

Wm. J. Perry

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. Brazoria, Saturday, October 17, 1835. No. 57.

TERMS:
 THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY **F. C. GRAY.**
 And will be printed 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 twelve 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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance, longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.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 personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

To the Citizens of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

From the letters of the Permanent Council and Colonel Austin you will perceive that there is but little danger of an invasion by sea; and that there is great necessity for more men, arms, and ammunition at Gonzales. I shall send an express to Gonzales informing them of the arrival of the arms and ammunition; they will wait for them, so that all who go now will have an opportunity of being in the decisive engagement. The last express from Gonzales reports only three hundred men; whilst the enemy has more than double that number. I again in the name of the Committee call upon you to turn out, and by one decisive blow rid Texas of every foe to Liberty.

JOHN A. WHARTON,
 Acting Chairman of the Committee of Safety &c.
 October 12th, 1835.

SAN FELIPE, October 9, 1835.
 To the Committee of Safety at Columbia.
 GENTLEMEN:—We have received as directed to Col. Austin, several letters expressive of fears arising from reports in circulation among you, relative to the expected approach of an enemy by sea. We are told that these reports arose from a letter written by young Mr. Powell of early date, and whether circumstances will warrant fears or not on that subject we cannot believe that the Mexicans can furnish vessels for embarkation of more than from 400 to 600 troops at one time, and though that number could at this particular juncture, do us material injury; yet we are of opinion it would be of short duration; But we think it highly important that the cannon should be mounted, and Velasco put in a state of defence as speedily as possible, and should an enemy appear, every precaution should be used to prevent a landing. We have been in expectation of a member from your numbers to the permanent council here, as yet we have but few, and hope you will comply immediately, as Col. Austin is absent, which renders it essentially necessary to keep a standing authority here, and that its numbers be as respectable as possible.
 By Express received last night Ugartechea & Cos were on their march to meet Col. Moore at Gonzales; perhaps by this time they may have had an engagement. Can you spare a few more men or not, have you no spare guns, powder & lead; they are all called for, and any service you may render in

that way, will receive the thanks of this body and your country. Give assurances to persons engaged in public service of compensation; they will be provided for.
 A gentleman by the name of Poe, proposes to mount the Cannon, &c. It belongs to your Committee to attend to that matter. If you are deficient in numbers, fill the vacancy, or act alone, and all you do will be approved.
 With considerations of much regard, remain very respectfully,
G. BORDEN, Chairman of the Committee, San Felipe de Austin.
R. R. ROYALL, Member of the Council from Matagorda.
ISAAC BATTERSON, do. from Harrisburg.

SAN FELIPE, October 10th, 1835.
 Mr. M'KINNEY:—I have been honored with the reading of Mr. Borden's letters and will add—the cannon I am told at Teuocatlan is bursted, I hope it is false, but fear it is true—Send us Powder & Lead; also, small bariron will be useful for slugs.—Beason's is appointed as a common crossing, at which place we can from every part co-operate with the army.
 Truly, **R. R. ROYALL,** In absence of other members.

QUINTANA, Oct. 11, 1835.
 Mr. GRAY—DEAR SIR—The Schooner Lady Madison, Capt. R. D. Moore Master, was towed in this morning; she has seven pieces of Cannon, and ammunition on board, which we ordered by request of the Committee of Safety for this Jurisdiction; she has also on board 75 muskets, with the necessary cartouch boxes, &c. The balance of the muskets, ordered on the same account, will be here on the San Felipe, which is hourly expected; and it is probable she is now off the bar, as a vessel is now in sight, but a considerable distance off. The San Felipe was to leave 2 days after the Lady Madison. The muskets brought by her are American manufacture, the reason of her not bringing more is, that she is too small a vessel to entitle her cargo to drawback.
 We have received letters which can be relied on, which state that all we want for the country is ready at

short notice: vessels, men, and means, are ready and even anxious to embark, if vessels are placed on a footing that they will be protected.

Yours, respectfully,
M'KINNEY & WILLIAMS.
 P. S. Several large pieces of cannon are ready and will be here on the San Felipe.
 Since the above was received we have learned that the vessel seen off has gone to the westward.
 EDITOR.
 Correspondence of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

LETTER II. THINGS IN ENGLAND.

