

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

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TERMS:

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THE AFFAIRS OF TEXAS

No. 1.

To JAMES B. MILLER, Esq. Political Chief of the Department of Brazoria.

Sir—As the highest political officer of the Department, your public acts are liable at all times to the strictest scrutiny; and in times like the present, it is the prerogative of every citizen, however humble, to examine the conduct of those in authority; and more especially of those who have the power in a great measure to control the destinies of the people.

Under this view, I have assumed the liberty of addressing this communication to you. You must be candid enough to admit, that Texas is now in a horrible state of anarchy, confusion, and uncertainty as to her future fate. Have

degrees to bring about this state of things in this department. Remember your Proclamation of the 21st of June, calling the people under arms. Remember your official order to the different Ayuntamientos, about the same date! Remember the notorious meeting held at San Felipe on the 21st of June, and presided by you! Remember the resolutions of that meeting, recommending expeditions to Monclova and to Anahuac! Do you deny that these resolutions were approved and signed by you? If so, why did you neglect your sworn duty of attempting by legal and constitutional means to suppress? If a Rebellion was gotten up and organized under your eye you must have participated in it, or approved it. Holding the high Executive office that you did, there was no medium course for you to pursue. And you must be unaccountably infatuated with a belief in your own powers of deception, or in the credulity and blindness of your own countrymen, when you attempt to deny that you were at the head and front of those transactions.—I am told sir, that you have sought to throw the blame of these acts (if blame there is) on your evil counsellors. Who were those counsellors? And were you bound by the tenure of your office to admit & act according to their counsel? No sir; they were the men, who for purposes of their own, put you in office, over the head of the most virtuous, patriotic and inflexible citizen of Texas; and you took their advice instead of that of a council of the whole people of the Department, whose interests were at stake on that occasion. That sir, was the most and the grandest error in your political conduct. You took the advice of a faction, instead of that of the whole people convened in council. But it is needless for you to attempt to lay your errors at the door of that faction, and thereby screen yourself from responsibility. They were not your constitutional ministers, or advisers and are not responsible for your acts. And placing the blame to their account, you admit your own weakness, imbecility and original dependence upon a party which you were willing to desert at the first moment, when they became obnoxious to the people.

the discharge of your official duties are you bound by the constitutional laws, which you have sworn to support and execute? Or are you governed by the arbitrary dictates of your

own capricious will? Many of your acts would seem to indicate that the latter was your governing principle. I will pass over several of your minor manifest violations of the laws, and ask you by what authority you have acted, in abandoning your post at a critical moment and delegating the functions of your office to another? By what law do you justify yourself for vesting the chieftancy in the worthy person of Capt. Wylie Martin? I admit the fitness and brilliant qualities of that individual, but these do not authorize you in placing your high office in his hands in direct violation of the laws, thereby making him to all intents and purposes an usurper.

The only law on the subject will be found in Law, No. 37; for the Political Government of the State. If you resort to that for authority, you either betray the most abject ignorance, or a manifest intention to fly in the face of the law & brave public opinion by an open transgression of the boundaries of your power. By the terms of that law, in case of the death, absence from the Department, or other actual incapacity of the Political Chief, the first Alcalde of the capital, shall be installed for the purpose of filling the recess, of which information must be given to Government immediately. On the failure of the Alcalde the Rigado: (in turn) are authorized to act.—In this case, were you dead, absent from the Department, or otherwise physically incapacitated, when Wylie Martin was installed? If either of the above exigencies happened or existed, how was it that you acted officially in Cole's Settlement, while Martin acted at San Felipe? How was it, that you were in the town of San Felipe (well and hearty) while Capt. Martin was acting as Chief? But admitting, for the sake of argument that you were dead; or that any other fortuitous event prevented you from serving, by what authority was W. Martin the 4th Reader placed in office over the heads of the Alcalde, Gay, Petus, & Christman, who were all his seniors in the Ayuntamiento of the Capital? I am informed, that you say, that the seniors of Martin refused to serve. This none of them had a right to do, if legally called on; and it was your duty to enforce obedience.—But I assert, boldly, and without the fear of contradiction, that they did not all refuse to serve. Where is the official correspondence, to show, that one of them refused.—Were Petus and Christman even consulted, to know whether they would serve or not? No sir—These things are too plain to be disguised, or overlooked.—They speak for themselves.

How do you expect to explain and account for the inconsistency of your conduct since you have been in office? At one moment your breath is as hot as the Simoon of the Desert; at the next, it is as cold as the wind that has swept over interminable snows. On one day you breathe forth in the language of freemen, such expressions as "War in defence of our dearest rights," "constitutional resistance to oppression," &c. &c.—are the next with cold and politic reserve, you talk of "buying peace" by a sacrifice of those you had plunged into acts of resistance—"tranquillity" & "unconditional submission." At one time you refused to commission individuals to negotiate for peace with General Cos, at another you open negotiations, with an attempt to execute the arbitrary orders of a petty Military Commissioner. After you had thrown the Department in confusion, without consultation, you pretended to call a council of the Department. Why did not that body meet? Because, you ordered elections in some of the Municipalities and omitted it in others, so that half the Department was not represented.—Can you expect sir, that the people of this Department will follow you in your serpentine course? Do you expect your orders and counter-orders to be obeyed without producing collision and confusion.

