

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MARCH 14, 1835.

NUMBER 28.

Curators Notice.

BY a decree of the proper Judge for the jurisdiction of Austin, passed on the 29th day of December, 1834, in the town of San Felipe, and to be found on record at the court house in this town: the 10th day of April next has been appointed for the creditors of the succession of Lewis L. Veeder, deceased, to meet the Curator of said succession before the judge in the first instance for this jurisdiction, to have their respective claims discussed, and make proof of the same; and in order that all may be heard, they can continue from day to day from the 10th to the 20th day of the said month of April; and further, by the same decree before named, the 20th day of April next, has been appointed for the before named curator to settle said succession before mentioned, make payment and distribution of the means on hand amongst the creditors thereof accordingly as they may be closed, for their "PRO RATA" shares—Therefore all persons interested can attend if they think proper.—

I. R. LEWIS, Curator.
San Felipe de Austin, January 4th 1835.

Sale of Lots IN THE TOWN OF MO TIZUMA.

AT THE REAL HEAD OF TIDE NAVIGATION.

A sale of lots in the above town will take place on the 25th day of March next. The superior advantages of location are well known to all those who have visited it.

Various reports having been circulated respecting the depth of water at this place; I subjoin the following certificate of the persons on board the schr. Caledonian, which shows the depth of water to be from six to eight feet instead of 18 inches as heretofore asserted by some.

We the undersigned state that in passing the shoal at the lower corner of Mr. T. J. Alsberry's land we found between six and 7 feet water in the shallowest part and the channel forty or fifty feet wide.

AARON C DODD,
NEILL K ROBINSON,
J K MAC LENNON,
LAUGHLIN MACLENNON,
NEILL MAC LENNON.
114-25.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

TERMS:—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at \$5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or \$7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under \$1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

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

POETRY.

THE ROSE-BUD.

From the German of Goethe.

A rose, that bloom'd the road-side by,
Caught a young vagrant's wanton eye;
The child was gay, the morn was clear,
He saw the blooming flower.

My little rose, my rose-bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

The child exclaim'd, "My hands shall dare,
Thee, rose, from off the stem to tear;"

The rose replied, "If I have need,
My thorns shall make thy fingers bleed—
"Thy rash design give o'er."

My little rose, my rose-bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

Regardless of its thorny spray,
The child would tear the rose away;
The rose bewail'd with sob and sigh,
But all in vain, no help was nigh

To quell the urchin's power.
My little rose my rose-bud-dear!
My rose that bloom'd the road-side near!

The following beautiful epitaph was written by Ben Johnson, upon the celebrated Mary Countess Pembroke:

"Underneath this marble hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and wise and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

Where true religion has prevented one crime, false religions have afforded a pretext for a thousand.

In death itself there can be nothing terrible for the act of death annihilates sensation; but there are many roads to death, and some of them justly formidable, even to the bravest; but so various are the modes of going out of the world, that to be born may have been a more painful thing than to die, and to live may prove a more troublesome thing than either.

If some persons were to bestow one half of their fortune in learning, to spend the other half it would be money extremely well laid out. He that spends two fortunes, and permitting himself to be twice ruined, dies at last a beggar, deserved no commiseration. He has gained neither experience from trial, nor repentance from reprieve. He has been all his life abusing fortune, without enjoying her, and purchasing wisdom without possessing her.

Persecutors on the score of religion, have, in general, been the foulest of hypocrites, and their burning zeal has too often been lighted up at the altar of worldly ambition. But, suppose we admit that persecution may, in some solitary cases, have arisen from motives that are pure; the glory of God and the salvation of men. But here again the purity of the motive is most wofully eclipsed by gross absurdity of the means. For the persecutor must begin by breaking many fundamental laws of his master, in order to commence his operations in his favor; thus asserting by deeds, if not by words, that the intrinsic excellence of the code of our Saviour, is sufficient for its own preservation. But thus it is, that even the sincerest persecutors defend the cause of his master. He shows his love of man by breaking his cardinal laws; he then seeks to glorify a God of mercy, by worshipping him as a Moloch, who delights in human sacrifices; and, lastly, he shows his love of his neighbor, by roasting his body for the good of his soul. But can a darkness, which is intellectual, be done away by a fire which is material? or is it absolutely necessary to make a faggot of a man's body in order to enlighten his mind?

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

LETTER XLVI.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1835.