June, 1835.
 Every little thing is an incident to a man who has been long upon the ocean. The reception of our Pilot on board was an era in our history. We scanned his person well from top to toe. We asked him a thousand questions, many more than he could answer, for he knew but little of the politics of his own land, and less of ours. We read his newspaper through and through, advertisements and all, and then clamored for more. The next character who figured among us was the Port Physician with his yellow flag, who read for our Captain to answer, a score of questions, two columns of them or more—enquiring into our health, the number of passengers, diseases, &c., many most amusing and ludicrous questions in our esumations; for the answers to which our Captain vouched by an oath on a bible enclosed in a brass covering, and handed to him by a long hook, so that the physician might be kept free from all contagion! Then we had a Bill of Health to carry the ship up the channel, and after the interchange of a few glasses of wine the doctor pronounced us, of course averring that it was the finest ship that ever entered the English Channel. Next there fell upon us scores of boatmen who hung to the sides of the ship like so many mosquitoes to a Southern straying Yankee, all seeking employment. Such a little fleet upon the water first reminds an American of the fierce competition that an overcrowded population will make, on the quay of Portsmouth for example, if you are a stranger, and it is even suspected that you want a boat, you cannot well escape them, for they importune you in flocks, following you, perhaps from one end of the town to the other—and then again every step you take a new one will spring up and assault you with his question.
 With some of the other passengers, I left our ship off Portsmouth, where British ships of war, as it is the principal naval depot in the Kingdom, lay in abundance. Of course the English ensign was almost all that met the eye, save the solitary flag of the States that fluttered from our own ship. I never shall forget the strange and new emotions as I left the ship in a small boat for the shore, my eyes running from the bright and painted sides of our own vessel to the deep black and frowning hulks of Britain, the flag of my own land then streaming in the distance as a brisk wind carried the ship up the channel for London, then for the first time feeling that I was bidding an adieu to the last relic of home, and farewell to the flag, its emblem. Indeed it is a beautiful flag, beautifully designed, a part from all associations, that make one catch it so tenderly when in a foreign land; and for more beauty I see none among all the nations that go in the Channel, by which we could improve it. It is so emblematical of our country, so light, so airy, so confident, as it were—fresh and new too, as we are and I sometimes think almost boastful of what it has done—it seemed to me in my fancies, to flutter the more as it passed the ships which had so long made England the mistress of the ocean. As we neared the shore in our little boat, the large fortifications of the harbor were in full sight—and then many ships far and wide celebrated for what they have won in battle. Among them was the Victory, Lord Nelson's ship, the Iron sides of England, which every Englishman adores just as our countrymen adore the Constitu-

tion. A terrible hubbub there was a while ago when the Admiralty talked of breaking her up—and the project was abandoned. I have been on board of her. She is now only kept as a shore ship—but a fine ship she is even now, kept almost solely for show, and what is remarkable in England, shown without pay to a score of attendants! The very spot where Nelson fell is marked with a plate; and this simple inscription "Here Nelson fell."

As we approached the landing place, our chief boatman gave us some lessons for landing. "If you wish" says he, "to get your baggage to-night, and to escape the bother of a passport, you must pass for British subjects." Really, thought I, this is tough for a republican Yankee to pass for a subject when he boasts of being subject to nobody, not even to the Church, much less the State—and who can tell what an unpardonable sin it would be for the minds of all our countrymen, "that a free born American" should pass for a British subject? A subject! well; I'll take this into consideration, as it is a new thing for a man to pass for a subject on one side of the water. But I wanted my baggage over much; I hate bother—and really I hope in after life nobody will hang me if I did make up my mind to pass through the Customhouse as a British subject. Two Frenchmen who were with us wanted to pass for British subjects also, but as one of them could only say *sarc* for *sir* and *th* was altogether too much for him to mouth, the other British subjects among us remonstrated as it would be carrying the joke too far, unless Messieurs would pass for French Canadian—but as a French Canadian never wanders from home thus far, the project was abandoned, and French passed for French. We were all taken to the Watch House as is called the place of debarkation, and there our baggage was examined by some of the fattest looking Customhouse officers I ever saw. One of them said to me with a wink, as he began the fingering of my clothes and other articles in my trunk, "you have no objection I suppose to" (and here was a look with a very significant stutter, the winks in the mean time thickening) "to—if I'll pass your baggage easy"—"Oh no," I answered, "if you'll ask me no questions after I tell you I have nothing dutiable." "Oh! I understand you;" was the reply—and the ugly question, "if I were a British subject was dodged?" and my baggage was touched just for pains sake, for which especial favor I give him the last American half dollar I had, worth but little to me this side of the ocean.
 This feeling indeed is absolutely necessary to get along through the Custom House with any ease at all. A friend of mine told us that when he resisted it in Liverpool, they handled his clothes most unmercifully, and made him pay duty even on his pocket bible; adding that they "always respected a man who carried a pocket bible." The porters, hoary headed, antique looking men, next fell upon our baggage, after we were marked as passed; and as we were yet green upon the English shore, spunged out of about six times as much for carrying, as we should pay after three days knowledge of English customs. At last we were housed in the hotel called "the George,"—a superb unlike in its management and construction to anything we have in America. A cordon of chamber-maids, quite old maids by the way, whom I first thought to be ladies of rank, so highly dressed were they, so highly polished in their manners compared with ours in like situations, surrounded us; and we were shown to bed rooms superior to anything I have seen in the best hotels in America. Indeed I may here insert by way of addenda, that though I have since been in the wildest part of England, I never entered a public house where a good meal could not be obtained; a bed, or a pool bath if necessary, and cleanliness and comfort as ample as a reasonable man could desire. So infinitely superior are the English public houses to the two-thirds of ours; so luxurious fitted up are some of the bed rooms, that one hardly knows what to do with some of the comforts proffered. I remember puzzling myself a long while as to the use of a little ease or pocket over my pil-

low, and I never should have guessed if a friend had not told me it was for the watch, so that you could have it at your ease, early in the morning or at night. In many parts of England, clean night caps make a part of the furniture. All beds have canopies which are often exchanged for the new comer. The English must be most luxurious sleepers. I could not endure existence for a long time in an English hotel. I sign for the common table,—the table d'hôte. A lone breakfast is very passable; very desirable at times,—but a solitary dinner in a coffee house, save me from. I had rather share my meal with a dog. Lest all of your readers may not know what an English coffee house is, I will be more particular, & when I am ever particular, the better informed in such matters must pardon me, for it is the little things that a majority of travellers never see to describe, taking that as universally known which very few in fact do know. (An English Coffee Room or Commercial Room as it is

where.

