

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

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TERMS:

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TEXAS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Natchitoches convened on the 7th October, 1835, at the Red River Exchange, Dr. John Sibley was called to the Chair, and John B. Carr, was appointed Secretary.

John R. Dunn, Esq. having in an appropriate address declared the object of the meeting to be to express our sympathy with the inhabitants of Texas, we are about to suffer from a lawless and tyrannical attempt to trample their liberties under foot, and to deprive them of the rights and immunities to which, as free men, they are entitled.

On motion of Dr. C. G. Lewis, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the alarming situation of affairs in the neighboring province of Texas.

Whereupon, Messrs. John R. Dunn, C. G. Lewis, P. W. Wilkins, D. S. Kaufman and John Blair were appointed on the said Committee, and having retired a few minutes, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the rights and liberties of our fellow countrymen of the neighboring province of Texas, are endangered by the violent and despotic course of Gen. Santa Anna, the rights of their states trampled upon, their governor thrown into prison, and their legislature dispersed at the point of the bayonet; and whereas we have just learned with great concern, that a trained band of myrmadons has lately landed near the Brazos, under the command of General Cos, with the declared intention of "disarming the people, erecting a military government, and confiscating the property of the rebellious"--therefore.

Resolved, That the meeting regard the situation of the people of Texas as commanding their most lively feelings, and that we cannot look upon a brave & generous people, we have remained loyal to their oaths and to the Constitution, oppressed by a usurper, who seeks to reduce them to the condition of slaves by bayonets placed in the hands of a mercenary soldiery, whose sole end and aim are rapine and massacre.

Resolved, That we will lend them all possible assistance in their struggles for liberty and the Constitution, in the event that it may be necessary for them to throw off the yoke of their oppressor, and as soon among the nations of the earth that "independent station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them."

Resolved, That the majority of the people of Texas are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh; that they are united to us by the ties of nativity and kindred, and that they are engaged in the same cause in defence of their ancestors' forefathers' blood and the great cause of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That in times past, we have

feeling and with an honest pride, contributed our aid to the disenthralment of Greece, restoration of Poland, and the liberations of Mexico, and that we cannot now refuse our sympathy and aid to those who are advocating the same principles, and who endeavored to us by every tie that can bind one people to another.

Resolved, That in defence Texas from an external enemy, that treasure and blood of some of our best citizens of the Union, and especially of Louisiana, were freely expended, and that now, in the hour of her conflict and her trial, we cannot resist the call to protect her from the ruthless fangs of an internal dispost.

Resolved, That we feel proud that the citizens of Texas have shown an abiding attachment to the principles in which they have been educated, that although few in number, they have shown themselves genuine Americans, that they have repudiated the ambitious and dangerous attempts of Santa Anna at centralism, consolidation, and detraction, and that they are determined to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in defence of "God and Liberty."

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the municipalities of Nacogdoches and San Augustin, and that they be published in the Red River Herald.

The above resolutions having been adopted by acclamation, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent and appropriate manner by Messrs. Wilkins, Kaufman and Thompson, who spoke of the wrongs sustained by the people of Texas at the hands of Santa Anna, of the stern and patriotic resolutions, which was manifested by them not to succumb to the machinations by which it was attempted to infringe and destroy their rights, and to reduce them to the state of vassals to the arch apostle of liberty, who has already filled the measure of his wicked ambition by destroying the freedom of the Mexican States.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

JOHN SIBLEY, President.
JOHN B. CARR, Secretary.

The blow of liberty has been struck; it is for you to follow it up, or let it recoil with a tenfold vengeance. The resources of Texas are sufficient to defray expenses: the officers of companies will make their contracts, and call on the general council for pay. Their drafts will be honored as long as the council continues, and by the executives succeeded them. Arms and ammunition have been received from New Orleans and forwarded to the army now on their march under the command of general Austin for San Antonio, at which place general Cos is stationed with about eight hundred Mexican troops.

Fellow citizens, this is not the cause of a few: it is the cause of the whole people of Texas. Let us be united, and our cause is sure. Let us lay aside party feeling and sectional prejudice. The cause we have espoused is the cause of the people, and on the people we call.

A. G. PERRY,
JOSEPH BRYAN,
P. J. MENARD,
DANIEL PARKER,
A. HOUSTON, } Committee.

The council received a resolution from general Samuel Houston, presented by Mr. Garra, and adopted the same so far as the words "null and void."

Whereas certain extensive grants of land have been made by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas since 1823, and the same have been purchased by certain individuals under the most suspicious circumstances, therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the Consultation, at their meeting, the consideration of this matter, and that they declare all the said grants null and void; which

On motion of Mr. Perry, was adopted, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed, with the report of the Com-

mittee to-day.

R. R. ROYALL, President.
J. G. W. PIERSON, Secretary.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, October 14.

A crisis in the affairs of Texas, it seems, has at length arrived. We are by no means surprised at the attitude in which this section of the Mexican Territory is at present placed; in fact we have long anticipated it. The wearied fluctuating policy which characterized the measures of the South American Colonies when under the Spanish Government, has not given place to a much better order of things, since they have become virtually independent of Spain.

It is true that some of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, have been marked by much more constancy & stability, than others; but as a whole they present nothing decidedly gratifying to the lover of free institutions, as founded upon a permanent basis, the virtue and intelligence of the people. Petty contests between rival and aspiring chieftains, the alternate sway of opposing and belligerent parties, the misdirected influence of a clergy, in pervading by the grossest superstition, every effort of the people at emancipation from worse than stovish traldow. These are the prominent items in the history thus far of the South American States.

