

TEXAS R

VOLUME VI

BRAZORIA

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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.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

From Badger's Weekly Messenger.

WINTER—A Sonnet—BY THE REV. J. N. MAFFIT.

He comes—and his brows are wreathed with a cloud,
He is sweeping the hills with the wild storm wing;
He comes, like the angel of death with his shroud,
To dress the sere fields for their burying.
His chill breath has frosted the river's bright stream,
And caused the brish waves as they hurried by:
Now sealed with his sighs, they slumber in gleam,
While their currents roll deep and silently.
The sound of his voice, roars loud on the hill,
The thundering storm booms high in his path,
And the song of the bower is hushed and still,
For the trees of autumn he has torn in his wrath,
And howled like a demon, on mountain and plain,
O'er nature all blighted—and her beauty slain.

From the Providence Journal.

Extract from the Journal of Capt Lockwood of the ship Panther of this port.

COCO ISLANDS—the Coco Islands are situated in lat. 12° 00' S. long. 87° 04' E (anchorage)—and as ships homeward bound are liable to encounter bad weather during the N. E. monsoons, after leaving Java Head, and they being nearly on the direct route, I think they may, at some distant day be of the utmost importance to all who navigate ships to Java and China.

The ship Panther after leaving Java Head, being quite leaky, and as I did not think it of sufficient importance to put back or to go into the Isle of France and run to heavy expense, I bore up for Coconos, where I anchored, on the 27th of June 1834.

The value of these islands have hitherto remained unknown until Capitain Ross visited them in the ship Borneo, and discovered a good harbor, where he lay several days. In December 1833, and put his ship in a proper state to encounter bad weather he had to expect on his passage to England, she being rather tender after leaving Padang.

This group consists of a circular chain of islands and keys, almost touching each other, lined on the outside by a coral reef, with sounding from 12 to 20 fathoms, close to where a ship might anchor, in case of emergency, such as calms, &c. forming inside an extensive harbor, having but one entrance at the northern extremity, which is about three miles. Straggling rocks and extensive reefs project out a mile and a half from the west side of the entrance, therefore a ship going in should keep close to the weather shore, the wind being steady from the eastward. The coral chain of islands, which forms one of the finest harbors in the world, is elevated from five to fifteen feet above the surface of the water, and most of them are covered with cocanut and other kinds of trees, the iron wood, the cabbage and the white wood trees. The cocanuts in the middle of the islands are very fine, but those near the water are small, and are apt to be salt.

Capt Ross, who discovered this harbor, has since settled here, with about sixty Malay followers, among whom are a smith and two or three carpenters; and at the time the Panther was there had a vessel of eighty tons ready for launching, built of the iron and white wood. He has formed his settlement on the south side of the bay, and called the village New Selma. His own house is built of wood, which he imported at the time he settled; those of his followers are built of coco trees making use of the leaf for covering the roof and sides.

I spent one day at the village, and found it in a flourishing state for a new settlement—fine fields of Indian corn, and various other vegetables were in a thriving condition—pigs in abundance, and some pigs were punning about every house.

Capt Ross has introduced several kinds of fruit which were doing well; likewise the palm tree, which will be very useful in building houses &c. The only animals on the islands are hogs and dogs, but the bay abounds with fish and turtle, which they take in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the colony. Milk they get from the cocanuts and sugar which answers a very good purpose. Capt Ross gave the harbor the name of Port Albion.

Ship after anchoring in the outer harbor, by procuring a pilot from the village, can sail up the bar four or five miles or haul into a nine fathom basin under Direction Island, which bounds the eastern side, at the entrance of the bar. We warped the Panther over a bar of four fathoms into the basin, close to the shore, where the water was perfectly smooth and sheltered from the winds. From December to April, squalls of a few hours duration are liable to occur from northwest to westward once or twice in the time, sometimes not at all. A stranger, going into the bay, may avoid the coral patches, which are very numerous all over the bay, by placing a trusty man on the fore yard, and as the water is perfectly transparent and the bottom white sand, he may select a good berth to anchor.

Extract from the Oration on the life and the character of Lafayette, by John Quincy Adams:

Such, *Legislators of the North American Confederate Union*, was the life of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette; and the record of his life is the delineation of his character. Consider him as one human being of one thousand millions, his contemporaries on the surface of the terraqueous globe. Among that thousand millions seek for an object of comparison with him; assume for the standard of comparison all the virtues which exalt the character of man above that of the brute creation; take the ideal man, little lower than the angels; mark the qualities of the mind and heart which entitle him in this station of pre-eminence in the scale of created beings and inquire who, that lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the Christian era, combined in himself so many of those qualities, so little alloyed with those which belong to that earthly vesture of decay in which the immortal spirit is enclosed, as Lafayette?