A calm follows a storm, and the city is quiet after the shock of the Presidents shooting, which I yesterday detailed. Not much has transpired in relation to it which can be relied on, with the exception of one thing of some interest, which may be; and that is the singular charge made by the old gentleman as to the authorship of the business. He charges it upon Poindexter! At least he did so at the time; and the fact indicates, at all events, as straws show the way the wind blows—the leading bias of his mind. You may depend on it, he broke out into passionate exclamations on the matter, characterized with his own peculiar *suavity*, calling him "a d—d assassin," &c. I have it from a highly respectable person who heard it, and will swear it word for word. You may make of it what you please, and so may Poins; I make nothing. The general's word, at the best, will not bear, an inference. Under the excitement of an occasion of this sort they deserve no notice at all. I hope Poins won't be silly enough to prosecute him as some people intimate—or persecute him—or pist o' him—even, as he threatened to do before. As I said before, the words shew nothing but dominant hatred; and that every body was aware of it long ago. The globe you see, has not the hardihood to give currency to the charge. They don't dare do it, though they do hate Poins a good deal worse than the d—. They have the insolence, however, to intimate that the man was excited to it by the tone of the Senate debates—meaning the Post Office discussion. They even designate Calhoun's speech as sufficient to have produced the result. A compliment to his genius, certainly, and more significant, if not more civil, than ever issued from the same source before. In regard to the charge above referred to, while I think of it I should mention that it was substantiated—that is the fact of the charge being made—last night, in presence of a large company, in a public place. A young man had asserted it in strong terms, another stepped forward and said "it was false, and whoever stated it was a d—d liar," adopting, appropriately, the refinement of the court dialect. A weger of \$20 was proposed as to its susceptibility of proof. It was accepted; the testimony brought forward on the spot, and the company satisfied. The champion of his majesty was reduced to the necessity of the payment on one hand, and the apology on the other; and so it ended. Nobody doubts about it now. It is understood to be stated by some of the fellow's family—the painter (Lawrence) I mean—that he has been deranged about 18 months.

Well, Leigh is chosen you see, after all the premature growing and cursing of the Globe. Great excitement attended the election. Richmond was full of strangers, and the house, galleries, aisles, entries, and yard, crowded almost to suffocation. The announcement of the result produced a trembling. The lobbies caught the note. The people without joined in; and in ten minutes the town was in an uproar. My informant left them firing cannon, &c Leigh is amazingly popular, and deserves to be. There is no doubt at all that the spring election in Virginia will go very strong for the Whigs—more so than ever before. There will be however, no nomination for the Presidency this winter; that you may be sure of. You have noticed that the Globe is out at last for the Baltimore convention; and that the time is to be May, as I predicted a fortnight since, instead of October. No plainer proof could be had of the dismay of the party in regard to the new movement. The Richmond Enquirer cannot yet believe that White "will suffer himself to be used up against Jackson!" Think of that sentiment—for this country—and the democracy! On the other hand a cunning fellow who writes for a Philadelphia paper from here—Kendall, I believe—certainly one of his men—holds out the bribe of the vice providency for the Judge, if he will back out. But it won't do. They may cajole him on one side, and curse him on the other. Their earnestness itself shows too much, to be given up. Their "speech bewrays" them, and the Judge understands it well. He sees too—and so do we all—that the convention charm is broken up. That was to be the great magic circle within which he who should be the nominee would entrench himself "against the world in arms." But a small matter kindleth a great fire; and a pin will prick a balloon. Alabama has pricked the convention. The magician turns ghost. The gas rushes broad east. The bladder is burst.

Taney still stands as he did.

T.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

LETTER XLVI.

Washington, February 2, 1835.

The Senate has been in secret session, and probably in discussion on Taney, but he is not yet disposed of. They disposed, however, it is understood, of a man by the name of Fitch, heretofore marshal of the district of Maryland, and now proposed again for the same place. The difficulty with him was that he has been most disgustingly abusive against the Senate. His slang was a little too much to swallow, and they have just set him aside to get clean.

Previous to the motion of the executive business, Mr. Calhoun called the attention of the Senate to an offensive article in the Saturday's Globe, which I have already mentioned, ascribing, as well as it does, the outrage of poor crazy Lawrence to the instigation of Calhoun's speech! The latter requested the clerk to read the obnoxious paragraph from the desk. It was a hard one, to be sure. He was very brief but most significant. He considered the arti-

le itself—considering the authority to be presumed for it—as the strongest proof of the deplorable and disgusting condition of things which he had on former occasions imperfectly pointed out. However, he would say no more. The thing spoke for itself.—It does indeed. We have come to a very sorry pass. Strange things have come uppermost in our destiny. They crawl, and leave their slime over all that is dear to freedom.