The province of Texas being settled almost entirely by emigration from the United States, it could scarcely be presumed that Mexican policy as it has been, could prove at all congenial to the views and feelings of those accustomed to live under a form of government, that like ours, secures the administration of just and consistent measures, under the wholesome regulations of wise, just and stable laws. The inhabitants of this province have ever manifested a strong attachment to the general government of Mexico when that government has shown by its measures, that their moderate and proper interests were consulted, in the enactments of laws for the better security, and for the development of the general resources of the country. But when they have been made to feel, as they have, aggressions upon their civil and political rights--when they find the administration of the General Government has marked them out as objects fit only for the most weak, time-serving and injurious policy--when in a work they find themselves reduced to the situation, in which, they must either become the passive victims to tyrannical power, or rising in their majesty of their strength, shake off the shackles which tyrants, and a begoted clergy would bind them in, they do not long remain to pause, but choose the latter.

Entire independence from the Mexican Government is not the object that they wish to attain, but we feel assured from their actual resources, the character of the inhabitants, and the condition of those with whom they will have to contend, that the settlers of Texas, will pass out from the ordeal of their present difficulties, in a manner enabling them, not to solicit, but to demand such terms of Santa Anna as he will feel somewhat reluctant to grant, but which necessity will force him to.

The people are firmly resolved upon "maintaining the position taken by them at their primary assemblies, to insist on their rights under the federal Constitution of 1824, and of the law of the 7th May of that year, and union with the Mexican Confederacy."

All the conciliatory steps, and there have been many, which they have, to secure themselves in these just requisitions, have hitherto proved abortive, and the only recourse now left, is preparation for war. Austin, the father of the colony, and under whose prudent and preserving efforts Texas has reached his present growth, and strength, will in all probability, under the new organization of things rendered indispensable by the hostile attitude of the country, be clothed with the chief authority. In better hands it cannot be lodged--and the same zeal, ardor, and sincere attachment which he has

for twenty-five years devoted to the best interests of the colony, will be even the more strongly displayed now that his countrymen and colonists struggle for the preservation of their dearest rights.

In his letter addressed to the Committee of Safety, he concludes by saying "I seek no command and wish none, but am ready to do all the good I can to unite opinions and raise men, and to fight in person--I go into this war cheerfully and with very different feelings from what I had in any of our past difficulties. We are now right--our basis is sound and just, and will be so declared by an impartial world, we are defending our constitutional rights against military usurpation."

We cannot but add that our feelings are with the inhabitants of Texas, and whether they may ever become or not an additional link in the chain of our beloved Union, we shall at least hail with great gratulation the successful attainment of their just rights, and their triumph over aggression and usurpation.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF TEXAS.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting held at Bank's Arcade last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of Texas, WM. CHRISTY, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and JAMES RAMAGE, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Schmitt and Fisher.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That this meeting warmly and sincerely sympathize with our brethren in Texas, now engaged in a War forced upon them for their Rights and Liberties as Freemen.

2nd. Resolved, That we will aid and support them by every means in our power, consistent with the duties we owe to our own government; to save them from the Tyrants military rule.

3d. Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to correspond with the provisional government of Texas, and also with such other committees as may be appointed throughout the U. S. in favor of the same sacred cause, which our fathers in '76 defended, and which we their descendants are assembled to support.

4th. Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to receive such donations as may be given for the relief of our brethren in Texas, and to appropriate the same, in such manner as in their opinion or a majority of them, may be deemed most expedient for the interests of the noble cause in which they are engaged.

5th. Resolved, That James H. Caldwell, Wm. Bryan, W. Bogart, James P. Nevin, Wm. L. Hodge, Thomas Banks be appointed numbers of the said Committee.

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries be added to the Committee.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting open a list forthwith for volunteers to enter for the aid of the Texans, in defence of their rights.

In conformity with the above resolutions, lists for money and men were opened. On the first more than 1,000 dollars was immediately subscribed, and on the other we are informed a large number of volunteers have signed.

From the Red River Herald.--Extra HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

War in Texas--General Cos landed near the mouth of the Brazos with 400 men!

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas bringing intelligence that Gen'l. Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brazos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He issued his proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious." Messrs. Johnson

and Baker bore the express from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen F. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "the Constitution of 1824," inscribed on it, and 200 freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman, who brought the intelligence:

SAN AUGUSTIN, (Texas) October 5th, 1835.

Dear Sir--At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. War in defence of our rights, our oaths, and our constitution is inevitable in Texas!

If Volunteers from the U. S. will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have million of acres of our best lands unchosen and appropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition--and to come soon.

Our war-cry is "liberty or death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and down with the Usurper! Your friend, Saml. Houston.

To Isaac Parker, Esq. present.

We have no time to make any comments.--The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren in Texas!

Natchitoches, Oct. 7th, 1835.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COUNCIL OF TEXAS TO THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

Mr. Perry, from the Committee on the subject of the address proposed by the chair, to the citizens of Texas generally, made the following report, which on motion of Mr. Perry was adopted, and one thousand copies directed to be printed; whereupon A. G. Perry and Daniel Parker were appointed to superintend to the printing of the same.

R. R. ROYALL, President.
A. G. Perry, }
H. T. Hood, } Vices.
J. G. W. Pierson, }
Alexander Thompson }
S. T. Allen, }
J. W. Parker, }
Wm. Whitaker, } Nacog-
Daniel Parker, } doches.
Joseph Bryan, }
Hugh B. Johnson, } Liberty.
Peter J. Menard, }
A. B. Hardin, }
J. B. Woods, }
William Pettus, } Austin.
Isaac Battersqn, } Harrisburg.
Jacob Garrett, } San Au-
A. Houston, } gustin.

J. G. W. Pierson, Secretary.

San Felipe de Austin, Oct. 18, 1835.

The Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the chair, on the subject of an address to the people of Texas generally, have had the subject under consideration, and believe to report that on the 16th inst they arrived in San Felipe, as representatives to the general Consultation of all Texas, that on the evening of the same day they went into a Committee of the whole number present, being 3 that information had been previously received at San Felipe, which was laid before said Committee, that the Mexicans had entered our territory in hostile array; that on the receipt of said information, a majority of said members had proceeded to the field of battle and there, together with other officers and soldiers of the army, requested that said Consultation be postponed until the first of November next, which was agreed to by the committee then present. Owing to the emergency of the case, and Texas being without a head, a council had been previously formed, termed the general council of Texas, each municipality being requested to send a representative, and on the meeting aforesaid, it was resolved that the delegates to the general Consultation, who were not prepared to join the army, should be attached to the general council; which was ac-

ordingly done, who proceeded forthwith to business, and whose powers will cease on the meeting of the general Consultation.

