

A. J. YATES,  
I. N. MORELAND,  
A. C. ALLEN.  
Sworn and subscribed before me,  
J. Brown, Comissario; August 29th,  
1835.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS who are accustomed to think for themselves and are guided by the common principles of honor and honesty.

Mr. T. J. Chambers who styles himself Judge, Colonel, &c, &c, in a long circular he wrote, dated, Monclova, January 19th, 1834, says among many other things which afford infallible evidence of his unlimited vanity and of the badness of his heart what follows: "The protecting hand of Providence has surely been at work in directing the destinies of Texas, for within the lapse of a very short period many signal and extraordinary changes have occurred, which cannot fail to produce a happy result for that country. A Term, the most subtle, coolly politic, darkly determined and consequently the most dangerous enemy we ever have had, fell by his own hand the victim of his own unwholy passions and ambition. A Bradburn, the oppressor of his countrymen, and a Piedras, the habitual calumniator of the American Colonists, are disgraced and powerless. Many of our enemies have fallen by the cholera, and it has broken a league which was formed to impede our growth and prosperity, to fatten upon our poverty, and which reached in an unbroken chain from Texas to the city of Mexico. Others have entangled themselves in the net which they themselves have wrought to throw over us, and they writhe like the insect caught in the Sp-



ders web, bound and hand feet.

"The republican party has gained a lasting triumph over their opponents, whose aim was to destroy the present form of government; and who were the natural enemies of the republican North American"

In the preceding extract it is clearly to be deduced that he (the Judge) rejoices at Col. Austin's being bound hand and foot, and the simile he makes use of, is very appropriate so far as regards Col. Austin's being caught in a "spider's web" the net was not woven by himself for the people of Texas, or for Mr. Chambers or any of his colleagues. The services this great and good man has done for Texas are amply sufficient to refute this invidious and unfair insinuation, and any man who is well acquainted with both, knows well that Chambers has ever been too insignificant for Col. Austin to take any notice of him. But I beg pardon for this natural digression; my aim is only to call the attention of the people to one simple fact—and that is Chamber's statement of the league formed by the central party to impede the prosperity of Texas and "fatten upon our poverty" and in which he informs the people that "the republican party had gained a lasting triumph over their opponents whose aim was to destroy the present form of Government (mark these words) and who were the natural enemies of the republican North American."—Now I am of opinion that to tell the truth here, though not from any good intention of his, for he speaks against the Contralists and in favor of the federal because the former lost, and the latter gained the ruling power—An unanswerable proof of this, and of his faithfulness to the cause of freedom and to the interest of Texas is that he now blazons forth the good intention of the present Government towards Texas and its inhabitants when said Government is formed of the same central party, who have virtually destroyed the federal system and declared themselves for a central, and who he said before were the natural enemies of the republican North American, and wanted to "fatten upon our poverty!" Need I refer to his letter in which he calumniate me (in his letter written to Dr. Miller of Gonzales and published with the eulogiums of the Committee of Safety from Columbia if I recollect right—and many others, (who have not at least haunted about any administration begging for an office) and in which he harps with so much self complacency upon the shameful sale of 400 sitios of vacant land! What is the sale of said lands corrupt or not, is a question which time will triumphantly settle for the injured, the innocent, the patriotic and the unjustly persecuted supreme authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, but it can never afford a reason why this unjust Judge should always pass his criminal sentence upon that party which happens to lose the sway whether legally or despotically—Is not his guide in politics the doctrine which teaches a man to oppress the weak & adhere always to the strong? If not how comes it that he so soon transmogrifies the NATURAL ENEMIES of the North American republican into the true and zealous FRIENDS of TEXAS? I would like to have this problem solved I hope the people will recollect that Chambers is bound by a solemn oath to obey and execute the laws of the State and Federation, and that in his declaration of his PRESENT political faith he has spoken high treason against the laws of the land, in order to ingratiate himself with the ruling arbitrary, despotic, military power. Therefore I warn them in the name of truth and duty not to be guided by his counsels, for he will assuredly lead them astray.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MEETING AT SAN FELIPE.

In pursuance of previous public notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the Jurisdiction of Austin, convened at Johnson & Winburn's tavern, in San Felipe, on the 13th inst., when Col. Stephen F. Austin was elected Chairman, and Patrick C. Jack appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and read several official communications from Col. Domingo de Ugartechea, and from Col. Martin Perfecto de Cos. He then at large expressed his views of the Political state of the Republic of Mexico, of the present situation of Texas, and of the course which its citizens should pursue under the pressing, emergencies of the times, and concluded by earnestly urging the absolute necessity of a Consultation of all Texas, by means of delegates elected by the people.

Resolved, 1st. That we will support the constitution of the Mexican

Republic of 1824, to which we have solemnly obligated ourselves.

Resolved, 2nd. That we recommend a consultation chosen by the people.

Resolved, 3rd. That we recommend each Jurisdiction to elect five members to meet in San Felipe on the 16th of October next.

Resolved, 4th. That a committee of vigilance and safety for the Jurisdiction of Austin, be appointed to order and superintend the election for delegates of this Jurisdiction, and to correspond with the committees of the other Jurisdictions.