A PRIZE.—The notorious Thompson has been taken at last. The Schooner San Felipe had sailed from the port on the 25th of last month for the mouth of the Brazos, with Col. Stephen F. Austin and others for Texas; and on the evening of Tuesday following, she heard firing ahead. On nearing the shore, Capt. Hurd perceived the Mexican schooner Correo, commanded by Thompson, and an armed sloop engaged in attacking the American brig Tremont, which was assisted by a steambark. When Capt. Hurd advanced, the Mexican ships ceased and retreated; and then the steambark took much of the cargo & a few of the passengers on board; and brought them into Velasco. During the night the Mexican vessels used their sweeps and ap-

approached the San Felipe, when Capt. Hurd raised anchor and hoisted sail. When within half a mile the Mexicans fired large guns, and the small as they advanced. Hurd waited till they were within musket shot of him; and then gave them a volley from the small arms, and afterwards a dose from his two cannons; the only ones he had on board. The San Felipe continued the encounter against both parties for about an hour, when the Mexicans retired. Next morning the San Felipe descried a sail ahead; and believing it to be the Correo, he prevailed on the steamboat to tow him along. Not being able to preserve his distance, Thompson sent an officer and two men to remonstrate against Capt. Hurd's chasing a Mexican armed schooner; but the ambassadors were cavalierly treated, and Hurd fired a gun to make the other surrender. Thompson lowered his flag, and Hurd sent a boat to take the corsair on board, and a prize crew to take possession of the Correo. The steamboat towed both into the Brazos; and Hurd having left there, the San Felipe returned yesterday with his prize into port.

None of the crew of the San Felipe were injured; but it is said that Thompson received two wounds on the thighs, and that his gunner is severely if not mortally wounded.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Hurd for permitting these details to be copied from his journal.

N. Orleans Bee.

emies, is found also in the Mexican museum. Both collections afford an excellent opportunity for comparison and probably of proving that the aborigines of America are lineal descendants of the Phenicians and other ancient maritime rovers: perhaps also that this country is truly the *ultima Thule* or *Atlantica* of the classic writers of Greece and Rome.

The antiquarians of the United States might properly endeavor to determine this matter: for the supposition that the Indians are descendants of the Welsh, is about as true as that the moon is made of green cheese. Taffy cannot put his look into us in that manner.

It is a matter of probability approaching to certainty that America was inhabited for nearly 300 years, before its being discovered by Columbus.

During the past year, the Mexican mines produced 1,042,546 marks (8 oz.) of 11 carats; two thirds of which were from the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato alone. This amount is considerable, when we reflect that although about 2 millions had been extracted annually towards the end of last century, there were scarcely more than 2 or 300,000 during the war of independence; and that many of the mines formerly worked are not now in operation. The domestic disturbances are however against the mineral and agricultural produce of Mexico, as well as against its commerce.

The government of Mexico propose to form a junta or commission for the better population and colonization of the Mexican provinces: so that emigrants may be more induced and better enabled to settle there.

According to the report of the Mexican minister for foreign affairs, there were in January last 20,000 inhabitants of the state of Texas; that the commercial transactions of Texas and Coahuila yielded last year to the government treasury a sum exceeding 1,400,000 dollars.

On Wednesday, Thompson of the Mexican armed schooner Correo, was lodged in jail; but we learn he was liberated yesterday in consequence of his appealing to the Mexican consul here, and showing his orders from the Mexican government to cruise on the coast of Texas to prevent contraband trade. He is still however to be tried in the district court of the United States, before Judge Harper, and is temporarily free on giving bail.

[From the N. O. True American.]

TEXAS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NACOGDOCHES.
Pursuant to a notice, a large number of the citizens of the district and town of Nacogdoches, assembled at Mr. Veal's tavern, on Saturday, August the 15th. Mr. James Bradshaw was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. G. Logan appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Whitaker, with some remarks in regard to the critical state of Texas; and he expressed a desire that the citizens present would exchange their ideas freely and fearlessly in regard to the future course to be pursued by Texas.

Mr. S. R. Peck then handed in the following preamble and resolutions which were read to the meeting, as follows:

Whereas, governments are designed for the rational control of human actions, and for the preservation of human rights. When these objects are disregarded or abused, the ends of association are disappointed, and the compact is virtually dissolved. Man, in a state of nature, is free to think and act as he may deem best for his own preservation. It must then be admitted, that while in a state of nature he has the right of forming an association upon such principles as are best calculated to secure the sacred and unalienable rights of life, liberty, and enjoyment of property. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That inasmuch as we have been invited by the Mexican Government to become citizens and supporters of the same, and having taken the oath to support the Federal Congress,—of the laws and constitution of the Republic,—the imprisonment of our chief magistrate,—the arrest of our members of the Legislature

by the troops of the Federal army,—and the invasion of Texas by an army whose intentions are not avowed, and symptoms of tyranny dangerous to liberty, and a violation of the principles on which we have been invited to become citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That we have no constitutional head to the government of this State,—that an armed force has deprived us of the right; and that a military chief, with powers unknown to the constitution, has imprisoned our Governor, treated our elective franchise with contempt, and imposed upon our feelings and patriotism a slavish degradation!