Thus far, fellow-citizens, have we done, to show you the authority by which we now act. Texas is without a head; this council has been formed to act as one until the general Consultation can be held. War is now upon us; the enemy is already upon us. Yes, fellow-citizens, the enemies of our freedom are trampling our rights and constitution under foot. Many of our patriot and energetic citizens have already taken up arms, and are now in the field to repel the invader. Yes, fellow citizens, to oppose the riveting of the chains of a military despot upon the necks of freedom. Fellow-citizens, this is no chimeric of the brain of a few interested individuals or land speculators. The time has arrived when we must submit to the military and clergy, lay down our Constitution, which we have sworn to support, or rise and assert our rights. Already the first blow has been struck; many of our fellow-citizens are now in the field, fighting for the rights of the people of Texas, and for the Constitution. They are calling aloud for help, and will you, fellow-citizens, remain inactive, and suffer them to perish? Will you suffer yourselves to be driven from your homes, or what is worse, or will you remain quiet, and suffer yourselves, your wives and your children to become the slaves of a tyrant? Fellow-citizens, blood has already been shed. Two companies have met at Labahia, the volunteer company of the people, under the command of Capt. Collinsworth, and the Mexican troop, under the command of Colonel Francisco Sandoval: the latter was completely defeated, with the loss of ten thousand dollars worth of public stores, three hundred stand of arms one killed, and three wounded. The loss on our part one wounded. The three principal officers were taken prisoners, and were yesterday brought to San Felipe. Fellow-citizens, you have, the most of you, been apprised that Santa Anna has declared the Constitution, under which we procured our homes, null and void, and that we must leave the country, or submit to a dictator. Fellow-citizens, the general council of Texas is disposed to lay before you all matters and things that is in my way connected with your interest. They are disposed to make every arrangement in their power, guaranteed to them in the exercise of their present responsible station, which they occupy for the safety and welfare of the country. Already has a line of rangers been established on the frontiers, to protect the inhabitants from the savage scalping knife. Already have we said we will respect the rights of the northern Indians, amongst us so as not to compromise the interest of Texas, and now, fellow-citizens, we call upon you, as your representatives, guarding your interests, to march to the field of battle.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions of A. Houston, and the amendment to those resolutions by Daniel Parker, on the subject of the Cherokee, Seawnee, and other tribes of Indians beg leave to report.

That whereas several of the Indian chiefs were invited by the Consultation of Texas to convene with them, for the purpose of having their claims to their land properly adjusted by that body.

And whereas it has become necessary until the 1st day of November next, and as all the power of transaction business is vested in the hands of the general council of Texas, the committee are of opinion that it is the duty of this council to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to repair immediately to the villages of the said Indians, with full powers, to hold a consultation with them, for the purpose of ascertaining their grievances, and for giving them full assurances that their case will be properly attended to, as soon as the consultation meets.

This Committee are of the opinion that there have been unwarrantable encroachments made upon the lands occupied by the said Indians; therefore be it resolved by the permanent council of Texas now in session, that P. J. Menard, J. Garrett, and J. L. Hood be appointed commissioners for the purpose of holding consultations with the different tribes of Indians, and giving them such assurances as may be necessary for the advancement of their rights and privileges as citizens of Texas, and for the purpose transacting such other business as

may be necessary to promote the cause of the people of Texas.

It shall be the duty of the commissioners to co-operate with the committees of vigilance and safety in the different municipalities of Texas, in carrying the above resolutions into effect.

A. HOUSTON,
A. G. PERRY,
P. J. MENARD,
J. L. HOOD,
DANIEL PARKER, } Committee.

THE U. STATES AND MEXICO.

The friendly feelings entertained of Americans generally by the Mexican people are palpably evidenced by the treatment given to American citizens who have the misfortune or hardihood to reside among them, not less than from the vituperations indulged continually in their periodicals of us as a nation.

In the city of Mexico, there are three papers published—the *Mosquito*, devoted to the monks; the *Lima de Vulcano*, attached to the Spaniards; the *Sol*, to the aristocracy or privileged classes generally, and the *Diario*, to its idol Santa Anna.

The *Mosquito* lately published an anonymous letter from Chihuahua in which it is stated that a prisoner of the Comanches Indians had affirmed in the presence of several Americans, (whose names are not given) that the plan of the war of the Indians on the Mexicans had been dignified by an American military officer, in a corn storehouse of the Comanches, who were to be furnished with arms and ammunition in exchange for all the plunder taken from the Mexicans; and that presumptive proof was given of such an arrangement in the fact that the arms and powder taken by the Mexicans from the Indians were of American manufacture. Satisfied with his conclusion, the writer recklessly remarks, 'There can be no doubt that the citizens of the neighboring nation conspire our ruin and destruction, despite the treaties of friendship, alliance and commerce existing between us and their government. Perfidious Americans! abuse no longer the patience of the Chihuahuenses who will mark you as an enemy formidable chiefly by your criminal machinations. We earnestly invoke the attention of the supreme general government on this subject; that it may adopt in time and with energy the proper measures to arrest such abuses, whose results must be dreadful to the whole republic.'

The same *Mosquito* inserted an article from the *Gazeta de Zacatecas*, in which allusion is made to a decree of the 14th of July last by the government of Durango, by virtue of its extraordinary powers, concerning measures to be taken against the 'inroads of barbarians,' and warmly approves of the following articles—

6. 'Should even the barbarians demand peace, it will not be granted them: no quarter for the enemy, without regard to age or sex.'