Resolved, 5th. That the Ayuntamiento of Austin be requested to correspond with those parts of Texas which may have addressed it on the subject of a consultation of Texas.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the meeting then proceeded to the election of members of the committee of Vigilance and Safety. Whereupon Capt. Wiley Martin, Colonel William Pettus, Gail Borden, Jr. John H. Money, Randal Jones and Stephen F. Austin were unanimously elected.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the press at Brazoria, for publication, and to the other Jurisdictions of Texas.

On motion, W. B. Travis, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Chairman and Secretary.

And then the meeting adjourned.

S. F. AUSTIN, Chairman.  
PATRICK C. JACK, Sect.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

San Felipe, Sept. 13th, 1835.

The undersigned, a Committee of correspondence and vigilance, appointed by a very large and general Meeting of the citizens of the Jurisdiction of Austin, convened at this place on the 13th inst., have the honor to transmit to you, in pursuance of the duties assigned them, a copy of the resolutions adopted by said meeting, in order that you will lay before the people of that section of the country, and solicit their co-operation.

This Committee deem it to be entirely unnecessary, to enter into a long statement of facts, to show why a general consultation of all Texas is indispensable, for the reason that the present crisis is so evident and alarming, that no one appears to doubt it.

This necessity seems to be so evident and pressing, that a general consultation of Texas, with full and unlimited power, to organize a local Government, under the constitution of 1824, has been advocated by many instead of a consultation. But it is considered that this is a step that cannot be safely adopted with any certainty of unanimity, by any district or Municipality.

Such a measure, and the necessary rules and regulations for directing elections and apportioning the representation equally, according to the population. The place where, and the time when the Convention ought to meet, and other important details can only be determined by all Texas met in general consultation. The measures which may be adopted by such General Consultation will carry with them the weight of being the voice of all Texas instead of the opinion of a few. They will be the result of calm discussion and of a full and mature deliberation and examination into the true situation of the country, and cannot fail to produce unanimity at home, respect and confidence abroad.

\*This Committee deem it to be important that the just and legal rights of the civilized Indians should be protected, but not having any certain information on this subject, they can only recommend it to your consideration.

Some diversity of opinion has existed, as to the place where the proposed consultation should meet. This place and Washington have been proposed. The meeting of yesterday, have preferred this place for the reasons that there is a printing press here. The most important public records are here, and the principal political authority of this department resides here. This question will of course be decided by the wishes of the majority, for which reason, it is important that you will communicate to this committee, what are the wishes of the people of that section, on this point.

\*This committee must beg of you to communicate without delay, with the People on Red River, in Pecan Point country, and request them to send members to the proposed General Consultation. They are Texas, and their interests and rights are identified with those of all Texas.

This committee in conclusion, recommend that the delegation from each district, bring with them an exact census of the population, and return of the Militia from their districts, to lay before the General Consultation.

Very Respectfully,

WILEY MARTIN,  
WM. PETTUS,  
GALE BORDEN Junr,  
JOHN H. MONEY,  
RANDAL JONES,  
S. F. AUSTIN.

To the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, of Columbia.

A true copy.

PATRICK C. JACK, Sect.

BRAZORIA, TEXAS.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

On the arrival of the schr. San Felipe, capt. Hurd, at the bar of the Brazos, she was attacked by the piratical schooner Correo, Capt Thompson, and after an engagement of two hours the Correo made off but was pursued overtaken and captured by the San Felipe and brought back; the officers and crew consisted of Captain T. 1st and 2d Lieutenants, and 14 seamen. During the engagement one of the crew of the Correo, a native of Baltimore named Blackburn, received a mortal wound, of which he died two days after. Capt. Hurd took command of the Correo and departed for New Orleans, with the pirates in chains, leaving Capt. Grayson in command of the San Felipe to follow.

On the 7th inst. the pilot at Matagorda brought information up to that place that a Mexican brig was off the bar, and wished to come in, which she was unable to do, she sent a tender out to sound the bar with 20 men on board, which was coming in at the time he left. On the 9th a boat had brought information that she had left for Copeno, but with the intention of returning soon.

A public dinner was given to Col. Austin, on the 8th inst. by the Citizens of Brazoria, which was gotten up in the very best style, by our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Fitchett & Gill. The day was characterized by a unanimity of feeling, which we have seldom witnessed. The only criticism which we are at all disposed to make is, that the extoliation of Col. Austin, in the toast which called his speech, is too high. That Col. Austin is "the founder" of the Colony, we all agree. That he is "the Harbinger of hope," we also agree, but that he is "THE ANGEL OF MERCY," all will agree is absurd and ridiculous. The proceedings of the Meeting will be found in to-day's paper.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Brazoria, held on Friday the 4th inst., Col. Gowin Harris was called to the Chair, and Robert J. Calder appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we have heard with the most lively satisfaction of the return of our worthy Fellow-Citizen Stephen F. Austin to Texas.

Resolved, that in consideration of his private worth and valuable public services, he be invited to partake of a public dinner with us on Tuesday the 8th inst.

Resolved, that a Committee of ten be appointed to make suitable arrangements for his reception; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed

EDMUND ANDREWS,  
BENJAMIN F. SMITH,  
JOHN W. CLOUD,  
GOWIN HARRIS,  
THEODORE BENNETT,  
ROBERT J. CALDER,  
JAMES P. CALDWELL,  
SAMUEL FULLER,  
STERLING M'NEEL,

Dear Sir—

The Citizens of this town and its vicinity desirous of expressing to you their approbation of your public services and their respect for your private virtues have solicited us to invite you to partake with them a dinner on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Messrs. Fitchett & Gill in this town. We here avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our hearty congratulations on your safe return amongst us.