Sir, the country is divided against itself. There is a general want of mutual confidence among the people. There is no concert of action, in the confused labyrinth of difficulties, in which the people find themselves placed. Your sins of omission and commission have produced it all. And Texas is found unfaithful to herself the hour of trial, & falls, to you will attribute her ruin! Then sir, instead

of the approving voice of your country, the chains and manacles of her sons will rattle; harsh condemnation into your ears!

I regret to have to be so severe upon the official conduct of any man! I had hoped to have been spared the task! But you sir, have brooked this discussion.—It is the duty of the humblest citizen, when he sees his country bleeding at every pore, to bear witness against those who have placed her in that condition, and to "cry aloud and spare not" against those who neglect to heal her bleeding wounds, when it is their duty to do so.

BRUTUS.

August 16th, 1835.

[From the New-Orleans Bulletin.]

BALLOONING AGAIN.—The art of sailing the air, is becoming through the interesting and highly successful expeditions of the Aeronaut CLAYTON, a matter of much speculation. In tracing the progress of this art, some idea of which existed in the most ancient times, we find that it has arisen to its present advanced improvement, as most other arts, through many simple and highly interesting experiments. The great lightness of inflammable air, or hydrogen gas, first led to the idea, that any substance filled with it, must ascend into the air. From this starting point, we pass through bladders, paper, soap bubbles, linen fabrics, to the rich and varied silk, coated with its varnish of gum-elastic—and filled with its inflammable air—bearing it majestically, with its daring Phaeton through "the ambient ether." The aerial excursions of Mr. Clayton from Cincinnati, recently, cannot but be pursued with interest by all—showing the great perfection to which the aeronautic art has already been carried, and affording strong demonstrative proof, of a greater perfection yet to be attained. We cannot but believe, however animating this invention may be deemed

by many, but that it will yet lead to the most considerable results. The man of science will yield it his encouragement and approbation, from the valuable information to be gained by experimental observations in the upper regions of the atmosphere. And why should we be sceptical, as to the possibility of yet employing balloons for purposes of which we have now scarcely any idea? Harvey's and Jenner's discovery in medical science; and the application of steam power to its thousand varied and indispensable purposes, were at one time doubtless deemed beyond the pale of human ingenuity.—& still we are realizing the measurable benefits of their results, and so with the application of oars, wings, or whatever may enable the aeronaut to guide at will the balloon, a time will come when such improvements will be realized by us; or our posterity. An aërostatic instruction was founded some time during the French revolution in France, for the purpose of educating a body of aeronauts, with the view of introducing balloons into armies, as a means of reconnoitering the enemy. From such incipient steps we shall bring armies themselves in thick array, to battle on the bosom of air.—The steeds of Jove and the swains of June, will not exist alone in heathen mythology, but bear their royal weights triumphantly through fields of space—and there will be found thousands of adventurous spirits circumnavigating the globe, busy commerce penetrating all the upper regions, and more successful than when the Titan Gods abortively would scale the heavens—in fine, let ingenuity but frame a guiding helm to the balloons, and all the high roads, and bye roads of earth will be found equally in air, heavy commodities by the proportionate increase of inflammable air, hydrogen gas, will be easily transported to and fro, and constant and speedy interchanges take place between the most remote inhabitants of the earth; and "airy nothingness," will then in truth, in other than the poets' brain "have a local habitation and a name."

A Case of Insanity.—A lady of this city, in feeble health, some years ago fell from a carriage. She received a very slight bodily injury, but the fright produced a sudden and total alienation of mind. She soon became so entirely unmanageable, that her friends were obliged to remove her to the lunatic

asylum at Bellingdale. In a few months, and the treatment of that institution, she had so far recovered from her malady, as to hold intelligent conversation on many subjects, and her friends were allowed to visit her. On one occasion, when her husband visited her, while he was consulting privately with the superintendent as to the manner which he should leave without her knowledge, she left the room unnoted, & had untied his horse standing in front of the house. The horse was young and spirited, and she had never ridden a horse before. The agonies of the terrified husband; when he saw her apply the lash to the furious animal, may be easily imagined. She started at full speed. The husband called for a horse, and was already mounted in pursuit; and although he followed at a rapid rate, he soon lost sight of her amid the throng of carriages that crowded the road from Bloomingdale to New York. Breathless with anxiety and fear, he reached his home. He rushed into the house and behold, there sat his wife in the parlor to his extreme surprise, chatting in high glee with the family on the subject of recent exploits. 'Ah,' said she to her husband, 'I saw you preparing to follow me, but I eluded them all—(It was about the time of the famous races of the Eclipse horse and Sir Henry.) She had driven through the gateway into the yard in the rear of the house, and after giving the horse in charge of a servant, presented herself before her astonished family, to whom she was relating her adventure when her husband arrived. She did not return to the asylum. Her insanity continued, but it was of the least painful kind. It exhibited itself in extreme sprightliness and wit in conversation. To strangers who had not known her disposition to be the reverse of gayety, the observation that her spirits were too buoyant for a lady of her age, would suggest itself. With the hope that she would be cured, she was removed to the state of Vermont with her family. They had resided there about a year, when the house took fire and burned down. The terrible affright occasioned by the disaster it was soon found had completely restored her to her right mind! The case is remarkable, in the fact that a cure was effected by the same means which produced the disease, and that too after some six years alienation of mind. The lady is now a resident of this city, and in perfect health.