Resolved, That our citizens have been imprisoned for years, by the supreme federal government of Mexico, without trial, and contrary to the express provisions of the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That the meeting appoint Mr. James Bradshaw, Gen. Samuel Houston, Col. Thomas I. Rusk, and Col. Richard Sparks, to council and treat with the different Indian tribes within the limits of Texas, according to the promises made to them by the Mexican Government, and whatever else they may deem proper, to do the Indians justice, and preserve peace with them.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, any person or persons not residing in Texas, or that may hereafter become residents, that shall flee from, or desert the country in case of an invasion, are unworthy to enjoy the rights of citizenship or hold any property in the country.

Resolved, That if our brethren of the more exposed parts of Texas shall be invaded by an armed force, that we will sustain them with all possible aid.

Resolved, That we view war in no other light than a fearful scourge; and while it can be avoided, it shall be our steady aim to preserve peace; but when the question shall come to arbitrary power or war, we will assert the principles of our fathers—to live free, or die in the defence of liberty and our rights.

Resolved, That despotism and monarchy are adverse to the genius of the age, and at war with human happiness, and opposed to the rights of man; therefore, we are opposed to them in any shape or form in which they can be presented to the citizens of Texas.

Resolved, That whereas the citizens of the Jurisdiction of Gonzales, Mina, Austin, Matagorda, and Columbia have recommended that a General Convention of Texas be called for the purpose of considering the present and future political situation of the country; and whereas the people of Texas have been invited by the Ayuntamientos of Rio Saltillo, Montero, Matamoros; and the city of Felucca, to acquiesce in the proposed plan of a Central Government, it is therefore recommended that a general convention of Texas be called to consider the same.

After which Col. T. I. Rusk and General Samuel Houston debating the propriety of adopting the preamble and resolutions as read.

The question then put, "Shall this meeting adopt the preamble and resolutions just read?" they were unanimously adopted.

Col. Thomas I. Rusk then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we have seen a proclamation of T. M. Thompson, who styles himself an officer of the Mexican Navy, ordering the citizens of this department not to assemble and organize themselves into Militia Companies under the orders recently issued by the Political Chiefs of this department to do the same.

Be it resolved, That we view the conduct of Mr. Thompson as an assumption of power unauthorized by the constitution and laws. We know nothing of Mr. Thompson's power unauthorized by the constitution, and do not admit in him the right to control the conduct of the civil officers of the country.

Be it therefore further resolved That we will sustain the political chief in executing the orders issued by the governor to organize the Militia in obedience to the laws of the State.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. John Forbes, Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of John A. Williams, of Liberty, in maligning the character of his fellow citizens in a secret manner to the General Government.

On motion of General Houston,

Resolved, That the Ayuntamiento of Austin being the most central, be requested to call the proposed convention of Texas at as early a day as possible.

On motion of Mr. Forbes, Resolved, That the secretary for-

ward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the political chief of each of the departments of Texas.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of General Houston the meeting adjourned.

JAMES BRADSHAW, Chairman. Wm. G. LOGAN, Secretary.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schooner Lady Madison, Capt. Dunford, from Velasco, whence she started on the 27th ult., we are put in possession of late intelligence from Texas. It appears that that country is in a state of extraordinary excitement, and at the eve of a revolution. The alarming progress of centralism through the rest of the Mexican republic,—a threatened invasion by Santa Ana,—a meditated sale of a large quantity of settled territory,—the imposition of burthensome and unequal taxes on the commerce of the country, and the arrest of the Govern-

Cobb. The dates by her are from London to the 21st July, and from Liverpool to the 1st August.

The news will be found incorporated in our extracts. That which relates to the attempt made on the life of King of the French, will first attract attention. We announced on Saturday that the festivities in celebration of the anniversary of "the three glorious days," has commenced in Paris. These festivities met with a sad interruption. Their merry meeting was turned into mourning. The whole capital and its journals, immaterial what their political character be, express that sorrow on the occasion, and that feeling of abhorrence on the crime, which was to be expected from Frenchmen.

The King appears to have evinced great firmness of character on the occasion. After the catastrophe, he continued the review, though bearing on his person marks of the eminent danger he had escaped. He attended at a great public dinner which followed, and rose from it, to condole in the company of his wife and sister, with the widow of the brave soldier, who had sustained the honor of France in so many battles, but had now been shot down by his side, in the street, like a dog.

Having now regular files of papers we have been able to ascertain the precise state of the great trial before the Chamber of Peers. The pleadings had terminated. The crown lawyers had abandoned the prosecution against six of the Lyons prisoners; had applied for judgment on the remaining 52! The Court then adjourned till after the celebration of "the three days," when it was understood that ten days or a fortnight would still be necessary for the deliberation of the judges before this branch of the trial could be brought to a close.

There is nothing material from Spain.

In England, the Irish Church Bill had passed in committee of the House of Commons.

(From Gallani's Afternoon Edition.)

The following are additional particulars that we have been able to collect, on the attempt of yesterday:—

Girard has confessed his crime, but maintains that he had no accomplices; two white hats of different sizes, were, however, found in his room, which would indicate that at least two persons were cognizant to the construction of the murderous engine. The assassin concealed his machine till the moment the King was passing before the house. It is presumed that he had not made his calculations of distance with sufficient precision, and that the time required for opening the window caused the project to fail. All the barrels that were discharged were fired at the same moment, by means of a train of gunpowder running to the touch holes. Each barrel contained at least six balls, and the charge filled eight inches; this has been ascertained by an examination of those that missed fire. The five that burst did so with such force that the walls of the room was much damaged.