The insanity of Lawrence is established beyond a doubt. He was brought before the grand jury here, I think at their very last session, for an aggravated offence; and no bill was found against him for this reason. Still, these fellows can't endure the thought of letting so good a chance pass without venting their spite upon somebody. Poindexter, by the way, has done what I anticipated he would—sent a letter to the President. He demanded to know—very respectfully—whether the old gentleman said so and so; and declared that his silence would be affirmative. He took the same occasion to express his abhorrence of the charge made against him. No answer has yet returned. I believe the President says he does not remember any thing of the kind; and that Van Buren and Woodbury can prove it. The former is readily accounted for. The latter is no proof at all; it only amounts to saying they heard nothing of the kind. No body disputes the fact. The charge was, in substance, that Poindexter set the assassin on, and would have done the deed himself if he had the courage.

There was a quarrel in the house between Lane and Macarty, of Indiana, about what they have said heretofore on the resolution introduced by the former to make inquiries about the Indian reservations. It was all personal, and very silly. Lane is a new made Jacksonite, and was chosen by his constituents as an act of charity, on the score of his having been more abused than he deserved. It was at all events, no act of charity to the house.

They have chosen a whig senator in Massachusetts—that is the house have; and there is no doubt at all of the Senate's concurrence. Every member of that body (forty I think) is a whig. I told you some time since governor Davis would be the man. He is on the whole the best man Massachusetts could send, and that is saying a good deal, when such men as Everett, Adams, Lincoln, Shaw and Bates, were his competitors. He is distinguished like Mr. Webster, for his strong sound sense and clear head. They will be in a bother to choose his successor at head, Everett, I think, will be the man.

MORTALITY OF THE RICH AND POOR.

A memoir was lately read by Dr. Villemore before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, "on the mortality in France in the Class in easy circumstances, compared with what takes place among the indigent." In two arrondissements of Paris, the first and the twelfth, he makes it appear, that the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, has a mortality of one in fifty; and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, has a mortality of one in twenty-four, and there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerie, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as in the quays of the Isle of St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well ventilated apartments. He also shows that the mortality in the hospitals rises or falls with the rate of wages of those who enter them.

Of Jewellers, Compositors, &c. there die in the Hospitals	1 in 11
Milliners	1 in 8
Shoemakers	1 in 7
Masons	1 in 6
Labourers	1 in 5
The poorest of them all, Rag-gatherers, &c	1 in 5
Soldier, who are the best off,	1 in 20

From the Baltimore American.

"Lo, the poor Indian!"—A letter from Tuscaloosa to the Editor of the Huntsville Democrat, dated December 27, describes an interesting scene which recently took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before the Legislature of Alabama. A large party of the Creek tribe of Indians were in Tuscaloosa at that time, on their way to Arkansas, under the conduct of Col. Hunter, the agent, and the principal chief of the nation, named Eufawia. The letter says:

A motion was made by Mr. Jackson to invite the chief and his warriors within the Bar of the House; agreed to unanimously. Mr. Jackson was then instructed to convey the invitation of the House. The chief and his warriors were then conducted in, and seated themselves in chairs arranged around the hall below the lower tier of desks.

Eufawia then addressed the House from his seat; in substance pretty much as follows: he spoke in the creek language, which was interpreted from time to time as he proceeded by Col. Hunter. The effect upon the House and gallery was solemn and interesting. The tear started in more eyes than one. The chief is an Indian of fine appearance; and his aspect grave, his voice low and subdued; his words slow. He preceded:

"I come, brothers, to see the great House of Alabama, and the men that make the laws, and to tell them farewell in brotherly kindness, before I go to the far west, where my people are now going.

"I did think at one time that the white men wanted to oppress my people, and drive them from their homes, by compelling them to obey laws that they did not understand: but I have now become satisfied that they are not unfriendly towards us, but that they wish us well. In these lands of Alabama, which have been my forefathers, where their bones lie buried, I see that the Indian fires are going out—they must soon be extinguished. New fires are lighting in the west; and we will go there. I do now believe that our great father, the President, intends no harm to the red men, but wishes them well. He has promised us homes and hunting grounds in the far west, where he tells us that the red man shall be protected. We will go. We leave behind our good will to the people of Alabama, who built the great House, and to the men who make the laws.

This is all I have to say—I came to say farewell to the wise men who make the laws, and to wish them peace and happiness in the country which my forefathers owned, and which I now leave to go to other homes in the west. I leave the graves of my fathers, but the Indian fires are going out—almost clean gone; and new fires are lighted there for us.