[New York Family Magazine.]

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.—

We are gratified to learn that the Directions of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, have concluded a contract for fifty miles of rail iron for the road, which will be sufficient to complete the road to the high and healthy regions of the "pine woods," affording one of the most delightful excursions to our citizens, of which this or any other city can boast.

We hail with pleasure this first step towards commencing operations on this great and national work; it shows a determined spirit in the direction to proceed without loss of time, to make the necessary arrangements for active operations.—In the space of a short time, we may expect to go up and dine with our neighbours and friends in Mississippi, and in the same day return to supper in our own houses.

The active and zealous cooperation of Mississippi, being no longer a subject of doubt, will render the stock the most valuable of any in the U. States, and with some slight amendments of the charter, the work may be carried on astonishingly fast. We have frequently said to our friends, that the

stock would be good, and advised them to subscribe, the result has proved the truth of our prophesy, the stock is already above par, and when the charter is once completed thro Mississippi, it will rise beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the company.—With Davy Crockett, we say go ahead, and God speed the good work!

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

The INDEPENDENT of the 4th inst. contains a laboured article on the late events of the Mexican Republic which has attracted my attention, as well on account of the servile doctrines it inculcates, as on the false garb in which it clothes the facts. This piece begins by detailing, what is well known to every body, viz: that Santa Anna, having gone with his permanent troops to reduce the State of Zacatecas, the only one in open opposition to a change of the political system now governing Mexico, has obtained a victory. This event which in our estimation tends to prove that the Mexican people detest despotism, and that they will forego an opportunity to shake it off, although in so doing they have to sacrifice their lives has been used by the writer for a very different purpose, and led him to draw the conclusion, that inasmuch as the liberals have been defeated, they are wholly unfit to be governed by republican institutions, and from this deduction he with great, nay unheeded acumen very wisely infers, that the great mass of the Mexican nation wants the knowledge necessary for popular institutions, and that a strong government is indispensable to put them in the path of acquiring such knowledge. As the editors, or writer, of the article have not condescended to explain what they mean by a strong government, I take it for granted that they would be satisfied with nothing less than an absolute monarchy or a Dictatorship on some approved mode like the one for instance of Dr. Francia in Paraguay. Without commenting on the very peculiar ratification by which the writer has arrived at his very logical inference, I trust he will permit me to submit for his solution a few plain questions. 1st. Is a despotic government, admitting it to be even on the most approved model, calculated to inspire the people with republican habits, and to furnish them with the knowledge necessary to govern themselves? 2nd. Can a people governed by a despot and with corresponding institutions such as the Inquisition, privileged orders, schools and universities under the absolute control of ignorant monks always inculcating passive obedience ever become any thing else but a nation of slaves? 3d. Is there any example in history that a nation governed by a system of obscurantism and military oppression has ever figured on the political scene as liberal and enlightened?

The Independent complains that in Mexico a few individuals placing themselves at the head of the mass of the people; direct the elections according to their own private views, this change on which much stress is laid, seems to me not even deserving of notice; for it is certain that in all countries where the people have a share in the sovereign power, the same thing happens, has happened, and will continually happen. I must however observe that in Mexico, whenever the popular party has the ascendancy it employs only men who wish to place the people on a level with republican institutions, and who possess both the ability and the desire to introduce useful reforms, and to eradicate the noxious elements which still remain of the Spanish domination; whereas when the party, of which Santa Anna is at present the chief, directs the destinies of the Republic, it invariably environs itself with the enemies of reform and the friends of the inquisition, privileges and the abasement of the people. But inasmuch as if the right of election continued the same must forever occur, the writer of the Independent wishes this right suppressed, and recommends as a substitute the bayonet and the sword under the controul of a dictator. The Independent in commenting on

he causes which led to the frequent revolutions of Mexico, has noticed all except two, which perhaps are the sole causes of the unsettled condition of that unhappy country; I allude of course to the *standing army* and the *Clergy*. The former is composed of vicious and degraded beings headed by corrupt chiefs who have successively sold themselves to all parties, and who now struggle to maintain by force what they have acquired by perfidy and treason. The latter, an ignorant set of hypocrites, labour incessantly to impede the march of intellect and to preserve together with their spiritual influence, the vast estates which were allotted them in an age of political and religious intolerance. Such are the men to whom the independent desires to entrust the future destinies of the Mexican nation. Forbid it heaven!

After various sophisms and contradictions which do not merit refutation, the independent launches forth a pompous eulogy of Santa Anna who seems to be the Deity of his peculiar worship. Had this republication appeared in some obscure country village, a thousand leagues removed from the city we inhabit, this fulsome panegyric could scarcely have been sufferable; but seriously to pretend in the face of the citizens of New Orleans, who by their proximity and constant relations with Mexico are intimately acquainted with the history of that unfortunate country from its first struggle for independence to the present period, that Santa Anna is a man who knows how to sustain the constitution and the laws, that he possesses patriotism, & is sufficiently honest to be the just although invested with despotic power, is an absolute mockery and equivalent to the assertion that Pandemonium is the abode of the deity.