We have seen a letter from Nassau, (N. P.) dated the 25th ult., which states that the ship Missouri, of Philadelphia, Capt. Birket, from New Orleans, bound for France, was lost on the Great Bahama Bank—little or nothing saved. The Captain and crew had arrived at Nassau, and would sail in the first vessel for the U. States.

Charleston Courier.

Fall Races!

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

ALSO—

A Mat' race on the 1st Thursday in October, for \$500, half forfeit; Capt. John Chaffin's horse Monte, and E. Flack's horse Copartnership. Sept. 19 53

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

W. B. SWAN

For Sale.

ONE first rate COTTON GIN.—Apply to JOHN P. GILL, at the Buzoria Hotel. Sept. 19—53—4f.

The museum in Mexico contains a unique collection of curiosities, attractive alike to the intelligent traveller & the learned antiquarian. There are upwards of 200 historical documents, written in hieroglyphics, and in the Indian and European languages; 2 colossal and 20 small statues of Indian sculpture; of an exquisite taste and curious skill; various vases and lamps, found principally in the island of Sacrificios; several portraits, masks, musical and warlike instruments; and many other objects of the highest interest in elucidating the manners and customs of the aborigines of the new world. Many of those specimens exhibit a striking analogy to the antiquities of the Egyptians—a collection of whose medals, anterior to the time of the Pto-

BRAZORIA, TEXAS

OCTOBER 17, 1835.

It will be seen by a letter published in to day's paper that the fort at La Bahia has fallen by the hands of our brave countrymen, and twenty four Mexicans have been made prisoners,—among whom were, a colonel, a captain, and a lieutenant. One of our fellow citizens was wounded in the engagement, and we learn has since died.—His name we have not been able to learn.

We learn by letter that Cos wishes an interview with Col. Austin. What the object of that interview is, is unknown, we are of opinion, however, that it is to cause delay on the part of the people of Texas, until more troops arrive to aid him.

By a boat hand who came from the mouth of the Brazos on Thursday, we learn that three vessels were off waiting to come in.

We perceive an article in the New Orleans Bee, in which the name of JOHN Sharp is introduced in a very ludicrous manner, in regard to his conduct in the capture of the schooner Correo. John Sharp is merchant in this place and was not among the number who boarded the Correo. We presume from the heading of the article; 'the blacksmith of the Brazos,' that it refers to S. D. Sharp. The conduct of the latter individual, so far as we have been able to learn, was not censurable in the slightest degree on that occasion.

Great excitement prevails throughout the United States in consequence of the movements of the abolitionists;—meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, &c. for its suppression.

An article in to day's paper taken from the Bee, states that Thompson had been released from confinement, on giving bail;—the Bulletin of the 19th contradicts it and states that he was still in confinement on committal of Judge Preval.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1835. My Dear Sir—Since I wrote you a few days since, by the Schooner Lady Madison, I have just received information that that vessel is still in port, and avail myself of the occasion to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th inst., by the San Felipe, just arrived.

I have published and will publish here all that is necessary for the cause of Texas, at this time; and when the decision of your Convention at San Felipe is made known to me, I will cause a meeting of the friends of Texas to be held in this place, & adopt such measures for your relief as may be, in its opinion expedient—you can inform all our mutual friends, that I am warm in the great cause, and never will desert it either with my sword or pen.—I am anxious to hear the decision of your Convention.

While I am now writing the preliminary trial of Thompson is proceeding—I have just left the court, and will immediately return to it, we have got him, and believe me, he will never go unscathed from here.

The situation of your country is, at this moment indeed a perilous one. Union, firmness and decision on your parts can alone save you, by exciting the sympathetic feelings of your brethren of this republic.

The excitement against him is so strong here, that his life is certainly in danger in one way or another—so

much for the enemies of Texas in this quarter.

I hope and trust that your convention will decide to adhere to the Constitution of 1824, and prove to the liberal portion of mankind, that you are determined to be free, and worthy to be the sons of your worthy sires.—Yours respectfully.

Extract from a letter written by Mr. Stevenson to a gentleman of Bay Prairie, which has been politely furnished us, dated Guadaloupe, Victoria Oct. 11. Dear Sir:—

I have only time to inform you that on the night before last the company from Bay Prairie attacked and took the fort at Labahia; the action took place about twelve o'clock at night and lasted about fifteen minutes. There were two Mexicans killed and five or six wounded, and only one wounded on our side; although we were completely exposed to their fire for the greater part of the time. I am now on my way to head quarters, with 3 Mexican officers, taken prisoners, one colonel, one captain and one lieutenant. There were twenty one privates taken prisoners, and about as many more escaped, all our men behaved bravely, I saw nothing like flinching on the part of any of us.

The Columbia and Labaca companies will join us at Labahie this day.

Respectfully,
R. STEVENSON.

GENERAL HARRISON.—The prospects of this gallant hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames are brightening. We are daily receiving newspapers from every section of the Union, advocating his claims to the Presidency. In Pennsylvania it is said that no less than sixty papers are in his favor, and many others in the states of New-York, New-Jersey and Virginia, and the vote of nearly the whole West may be calculated upon for him with certainty.