Pronounce him as one of the first men of the age, and you have yet not done him justice. Try him by that test to which he sought in vain to stimulate the vulgar and selfish spirit of Napoleon, class him among the men who, compare and seat themselves, must take in the compass of all ages; turn back your eyes upon the records of time; summon from the creation of the world to this day, the mighty dead of every age and every clime—and where among, the race of merely mortal men, shall one be found, who, as the benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette?

There have doubtless been, in all ages, men whose discoveries or inventions, in the world of water or of mind, have opened new avenues to the dominion of man over the material creation: have increased his means or his faculties of enjoyment; have raised him in nearer approximation to that higher and happier condition, the object of his hopes and aspirations in his present state of existence.

Lafayette discovered no new principle of politics or of morals. He invented nothing in science. He disclosed no new phenomena in the laws of nature. Born and educated in the highest order of feudal nobility, under the most absolute Monarchy of Europe, in possession of an affluent fortune, and master of himself and of all his capabilities at the moment of attaining manhood the principle of republican justice and of social equality took possession of his heart and mind, as if by inspiration from above. He devoted himself, his life, his fortune, his hereditary honors, his towering ambition, his splendid hopes, all to the cause of liberty. He came to another hemisphere to defend her. He became one of the most effective champions of our independence; but, that once achieved, he returned to his own country, and thence forward took no part in the controversies which have divided us. In the events of our Revolution, and in the forms of policy which we have adopted for the establishment and perpetuation of freedom, Lafayette found the most perfect form of government. He wished to add nothing to it. *He would gladly have abstracted nothing from it.* Instead of the imaginary republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, he took a practical existing model, in actual operation here, and never attempted or wished more than apply it faithfully to his own country.

It was not given to Moses to enter the promised land; but he saw it from the summit of Pisgah.—It was not given to Lafayette to witness the consummation of his wishes to the establishment of a Republic and the extinction of all hereditary rule in France. His principles were in advance of the age and hemisphere in which he lived. A Bourbon still reigns on the throne of France, and it is not for us to scrutinize the title by which he reigns. The principles of elective and hereditary power, blended reluctantly in his person, like the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, may postpone to a future the last conflict to which they must ultimately come. The life of the Patriarch was not long enough for the development of his whole political system. Its final achievement is in the womb of time.

The anticipation of this event is the more certain, from the consideration that all the principles for which Lafayette contended were practical. He never indulged himself in wild and fanciful speculations. The principle of hereditary power was in his opinion the bane of all republican liberty in Europe. Unable to extinguish it in the revolution of 1830, so far as concerned the chief magistracy of the nation, Lafayette had the satisfaction of seeing it abolished with reference to the peerage. An hereditary crown stripped of the support which it may derive, from an hereditary peerage, however compatible with Asiatic despotism, is an anomaly in the history of the Christian world, and in the theory of free Government. There is no argument producible against the existence of an hereditary peerage but applies with aggravated weight against its transmission, from sire to son, of an hereditary crown. The prejudices and passions of the people of France rejected the

THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 21, 1835.

MAKE READY!!—To-morrow and next day, is the time appointed for holding an election to ascertain by ballot, which is the most suitable place to fix the site of Justice, Columbia or Brazoria, those who feel or have any interest here, should make every exertion to carry the point, and now is the time to be up and doing. Do not neglect the opportunity; the probability is, if there is not some exertion made, the Columbia folks will carry the day, and we earnestly solicit a general turnout.

Murder by the Indians!—We understand that a man named Edwards, was murdered some time since by the Indians near Bastrop; we have not been able to learn the particulars.

CHIEFTAINCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS.—I having been commissioned as the Political Chief of this Department, and seeing the great weight of responsibility devolving upon me in discharging the duties of that office, together with the inconvenience and embarrassment with which I have had to contend during the reign of anarchy in the State, renders it necessary to address Your Excellency on the present occasion, in doing which I will endeavor to lay before Your Excellency as far as circumstances will possibly admit, the true situation of my Department.