7. 'Four dollars will be paid for each head of the barbarians, to the detachments in pursuit of them: the amount to be equally distributed among the troops.'

The application intended by this decree is proved by an editorial article from the same *Mosquito*, thus literally translated—'Every day it becomes evident to and direct, the Indians in their movements against this republic, to desolate the states of the interior by all kinds of ravages and cruelties: preventing the nation from constituting or consolidating any stable form of government, that they may enrich themselves by the booty brought them by the Indians, the object of all their incursions;—and that they may seize on Texas, the chief object of their insatiable cupidity.' So that considering the bad faith which characterizes the flatterous neighbors of the Mexican republic, we think it will not be easy to pacify the Indians; or to assign any period to the desolating and frightful war made by the vandalism of the American citizens: for to obtain peace, it will be necessary to inspire those apostles of liberty with a better morality than they display; and a respect for the property of others, and for solemn compacts. It will be necessary that their government, so jealous of the dignity and name of its nation, should restrain its vagabond and perverse citizens, who leave their own country and come here that they may plunder as much as possible—sure of the impunity guaranteed to them by their flag of the most classic liberty in the world; and of the weakness of those they assail. In short it will be necessary that the Mexican government should despatch without delay a respectable force,

which should (in pursuing the Indians) penetrate to the remote corners of these states, where they should seize and punish the perfidious Americans of the north, who excite them;—and then and there execute immediately the 'extraordinary' dispositions decreed against those gentlemen illustrating their liberty that it is indispensable to take the most prompt and efficacious measures to punish their vandalism and perfidy; and not against the savages, marauders by instinct, raised in deserts and caves like ferocious beasts, and who—instigated by those of the north—place in the hands of the others, the fruit of their depredations without any opposition from the American government.—But those means indicated of obtaining peace and safety must prove wholly impracticable, so long as any American citizens remain in Mexico. The first two would occasion too much antipathy between Mexico and the U. States, the arguist chambers and the supreme government would resolve to spare no sacrifice to make an expedition to reclaim the honor of the Mexican arms; and which should be instructed to pacify the Indians, and to destroy by sword and fire all the vandals of the north. For this purpose, it would be well that the expenses of the expedition should be chiefly defrayed by the Americans themselves,—that is by those who have all without exception produced the impoverishment of the Mexican treasury by their continual frauds and illicit trade; on the condition that they shall religiously be paid either in cash, after the re-establishment of peace in the interior states; or by a redaction on their customhouse duties, &c.'

So far the friendly feeling cherished by Mexicans for the citizens of the United States. We have been furnished with the following letter from an American citizen, resident in Mexico, on this subject.

MEXICO, August 15th, 1835.

The Don Carlos Bustamarte, an old member of congress, is the editor or manager of this paper, and this article is from his pen. It breathes the sentiments of the dominant party—the aristocratic party cannot abide the liberal views and toleration of the United States. They have put down every newspaper opposed to their views and banished the editors; Gen Santa Anna is making great preparations to head the army for Texas; news has arrived in this city that Texas has proclaimed independence, that Zavala and other distinguished Mexicans are at the head of this movement, and report says that the government will offer a bounty for his head, and also that a battle has been fought in which 400 Mexicans were killed and wounded, and a staff of surgeons have been ordered to proceed direct for Texas. The government keeps this latter news very still, and which has been in town only three days.

Guanajuato has pronounced against centralism, and congress is much divided in the measures they will or ought to pursue in its new plan of government.

Every body rejoices that poor Col Austin has got off, as he would be put into the inquisition again on suspicion of instigating the late *pronunciamien* to in Texas.

For myself I apprehend no danger in this city on account of such article as this, because the head men in the government know better than to instigate such an outrage on foreigners as this editor recommends; but it will have the effect in remote places to instigate and encourage such an outrage on foreigners. The famous protest published in the *Bulletin of N. Orleans* of the 6th June has had a good effect on the serious thinking classes, who admit it to be too true and only complain that it is too gen-

eral. Publications of that kind ought to be more extensive, as they open the eyes of our own countrymen and set the people of this country to thinking.

It is generally believed that Gen Santa Anna has shipped to the United States and England, over \$2,000,000 on his own private account within the last two years, which he has received in various ways for bribes and conquest.

The government is now negotiating with a company formed to hire the mines in Zacatecas; \$1,400,000 is to be paid down in cash to the government; the lease to continue 8 years, and the government to receive of the profit annully. It is thought to be a very great bargain for the company: a messenger has gone to see Gen Santa Anna at Marga de, Clavo to get his approval of the lease before it is ratified by the government. Nothing is now done with consulting Gen Santa Anna; and Gen Barragan is only a tool for him.

From the *Telegraph and Texas Register*.

To secure the inhabitants residing on the frontiers, from the invasions of the hostile Indians, the General Council has made arrangements for raising three companies of rangers; one, consisting of twenty-five men, to be organized by D. B. Frier, to scour the country between the Colorado and Brazos; one consisting of the same number, to be organized by S. M. Parker, to range between the Brazos and Trinity: these two are to establish their head quarters at the Waco village. The other is to consist of ten men, organized by Garrison Green, and to establish their head quarters at the town of Houston, for the purpose of scouring the country east of the Trinity.

The above named persons have been invested by the council with power to contract with and the number of men above indicated, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per day, and to draw for money to defray the expenses, on the president of the council, or whatever other competent authority may be established by the Consultation.

At the latest dates, the Texas army continued to occupy a position on the Salado creek, about five miles from Bexar—Volunteers are continually flocking to the ranks, from all quarters, and it is not known what number are now in the field. Supplies are on the way, and great exertions are being made to forward every thing necessary for the campaign.

SANTA ANNA VISITS TEXAS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following at a free translation of an editorial article in a late number of *El Mosquito Mexicana*—a paper that is supposed to speak the sentiments of the party with which Gen. Santa Anna has recently identified himself; from all the information that has reached us upon the subject, we feel confident that Santa Anna cherishes a desire to act towards Texas in the same tyrannical spirit that he recently conducted himself towards Zacatecas; but he is somewhat apprehensive that the people of Texas will not yield so readily as did those of Zacatecas, and hence he deems it expedient to pursue a more cautious policy.