In the State of New York a convention is to be held this fall for the purpose of nominating him. Similar conventions are to be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In our state Gen. Harrison stands high with all parties; and we have every reason to believe that he will receive the electoral vote of Louisiana. This winter we feel assured a movement will be made in his favor.
True American.

IRELAND.

State of the poor in Ireland.—The accounts from Mayo are frightful. Young and hitherto healthy persons are dying—absolutely dying of starvation. The statement is made in a letter from the parish priest of Newton-Pratt, the Rev. James Hughes, inserted in a contemporary Journal. It is this:—"Yesterday morning about 12 A. M. died of starvation, in the village of Murrivough, in the western part of this parish, Mary Carlan aged about 20 years; her family I have known to be, the entire season, in the greatest destitution. This unfortunate girl had been always remarkable for rude and strong health; she lived at service up to the present distress, when she was at home. It must be truly frightful to reflect what effect famine must have on the debilitated constitutions of more than 7,000 individuals out of a population of 11,761, who have not the usual clothes worn by persons in the humblest walks of life, and of more than 8,000 who sleep on the bare ground, with no better beds than rotten straw, heath or green rushes. The two principal land proprietors in this parish, whose starving drivers I fed last week with the meal sent here by the London Committee, and who take annually out of the parish nearly £5000 from their present starving tenantry, have not contributed a single farthing towards the available viation of the present distress."—Dublin paper.

The ANTI-abolition excitement is passing through every city, town and village of the United States. Every mail brings us accounts of meetings, held to express their abhorrence of the abolition doctrines. It would be impossible and superfluous for us to give accounts of all the meetings on this subject, which are held throughout the country. The papers received yesterday, state that at New York, at Wilmington Delaware, at Camden, at Lowell, &c. &c. meetings have been held expressive of a determination to exterminate the abolitionists.

A letter was received in New York on the 4th instant; from a respectable lawyer, dated Detroit, August 26th. He says, "we are on the eve of a border war with Ohio, blood must be shed. I am this moment under marching orders."

From the Philadelphia Gazette, August 22.

We understand that the banks have agreed not to receive 1-16ths of a Spanish dollar for more than five cents. This will reduce the numerous tribe known by the name of fips to an equality with our five cent pieces, and occasion perhaps a considerable change in the dealings of those who trade in small wares.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

R. J. W. REEL,
S. M. HALE.

Alexander Calvit is a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing election and will be supported by Many voters.

Mr. Editor—If Alexander Russell will permit his name to be run for sheriff, he will receive the support of Many voters.



HATS FOR SALE.—Two Cases of Hats of superior quality, for sale at reduced prices—for CASH by EDMUND ANDREWS. Brazoria October 10th, 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 3 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

NEW GOODS

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Schr. 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—49—1f.

MR. JOHN P. COLES is my lawful agent during my absence.
54-1f.—FRANCES SMITH.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brigham & Richardson, (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.—48-6w.

JUST received and for Sale Swain
EDMUND ANDREWS.
Brazoria, Oct. 1st, 1835.

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.

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. 1f.

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, certifies of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid.
EDMUND ANDREWS.



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

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. LPARROTT

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.

\$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—1f.

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.
39-1f.

FOUR Cases of ready made Clothing Three Cases Boots and Shoes Two of superfine Hats.—Just received and for Sale by EDMUND ANDREWS October 1st, 1835.

BACON and sour Flour for Sale by EDMUND ANDREWS.

MADEIRA, CLARET & PORT WINE for Sale by EDMUND ANDREWS.



DR. 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.

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 usual credit, to punctual customers
Jan 1

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.—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 endeavor 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.

POETRY.

WHAT IS LIFE?

What is life!—the wounded mind,
The spirit broken and confin'd—
The faded form—the soul's deep strife
All fondly echo—what is life?

What is life!—a broken chain,
A weary road, a couch of pain,
A few famed blessings little priz'd,
A thousand hopes unrealiz'd.

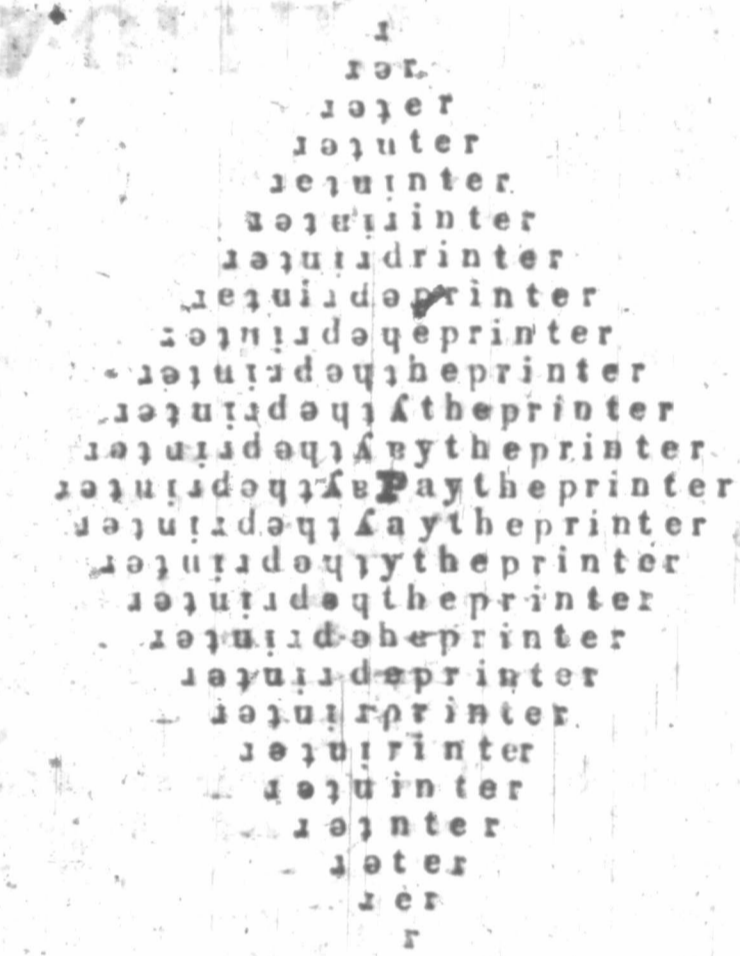
What is life!—a bank of flowers,
Low drooping & ununst by showers,
A winter's sun, whose quivering
beam
Sheds but a momentary gleam.