"There are two houses of the men who make the laws; I have already bid farewell to the other house; I now bid farewell to you

and wish not only you, but all the people of Alabama, to be happy and prosperous. I leave you in friendship and good will. I have nothing more to say.

When Eufawia concluded, there was a peal of applause through the house and gallery.

The speaker replied in a handsome and appropriate manner to the address of the chief, briefly adverting to the cause of the extension of our jurisdiction, and stating the advantages of a removal to the Indian tribes. After which the members rising from their seats, as a token of respect, the chief and his warriors retired. The reply of the speaker was interpreted to the chief by one of the chiefs, a half breed, by name Frayson.

Indeed, sir, it was an affecting scene, and forced upon the minds of the spectators a current of recollections that carries something of a pang to the heart of the white man.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home.

If you want to render your husband unhappy blame him for every thing he does right or wrong.

If you wish your sons to become triplers make it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning—before dinner—when cold, wet, heated or fatigued; and occasionally, recommend its use in their presence.

And, finally; if you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian, and if you would not be everlastingly dunned, PAY THE PRINTER.—[Western paper.

One of the most valuable habits of life, is that of completing every undertaking. The mental disposition in which persons of talent often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can readily be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it becomes encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of the most lamentable and wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of stards and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any special undertaking, will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyse all his energies; and he will at least believe, that however feasible in his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of finishing ought to be formed in early youth.

It has been said, that to excel them in wit, is a thing the men find is the most difficult to pardon in women. This feeling if it produce only emulation, is right, if envy, it is wrong. For a high degree of intellectual refinement in the female, is the surest pledge society can have for the improvement of the male. But wit in women, is a jewel, which unlike all others, borrows lustre from its setting, rather than bestows it; since nothing is so easy as to fancy a very beautiful woman as extremely witty. Even Madame de Steal admits that she discovered, that as she grew old, the men could not find out that wit in her at fifty, which she possessed at twenty-five; and yet the external attractions of this lady were by no means equal to those of her mind.

Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, and the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes, as the calculating insatiable lust of accumulation.

For Rent.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &c.—Terms made known on application to EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th, 1835.

CAUTION.

CAUTION all persons against trading for a note of hand given by me to Thomas Chambers, about November 1832, for the sum of three hundred dollars; for I am determined not to pay said note until said Chambers gives me the consideration for which the note was given—as yet I have not received any value for said note.

Mar. 7, 1835.

FRANCIS SMITH.
27—tf.

SWAIMS PANACEA

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A supply of SWAIMS PANACEA.—

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 6th, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries, consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers cheap by whole sale.—

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

Administrators notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Turner, deceased are requested to come forward and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: as I am desirous of settling the same at the next session of the court.

j24-22

ISAAC TINSLEY, adm'r

Velasco Hotel.

R. CLOKEY having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. Velasco, January 16-22

CONSUMPTION.

A young lady in the last stage of consumption, was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy. She had long been attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their prescriptions, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country, with the intention to wait in solitude the hour of approaching dissolution. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as her malady would permit, and contemplate the beauties of nature, and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flash on his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally looked plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it for some time, experienced some relief; her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

THE PRINCE OF ANANIABOO.—When he was in England, walking out in St. James' Park, in the afternoon he observed one of his acquaintances driving in his phaeton, with four horses. The prince burst into a violent fit of laughter and being asked the occasion of his mirth, he exclaimed, "Vat the divvel, has dat fellow eat so much dinner, dat it now takes four horses to carry him!"—I rode out with him this morning and he was then so light that one little horse run away with him. He must be either a great fool or a great glutton. Another time his friends insisted on his going to the play. He went, but was soon tired, and returned to his companions.—"Well, prince," said they "what did you see?"—"Vat did I see?—I did see some men playing the fiddle, and some men playing the fool."

When the brave Kosciusko arrived at Cracow, where the revolution commenced, he made to the little band of patriots under his command, the following heart-stirring speech:

"We are not strong enough in number to be victorious, but we are enough to die with honor in defending our country."

A tremendous storm was experienced at Gibraltar on the night of the 7th of November, by which great damage was done to the garrison. Some of the streets and ramparts were cut up, houses overflowed, others washed away, either in whole or in part, and several lives lost.