When I entered on the duties of my office, I found the different Ayuntamientos in a very disorganized situation, and the entire arrangement of all the civil departments which immediately ensued, put it out of my powers to organise my Department in a proper manner. Most of the Ayuntamientos under my charge are of new formation unprovided with laws necessary for their government; and observance frequently filled with raw & discordant materials, who without the laws & rigid discipline cannot be brought to a proper discharge of their duties. I notified the then acting Governor of the deficit of the laws and requested that those necessary for the political and judicial authorities of my department should be transmitted to my office for distribution. The general confusion however, which immediately ensued, prevented for the time every thing like regular correspondence. The time, however, has now arrived, when we may cultivate a hope that the disorders and party strife which has so long prevented the proper exercise of all the civil functions, will now settle down and give place to regular and constitutional order. The five Ayuntamientos, to wit, that of the jurisdiction of Austin, Gonzales, Columbia, Matagorda & Mina, were all in correspondence when I came into office. The commissioner appointed by the Government to put in possession the letters of the grant to which the citizen Sterling C. Robertson is agent, has reported to me the location of a town and jurisdiction in that colony, which is called Viesca, and that he had proceeded in conformity with the provisions of the colonization law, to form an Ayuntamiento to preside in that jurisdiction, and also that he had notified the executive of his proceeding. The four first are entirely unprovided with the laws. Two other jurisdictions are solicited within the limits of my department, both of which, possess the elements required by laws to form separate jurisdictions—and in as much as it is obvious that such separation would add much to the convenience of the citizens interested, it will be made the subject of a separate communication. Taking into consideration the number of separate jurisdictions which will belong to my department, their widely scattered situation, and the great necessity for visiting, and properly organising the different and newly formed political bodies within my limits, renders it obviously necessary, in order that the various duties of my office be properly complied with, that additional allowance be made to the chieftaincy for clerk hire. The great inconvenience and uncertainty of communicating with the different Ayuntamientos under my charge makes it necessary that proper allowances should be made for the purpose of employing expresses particularly in cases of emergency. As yet I have not been able to draw any means to defray the expenditures of my office, in as much as there is no public funds within the limits of my department. The great disadvantage and inconvenience of having the laws transmitted to us in the Castilian language, which is little understood, and the means here, for getting them translated, so limited, there being so few among us capable of performing that service as it should be, renders the execution of them entirely uncertain and difficult. The great scarcity of sealed paper, and the great difficulty of procuring at all times, the proper stamps necessary to be used in the various transactions of the citizens of my Department, is another serious inconvenience, and may ultimately be productive of much evil. I would suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of authorising the chieftaincy here to procure and habilitate paper suitable to the necessities of the people, under such special regulations and responsibilities, as would be calculated to make that article convenient to the people and at the same time properly secure revenue; I would also suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of appointing or authorising the appointment of a public Collector in order that the dues to the Government from the citizens of my department be collected and accounted for in a proper manner. The provisions of the colonization law on that subject are not well calculated, under existing circumstances, to secure the public revenue, in as much as the responsibility is not sufficient. The claims of the Government for public lands are now falling due, and the people an-

ious to make payments, provided there was some known authority to receive, as they have no wish to hazard a forfeiture. Such appointment or authorization on these subjects, as Your Excellency may deem the best calculated to facilitate and promote the interests of the citizens of my department, and at the same time properly secure the public revenue, would add both to the interests of the people & Government. The mode pursued (for the want of the proper functionary) in solemnizing marriages provisionally, on the principles of necessity is in itself, entirely vague, and calculated to produce much difficulty & confusion. I would therefore suggest to your Excellency the propriety of laying this matter before the honorable Congress with a request, that they pass an act to prohibit under the severest penalties every illegal mode of solemnizing that sacred right, and that they vest that right by law in some known authority, ever within the reach of the people, whose act shall be legal and binding. The want of such authority, has been already productive of much evil, by opening the door to cupidity and shameful abuses of that sacred right, which, in all well regulated Governments should be guarded and protected.

The law passed at the last session of Congress, new modelling the Judiciary system for Texas, has not as yet been carried into effect for want of a superior Judge, which, for the time being, in a great degree, amounts to a suspension of justice, as appeals will be taken in all cases which the law will warrant, and no court organised before whom they can be tried. The individual provisionally appointed by the Executive during the recess of Congress has not proceeded to organise his courts as contemplated by the law; why he has failed so to do, I am not advised. I presume however, that it has been caused by a spirit of party feeling and opposition which unfortunately prevails to a great extent in Texas, particularly in this department. The reasons and causes which have given rise to this party spirit, being of the highest importance to the peace, quiet, and harmony of the people, and having originated from, and kept alive by the abuses of public agents appointed by the Government who have, and continue to act, in bad faith, not only involving the interest of individuals to a great extent, but calculated also, to reflect discredit on the honor and dignity of the State—this will also be made the subject of a separate communication.