We are most respectfully your most obt. servts. Benj. F. Smith, Edmund Andrews, John W. Cloud, Robt. J. Calder.

To Col. Stephen F. Austin.

Peach Point, Sept. 4.

Gentlemen—I have received your note of this date inviting me, in behalf of the citizens of Brazoria and vicinity, to a public dinner on the 8th inst. I accept the invitation with emotions of gratitude for the kind approbation of my fellow citizens of Brazoria and its vicinity, and beg that you will accept my thanks for your polite attention and kind congratulations on my return to Texas.

Very respectfully,  
your most obt. servant.

S. F. AUSTIN.

Messrs. E. Andrews and others of the committee.

Pursuant the arrangements, the Company seated themselves to a dinner at Messrs. Fitchett & Gill's, gotten up in the best style, when the following toasts were drank:—

Our distinguished fellow citizen and guest, Col. Stephen F. Austin—The colonists of Texas, in him, acknowledge their founder; they hail his arrival as the angel of mercy, and the harbinger of hope.

After the first toast was drank Col. Austin addressed the company as follows:—

I cannot refrain from returning my unfeigned thanks for the flattering sentiments with which I have just been honored, nor have I words to express my satisfaction on returning to this, my more than native country, and meeting so many of my friends and companions in the settlement of this country.

I left Texas in April 1833, as the public agent of the people, for the purpose of applying for the admission of this country into the Mexican confederation as a state separate from Coahuila. This application was based upon the constitutional and vested rights of Texas, and was sustained by me in the city of Mexico to the utmost of my abilities—no honorable means were spared to effect the objects of my mission, and to oppose the forming of Texas into a territory which was attempted. I rigidly adhered to the instructions and wishes of my constituents so far as they were communicated to me—my efforts to serve Texas involved me in the labyrinth of Mexican politics. I was arrested, and have suffered a long persecution and imprisonment—I consider it to be my duty to give an account of these events to my constituents, and will therefore at this time merely observe that I have never in any manner agreed to anything, or admitted anything that would compromise the constitutional or vested rights of Texas. These rights belong to the people, and can only be surrendered by them.

I fully hoped to have found Texas at peace and tranquility, but regret to find it in commotion, all disorganized, all in anarchy and threatened with immediate hostilities. This state of things is deeply to be lamented—it is a great misfortune, but it is one that has not been produced by any acts of the people of this country—on the contrary it is the natural and inevitable consequence of the revolution that has spread all over Mexico, and of the imprudent and impolitic measures of both the general and State Governments, with respect to Texas. The people here are not to blame, and cannot be justly censured—they are farmers, cultivators of the soil, and are pacific from interests, from occupation and from inclination. They have uniformly endeavored to sustain the constitu-

tion and the public peace by pacific means, and have never deviated from their duty as Mexican Citizens—If any acts of imprudence have been committed by individuals they entirely resulted from the revolutionary state of the whole nation, the imprudent and censurable conduct of the State authorities and the total want of a local Government in Texas. It is indeed a source of surprise and creditable congratulation that so few acts of this description have occurred under the peculiar circumstances of the times. It is however to be remembered that acts of this nature were not the acts of the people, nor is Texas responsible for them. They were as I before observed the natural consequence of the revolutionary state of the Mexican Nation and Texas certainly did not originate that revolution, neither have the people, as a people, participated in it. The consciences and the hands of the Texans are free from censure, and clean.

The revolution in Mexico is drawing to a close. The object is to change the form of Government, destroy the federal constitution of 1824, and establish a central or consolidated Government. The States are to be converted into provinces.—

Whether the people of Texas ought, or ought not, to agree to this change, and relinquish all, or a part of their constitutional and vested rights under the constitution of 1824, is a question of the most vital importance, one that calls for the deliberate consideration of the people, and can only be decided by them fairly convened for that purpose. As a Citizen of Texas I have a right to an opinion on so important a matter, I have no other right, and pretend to no other. In the report which I consider it my duty to make to my constituents, I intend to give my views on the present situation of the country, and especially as to the constitutional and natural rights of Texas, and will therefore at this time merely touch this subject.

Under the Spanish Government Texas was a separate and distinct province, as such it had a separate and distinct local organization. It was one of the entities that composed the general mass of the Nation, and as such participated in the war of the revolution, and was represented in the constituent Congress of Mexico that formed the constitution of 1824. This constituent Congress so far from destroying this unity, expressly recognized and confirmed it, by the law of May 7, 1824, which united Texas with Coahuila provisionally, under the special guarantee of being made a state of the Mexican confederation so soon as it possessed the necessary elements. That law and the federal constitution gave to Texas a specific political existence, and vested in its inhabitants special & defined rights, which can only be relinquished by the people of Texas acting for themselves as a unity and not as a part of Coahuila, for the reason that the union with Coahuila was limited, and only gave power to the State of Coahuila and Texas, to govern Texas for the time being, but always subject to the vested rights of Texas. The state therefore cannot relinquish those vested rights by agreeing to the change of Government or by any other act, unless expressly authorized by the people of Texas to do so; neither can the general Government of Mexico legally deprive Texas of them, without the consent of this people.—These are my opinions.—

An important question now presents itself to the people of this country.