What is life!—a shower of tears,
A short, short round of misspent
years
A dream that's broken ere it close,
A battle scene mid hosts of foes.

What is life!—its tinsel'd toys,
Are but the mock of real joys,
A play, where gaudy groups are seen
And death presides to close the
scene.

A STRANGER

We insert the following puzzle, for
the benefit of such of our subscribers
and advertising friends, as are in ar-
rears to us—we hope it will be solved to
our satisfaction.



THE SERENADE,

OR, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

There is an arm omnipotent, that rules
our destiny—
All else is but the mockery of power.

It was such a night as the
enthusiast loves to gaze upon
—when the rapt mind in happy
abandonment of care, revels
through the enchanted regions
of fancy, or soars amid the
classic shades of literature.

The
full-orbed moon had risen in
refulgent splendour over the
unruffled deep. Not a ripple
trembled on the mirror-bosom
of the Adriatic, and all was
calm and motionless as the
pensive light that illumined its
dark blue waters; while the mid-
summer's bloom, glowing in all
the luxuriance of a primeval
beauty, and breathing from the
flowery gardens and groves of
that delightful clime, sprinkling
its softest odours in every pas-
sing breeze. The noise and
tumult of the crowd had long
ceas'd, and night broke on
the silent loneliness of the hour,
save the deep-toned voice of
the distant sentinel, as from his
midnight rounds echoed the
watch-word of "all's well!"—
when, suddenly from beneath
the shadow of an overhanging
cliff, darted a fairy-like gondo-
la; its milk-white sail reflected
in the tide below, that seem'd
only awakened, in sparkling
ripples, to the gentle undulation
of its propelling influence.
Near the margin of the moon-
lit waters, rose the stately tur-
rets of many a magnificent ed-
ifice. Soon the gondoliers

poised upon her oars, and a
voice of exquisite melody brea-
th'd forth the following:

O, lightly rides my gondolier
Upon the moonlit sea;
And the breeze of night shall softly
bear
This lay of love to thee.

While the grassy isles are lonely
bright,
And the citron groves perfuming,
We'll wander forth in the calm moon
light,
Where the myrtle bowers are
blooming.

Then, lady, wake! thy vows bes-
towed
Are registered above—
And from my lips each burning
word
Breathes hallowed truth and love.

You orb of heaven may pass away—
Those stars may cease to shine—
But nought that gleams by night or
day,
Shall change this heart of mine.

A light rustling was heard,
and a veiled figure, or majestic
meine, appeared in the balcony
above.

"I am sorry you have come
to-night Signior," was her ad-
dress to one of the cavaliers
below.

"And why, lady?" was the
reply.

"Because, Signior, I am com-
manded by my guardian, never
to see you more; and, in the
event of my disobedience, I am
again threatened with the clois-
ter of Santo Estefania."

"And could you, Signora,"
rejoined the cavalier, "be so
cruel as to abandon one who
lives but to adore you? Or
think you I would willingly
yield you to my unworthy ri-
val, or to the detested
walls of Santo Estefania?—No
—sooner may I perish!" and, as
he spoke, the moonlight glanc-
ed in vivid radiance on the
polished blade of a naked stil-
etto.

"Hold! hold! Signior," screa-
med the lady; "hide that steel,
and I will promise to meet you
again."

"When?—when?" was the
quickly reiterated reply.

"To-morrow night, perhaps,
at the same hour."

"You will—will you?" vocif-
erated a voice from within.

A piercing shriek, and the
violent closing of the lattice
above, announced that there
was one who had been a most
unwelcome witness of their in-
terview.

"Follow me, Don Henrique!"
exclaimed the cavalier, spring-
ing furiously on shore, "and if
thou art indeed a friend hasten
with me to the rescue of this
oppressed and injured lady!"

"Stop, Signior!—stop!" re-
turned his less impassioned
friend, "you know not what
you do. Have you forgotten
the dark treachery of Viancel-
lo, and his assassin designs on
your own person? Assail him
not, therefore, within the secret
recesses of this retreat; but lis-
ten to the dictates of reason &
better thoughts."

And, taking the arm of the
cavalier they struck into a nar-
row path that wound around the
high walls of the edifice.