Without giving my own opinion of his merits, I will give a brief sketch of his public career, which, as facts are always more persuasive than mere assertions, will place his character in its true light.

This General Santa Anna is the same, who in the year 1822, from motives of personal resentment revolted against the Emperor Iturbide and proclaimed the republic; and who some months after the trial of that illustrious chief, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor under the title of Anthony of the First in San Louis Potosi; & who upon finding the public opinion opposed to his ideal empire, in a fortnight after he declared himself protector of the Federation, which by this time had acquired many adherents; and who having shortly afterwards been made prisoner by the troops of the provisional government, was reduced to absolute necessity from which he did not emerge until absolved of various charges preferred against him. We next behold him as military commandant of the state of Yucatan, openly violating the laws and the constitution by embarking the troops under his command to invade the island of Cuba. We again see him in 1828 in utter contempt of the laws of his country insubordinate and lead to revolt some troops of the line for the purpose of placing General Guerrero in the presidential chair, to fill which General Pedraza had been duly elected by the people; and when he had effected his object, conspired against this very Guerrero whom he had made president, and aid and abet the party of Aleman in his execution as a common highwayman. We again find him shortly preceding the last presidential election in open hostility to Bustamante, whom he accused of being an aristocrat and an enemy to his country, as well as Aleman and the other leaders of the party which he now protects; and in order to attain the end of his rebellion and become popular, changed his tactics and urged the recall and elevation to the supreme power of the identical Gen. Pedraza whom three years before, by another rebellion, he had caused to be deposed and banished. This same Santa Anna, when he had at length attained the desired goal, and been elected president of the Mexican republic, forgetful that he had charged the administration of Bustamante with treason and subverting the federal constitution, was himself guilty of exciting the permanent army to rebellion against that constitution, expecting to surprise the nation into the adoption of a central government of which he wished to be the chief; but finding that this scheme would not be supported by the people, he abandoned his companions in arms, and united himself to the stronger party pretending that he had been induced by violence to join the rebels, and had the address to escape from them. Did not this same Santa Anna in 1833 set in motion all the resources of the nation to combat the revolution instigated by himself for the protection of religious privileges; this being the war cry of the insurrection? Did he not in order the better to de-

ceive the Federalist and of congress a law, known as the law of Ostracism, by which a certain number of individuals designated himself were expelled from the republic; and did he not afterwards dissolve the same congress for having passed that very law? Did he not cause General Bustamante to be arrested and expelled without any form of trial? Did he not upon finding that he was not sufficient influence in congress make it as he desired, dissolve it by force of arms in 1834? Has he not suspended, annulled and dictated laws according to his own will and pleasure? Has he not disposed of the public lands contrary to express laws—arrested, ill-treated and persecuted senators and deputies—dissolved state legislatures, replacing them with his own adherents—disposed of all public employments by taking them away from their lawful possessors and dividing them sometimes among persons who had just sheathed the swords they had raised in hostility against the federation, and at other times among the sworn friends of the Spanish monarchy? Has he not contrary to the constitution caused new deputies and senators to be elected in order to fill congress with his own servile followers; and has he not finally marched against the state of Zacatecas, in order to destroy if possible the last prop of the social edifice? Such is Santa Anna of whom it has been said, and I fear but too justly that gold is his God; and this is the man whom the Independent recommends as a fit patriot, and disposed to respect and make respect the constitution and laws, and who he expects will be to Mexico what Napoleon was to France on the 18th Brumaire. To compare this traitor, equally destitute of birth, principles and mortality to a hero like Napoleon, is the height of extravagance, and can only be intended for the purpose of putting the sublime and the ridiculous in juxtaposition. Had such a production as that of the Independent appeared in Spain in the time of Ferdinand, or in Portugal during the reign of Don Miguel, its tenets might have been accounted for; but that the doctrines it avow should be brought to light in the favorite land liberty, and in a city where to one ignorant of what has taken place in the neighbouring republic conveys me in the belief, that regular interests have influenced the writer. In conclusion I am satisfied that a general cry of indignation will one day arise against Santa Anna and the millions of his countrymen, and that the cause of liberty will immediately triumph, crushing in its progress the political vampires which now impede its march from no other views than the apprehensions that knowledge and political equality will cut short their sway. And it may safely be predicted that Santa Anna will meet the fate of all ambitious soldiers who aspire to elevate themselves by ruining their country; for the Mexican nation tho' it may submit for a time to the power of a corrupt and brutal soldiery will at length shake off the military and ecclesiastical yoke by which it is at present oppressed, and then enter on the enjoyment of social liberty the more durable as it has been bought by misfortunes & sufferings and by the fruit of experience.

A FRIEND TO MEXICO.

MEETING

OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY FOR THE JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA, Sept. 22d, 1835.

Resolved, That we augment the delegates to meet in consultation at the town of Washington on the 15th day of October next to the number of seven in accordance with the plan recommended by the Department of Nacogdoches.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed to preside at the Elections to be holden on the 5th day of October next, for delegates to meet in consultation as expressed in the above resolution.

- At Velasco WADE H. BYNUM,
- Brazoria JOHN A. WHARTON,
- Columbia W. D. C. HALL,
- Chocolate Bayou HENRY SMITH,
- Cany Creek ROBT. H. WILLIAMS.