The federal constitution of 1824 is about to be destroyed, the system of Government changed and a central or consolidated one established. Will this act annihilate all the natural rights of Texas, and subject this country to the uncontrolled and unlimited dictation of the new Government.

This is a subject of the most vital importance. I have no doubt the federal constitution will be destroyed, and a central Government established, and that the people here will soon be called upon to say whether they agree to this change or not. This matter requires the most calm discussion, the most mature deliberation, and the most perfect union. How is this to be had? I see but one way, and that is by a general consultation of the people by means of delegates elected for that purpose with full powers to give such an answer, in the name of Texas to this question, as they may deem best, and to adopt such measures as the tranquility and salvation of the country may require.

It is my duty to state that Gen. Santa Anna verbally and expressly authorized and requested me to say to the people of Texas, that he was their friend, that he wished for their prosperity and would do all he could to promote it, and that in the new constitution he would use his influence to give to the people of Texas a special organization suited to their education, habits, and situation, several of the most intelligent and influential men in Mexico,



and especially the ministers of relations and war expressed themselves in the same manner. These declarations afford another and more urgent necessity for a general consultation of all Texas in order to inform the general Government and especially Gen. Santana what kind of an organization will suit the education, habits and situation of this people.

It is also proper for me to state that in all my conversation with the President and ministers and men of influence, I advised that no troops should be sent to Texas, and no cruisers along the coast. I gave it as my decided opinion that the inevitable consequence of sending an armed force to this country would be war. I stated that there was a sound and correct moral principle in the people of Texas, that was abundantly sufficient to retain or put down all turbulent or seditious movements, but that this moral principle could not, and would not unite with any armed force sent against this country; on the contrary, it would resist and repel it, and ought to do so. This point presents another strong reason why the people of Texas should meet in general consultation. This country is now in anarchy, threatened with hostilities, armed vessels are capturing every thing they can catch on the coast, and acts of piracy are said to be committed under cover of the Mexican flag. Can this state of things exist without precipitating the country into a war? I think it cannot, and therefore believe that it is our bounden and solemn duty, as Mexicans, and as Texans to represent the evils that are likely to result from this mistaken and most impolitic policy in the military movements.

My friends I can truly say that no one has been, or now is more anxious than myself to keep trouble away from this country, no one has been or now is more faithful to his duty as a Mexican Citizen, and no one has personally sacrificed or suffered more to discharge this duty. I have uniformly been opposed to have any thing to do with the family political quarrels of the Mexicans. Texas needs peace and a local government. Its inhabitants are farmers, they need a calm and quiet life. But how can I, or any one remain indifferent when our rights, our all, appear to be in jeopardy and when it is our duty, as well as our obligation as good Mexican citizens to express our opinions on the present state of things, and to represent our situation to the Government? It is impossible. The crisis is certainly such as to bring it home to the judgment of every man that something must be done, and that without delay. The question will perhaps be asked, what are we to do? I have already indicated my opinion. Let all personalities, or divisions, or excitements, or passion, or violence, be banished from among us. Let a general Consultation of the people of Texas be convened as speedily as possible and be composed of the best, and most calm, and intelligent, and firm men in the country, and let them decide what representations ought to be made to the general government, and what ought to be done in future.

With these explanatory remarks I will give a toast. *The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas, they ought to be maintained; and jeopardized as they now are, they demand a general consultation of the people.*

2nd. The Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1824—the bulwark of the rights of Freemen.

3d. Centralism:—A soil suited for Military Despots.

4th. The Republican Party of distracted Mexico.—Joined in the same holy cause, we bid you go on to prosper.

5th. Texas; the land of our adoption.—We are determined to live there as freemen, or die.

6th. Union:—"The long pull, the strong pull, the pull all together."

The Declaration of Independence of '76.—Time will throw down his Scythe and seize the scroll when his last sands are falling.

8th. Public Suffrage:—In the exercise of its privilege, may the people solely enquire concerning their candidate;—Is he honest, is he capable, does he love his country?

9th. The Fair sex of Texas:—Equal in virtue, honesty, and accomplishments to their sisters of any part of the Globe.

By the President—Unanimity; A true Patriot knows no party in defence of his Country.—

By the Vice President—Our absent friend Capt. James Ramage.—

By A. S. White—One freeman is worth ninety nine slaves.

By Henry Smith—Texas, our adopted country, may the gen

eral consultation of her Citizens be productive of harmony and concert of action with union, the watch word, may they act as true democratic republicans, and by the wisdom of their councils may she be enabled to sustain herself provisionally until constitutional order be again restored, and may she then be marshaled as a free and sovereign State of the Mexican republic.

By E. Waller—Peace under the Constitution as long as possible, and when we can have it no longer: let us fight for Independence.

By H. P. Rees—The free born sons of Texas may they all unite in the common cause, and protect the country from Military misrule.

By L. H. McNeel—May the brave and patriotic citizen A. C. Buckner, who fell in the battle of Velasco, long be remembered by the citizens of Texas.

By T. F. L. Parrott—May Texas never want a Leonidas.

By Capt. John Chaffin—Peace without oppression; if not fight and obtain it.