The evidence increases daily upon us that it is the Americans of the North who have excited and directed the savage Indians in their attacks upon this republic—instigating them to visit the interior states with every species of outrage and cruelty, in order that the nation may be prevented from constituting and consolidating itself under an

efficient system—that they may be enriched with the spoils transmitted to them by the Indians after each incursion—and enabled to make themselves masters of Texas, the object of their insatiable cupidity.—We are convinced that owing to the perfidy which marks the character of these pernicious neighbors of the Mexican republic, it will not be easy to put a stop to these barbarous aggressions, and that to effect the desirous object, it will be necessary to inspire those apostles of liberty with a better sense of morality than they now exhibit, in order that they may learn to respect the rights of other nations and treaties solemnly executed—their governments must be taught to confine within its own territory those savage hordes, who never leave it except to pillage from their neighbors, confident of that impunity which is afforded to them by the flag of the freest country in the world, and by the weakness of the despoiled—and finally the Mexican government must maintain upon the frontier a sufficient force which shall chastise the Indians, penetrate to the remotest confines of the states, from which the North Americans should be driven, and carry into effect against them those extraordinary measures recently decreed against the Indians, which are so justly condemned by the *Gazette of Zacatecas*. Against these boasting pretenders to liberty & enlightenment the most prompt and rigorous means should be adopted to restrain them in their career of vandalism and perfidy—not against savages, wanderers and hunters by nature, and instigated to aggression by the Americans, who make use of them merely as instruments, to gain the coveted prize, unchecked and unpunished by their government."

More Fruits of Abolition.—We learn from the Tennessee papers that an insurrection of the slaves had been planned in Bedford county Tennessee. Ten or fifteen of the slaves had been arranged and whipped, who confessed that they had designed a rebellion, and that a white man, who had refused to tell them his name, was the prime mover of the whole scheme. The fellow, is no doubt, an agent of the Abolitionists of the North. The white fellow, in question, left the neighborhood a few days before the discovery of this vile plot, with the intention, as he told his black confederates, of proceeding to Nashville to do something for the liberation of Murel. It is likely that the northern fanatics act in concert with the Murel clan. *Clinton Gaz.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—We are pleased to perceive that on Monday next, the 5th of October, the anniversary of the battle of the Thames will be celebrated in this city as a just compliment to the commander, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and his gallant associates in that important victory. In our estimation, this is not, and should not be considered a party festival, and we hope that it will be generally attended without distinction of party.—*N. Y. Paper.*

CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.—Take three drachms of yellow bark, six table spoonfuls of French Brandy, and the juice of a lemon; mix them together, and take a table spoonful three times a day when the chill and fever are off until the whole mixture is taken.

The above is a simple mixture that can injure no person, and is worth a trial. It has cured many to my knowledge; and has not been known to fail where it was properly used.

E. F. BROWN, of the Post-Office Department.
Washington City, Sept. 2.

War.—What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood spilt!—What money expended to enable man to butcher his fellow man! Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

"Since the year 1000 there have been 24 different wars between England and France; 12 between England and Scotland; 8 between England and Spain, and 7 with other countries—in all 15 wars! There have been 6 wars within 100 years viz:

"1st war ending 1697, cost £21,500,000.—100,000 slain 80,000 died of famine.
"2nd war began 1762, cost

48,000,000.—Slain not ascertained.
 "4th war began 1756, cost \$11,000,000.—Slain 250,000.
 "5th. American war began 1775, cost £139, millions.—Slain two hundred and fifty thousand.
 "6th. Last war began 1783, cost £7 hundred and fifty millions; Slain 2, millions amongst all the belligerents.
 "At the conclusion of the war which ended in 1697, the National Debt was £21, 5 hundred, millions.—At the conclusion of the last war in 1815, the National Debt amounted to no less than £one, thousand and fifty, millions."—London Times.

BRAZORIA, TEXAS.
 OCTOBER 31, 1835.

Owing to our receiving important documents from the United States, concerning Texas we postpone the insertion of Mr. Otis' speech on the Admission question until next week.

Our readers and the public generally, will please excuse the Editorial department of our paper this week, as the Editor is absent fighting the battles of our country.

We regret that no measures have been adopted by which the people can be regularly furnished with authentic accounts of the movements of the army. The want of such communication, not only creates painful suspense, but renders the public liable to be imposed upon and misled by false representations. We get so little true intelligence and so much without any foundation whatever, that we can do nothing more on our part than publish the floating news without being able to vouch for its correctness. Separated a long distance from the military, with no means of hearing directly from them, and perplexed with vague and variant reports, it is impossible for us to separate what is true from what is false. The last intelligence received, on which reliance can be placed, states that the main body of our troops were in five miles of San Antonio, and that the advance guard were in view of the town, all in high spirits and full of confidence. Each party is preparing for battle, & neither disposed to avoid the conflict. The Texian army is daily increasing, reinforced by volunteers from every direction. We have full confidence in the valor and intrepidity of our citizen soldiers, and also relying on the justice of our cause, we fear nothing in the decisive conflict; & all we ask is, that the public may be speedily furnished with authentic accounts of the progress & final result.

On Wednesday night last our town was thrown into a slight degree of excitement by the arrival of an express

from Velasco bearing intelligence that the vessel Monte zuma had made her appearance at the mouth of the river and hoisting the Mexican flag, had assumed a hostile attitude to the place. Many of our citizens promptly mounted their horses and hastened below at the hour of midnight. As yet nothing has been done. A vessel is still seen playing off at a distance and is thought to be the Montezuma. Our last account from Velasco states that the steamboat and schooners there were preparing to pursue and capture the vessel if it prove to be the one which they suppose.