Resolved, That John A. Wharton and Wm. T. Austin be associated with persons appointed by the last meeting to receive subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing, &c.

Resolved, That we recommend the raising of four Volunteer Companies in this Jurisdiction, one at Columbia, one at Velasco, one at Brazoria and one on the east side of the Brazos above Bailey's prairie and that they be organized without delay, and that they be armed and equipped immediately and hold themselves in readiness as minute men.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have good reason to apprehend that efforts will be made to capture the members of the convention by the mi-

litary, therefore recommend that each member elected be armed and equipped for battle, and that each municipality furnish twenty five volunteers to rendezvous at Washington on the 15th of October next, then and there to be subject to the orders of the convention.

Resolved, That Wade H. Bynum be appointed to raise volunteers in compliance with the third resolution at Velasco, John A. Wharton at Brazoria, W. D. C. Hall at Columbia, and Henry Smith on the east side of the Brazos.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to prepare an address to the Citizens of New Orleans; and accordingly the Chairman appointed John A. Wharton, W. H. Jack and W. D. C. Hall of said Committee.

Resolved, That information having come before this committee clearly proving that much danger is to be apprehended from the slave population; we therefore recommend that each town and neighborhood hold immediate meetings and elect a vigilant patrol, whose duty it shall be to adopt some prompt measures to keep the slave population in due subjection.

Resolved, That we recommend to every citizen to take up punish, & deliver to his master any slave who may be found off his masters premises without a written permit.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

BRANCH T. ARCHER, Chairman.
WM. T. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

ELECTION.

At a meeting of the committee of safety and correspondence for the Jurisdiction of Columbia, held in the town of Brazoria on the 25th of Sept., members present: Branch T. Archer, W. D. C. Hall, John A. Wharton, Francis Bingham and Wm. T. Austin. When the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the late information received from the committee of safety &c. of San Felipe & to the circumstance of many of our citizens being about to leave forthwith for the War, and being desirous to encourage them in it, John A. Wharton is ordered to open the poles for the Election for members to the consultation this day and to continue it open for one day in Brazoria, and also open it for one day in Columbia on the 27th inst. for the same purpose, and continue it open one day and also for one day on the 5th October. W. H. Bynum at Velasco; H. Smith at Chocolate Bayou and R. H. Williams on Caney Creek open the poles on giving one days notice and continue them open one day, and also on the 5th of October for one day.

Resolved, That the officers appointed to preside at the Election be empowered to appoint a substitute to act in their place.

There being no other business before the committee on motion the meeting adjourned.

B. T. ARCHER, CHAIRMAN.
WM. T. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

To the people of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

"WAR is our only resource, WAR is upon us," so says the Committee of Austin; and the fact is established beyond a doubt. Heretofore a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed amongst us; now the evidence is so clear, so convincing, that an honest difference of opinion can no longer exist: Your committee therefore have no hesitancy in declaring that he who says that there is no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommends a supine course, is a **TRAITOR**, and as such, should be punished. Fellow Citizens, let not a former difference cause or continue an estrangement. To have a common cause, a common interest, and a common foe, and we should be united. Gen. Cos has just landed at Copeno, with 400 soldiers and munitions of War. His object is to unite with the forces at San Antonio, and our policy is to intercept him before the union takes place: by so doing, we will fall upon the enemy divided, and if we capture the forces of Cos we will gain arms and munitions of war; and the news of Cos's defeat will be the signal for the surrender of San Antonio into our hands; in addition to this it is better that we should carry the war into the enemys country, for then we shall be enabled to gather the present crop, and our slave population will be less likely to become refractory. Again, the military, the tools of the Despot have lately made a treaty with the Comanches, and other tribes of savages, and have engaged them to fight against us, and should we defeat Cos, before they take the

field, they will most assuredly desert their fallen Allies. All these reasons call upon us so loudly, urging us so strongly; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your country, in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself for an immediate, a general turn out.

Whilst Cos is disembarking his troops, whilst he is sending for teams to transport his munitions of war, we will have time to take our station on the road between him and San Antonio in which event victory will be certain. All Texas has been informed of the plan of war, and many of her citizens are now marching to the principal place of rendezvous (Jas. Kerrs on the Labacca). A large company have engaged to leave Brazoria on the 29th inst., at which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action. Fellow Citizens, we have now an opportunity of opening the war, with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of Texas. By defeating of Cos, San Antonio will fall as a matter of course,—and then there will not be a formidable division of the Despots Troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll round ere they can get here, before which period you will be armed, prepared and disciplined for war; and in a situation to defy any force which the Despot can send against you.

Fellow-Citizens—Be not mistaken in regard to the CAUSE which you have espoused; or the FOES to whom you are opposed. Your CAUSE is a good one, none can be better, it is **REPUBLICANISM**, in opposition to **DESPOTISM**; in a word it is **LIBERTY** in opposition to **SLAVERY**. You will be fighting for your wives and children your homes and firesides, for your country, for liberty. Look back upon the hardships, the fatigues, the privations, and dangers, which you suffered in settling and reclaiming the wilderness of Texas; and say whether you are willing to forego all the benefits and blessing of civilization, and again plunge into another wilderness to encounter the same difficulties; consider your present condition, & the bright prospect before you, and say are you prepared to yield all the advantages which they offer, to the hireling slaves of a Despot. Behold your wives and daughters, are you prepared to deliver them up to the rude embraces of a brutal soldiery; if not, arise at once and crush your Foes, before they concentrate and fortify within your border.