By Henry Austin—The people of Texas, may they shew as much energy, ability and valor in defending sound Republican constitutional principles and privileges, as they have shown in subduing the wilderness, cultivating the soil, and indefending it from the savages.

By Theodore Bennett—The memory of the heroes who fell in the late glorious struggle for civil liberty in the State of Zacatecas.

By R. J. Calder—The Youth of Texas; may they bear in mind in all coming events that they are sons of North American Heroes.

By J. W. Fannin, Jr.—Union; May the people of Texas unite in red and white, and their only aspiration be what shall, who will do the most for the public good.

By Capt. Thos. W. Grayson—"Free trade and sailors right."

By Benj. F. Smith—Peace under the constitution of 1824 as long as possible; in the mean time prepare for the worst, and when we can have peace no longer, a War for Independence.

By John Sharp—The capture of the Correo, an act which has been hailed with the greatest pleasure by all Texas and one in which the actors have immortalized themselves.

By Henry Austin—Texas, when the myriads of despotism assail her, may she find a Washington amongst her sons to defend her.

By Benj. F. Mims—The free and true republicans of Texas may they not suffer themselves to be trampled upon, nor their rights infringed.

By a guest—Capt. Hurd of the San Felipe; should a floating force become needful to Texas, may it be commanded by officers equal to him.

By Capt. Henry Austin—The Ladies, God bless them, they expect us at a ball to night, and require every man to keep himself in condition for duty.

By John Gordon—Our esteemed Fellow-Citizen Dr. B. T. Archer, the enemy of Tyrants, and a friend to Liberty; may he live to see Texas a second United States, and enjoy the fruits of his well earned toils.

By James Collinsworth—The citizens of Texas, may their prosperity be commensurate with their enterprise and hospitality.

By Joseph Reese—Our brave and lamented Fellow-Citizen John Austin.

**CAPTAIN ROSS'S SECOND VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.**

*Dangers of Arctic navigation.*  
Of the difficulties now encountered, in consequence of the defective state of the engine—of their exertions, their hopes and their disappointments, and their critical situation upon more than one occasion a few extracts may suffice to convey an idea to the reader. Thus Capt. Ross observes—

"The change of tide, and that of a rapid one, setting to the westward, drove us from our place of refuge; and we were carried within three yards of the rocks which were just under water,

at the narrowest part of the point.—Believing that we might succeed in rounding this place, and thus getting into what seemed to be still water, we labored hard by warping; there being a small creek immediately beyond it which held out a promise of security. This, most unluckily, proved to be a whirlpool, and having been turned round by it many times, for more than an hour; we were obliged to leave it, and trust ourselves once more to the confusion without.—Thus situated, no resource was left but to attach ourselves to a mass of ice which floating along in the middle of the stream, hoping thus to escape a repetition of what we had been enduring.

"We were thus extricated, but not without undergoing heavy pressure; our iceberg carrying us to the westward, even against a strong wind. The tide, however, diminished in force as we proceeded; and as the smaller pieces of ice sailing with us did not drift us so fast as that to which we were attached, the whole became at length so slack, that we were able to make sail before noon and at last got into clear water.

"The danger, however, was not yet over, since we were subject to be carried back by the next tide, unless we could get out of its influence before the change—but the wind was right against us, and we could expect to make little progress, with our sails, and such a vessel, by plying to windward; while, to anchor in a tide way like this, was out of the question. Thus we soon found that we were losing ground; but at 4 o'clock we began to gain considerably, when it fell suddenly calm. A harbor now appeared not far off, in the nearest land; we contrived to warp in by means of the boats, and found good shelter behind a reef of rocks, lined by icebergs, within a cables length of the shore, making fast to 2 of these masses which were aground in four fathom water.

"More than one amongst us had witnessed similar scenes, and in some manner or other, we had been extricated; with all this, we could not but feel astonishment, as well as gratitude, at our having escaped here without material damage. For, readers, it is unfortunate that no description can convey an idea of a scene of this nature; and, as to the pencil, it cannot represent motion, or noise.—And as those who have not seen a northern ocean in winter—who have not seen it, I should say, in a winter's storm—the term ice, exciting but the recollection of what they only knew at rest, in an inland lake or canal, conveys no idea of what is the fate of an arctic navigator to witness and feel.—But let him remember that ice is stone; a floating rock in the streams, a promontory or an island when aground not less solid than if it were a land of granite. Then let them imagine, if they can, these mountains of crystal hurled through a narrow strait by a rapid tide, meeting as large mountains in motion would meet, with the noise of that of thunder; breaking from each other's precipice huge fragments, or rending each other assunder, till tossing the sea around in breakers, and writhing it in eddies; while the flutter of fields of ice, forced against these masses, or against the rocks, by the wind and stream, rise out of the sea till they fall back on themselves, adding to the indistinguishable commotion and noise, which attend these occurrences.