We are truly gratified at the recent manifestations of devotion to the cause of Texas made in the City of New Orleans. This proud and chivalric emporium, with liberality equal to her wealth, has lately equipped for the service of this country, a splendid volunteer company, called the Grays. Abundantly furnished with provisions and military stores, they sailed from New Orleans in the schooner Columbus, and arriving safely at the mouth of the river, were towed up to Brazoria on Tuesday the 21st inst. Here they were as well received, and were provided for as amply as the present deserted condition of the town and country would permit. Immediately on their arrival they were invited to a bountiful treat, furnished at her own dwelling by a lady, deeply associated with the history of Texas, whose fortune has been expended and the life of her husband sacrificed in the cause of the country. The soldiers could not feel otherwise than proud and elated, at Mrs. Long's testimony of her high regard. Flowers were strewn at their feet; and their presence was welcomed by an address, better intended than executed whilst the smiles of beauty and the cheers of all imparted pleasure & animation to the whole scene. Toasts were offered by some of the ladies, breathing the genuine spirit of patriotism. Those tendered by Mrs. Cox & Mrs. Splan, not only discovered the pure sentiments and lofty feelings of the fair authors, but also done ample justice to the merit of the generous & brave.—Nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion; but every thing passing off to the satisfaction of all, the company returned their thank to the citizens, to Mrs. Long, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Splan in particular, and to the ladies of Texas in general; and then withdrew in harmony to partake of a repast prepared them by the Citizens. They remained with us nearly 2 days for the purpose of procuring horses and making arrangements for the transportation of their provisions and arms, when bidding adieu to the place, they took up their line of march for San Antonio. We were informed by one of the company, a gentleman of character and intelligence that other Volunteers from New Orleans will ere long follow in their footsteps; and that this populous and opulent city will open her stores to the service of our cause, with unbounded liberality, so soon as the INDEPENDENCE of the country is officially and publicly proclaimed.

for the Republican.
 Mr Editor, Sir—I feel it my duty as a citizen, to speak of Mr. Thomas F. McKinney's liberality towards aiding and assisting us in the present struggle against the absurd doctrine of Santa Anna's Centralism and Military misrule.—He has in every way used his his best exertions to aid and assist us in the glorious cause of freedom, by laying his own shoulder to wheel; and also his liberal donations towards those who have embarked in the same good cause. Such men should not be looked over, they are the bone and sinew of our Republic.

Murder.—On Saturday, the 6th inst. a dispute arose between two brothers in law, named John Jones and Wm

Bartlett of Illinois, opposite Paducah. The latter murdered the former. Bartlett has made his escape.—[Paducah Unionist.

NEW YANKEE DOODLE.
 St. Anna did a notion take,
 That he must rule the land sir,
 The church and he forthwith agree
 To publish the command sir.

CHORUS:
 In Mexico none shall be free,
 The people are too blind to see,
 They cannot share the liberty
 OF Yankee Doodle dandy.

Ye Mexicans henceforth beware,
 My central plan attend to,
 My shoulders will the burden bear,
 No Yankee shall offend you,
 In Mexico, &c.

Of soldiers now he stands in need,
 But soldiers must be paid sir,
 He then dictates a law with speed,
 To seize the Yankee trade sir.
 In Mexico, &c.

Obedient to their tyrants will,
 His myrmidons comply sir,
 The Texians see along their coast,
 Some vessels captured nigh sir.
 In Mexico, &c.

To Vera Cruz they send each prize,
 Each unresisting man sir,
 Remonstrance too is found unwise,
 It makes the foe less bland sir.
 In Mexico, &c.

The pirate Thompson's next essay,
 Brave Hurd to capture too sir,
 Resulted quite another way,
 Such robbing will not do sir.
 In Mexico, &c.

The Texians say they wont receive,
 The central plan at all sir,
 And nobly go to meet the foe,
 With powder and with ball sir.
 In Mexico, &c.

Huzza! for Texas volunteers,
 We are the boys so handy,
 We'll teach the Mexicans to fear,
 Our Yankee Doodle dandy.
 Yankee Doodle let us hear
 Yankee Doodle dandy,
 We'll teach the Mexicans to fear,
 Our Yankee Doodle dandy.
 New Orleans, October 19th, 1835.
 H. K.

From the New Orleans Bulletin,
 "HIGH, LOW, JACK AND THE GAME,"
 in Wall street.—The following statement is derived from the Boston Traveller, furnished by a New-York correspondent.

"A gambling transaction, on a large scale, among the brokers in Wall-street has just been disclosed; but as gamblers alone will suffer, there is little sympathy for the losers. Harlem rail road stock which pays trifling dividends, and is worth really but one or two per cent. advance, by stratagem has been run up to 195 per cent; and a few who combined together in the outset to produce this rise, have lined their pockets handsomely. The method pursued by the plan was to buy up privately all the stock, or nearly so, of the rail road, when at a low rate, say 105 or 106; and then publicly to purchase on time, deliverable in three, four and six months, twice or three times the whole amount of stock in the concern, liberally offering a handsome advance on existing rates. The whole of the real stock being in their own hands, the price was then run up rapidly from 105 to nearly 200; so that when the immense amounts of a time were to be furnished, the sellers were obliged to buy of those to whom they had agreed to sell, and pay nearly twice the actual value of the stock! The sufferers made a formal complaint to the board of Brokers, who appointed a committee to investigate the affair. But no relief will be had, the bulls in their greediness have made a desperate grasp, and the gambling bears must "grin and bear it"

A French nobleman of old, when threatened by his confessor with damnation, exclaimed, in dignified anger, that L'Étre Supreme, would think twice before damning a man of his quality once.



We stop the press to announce the arrival of an express from San Felipe, dated October 31st., stating that the convention met according to adjournment, and that about 30 members had arrived from the seat of war at San Antonio. We may now expect a speedy transaction of business.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!!!