Your Foes (the Foes of Liberty) are composed of the Clergy and Military; (unhallowed association!) headed by a Military Chief, a man whose character during a long and eventful career, has been marked by every act that characterises an ambitious chief, who to elevate himself would destroy the liberties of his country. Such are our Foes, and such their Leader. More than one half of Mexico is on your side, one of her most distinguished sons Zavala, sought an asylum in Texas, and will be found in the ranks with you, several others together with the vice President have been arrested on their way to Texas. The despot dare not come himself or send a large force to Texas, for fear the Republicans will rise against him in the Interior; thus you perceive our situation will be far from being so desperate as the despotary of four numbers would indicate. Fellow-Citizens, again we summon you to arms: Let us take the field, defeat Cos, take San Antonio, drive every soldier from our limits; and thereby place Texas in a situation to become what ere long she is destined to be, a land of Agriculture and of commerce, of Laws and Liberty, the pride and boast of our lives, and a legacy of price unspeakable to a territory.

B. T. ARCHER, CHAIRMAN.
WM. T. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

WAR.

Information was received last night by express, that Gen. Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and ammunition. An expedition is now raising in the

lower country to take the field at once. They are called upon to rendezvous at Leagues old place on the Colorado on the 28th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 28th are request to do so; or they can join it at James Kerrs on the La Vaca which will be the principal rendezvous.

A Corps of reserve will be formed to march on and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance are requested to unite with the reserve and report themselves to the Committee of Safety in this place.

It is expected that each man will supply himself with provision, arms and ammunition to march with.

Arrangements will be made for permanent supplies as soon as possible.
S. F. AUSTIN, CHAIRMAN OF COM.
September 22d, 1835.

CIRCULAR

From the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

Information of the most important and decisive character has just been received from Bexar, from unquestionable authority, which in the opinion of this Committee, calls for the prompt attention of the people. The substance of this information is, that Gen. Cos was expected at Bexar, on the 16th of this month, with more troops, that he intended to make an immediate attack on the Colonies; that there was a plan to try and foment division and discord among the people, so as to use one part against the other, and prevent preparation, and that the real object is to destroy and break up the foreign settlements in Texas. This Committee have no doubt of the correctness of this information, and therefore recommend—

That the people should maintain the position taken by them at their primary meetings, to insist on their rights under the Federal Constitution of 1824, and of the law of the 7th of May of that year, and union with the Mexican Confederation.

That every district should send members to the General Consultation, with full powers to do whatever may be necessary for the good of the country.

That every district ought to organize its Militia, where it is not already done, and have frequent musters; and that the Captains of Companies make a return without delay to the Chief of this department; of the force of their companies, and of the arms and accoutrements that he may lay the same before the General Consultation of Texas. Volunteer Companies is also recommended.

This Committee deems it to be their duty to say, that in its opinion, all kind of conciliatory measures with Gen. Cos and the Military at Bexar, are hopeless and that nothing but the **ARMS** of Texas can be expected from any such measures. They have already, and very properly been resorted to without effect.

War is our only resource. There is no other remedy but to defend our rights, ourselves, & our country, but by force of arms. To do this, we must unite—and in order to unite, the Delegates of the people must meet in General Consultation and organize a system of defence, and give organization to the country, so as to produce concert. Until some competent authority is established to direct, all that can be done is to recommend this subject to the people; and advise every man in Texas to prepare for WAR, and lay aside all hope of conciliation.

S. F. AUSTIN.

San Felipe, Sept. 19th, 1835.

San Felipe, Sept. 19, 1835.
Dear Sir:—

War is upon us—there is now no remedy, the **ARMS** of Cos is positive that the individuals who have been mandated must be given up, and that the people must unconditionally submit to whatever government chooses to do for them; he lays down the principle that the General Government have the right to force us to submit to any reform amendments, or alterations that congress may make in the constitution, &c. This is possible—we had better leave the country at once, or we shall be, under Cos' doctrine, without any rights or guarantees of any kind. I therefore think that war is inevitable; we must prepare. What do you think of raising a concert

corps to protect the Consultation; and have it ready with out delay? I think it probable Cos will attack the people on Guadalupe in a short time; they expect aid and ought to have it.

I shall send to Nacogdoches immediately.

Yours,
S. F. AUSTIN.
W. D. C. HALL, Esq.

BRAZORIA,.....TEXAS.
SEPTEMBER 26,.....1835.

We are pleased to hear that one of the B. Grew's, for whom a reward was offered by the Governor of Alabama, has been arrested in this country, and taken to the United States of the North. This fact ought to convince our brethren of the U. S., that the citizens of Texas will not protect Murderers.

An Election for members of the Consultation was holden in Brazoria on the 25th inst., (64 votes polled) which resulted as follows:

John A. Wharton	4
Jno. S. D. Byrom	64
Wm. H. Wharton	58
Henry Smith	63
B. T. Archer	63
W. D. C. Hall	59
Edwin Waller	60
P. W. Grayson	4
J. G. McNeel	4
James F. Perry	4

The Polls will again be opened on the 5th of October next.