The farming interests in my Department are in a flourishing condition, and continues to increase in a rapid progression. The great influx of population daily arriving at our sea ports, very far surpasses any former period—it has been estimated that during the two past months, there has arrived at the ports of Galveston, Brazos, and Matagorda, from 12 to 1500 souls, independent of those who come in by land. Many of those have brought their families for the purpose of locating permanently—and others as adventurers to see the country. I inform your excellency with sorrow, that this great influx of population has been the means of bringing to our shores, those dreadful scourges the Cholera and Small Pox. These diseases, however, as yet, have not spread into the country, but have been confined to the passengers of the vessels that brought them in.

All of which I have thought proper to communicate to your Excellency, in conformity with the law. And take this opportunity of tendering to your Excellency, my distinguished regard and consideration.

God and Liberty.

HENRY SMITH.

San Felipe de Austin, February 1835.

His Excellency, the Governor of Coahuila and Texas.

James Herren, an engineer of Richmond, Va. has invented a steam car which can travel on paved streets or common roads—superior to those invented for that purpose in London. This will obviate the necessity of having railroads at least within the city—perhaps of having the iron rails on any road. It is said to be equally permanent safe and effective as the cars commonly used; but to be cheaper and more durable.

A ball room stormed.—A party of one hundred gentlemen and ladies assembled at Sudbury, Mass., on New Year's night, for a ball, when six boisterous blackguards from a neighbouring town, broke into the room, and were ordered out by the managers; with which requisition they complied; but soon afterwards returned, armed with clubs, and commenced a regular fight. The fair portion of the assemblage retreated, of course, half frightened to death, but the gentlemen resisted. After a dreadful battle, however of thirty minutes' duration, we are ashamed to record the inglorious evacuation of the premises by the original rightful possessors! They fled in all directions, and left the Visigoths in possession of the field. We blush for the Sudbury chivalry. Three of the invaders were afterwards taken by the civil authority, and settled the spoliations by a treaty of indemnity—whereby one of the high contracting parties, the "brave Belgians" of the ball room, are to receive eighty dollars for the wear and tear of their gallantry.

N. Y. Enquirer.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Col. Crockett once happened to be present at an exhibition of wild animals in Washington City, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he rather abstractedly observed—"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would be just like Major Wright of Ohio." The Major was also present, overheard the observation, and gently tapped him on the shoulder, when the Colonel very formally remarked, "I'll be d—d, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask—yours or the monkey's."

Attorney at Law.

M. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.

Jno. Chaffin,

J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,

P. C. Jack,

Moseley Baker, } San Felipe,

THOMAS R. ERWIN
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS.

5-1

To the Public.

THE object of this is to contradict any report that may have gone forth calculated to injure the feelings or standing of any person in regard to a sum of money which I supposed to have been lost at the tavern of Robert Clokey, in Velasco. The money was in my pocket book enveloped in a letter, where I had put it, but forgetting that I had done so, I supposed it to be lost; I regret exceedingly that suspicion rested for one moment on any person, and am proud to have it in my power to say that they were utterly unfounded.

U. J. BULLOCK.

Notice.

A 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 Jeremiah Brown.

At Chocotote 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.

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. 31.

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 authorized, a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicince 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.

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.

EDMUND ANDREWS.

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 present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835. OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

NO person is authorised to make any contracts by which the subscriber may be in any way responsible.

JARED E. GROCE.

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,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

j20-18-31

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

j19-3

T. F. L. PARROTT.

School Books, &c.

FOR SALE.—An extensive assortment of the most approved school and other books, stationary, &c. will be kept for the supply of teachers and others, by J. A. Prest, professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

School-house, Brazoria, Jan 1-20

P. S. J. A. P. is agent for the New York Sporting Magazine, Moore's Philadelphia Price Current. tiny periodica of the U. S. will be procured for subscribers.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment.

36-e

C. B. RAINES.

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.

FRANCIS SMITH.

27-1f.

Mar. 7, 1835.

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 chieby wholesale.

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.

ISAAC TINSLEY, Adm'r

j24-22

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

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

j17-21

M. W. SMITH.

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 establishment may be rendered permanent if adequate encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST

Professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

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 TEZUMA,
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 shews 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 MACLEON,
NEILL MAC LENNON.

f14-25

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & T. WILLISNIBBS have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia.

Jan. 17-22-ff.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

A JOCKIED FRENCHMAN.

A Frenchman, in this country, who was little acquainted with horse jockies or horse flesh, was grievously taken in, by a cheat, in the purchase of a steed. He gave a hundred dollars for a miserable jade of an old mare, that had been fatted up to sell; and that turned out to be ring-boned, spavined, blind, and wind-broken. The Frenchman soon discovered that he had been cheated, and went to repuest the jockey to take back the animal and refund the money.