"It is not a little, too, know and feel our utter helplessness in these cases. There is not a moment in which it can be conjectured what will happen in the next; there is not one which may not be the last; and yet that next moment may bring rescue and safety. It is a strange, as it is an anxious position; and if fearful, often giving no time for fear, so unexpected is every event, and so quick the transactions. If the noise and the motion and the hurry in every thing around are distracting, if the attention is troubled to fix on any thing amid such confusion, still must it be alive, that it may seize on a single moment of help or escape which may occur.—Yet of all this, and it is the hardest task of all, there is nothing to be acted, no effort to be made; and though the very sight of the movement around inclines the seamen to be busy, while we can scarcely repress the instinct that directs us to help ourselves in case of danger, he must be patient as if he were unconcerned or careless; waiting as he best can for the fate, be it what it may, which he cannot influence or avoid.

**PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.**  
On the 30th of September it was considered that all hope of making further progress that season was at an end, and they proceeded to take up their winter quarters.

At the end of October, he observes—"Our rooking had been perfected in this month; but it still remained to complete our embarkments, and to cover the upper deck with snow. More arrangements than those yet noticed, had also been made in the interior of the ship, by constructing a room in the

place of a storeroom, to receive the men's chests and all the apparatus for cooking and baking; while copper flues were carried from them round the whole apartment, in order to carry away the vapor. Over the steam kitchen, oven, and after passage, apertures were made in the upper deck, on which were placed iron tanks with their openings downwards. In these the vapor was perceived, and became immediately condensed; but though we rather expected that we might have drawn it off in the shape of water, and had contrived means accordingly, we found it so generally frozen that these were of no use.

"We found this last contrivance to be the best that had yet been adopted; and chiefly as, by keeping the apartment dry as had been done on former occasions, for the purpose of keeping the vapor aloft till it was condensed on the beams and deck. This, too, involved a great saving of fuel; since we found that a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees was sufficient to make the place dry, warm and comfortable, whereas, it had, in the ships that proceeded us, been necessary to carry it as high as 70 degrees."

**TEMPERATURE OF THE SNOW.**  
The snow on these occasions is cut into masses resembling square stones, and used in the same way, the coming being of water. The solidity of what is here called snow may not here be understood.—On another occasion, commander Ross says—

"It most appear strange to readers ignorant of these countries, to hear that the people suffer more from thirst, when travelling, than from all the other inconveniences united. By us, at home, where the snow can never be very cold, where it can therefore be easily melted by the ordinary heat of the body, and where it can even be eaten as a substitute for water, the very different temperature of the substance in that country is easily overlooked; many persons are even in this fact. No great inconvenience can occur to this matter, where its heat is rarely much below the freezing point, and scarcely ever falls much below 20 degrees. It is a very different thing when perhaps the highest temperature of the snow during the winter months, is at zero; and when it often falls to minus fifty or more, or to 50 degrees below the point at which we should attempt to thaw or eat in England. Were it not so bad a conductor as it is, we could in this country not more take in the mouth, or hold in the hands, than if it was so much red hot iron; but that from that cause, this consequence at least does not follow. The snow nevertheless which it does produce, is that of increasing, instead of removing the thirst which it is endeavored to quench so that the natives prefer enduring the utmost extremity of this feeling rather than attempt to quench it by the eating of snow.

**WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD.**—Agreeably to previous anticipations, this important thoroughfare was opened for travel yesterday, from the city of Bladensburg. Thus far the railroad is now completed and now in operation. All things considered, this rail road is undoubtedly destined to be one of the most frequented thoroughfares (if not the most) of any in our extensive union. The number of passengers that will be found travelling upon it, to and from, daily, 5 years hence, would be almost incredible, if now mentioned or estimated. The distance between Baltimore and Washington will be thus reduced to a pleasant ride of less than two hours! The journey of Bladensburg to this city, was made yesterday, as we learn, in one hour and 40 minutes—being at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. When the whole route is completed, and every thing got to working well, we have no doubt the distance from city to city will be made, when desirable, in less time.—*Balt. Pat.*

**ANOTHER TORNADO.** The village of Canton, Ill. was on the 16th of June, prostrated by a tornado, more terrible, if possible, than that which passed through Brunswick. In the village, 25 houses were levelled to the ground, and 30 more stripped of their roofs, chimneys, &c. leaving but three uninjured. Six persons were killed and many more wounded. The atmosphere was filled with the wrecks of houses, store goods, beds, furniture, branches of trees, &c. &c. A large number of hogs and cattle were also killed, the rain fell in torrents, and was succeeded by a most severe hail storm.

**\$15 Reward**  
**STOLEN** from the cabin of the steam boat Laura, one Silver Leaver Watch, with P. Leneau, 1832, marked on the inside of the case. The above reward will be paid for the watch and thief, or ten dollars for watch alone.—Apply at this office.  
Sept 19.—53.—tf.

**For Sale.**  
ONE first rate COTTON GIN.—Apply to JOHN P. GILL, at the Brazoria Hotel.  
Sept. 19—53—tf.

**AUCTION!**  
ON the second Sunday in October next, will be offered for sale at public Auction, all the Household Furniture belonging to the subscriber, together with the Dwelling House, and two well improved Lots.—Also at the same time and place, a Negro Woman, 40 years of age, and a Negro Boy aged 9 years.  
L. C. MANSON.  
Brazoria, Sept. 19—53—tf.

**Fall Races.**  
The Races over the Columbia Turf, will take place on the 3rd Monday in October next. Several horses already entered.