We lay before our readers with pleasure, the communication of Brutus, we like to see public men and measures fully, freely, frankly and fearlessly discussed, they are public property in all republican Governments, they are

is any country on earth that requires the exercise of this privilege, it is our own un-governed Texas. What have we seen within a short period? But a few months ago, Texas was in a more flourishing condition than at any former period. The tide of emigration brought to her shores THOUSANDS; amongst them a fair greater portion of wealth and respectability than usual. The poor man sold the surplussage of his land and was rich, the planter surveyed his farm and was proud, pleased and contented; the members of every trade, calling or profession were going on prospering and to prosper; we were blessed with peace and confidence at home, honor and respectability abroad. At this happy period of our fortunes,

"When hope enchanted smiled, and waved her golden hair,"
The Political Chief in an evil hour,
"The war-denouncing trumpet took,
"And blew a blast,
That changed the whole scene.

The tide of emigration ceased to flow; no longer could the poor man sell his land, again the planter surveyed his farm and doubted whether he should be permitted to gather the produce, or even call it his own. His rights of justice were stopped, all business stagnated; and for peace and confidence, we had discord and disunion. We have no hesitancy in saying that the public officer who would willingly and wilfully bring about such a change whether from imbecility or corruption should "hang as high as Haman." But thanks to the redeeming virtue, wisdom and power of the people, the scene again changed; union, order and confidence are restored, and Texas will resent to her foes one so lie phalanx. To bring about this last change, sea of the citizens of this Jurisdiction have exerted themselves in a high degree, and we may add, equally distinguished themselves, private purses have been opened, and nearly all Texas travelled over and

estimated; we sincerely hope the individuals alluded to will not be forgotten when the members to the Convention are chosen.

We say unto Brutus, "Speak, strike, redress!" Tell us if Wily Martin is, or was constitutional Political Chief? Did Miller directly or indirectly, authorize Travis to capture the fort of Anahuac? Whose money did the committee give Capt. Tenorio? and how did that worthy deserve any money at their hands? Who authorized Martin to correspond with Gen. Cos? What was the nature of the communications sent by the foreigners, Gritton and Barrett? And what the answer? Was Gritton really an emissary of Santa Ana? And tell us of the thousand other abuses and cruelties under which Texas has so long groaned! Finally we say to our correspondent,

"Lay on M'Daff,
"And damn'd be him who first cries,
"Hold, enough."

MEXICO... The major part of the Mexican states have declared in favor of a central government, under Santa Ana. This general having subjugated the refractory to the late insurrection, has resolved similarly to pacify Texas, and has a formidable army well equipped under his command. Texas must therefore submit to be a component of the consolidated government of Mexico.—N. O. Bee.

Not so fast Mr. Editor: little do you know of the citizens of Texas, if you think they will submit to a Military Despotism. They have not forgotten, THEY NEVER WILL FORGET, that they are the descendants of that band of illustrious Heroes, who broke the fetters of a tyrant, & gave Liberty to a new world. Sooner than submit to the Despotism of Santa Ana, we would prefer Death itself. We have already taken the field; and we expect—if not the aid, at least the sympathy of every true Republican throughout the world.
[Editor of Texas Republican.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, Sept. 21st. 1835.

GENTLEMEN—
I received the information last night of the expedition that is raising to march on to Labacca and without delay have sent express to Harrisburg, Trinity and the upper country with copies of the paper which I enclose for your information—Frank Johnson starts to-morrow for Nacogdoches; I have requested them in that quarter to raise all the men they can and march on without delay. There must now be no half way measures—War in full—The sword is drawn and the scabbard must be put on one side until the military are all driven out of Texas. I presume you have received the circular from the committee of this place dated the 19th inst.; Mr. Brigham took it down—it was written in consequence of information received from Bexar which was of so decisive a character that the committee deemed it a duty to take a clear and unequivocal position at once and to let the country know its opinion—I am happy to say that in this quarter and in the upper country so far as I have heard, all are united and all for War; I hope you will inform me of what is done so that there may be as much concert as possible, you will see by the enclosed paper, that a corps of reserve is proposed. This was done because I expect, that some will come on from Trinity and some from Bivill's settlement who cannot be in time for the advance, and it was necessary to give them some center to report to, so as to receive direction and organization; until there is some head to order; we must all try to labour in concert, so as to support each others movements as much as the distance and circumstances will permit. I will remain here for a while, or go on to Labacca as may be deemed most advisable. I seek no command and wish none, but am ready to do all the good I can to unite opinions and raise men, and to fight in person—I go into this war cheerfully and with very different feelings from what I had in any of our past difficulties—we are now right, our basis is sound and just, and will be so declared by an impartial world; we

deceiving our conventional rights against military usurpation.

I hope you will communicate your opinions to me fully and frankly.

Yours Respectfully
(Signed) S. F. AUSTIN.
To the Committee of Safety &c. of Columbia.

We the undersigned promise to pay Messrs. M'Kinney & Williams, the sums affixed to our names for the purpose of arms and munitions of war, of such descriptions as Dr. B. T. Archer may designate. The payments to be made in six months from the day of delivery of said arms and munition to said Archer at Velasco.