We have received information from the main army, as late as the 28th Oct., stating that several skirmishes had taken place, between the two armies—and on that day (the 28th) early in the morning, the Mexican forces fired on the American sentinels, which was vigorously returned.—The number of Mexicans were upwards of 400; and on the side of the Americans about 90 in number; the loss on the side of the Mexicans is said to be 45 killed and between 60 and seventy wounded—and that of the Americans one wounded (Mr. Richard Andrews,) whose wound is feared will prove mortal. Bouie & J. W. Fannin, Jr., Commanders of the American forces. Gen. Cos & Ugartechea Commanders of the Mexican forces. One fine brass six pounder was taken from the enemy, besides some small arms.

We are sorry to learn that Gen. S. F. Austin is laying very ill in Camp.

MARRIED

On Thursday morning, the 29th inst. by Judge Andrews, Mr. Josiah T. Harrel, to Mrs. Margaret Jameson; both of this Jurisdiction.

"Gather Roses while ye may,
 Time is fleeting fast away,
 To-day we live, to-morrow die,
 Seize on pleasures when ye may."

DIED,

In San Felipe, on the 27th inst. Mr. JOHN JAMES.

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.

MR. E. H. HALL, is my lawful Agent, during my absence on the campaign.
 'ELISHA FLACK.
 Oct. 31, 1835. 2w—59.



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.

For Sale.

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

NEW TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda. Known by the name of Cox's. This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and most convenient to the Mexican trade and also surrounded by a fine body 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. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other
 T. F. L. PARROTT

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.

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

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 interests.

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 15th 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—tf.

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 authorized agents, during my absence David Mills or Benjamin R. Brigham.
 A. BRIGHAM.
 Brazoria, August 1, 1835.—45-6w

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

POETRY.

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy rose,
Glad Summer, fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell.

But in the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Oh! tell me, o'er this chequered earth
How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet Summer, brightly
Thine hours are floated by,
To the joyous birds of the woodland
boughs,
The ranges of the sky.

And brightly in the forests,
To the wild deer wand'ring free;
And brightly 'midst the garden-flowers,
Is the happy murmuring bee.

But how to human bosoms.
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle-
wings,
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive,
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods, with all their whispering
leaves,
And their blue rejoicing streams:—

To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound,
In a visit delicious fairacies,
That changed with every sound.

To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain,
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again!

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless foot-step nought hath kept
From my haunts of song and glee

Thou hast flown in wayward visions.
In memories of the dead—
In shadows, from a troubled heart,
O'er thy sunny pathway shed;

In brief and sudden strivings,
To fling a weight aside—
Midst these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died.

But oh! thou gentle summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again thy buoyancy
Where with my soul should soar.

Give me to halt thy sunshine,
With song and spirit free;
Or in a purer air than this,
May that next meeting be!

LARGE SNAKE.—A snake of the Boe-
constrictor species, is now being ex-
hibited at the Zoological Gardens, Lon-
don, which is twenty feet long, and
eighteen inches in circumference! It
is said, to be the largest animal of the
kind ever exhibited in England.

From the Louisiana Recorder—
THE BLACKSMITH OF BRAZOS.

Most of our readers are apprized of
the naval contest about a fortnight since
between the Mexican armed schooner
Correo, under the command of Thomp-
son; and the American schooner San
Felipe, under the command of Capt.
Hurd. They may recollect that after
the Mexicans perceived the approach
of the San Felipe, they ceased their at-
tack on the brig Tremont; and that
after having during the evening land-
ed most of his cargo, and some pas-
sengers, he stood out for sea, resolving
to attack the Correo or her Mexican
companion. Many gentlemen, about
in number; armed with rifles, volun-
teered to his assistance, and put them-
selves under his command.

During the night both Mexicans at-
tacked the San Felipe; but the yan-
kees were prepared. They
deserved their resistance till the
day was within rifle shot; and then let
fly a volley, guided in their aim chiefly
by the sounds emanating from their
enemy's guns; for the darkness
of the night prevented a view of
the foe. Still the San Felipe remain-
ed victor; and Mexicans hastened a
retreat—glad of their escape, as many
with Capt. Thompson were wounded.
At break of day, the Correo was
descried at some two or three leagues
distance; and Hurd resolved to give
chase. For this purpose, he en-

gaged the steam-boat to take him in
tow, that he might sooner approach
the foe. In vain did Thompson en-
deavor to preserve his distance; his
own men were rather obstinate; and
the advantages of the yankees who
had 'raised their steam' could not be
counterbalanced nor repelled. Thomp-
son was obliged to surrender.

Among the Texonians who had vol-
unteered under Hurd on the preceding
evening, was a blacksmith (or rather
a gun smith) of Brazos, a Mr. S. D.
Sharp. He had been encircled by a
large belt or zone, more like Venus
than her vulcan; except that it con-
tained about 8 or 10 carbines pend-
ant. Sharp had looked on very composedly
during the encounter; a spectator but
not an actor. But when the prize crew
was ordered to board the Correo,
up started Sharp, in shape and
gesture proudly eminent; and put him-
self at the head of the boarders. He
was actually first to board the Correo;
and fancy him there alone another
Jack Cade, with merely the covering
of an Indian across his lions; an in-
bulk, nerves and sinews like a Jack
A—s. Rough and rugged like a
Ground H—g, he advanced the cap-
tain. 'Do not fear Capt. Thompson, I
shall not harm you: I shall see that
you are treated honorably,' said he,
while he spewed out his spittle, and
twisted the quid in his mouth. 'Now
men (said he to the prize crew ap-
proaching) this is your man: take care
that you keep him safe; or your lives
will answer!' Sharp consequently
ought himself a captain.