"Sare," said he, "I ave fetch back de mare-horse vat you sell me; and I vant de money in my pocket back."

"Your pocket back?" returned the jockey feigning surprise, "I don't understand you."

"You not stand under me!" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to gesticulate furiously—"you not stand under me? Sare, by gar, you be one grand rascal—you lie like Sam—like Sam—vat you call de leetle mountin?"

"Sam Hill, I suppose you mean?"

"Oui, Monsieur—Sam de Hill—yes, sare, you like two Sam Hill. You sell me one mare-horse for one hundred dollars—he no vort one hundred cents, by gar?"

"What's the matter with the beast?"

"Matta! Sacre! Mattair, do you say? Vy, he is ell mattair—he no got at all—he got no leg, no feet no vind—he blind like one stone vid dis eye—he no see no nobody at all dat eye—he go, wheeze-o, wheeze-o, like one forge hammer-belloo—he go limp-lump—he no go over at all the ground—he no travelle two miles in tree day. Oui, Saire, he is one grand sheat. You must take him, and fund the money back."

"Refund the money! Oh, no, I wouldn't think of such a thing."

"Vat! You no fund him back de monsey! You sheaty me vid one hundred dollar dat horse dad no can go at all!"

"I never promised you that he would go."

"By gar! vat is one horse good for ven he no go! He is no better as one dead shack-ass, by gar. Will you sare, take de mare-horse back, and give me my money vat I pay him for?"

"No sir, I cannot—twas a fair bargain; your eyes were your own market, as we gentlemen of the turf say."

"Gentleman de turf! You be no gentleman at all—you be no turf! Mon Dieu! you be no Turque—one sacre dam deception. You sheat your own born moder—you play one rascal le trick on your owa gotten fader. You have no principalle!"

"The interest is what I look at."

"Yes, sare, you no principalle. You be one grand rascal sheat—Mon Dieu! vere you die ven you' go to hell? Le Diable, he fetch you no time quick, by gar."

Failing to obtain redress by the jockey, the poor Frenchman sent his "mare-horse" to an auctioneer to be sold. But the auctioneer seems to have been as great a rogue as the jockey, for he took care that the fees for selling should eat up the price he got for the steed.

"By gar!" said the Frenchman, in relating the story, "I be sheaty all round. De shock-horse, he sheaty me in trade; de auctioneer, he sheaty me in dispose of the haminalle. He sell me de mare-horse for ten dollar; and by gar he charze me 'leven dollar for sell him. Mon Dieu! so I be take all round in; I loose 'leven and one hundred dollar all in my pocket clar, for one sacre dam limp-lump, wheese vind, no see at all, good for nothing shape of a mare horse, worse as nineteen dead shack-ass, by gar."

The following remarks of the Baltimore Patriot, are not less sensible than true—"It is said, that an idle man is a temptation to the devil; and it is certain that there is not a more certain method of restraining vicious propensities than to be diligently employed in some useful and honest occupation. There is a false ridiculous pride existing with many, which prevents them from placing their children at some mechanical trade; and the consequences are not unfrequently ruinous to the future welfare of their offspring. Those who are thus raised in idleness, and come to the age of manhood without money, trade, or profession, are tempted to resort to *Burking*, or some other crime, to sustain themselves in their indolence. It should, therefore, be the

special care of parents, to instill into their offspring, from their earliest infancy, honest principles and industrious habits. The law which exonerated a child, who had not been taught a trade, from supporting his father, had a salutary effect, and, if enforced at the present time, would probably diminish the number of inmates in our jails and penitentiaries.

DISSOLUTION.

THE compartnership heretofore existing in the name and style of A.G. & R. Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

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 communications from the interior are earliest received; and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

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

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such 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 inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

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

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

CONDITIONS.

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

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 proprietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Coles' 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.-19t

Wanted.

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

d27-19f

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & T. WILLIS NIBBS, 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

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 within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,
Curator.

San Felipe, Dec 20-20

THE Medical Censors for the jurisdiction of Columbia 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 authorized 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, surveyor, 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 Bolivar.

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 surtouts & 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 morocco shoes,

Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and brogans,

Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,

Fancy aited French muslins,

Plain bleached book muslin, mall, Jacquette and cambrie 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 hawks and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, meritoes & velvets assorted colors spool cotton, ribbons, pins and needles and tapes, thimbles, scissors, pencils, coloured sewing's & Linen threads, polished writing paper, quills, wafers memorandus books, superior dink & 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 locks & 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 acres of land, being part of the league granted by the Mexican government to Chriesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river, and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold, the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

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

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

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.