Mr. ELLIOTT, Aeronaut, attempted to make an ascension in New Orleans on Sunday the 23d ult; but the wind proved to be too strong. After seating himself in his balloon, and cut loose, he was swept violently across the arena, where the spectators had gathered, knocking down several persons in his passage. The sudden puff of wind by which the balloon was thus driven continued, as it rose above the enclosure. The balloon next encountered a chimney top, which was overthrown by the concussion. By this dreadful shock, Mr. Elliott's thigh was broken. Part of the bricks of the chimney falling into the car, prevented the balloon from rising higher, and it was afterwards dragged over the house tops and walls, and dashed against windows till the Aeronaut's hands, face, and head, were shockingly mangled. At length the chords of the balloon became entangled on the masts of two vessels in the river, & fortunately for Mr. Elliott, his farther flight was checked. In his passage over the buildings in the city, some of the chords by which the car was attached to the balloon, were sundered, and the Aeronaut afterwards sailed with his head nearly downwards. It is said, if he recovers from his wounds and bruises he will owe his life mainly to the great presence of mind that he maintained amid all the perils through which he passed. The people of New Orleans, proverbially humane, have

shown the stranger every kindness which his circumstances require.
Mobile Me. Adv.

RELIGION.

The following elegant extract is from the Speech of Counsellor Phillips. Our Monitorial department could not be better filled.

"He sent it among us to heal, not to irritate—to associate, not to seclude—to collect together, like the baptismal dove, every creed and every clime and colour in the universe, beneath the spotless wing of its protection. This Union of Church and State only converts good christians into Statesmen, and political knaves into pretended christians. It is, at least, but a foul and adulterous connexion, polluting the purity of heaven with the abominations of earth, and hanging the profaneness of a political piety around the cross of an insulted saviour. Not all the splendid deism of Rosseau, not all the infidel ribaldry of Voltair, not all the stubborn impiety of Paine, not all the blood-courting blasphemy of Maehmet,

Aim'd at the Gospel grace so vile a blow,
Or prov'd so deadly or so damn'd a foe,
As he who wash'd the thorny Garland's gore,
Daring to gild the wreath a Saviour bore!

Religion, holy religion, ought not in the words of its founder, to be 'led into temptation; the hand that holds her chalice should be pure—the priests of her temple should be spotless as the vestments of their ministry; rank only degrade, wealth commonly impoverishes, ornaments only disfigure her. Her sacred porch becomes the more sublime from its simplicity, and should be seated on an eminence inaccessible to human passions. I would have her pure, unpensioned, unstipendiary; I would have her in a word, like the bow in the firmament; her summit shou'd be the sky, her boundaries the horizon; but the only colour that adorned her should be caught from the tear of earth as it exhausted and glowed; and glittered in the sun-beam of the heavens!—Such is my idea what religion ought to be."

A CRIER EXTRAORDINARY.

A gentleman informs us that, while sojourning at one of the towns in Virginia, he encountered in the street a stout, double-lunged negro who was ringing a hand-bell most manfully. After labouring at the bell some time, the fellow made a dead halt, and bellowed out something to the following effect: Sale dis night—fryin-pans—gridirons—books—oyster-knives, and odder kinds of medicines—Joe Williams will hab some fresh oysters at his stablishmen—by tickler desire Mr. Hulett will gib limitations ober again—two or three damaged discussions gun-locks, and—Rev. Mr. P—Q—will delibe a sarment on temperance half past six o'clock precise: dat's not all nudder—widout money or price—the great bull Philip will be stationed at Squire S—s,—and dat's not all neider!—dare will be a perlite and select coloured ball at Mrs. Johnson's just arter all dis is been done.

Negative Innocence.—"What is the matter, John?"
"I ain't done nothing, father."
"Well, what are you crying for then, you lubber?"
"I was afraid you'd whip me."
"What! whip you when you havn't done any thing?"
"Yes Sir."
"Go into the house, you booby."
John went into the house, and his father went down to the farm. Very soon his father returned in a rage, and laying a cowhide on over the urchin's back, said, "did I not tell you when I went away, to hoe that corn?"
"Yes Sir—but you told me just now that you wouldnt whip me if I hadnt done nothing."

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly excuted with despatch at this Office.

THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 14, 1835.

To our Patrons.—We are compelled to appear before our patrons again in the character of a *du*, and sincerely hope that all those indebted will call and settle their accounts, as immediate payment is indispensable.

We have been informed by a Medical gentleman of this place that a Mr. Dor arrived to-day from Matagorda, having in his possession Vaccine matter, which he refuses to furnish our Physicians with unless they will pay 150 dollars for a single scab; and also that he charges five dollars for vaccination. We are not in the habit of being personal in our remarks but we think such imposition at the present crisis ought to be held up to public notice.