Soon afterwards when the officers
and crew of the Correo were brought
on board of the San Felipe, a desultory
conversation occurred in the cabin.
Sharp was in a distant part of the ves-
sel; and seated on a trunk or pile of
baggage. Reluctant to return with his
carabines loaded to Brazoria, whither
the steam-boat was now towing both
chooners; and desirous to make a dis-
play of what he could if he would have
one; he took out his pistols; and be-
gan to fire them seriatim—taking good
care however to have his face in a dif-
ferent direction from his fire; and his
head far aloof. He was reprimanded
for this useless effect, and unnecessary
noise. But he had now been promo-
ted in his own opinion. 'Who says
any thing against Colonel SHARP?'
said he to the person who remonstrated.
But a Brazorian Volunteer ad-
vanced during the dispute. 'Do you
mean to call yourself colonel? Aye, by
G—d, and as good as any of you.
As't it the first to board that there
captain?' asked Sharp in triumph,
while he grasped a pistol, his stream-
ers waving in the wind; and acting
as fans to his military enthusiasm, with
his ragged honors or horrors thick up-
on him.

But the self-doubted colonel altered
his tone, when he saw the altered
look of one determined to chastise fur-
ther insolence. Yet his depression
was but for a moment: for when he
landed at Brazos, he wished to believe
that he was the captor of Thompson.
He was now General Sharp; and in-
flicted severe punishment on a punny
young wag who was impudent enough
to tamper with his glory. But during
the act of beating the lad with irons on
the head, he perceived a gentleman
approaching in the street, whose char-
acter he had previously calumniated;
and one whom he had afterwards
learned was determined to take sure
vengeance. General Sharp ceased
beating the boy; and beat his own re-
treat. But the slandered gentleman
was eagle-eyed. He saw the skunk
trying to abscond; and immediately
despatched a laden ambassador to ar-
rest his flight. The ball shattered the
arm of the Blacksmith General; and
this species of antiplogistic treatment
abated the fever of military greatness
and honors.

The members of the fifty Volunteer
Grays beg leave to tender their sincere
thanks to Mr. J. W. Swain, for his ver-
y liberal donation towards the cause
of Texas.—N. O. Bee.

We regret to announce that the stea-
mer Quachita, which started on Fri-
day evening for Natchitoches, with
volunteers for Texas, broke a shaft for-
ty five miles above the city, and was
compelled to return. She was towed
back by the Romeo.
N. O. Bulletin.

From the N. O. Bee, Oct. 15.

Those who have volunteered to join
the Texonians, and those who may
wish so to do, are requested to meet
the committee at the Arcade this eve-
ning at six o'clock, for the purpose of

taking measures for organizing them-
selves, preparatory to an immediate
departure: arms and ammunition will
be furnished them, and their passage
paid as far as Natchitoches.

NOTE.—The committee, composed
of Messrs. James H. Caldwell, Wm.
Bryan, W. Bogart, James Nevin, Wm.
S. Hodge, Thomas Banks, James
Ramage and Wm. Christy, will re-
ceive donations of muskets, rifles and
ammunition.—Those wishing to aid
the cause by subscription can do so by
application to any member of the com-
mittee.

CIRCULAR TO THE PUBLIC.

We have received by the hands of
Dr. Hoxey, a letter dated 19th, from
head quarters, stating that a vigorous
defence may be expected from the en-
emy, an extract of which we send out
for information.

To the Council of Safety, &c. &c.

The army will take up the line of
march to-morrow morning for the Sa-
lado, which is within five miles of Be-
jar there it will take a secure position,
to await further re-inforcements. It is
now fully ascertained that the citizens
are all affected to our cause. Since
the taking of Labahia, the enemy has
been busily engaged in fortifying San
Antonio, by barricading the streets,
and planting cannon on the top of the
church, cutting down trees; and in
every way exerting themselves to make
a vigorous defence. The army is in
high spirits, and eager to advance; but
at the same time, not disposed to act
precipitately.

S. F. AUSTIN,
Commander-in-Chief.

W. D. C. HALL,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

The council sends this out for your
information, hoping you will lose no
time in affording to our friends that re-
inforcement so earnestly solicited,
with all possible speed. Dr. Hoxey
says general Austin attempted a com-
munication to Gen. Cos, and received
for reply that he could view us or treat
us only as rebels.

R. R. ROYALL, President.
JOS. BRYAN;
DANIEL PARKER,
LORENZO DE ZAVALA.
A. HOUSTON, Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter just received from General
Austin, dated the 20th, informs us that
a division of the army had advanced,
and taken up a position at Salado,
within five miles of San Antonio, of
doing which they had come in contact
with the advance guard of the enemy,
who still continued in sight, on the hill
between our troops and San Antonio.
Gen. Austin continues to urge rein-
forcements to hasten as fast as possi-
ble.

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 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.

DOCTOR
ARTHUR APPELWEITE
HAVING loca-
ted in Brazo-
ria, offers his pro-
fessional serv-
ice to the Citizen and
inhabitants of Tex-
as—He hopes by his puncti-
lity and success to
share of public favor

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 Kemp. They
were peaceably at work, earn-
ing a subsistence for the indig-
ent family to which they belon-
ged, 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 so
to be forwarded to the Sec-
retary of State for payment.
JOHN GAYLE.
Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835.

Attorney AT LAW

L. N. MOELND 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. Byron, } Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe.
Mosely Baker }
m21

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned, having associated
themselves in the Mercantile bu-
siness, at the Town of Matagorda,
under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co.—
take this method of informing the pub-
lic 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
or Elizabeth Jane, a very ex-
tensive 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 pist-
ols; a few medicine chests for
plantations.

\$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 ne-
groes were stolen by Thomas
L. 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.

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership heretofore
existing in the name and style
of A. G. & R. Mills is by mutual con-
sent, this day dissolved, except in liqui-
dation, those having claims against
them will please present them for pay-
ment and those indebted are requested
to make immediate payment, or satis-
factory arrangements—otherwise in-
dulgence 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 or
cash, and on the usual credit, to punc-
tual customers. Jan 1

Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are
now in complete order, and lum-
ber 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.—tf.—

MR. JOHN P. COLFS is my
lawful agent during my ab-
sence.
54—tf.— FRANCES SMITH