**ALSO—**  
A Match race on the 1st Thursday in October, for \$500, half forfeit; Capt. John Chaffin's horse Monte, and E. Plach's horse Partnership.  
Sept. 19 53

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to rent the well known Tavern Stand in San Felipe de Austin, now occupied by her. She will also hire four servants, two men and two women, a wagon and five yoke of oxen. Immediate possession will be given.  
A. B. PEYTON.  
San Felipe, Sept. 19. 53. tf.

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

**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.

**WAGON MAKING**  
THE 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.  
39. tf.

**A CARD.**  
The undersigned announces in this public manner that the office for the reception of colonists in the "Upper Colony" is now opened at San Felipe, persons desirous of acquiring land can do so with perfect security in their titles.  
The rights of those persons legally established anterior to the 15th of April 1831 and of those introduced and settled after 22nd of May 1834 and before the 18th May, 1835, will in every instance be respected, provided the claimant has not interfered with previous locations and surveys.  
The undersigned would recommend those who wish to obtain land to make their applications at an early period in order that the necessary plots and surveys may be completed.  
SPENCER H. JACK,  
Agent for Austin & Williams.

**NEW GOODS.**  
S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Schr. Julius Cesar, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, MEDICINES, &c. &c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.—  
Matagorda, July, 16th, 1835.—49—tf.



**THE FIRST GRAVE.**  
By Miss E. Lovison.  
A single grave! the only one  
In this unbroken ground  
Where yet the garden leaf & flower  
Are lingering around.  
A single grave! my heart has felt  
How utterly alone,  
In crowded halls, where breathed  
For me  
Not one familiar tone;  
The shades where forest trees shut  
out  
All but the distant sky;  
I've felt the loneliness of night  
When the dark winds passed by;  
My pulse has quickened with its awe,  
My lip has gasped for breath;  
But what were they to such as this—  
The solitude of death!  
A single grave! we half forget  
How sunder humanities,  
When round the silent place of rest  
A gathered kindred lies.  
We stand beneath the haunted yew,  
And watch each quiet tomb;  
And in the ancient churchyard feel  
Solemnity, not gloom.  
The place is purified with hope,  
The hope that is of prayer;  
And human love, and heavenward  
thought,  
And pious faith, are there.  
The wild flowers spring amid the  
grass,  
And many a stone appears,  
Carved by affection's memory,  
Wet with affection's tears  
Perhaps this is too fanciful  
Though single be his sod,  
Yet not the less it has around  
The presence of his God.  
It may be weakness of the heart,  
But yet 'tis kindest, best;  
Better if in our selfish world  
It could be less repress.  
Those gentler charities which draw  
Man closer to his kind—  
Those sweet humanities which make  
The music which they find—  
How many a bitter word 'twould hush,  
How many a pang 'twould save,  
If life more precious held those times,  
With sanctify the grave!

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald of July 7.

**ANOTHER RAIL ROAD PROJECTED.**  
Mr. John Berrien of the United States Topographical Engineers, has lately been engaged in surveying a route for a Rail Road, from Detroit to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. This report being so favorable, and so much interest being felt on the subject by the citizens of Michigan generally, "justifies the expectation," says the Detroit Journal, "that it will be commenced without delay. Already we believe, have arrangements been made, to carry it as far as Ypsilanti. Its incalculable importance to that portion of the Peninsula, through which it may pass, and especially to Detroit, is becoming apparent to every man, and especially to those who may have recently journeyed on any of the public avenues leading west. Capitalists, and men of business, Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers from abroad, are every day settling in this Territory, in anticipation of the benefits which will be derived from this important work."

The distance from Detroit to Chicago, by way of the Lakes, is 700 miles; by land only 250 from Detroit to St. Joseph's, by way of the Lakes is about 675 miles; by the route of the Rail Road only 190 miles.

It will be seen by the following order from Cos to Ugartachea, that the Mexicans have formed another pretence by which to introduce troops, without arousing the fears of the inhabitants; namely, the arrest of Lorenzo de Zavalla. What has been this man's offence that they should take him "at the risk of losing all their cavalry?" It is known to all of us that Zavalla was sent to France as Minister to that court from the Republic of Mexico, on learning that the government of Mexico had changed to a central form, he immediately resigned his office and wrote a very spirited letter to the Dictator, in which he told him that "formerly he had owed his success in arms to the justice of his cause but now his cause was a bad one, liberal principles would put him down." This is the only charge which they can prefer against this individual, is this sufficient to cause the march of cavalry to his arrest?

No, it is not for that purpose they intend to come, it is for the purpose of subjecting us to the new form of government, we have only to look at the intrigues which were used to subdue Zacatecas, to convince us that we have have nothing to expect from them. Let Texas be united and take a firm stand and she has nothing to fear.—EDITOR.

Matamoros, August 8th, 1835.  
The commanding General has already asked of the Political Chief of the Brazos to remit to this city Senior Don Lorenzo de Zavalla; for the arrest you will be guided by the orders of the Supreme Government, and if not attended to, as required, you will march immediately at the risk of losing all your Cavalry to complete the intended object. Taking at the same time to give the necessary notice to all authorities of the colony informing them that the military forces has no other object than the arrest of the aforesaid Zavalla.

During your absence you will leave Col. Nicolas Candelles in command for which destination think him capable in every respect. Furthermore you will cause all the inhabitants to go to Goliad, that the Customhouse officers there examine their accounts and the amounts due from each; so that from here there be detailed to remit to you monies sufficient for the necessary pay.