There will be an election held in this place and the other precincts in the District, on the 22d and 23d of this month, for the purpose of ascertaining which is the most central and appropriate place to fix the seat of Justice. The citizens are particularly invited to attend.

On the 6th ult. a man by the name of Joseph Hyland, while in a state of intoxication, attempted to cross the river at the mouth of the Brazos, in a yall boat, about 10 o'clock at night, and the wind blowing very hard from the north, drifted the boat and man over the bar, and owing to the darkness of the night, and from intoxication together, he was unable to reach the shore, and has not been heard of since. So much for intemperance.

We have been informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity that letters have been received stating that Col. Austin had been released by the general law of amnesty passed at the present session of Congress, and is doubtless now on his way home.

Then was a report that Santa Anna had resigned, which is not the case, but had only begged leave of absence which he obtained, and appointed the President of Senate in his stead. Gen. Gomez Ferrias had been declared an outlaw by the authorities at Mexico.

ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Ayuntamiento, of the municipality of Columbia, on the 2nd day of March 1835, regulating FERRIES.

Ordered, That from and after this date, the following rate of Ferrige shall only be lawful to exact at any ferry within this municipality, viz:

	\$	C.
Loaded cart and four oxen	75	
Empty cart and four or two oxen	50	
Four wheel carriage and four horses mules or oxen	1,25	
Four wheel carriage conveying passengers and baggage	1,00	
Four wheel carriage and one horse	75	
Man and horse	18	
Single horse or mule	12	
Footman	6	
Loaded wagon and four animals	1,25	
Loaded wagon and two animals	1,00	
Each horse or mule packed with a load	12	
Horned cattle per head	4	
Hogs per head	2	

When the rivers are up out of their banks, the ferryman shall be entitled to charge double the foregoing rates in every particular. It shall be the duty of the ferryman to cross the public mails and every description of public expresses free from any charge whatever.

By order of the Ayuntamiento.

A. BRIGHAM, President.

W. H. SLEDGE, Secretary.

WHEREAS, Owing to many necessary expenditures for good, lawful and judicious things since the establishment of this municipality no funds are found in its Treasury, and whereas many private individuals are suffering by reason of non payment, of those dues to which they are entitled from the body politic, and, whereas the imposition of a just tax has been always recognized among a free and enlightend people, as the only efficient means of preserving law, order and good government, and founding those institutions which are the safe guard of liberty. The Ayuntamiento of the jurisdiction of Columbia, relying on the good sense and justice of the people after due deliberation, have decreed a solemn ordinance in manner and form as follows:

AN ACT, Entitled an Ordinance for raising a municipal fund—
ARTICLE 1st. All property in this jurisdiction, real, personal or mixed, shall be subject to an annual tax of one twentieth of a cent per centum (or five cents on hundred dollars) said property to be valued by certain regular assessors, appointed by the Ayuntamiento.

ARTICLE 2nd. Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, Proprietors of drinking houses, gaming houses and billiard tables shall exercise their respective professions callings or occupations under annual licences to be obtained from the Ayuntamiento after the following rates:

	\$	C.
For a practicing Physician	25	00
For a practicing Attorney	25	00
For a commission Merchant	30	00
For a wholesale & retail Merchant	30	00
For a retail Merchant	15	00
For the Proprietors of drinking houses	25	00
For the Proprietors of gaming houses	200	00
For the keeping a Billiard table	25	00

A. BRIGHAM, President.

W. H. SLEDGE, Secretary.

ARTICLE 3. Any sales of merchandize or liquors made on

board of any vessel or boat in the bays or rivers of the jurisdiction shall be comprehended in the fore going articles.

ARTICLE 4. All persons exercising any of the above professions callings or occupations without a geim regularly obtained beyond thirty days from the day of his ordinance shall insure a penalty equal to twice the amount of the sum due by said delinque for a licence. March 2nd, 1835.
By the order of the Ayuntamiento.

A. BRIGHAM, President.

W. H. Sledge, Secretary.

Notice.

AT meeting of the Ayuntamiento, on Monday the 2nd inst. a petition was presented, by a large number of the inhabitants of this Jurisdiction, praying a removal of the seat of justice from Columbia to Brazoria.

After deliberating on said petition it was resolved, that the sense and wish of the people be taken on the subject, and for that purpose that they be requested to meet on Sunday the 22nd inst. and the Monday following to signify the same at the usual places of holding Elections,(viz).