They had not, however, pro-
ceeded many paces, when, in
turning a sudden angle of the
road, their attention was ar-
rested by a figure on the oppo-
site side, slowly emerging from
the deep shade of an orange
grove, and approaching the di-
rection in which they stood.

"Who goes there?" demand-
ed the cavalier.

"A friend," was the re-
ply.

"And who art thou?" was re-
iterated.

"Istromeo, Signor, have you
forgotten old Istromeo?" re-
turned the figure, advancing,
and in whom of the hotel di Il
Canto.

"And what brings thee hither,
Istromeo?" inquired Don Hen-
rique de Viesmo.

"I am now, please your Ex-
cellenza, in the service of the
Signor Rinalti de Viancello."

"And how fares the lady El-
lena de Everno?" inquired the
cavalier.

"Sadly, Signior. Poor lady!
the old Don is as cross as the
dogs of Casco; and I might say
a great deal more—but mum!
to be silent is to be wise, as the
saying is. Yet I have been in
his service a whole year, com-
ing next Michaelmas, and my
pockets are as empty—ay, your
Excellenzas, emptier than a nut
shell."

"And where is his friend, the
Signor Hireldo de Lampire?"
continued Don Henrique.

"At Padua, Signior, but ex-
pected here in a few days."

"Doubtless," resumed the
cavalier, "for the solemnization
of his nuptials with the lady
Ellena de Everno."

"Yes Signior, or she will be
sent back to the convent of Es-
tefania."

"Istromeo," whispered the
cavalier, "could you bear a mes-
sage from me to the lady El-
lena?"

"A message, your excellenza!
a message!—it were as much
as my head is worth."

"Then you really think, Is-
tromeo," continued the caval-
ier, conveying a purse of ducats
into the hand of the lazarone,
"you really think it is out of
your power to oblige me?"

"O, Signior," he exclaimed,
"heaven bless your Excellenza!
—you are a noble cavalier, and,
indeed I was always willing to
oblige you."

"Then," said the cavalier,
"bake this ring to the lady El-
lena, and tell her the person
who sent it is now waiting in
the citron-walk, at the west
end of the garden."

"I will, your Excellenza—I
will," and, hastening onward,
he disappeared through a gate
that opened into the gardens
of the mansion.

"What think you, Signior,"
inquired Don Henrique, with a
burst of laughter, "is there
faith in that old man?"

"I know not," replied the
cavalier, "but, happen what
may, this good steel has never
failed me yet."

"Nor this," returned Don
Henrique, drawing a small sa-
bre from beneath the folds of
his capote.

They were however, agreeably sur-
prised by the sudden appearance of
the Lady Ellena de Everno, who
approached the Cavalier de Montelano;
and in a moment he was at her feet.

On the following morning, all Ven-
ice rang with the secret and clandes-
tine marriage of a knight of the Stola
d'Ore with a novice of the convent of
Santo Estefania; and, though many
were the whisperings and surmises
that were showered on the occasion;
yet how or whence it really was an
aged monk of the holy order of the Spi-
rito Santo alone could tell. And hence we
are led to infer, that the fair maidens
of the Adriatic shores are not always
inexorable to the soft blandishment of a
moonlight serenade.

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 lit-
tle brother about 11 or 12.
Their name was Kenp. They
were peaceably at work, earn-
ing a subsistence for the indig-
ent family to which they be-
longed, 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 offen-
ders have escaped and are now
going at large, and in virtue of
the power and authority in me
vested. I hereby offer a re-
ward of EIGHT HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehen-
sion 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 cous-
in 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 coun-
ties, 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 fore-
going Proclamation, &c, week-
ly for three months, and for-
ward their accounts to the Sec-
retary of State, for payment.

They are requested to send
their papers, if practicable to a
Printer in Texas, who is re-
quested to publish this Proc-
lamation in like manner for
three months—the account all
so to be forwarded to the Sec-
retary of state for payment.

JOHN GAYLE,
Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scriber, 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.—48.6w.

DOCTOR
T. B. ERWIN.
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY
AND OBSTETRICKS.

PILOTAGE
of Brazos

The undersigned being appointed
Pilot by the Illustrious Ayunta-
miento 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 Mexi-
can 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.

COPARTNERSHIP

The undersigned, having associated
themselves in the Mercantile busi-
ness, at the Town of Matagorda, un-
der 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 season-
able and fresh goods.

R. MILLS, & Co.
SAML. B. BRIGHAM.
Matagorda, July 1st 1835.—49—tf.

NEW GOODS
HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from
New-York, per schooner
er Elizabeth Jane, a very exten-
sive assortment of
NEW AND SEASONABLE BRIT-
ISH, 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 fash-
ionable ready made summer
clothing. Fine Guns, pocket,
belt, holster and duelling pis-
ols; a few medicine chests for
lantations.

DOCTOR
ARTEUR APPLEWHITE

HAVING loca-
ted in Brazo-
ria, offers his pro-
fessional services
to the Citizen and
inhabitants of Tex-
as—He hopes by his punctil-
ity and success to merit a
share of public favor.

Attorney
AT LAW

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

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; Cap-
John Chaffin's horse Monte, and E-
Flack's horse Copartnership,
Sept. 19 53.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my
lawful Agent during my absence
to the United States.
24 35
W. B. SWENY.