You will bear in mind the march of Lieutenant Manuel Mauchaco agreeable to former notices to receive the 300 cavalry I have to send you; all of which I communicate for your information and in answer to your note of the 1st of the present month.

God and Liberty.  
Sd. MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS.  
To the practical Commander of Coahuila and Texas.

Translated by me John W. Smith  
Bexar, August 15th, 1835.

### Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, the 3d Monday in Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Spain's horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.

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

### 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.

ED MUND ANDREWS.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brigham & Richeson, (to save cost) will make payment, on or before the 1st day of September next to my only authorized agents, during my absence, David Mills or Benjamin R. Brigham.

A. BRIGHAM.

Brazoria, August 1, 1835.—46.6 w.

### Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are now in complete order, and lumber can be had at Twenty five Dollars per thousand. Delivered at the Mills.

M. W. SMITH,

President of the H. S. M. C.

Harrisburg, July 11th 1835.—46.6 w.

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

W. B. SWENY,

**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 Gens, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

### A PROCLAMATION.

ON or about the first day of April of the present year, William McGrew and William P. McGrew, in the county of Sumpter, murdered a couple of boys in the foulest manner, and under the most shocking and aggravated circumstances. The oldest of the lads was 16 or 17 years of age, and his little brother about 11 or 12. Their name was Kemp. They were peaceably at work, earning a subsistence for the indigent family to which they belonged, having give no offence or provocation whatever, when they were cruelly shot down, at the same time, in a very wantonness of deliberate and cold blooded murder.

The before mentioned offenders have escaped and are now going at large, and in virtue of the power and authority in me vested. I hereby offer a reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said offenders, or Four Hundred Dollars for either of them, to Sheriff of Sumpter county, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 21st May, A. D. 1835, and 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor:  
JOHN GAYLE.  
E. A. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

### DESCRIPTION.

William P. McGrew is about twenty four years of age hair a little dark, fair skin and blue eyes; mild, and retiring look when sober; six feet high.

William McGrew, the cousin of the other, is about 21 years old, red hair, fair skin, eyes between gray and blue, six feet high, down look and forbidding countenance; both addicted to intemperance.

It is understood that about the sum of Three Thousand Dollars has been subscribed for the apprehension of these persons, by the citizens of Marengo and Sumpter counties, which will doubtless be paid as soon as they are lodged in the proper Jail.

The Printer of the Laws of the United States at Mobile, and the State Printer at New Orleans, will publish the foregoing Proclamation, &c, weekly for three months, and forward their accounts to the Secretary of State, for payment. They are requested to send their papers, if practicable to a Printer in Texas, who is requested to publish this Proclamation in like manner for three months—the account also to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for payment.

JOHN GAYLE.

Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835



**DOCTOR JOHN Y. WALLACE**  
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

DOCTOR

**ARTHUR APPLEWHITE**  
HAVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizen and inhabitants of Texas—He hopes by his punctuality and success to merit a share of public favor



**DR. F. 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.

DOCTOR

**T. R. ERWIN.**

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS. j-4

### 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 future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name and style of Robert Mills & Co. and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, and on the usual credit, to punctual customers  
Jan 1

### 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.

35.1f

**\$150**

**Reward**

**RANAWAY** on the 27th ult. from the subscriber living on the Brazos river near the Fort Settlement three negro men, one named Sterling, very black, thirty five to forty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. Joe, a dark mulatto, about thirty five years of age, five and a half feet high or thereabout. Richard a bright mulatto, thirty three years of age, six feet high, very high forehead and bold spoken. When he left his hair was very thick and stood erect. Each of them had a horse, one of which was stolen. There is almost a certainty that the negroes were stolen by Thomas I. Nerson who will probably endeavour to take them to the State of Mississippi. Nerson is about thirty five years of age, six feet high or upwards is very slim and his hair remarkable red; speaks quick and has a down look. The above reward will be given on delivery of the said negroes at my house, or \$50 for either.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Fort Settlement, July 4th 1835, 4 tf.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**  
THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co. take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods.

R. MILLS, & Co.

SAML. B. BRIGHAM.

Matagorda, July 1st 1835.—46.6 w.

### NEW GOODS.

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Scher, Julius Caesar, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, MEDICINES, &c. &c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.—  
Matagorda, July, 15th, 1835.—46.6 w.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dead, 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.

### PILOTAGE of 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 at high water; & in crossing the Bar bringing 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.

### A CARD.

The undersigned announces in the public manner that the office for the reception of colonists in the "Upper Colony" is now opened at San Felipe, persons desirous of acquiring land can do so with perfect security in their titles.

The rights of those persons legally established anterior to the 15th of April 1831 and of those introduced and settled after 22nd of May 1834 and before the 18th May, 1835, will in every instance be respected, provided the claimant has not interfered with previous locations and surveys.

The undersigned would recommend those who wish to obtain land to make their applications at an early period in order that the necessary plots and surveys may be completed.

SPENCER H. JACK,

Agent for Austin & Williams.

### WAGON MAKING

THE 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.

36.1f.

### 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.

### Attorney

AT LAW

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

W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.

Jno. Chaffin, }

J. S. D. Byrom, } Brazoria,

P. C. Jack, } San Felipe.

Mosely Baker, }

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