- At Brazoria—to be presided by E. Andrews, Esq.
- At Columbia—to be presided by A. Brigham.
- At Velasco—to be presided by Jerimiah Brown.
- At Chocotate Bayou—to be presided by S. Richardson.
- At Hodges Precinct—to be presided by Col. E. Head.
- At the Mound—to be presided by Samuel Damon.



DR. THOS. J. BERNARD, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, and he can safely assure those who employ him, that every attention shall be shown and charges as moderate as possible, and from his knowledge and experience in his profession he is in hopes to share part of public patronage.
Brazoria, March 12th, 1835.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that no person is authorised to settle any demands due me or to transact any business for me, without my written power of attorney—

JOSEPH URBAN.

San Felipe de Austin, March 10th, 1835.3t.

Agreeable to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult.; it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month; viz:

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. &c. When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kind of black smith work on moderate terms for cash or approved notes payable on or before the first day of May next. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts, contracted in the years 1833 and 1834; otherwise their accounts will be found in the proper hand for collection, and all those having demands against him will present the same for settlement.
f14-25.3t. G. LOGAN.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. 5-1
EDMUND ANDREWS.

THOMAS R. ERWIN

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS j.5-1

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.
j17-21 M. W. SMITH.

VARIETY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
PAY THE PRINTER.

Air—"I've been roaming."
Here comes winter—here comes winter,
Storms of hail and snow and sleet—
Pay the Printer—pay the Printer—
Let him warm his hands and feet.
Here comes winter—here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale,
Pay the Printer—pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail.
Pay the printer—pay the printer,
All remember his just due,
In cold winter—in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter—merry winter
It will be, if all do right—
Pay the Printer—pay the printer—
Do the thing that is polite.
Happy winter—happy winter—
Hark the jingling of the bells!
To the printer—to the printer,
What sad tales their music tells.
Ah, poor Printer!—ah, poor Printer!
Your subscribers frolic all,
In the winter—in the winter,
But ne'er think of you at all.

Jonathan where was you going to
yesterday when I saw you going to mill?
Why I was going to mill to be sure.
Well I wish I'd seen you—I'd got
you to carry a grist for me.
Why you did see me did you?
Yes, but not till you had get clean
out of sight.

Irishman's Notion of Hanging.—An
Irishman going to be hanged, begged
that the rope might be tied under his
arms instead of round the throat;
"For," said Pat, "I am so remarkably
ticklish in the throat, that if tied there,
I'll certainly kill myself with laughing."

Scene in our Office.—"Dis de office
ob de Saturday Wisiter?" asked a
colored blood, stepping into our office a
day or two since. Answer being in
the affirmative, he pulled up the cor-
ners of his collar and exclaimed,
"Where you last paper?" The clerk
handed him one of the last number,
when he placed his ebony finger on a
communication signed "Sensitive"—
"Who write dat' are article?" "I don't
know," replied the clerk.—"Ah! you
don't know! well!—and tell him I treat
him utmost contemp end be so kine as to
trike my name off you sumcription lis,
I don't paralise papers what make per-
sonalities.—*Visitor.*

Some historians like Tacitus, Bur-
net, and the Abbe Raynal, are never
satisfied, without adding to their detail
of events, the secret springs and causes
that have produced them. But both
heroes and statesmen, amid the din
of arms and hurry of business, are
too often necessitated to invert the nat-
ural order of things; to fight before they
deliberate, and decide before they con-
sult. A statesman may regulate him-
self by events, but it is seldom that he
can cause events to regulate them-
selves by him. It often happens, too,
both in courts and cabinets, that there
are two things going together, a main-
plot and an under-plot; and he that un-
derstands only one of them, will in all
probability, be the dupe of both. A
mistress may rule a monarch; but some
obscure favorite may rule a mistress.
Doctor Busby was asked how he con-
trived to keep all his preferences, and
the head mastership of Westminster
School, through the successive, but
turbulent reigns of Charles the first,
Oliver Cromwell, Charles the second,
and James; he replied, "The fathers
govern the nation, the mothers govern
the fathers, but the boys govern mo-
thers; and I govern the boys."

Origin of the word "Grog"—The
English sailors had always been accus-
tomed to drink their allowance of brandy
or rum neat till Admiral Vernon or-
dered those under his command to mix
it with water. The innovation, to the
brave tars, who had been instructed
by their songs, never to mix their li-
quors, "but always to drink them neat,
was not to be borne with; and for a long
time the commander became very un-
popular among them. The Admiral at
that time wore a program coat, for
which reason they nicknamed him "old
Grog"; hence, by degrees, the mixed li-
quor he constrained them to, universal-
ly obtained the name of "Grog."

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER.

The undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE
DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which
shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful
knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment,
is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communica-
tions from the interior are earliest received; and being a central
place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the
country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly
expose crime and political error wherever met with.—Its columns
will be open to all; but the editors will reserve to themselves the
right of rejecting such communications as they may deem un-
worthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles
and measures as have a tendency to promote union between
Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every
thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing
of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and in-
serted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy
vehicle for conveying to the people the information most importan-
to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper
interesting to all-classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the peop-
le of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

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

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger
than any hitherto published in Texas, at \$5 per annum in advance,
\$6 at the expiration of six months, and \$7 if not paid until the
end of the year.

That the Telegraph may be more easily preserved in file,
it will be printed in quarto form.

N. B. To facilitate the distribution of the papers, the pro-
prietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Cole's
settlement

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the
public her intention of opening a Boarding
School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of
January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week, \$ 2
Tuition per quarter, \$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,

Asa Hoxey, "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834-19tf

Wanted.

A Gardener, also, a man to split several thousand
rails—enquire at the printing office.
d27-19tf

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted
to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson
dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment; and those having
claims against the same must present the same with-
in twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,
Curator.

San Felipe, Dec 20-20

THE Medical Censors for the jurisdiction of Co-
lumbia will meet at Brazoria on the 24th of
February. By order of the President,

J. E. PHELPS, President.

T. F. L. PARROTT, Sec'y. j17-21-3

Notice.

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

To lease or for sale.

THE estate called Bolivar, 1500 acres of first
rate peach and cane land, 60 acres cleared; a
frame dwelling house and out buildings. The lessee
could have a part of the land by purchase.

Also for sale, a league of first rate land on the La
Bahia road, near Coles' settlement, known as league
No. 4, south of the Yeagua. Mr. Christmen, sur-
veyor, who resides on the second league from it, on
the same road, will shew the land to any person
wishing to view it. Apply to the subscriber at Bol-
ivar.

j24-22

HENRY AUSTIN.

New Goods

MANSON & BAILEY have just received per schr Brazoria a
fresh supply of winter and spring clothing, shoes, boots, and hats
and dry goods, among which are—

Shirts, collars, and stocks,

Blue black and brown dress coats,

Blue, black and brown frock coats,

Green, drab, brown & black merino frock coats,

Dark & light drab petersham surlouts & Hunting coats Lion-
skin do.

Superior brown, blue & drab cloaks,

Marseilles, valencia, black silk, Bombazine and black silk velvet
vest's,

Blue, black brown & drab pantaloons,

Ladies kid, lasting prunello and morrocco shoes,

Gentlemen pumps, shoes and brogans,

Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,

Fancy painted French muslins,

Plain bleached book muslin, mull, Jaconette and cambric do.

Brown and bleached shirtings & sheetings, Irish sheetings

Irish Linens, some very superior plaids, checks, Linsey cotton
flannels, grass & brown Linens, and a great variety of Fancy hdkfs
and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, merinoes & vel-
vets assorted collors spool cotton, ribbons, pins, and needles and
tapes, tumbles, scissors, pencils, cottoned sowings & Linen
threads, polished writing paper, quilts, wafers memorandum books,
superior dirk & pen knives, silver & steel spectacles, Razors, and
straps, shaving brushes & boxes, brass & iron butts & door hinges
knives & forks, cloth, hair hat & shoe brushes, tooth brushes,
pocket books, gun tocks & flints &c &c &c. all of which they will
sell at very reduced prices for cash.

BRAZORIA FEBRUARY 7 1834.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand ac-
res of land, being part of the league granted by
the Mexican government to Cariesman, situated on
the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is
one of the first and best selections on the river and
with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold
the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice
and locating the quantity off-ered on any part of the
balance of the league which has a great proportion
of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one
hundred head of cattle of which there are about six
yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts
to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

School.

THE inhabitants are respectfully notified that at the
request of several individuals the subscriber, (late
principal of the Harrisburg Lancasterian public
school in Pennsylvania) has commenced teaching the
branches of a common English education, which es-
tablishment may be rendered permanent if adequate
encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST,

Professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

Wanted.

A first rate Sawyer and two good Carpenters, to
work at the steam mills at Harrisburg.

j31-23

M. W. SMITH, Pres't. H. S. M. C.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James J. Ross,
will make immediate payment to the undersigned,
and those having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated within the time prescri-
bed by law, or they will be barred.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835.

OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & WILLIS NIBB, have united in
the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to
their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia. j17-22