W. D. C. HALL	\$500.00.
W. H. WHARTON	" 500.00.
T. F. M'KINNEY	" 500.00.
J. W. FANNIN, JR.	" 500.00.
JAMES F. PERRY	" 500.00.
M'NEEL	" 500.00.

The above list contained several thousand dollars besides the above, subscribed in smaller sums. Messrs. M'Kinney and Williams have despatched a vessel to the U. S., and she is daily expected back with the arms and munitions of war. Several thousand dollars has been raised by private subscription in New Orleans for our benefit which will be laid out in arms and munitions of war, and forwarded to us without delay: Let General Cos come as soon as he pleases, we will be prepared to give him a warm reception.—

At a meeting of the Committee of vigilance of the municipality of Nacogdoches, the proceedings of the municipality of Columbia were taken into consideration.

The recommendation to collect five delegates from each municipality was altered so far as to authorize the election of seven delegates from each.

The remainder of the proceedings of Columbia were un-animously concurred in and adopted, and it was resolved, that a meeting be called to proceed to the election of the delegates.

JOHN FORBES, CHAIRMAN
of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

At a meeting held in San Augustin by the Citizens of the Jurisdiction of San Augustin, James English was appointed Chairman, and J. S. Lacey Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in all republican countries the voice of the majority ought to prevail.

Resolved, That Texas is now in a state of distraction and anarchy and that nothing but a consultation of the people at large can restore quiet and concerted action, and we therefore recommend a consultation.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and adopt the resolutions of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

Resolved, That five persons be appointed as a Committee to fix the line and superintend the election of representatives to the consultation; upon which Philip A. Subtel, John G. Low, A. G. Kellogg, Wm. Garrett and Wm. English were appointed as said committee.

JAMES ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN.
J. S. LACEY, Sec'y.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause, nothing for men—should be the watchword, and motto of the Democratic party."—Thomas H. Benton.

DEMOCRACY.—"The nature of man leaves every state of being imperfect; and democracy must have its foibles, its errors, and its regrets. Yet the instinct of the people wiser than the sagacity of more haughty intelligence. I love to behold the spirit of popular liberty awake and vigorous; for sure I am, that proposition whether wild or wise, after passing through the ordeal of free discussion, can never take effect, unless the spirit of the people infuses into them vitality, and justice adopts them for their children. I fear the whirlpool of popular frenzy far less than the dry rot of luxury. I

lose the roof of my house in a transient storm, than the whole building by the decay of its foundations. Some of the best constitutions in the United States are the work of new beginners in the woods; the best legislative influence is the popular one."
[George Bancroft.

PEOPLE'S TICKET FOR MEMBERS TO THE CONSULTATION:

WM. H. WHARTON,
HENRY SMITH,
B. T. ARCHER,
W. D. C. HALL,
JOHN A. WHARTON,
JOHN S. D. BYROM,
EDWIN WALLER.

FOR SHERIFF
OF THE JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA.
ALEXANDER CALVIT,
S. M. HALE,
R. J. W. REEL.



COMPANY ORDERS.

THE first Company of Texas Militia are ordered to attend a meeting in Columbia on the 5th of October with their arms & accoutrements ready for inspection and for the purpose of electing a Captain, &c.

Punctual Attendance is particularly requested.—

JOHN CHAFFIN, 1st Lieut'r.
Columbia, Sept. 18th, 1835.

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

\$15 Reward

STOLEN from the cabin of the steam boat Laura, one Silver Lever Watch, with P. Leneau, 1832, marked on the inside of the case. The above reward will be paid for the watch and thief, or ten dollars for watch alone.—Apply at this office.
Sept 19.—53.—1f.

A CARD.

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

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

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

SPENCER H. JACK,
Agent for Austin & Williams.

NEW GOODS.

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Schr. Julius Caesar, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, MEDICINES, &c. &c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.—
Matagorda, July, 15th, 1835.—49.—1f.

WAGON MAKING

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the Bernardo, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.
J. B. COWAN.
38.1f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the well known Tavern Stand in San Felipe de Austin, now occupied by her. She will also hire four servants, two men and two women, a wagon and five yoke of oxen. Immediate possession will be given.
A. B. PEYTON.
San Felipe, Sept. 19. 53. 1f.

ON the second Sunday in October next, will be offered for sale at public Auction, all the Household Furniture belonging to the subscriber, together with the Dwelling House, and two well improved Lots.—Also at the same time and place, a Negro Woman 40 years of age, and a Negro Boy of 9 years.

L. C. MANSO
Brazoria, Sept. 19.—53.—1f.

LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda known by the name of Cox's pass. This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and most convenient to the Mexican trade and also surrounded by a fine body land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.
COX & SUTHERLAND.

Fall Races.

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

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

Attorney

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

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co., take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods.
R. MILLS, & Co.
SAML. B. BRIGHAM.
Matagorda, July 1st 1835.—49.—1f.

DOCTOR

ARTHUR APPLEWHITE

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

NOTICE.

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

For Sale.

ONE first rate COTTON GIN.—Apply to JOHN P. CILL, at the Brazoria Hotel.
Sept. 19.—53.—1f.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, the 3d Monday in Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Spian's horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.
Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

POETRY.

From the Cabinet. TO AN ACHING TOOTH. A vast there ye'r beetle! Can't ye forbear a feeble, Ye graceless thing— Is this the trade I bred ye— Have I with good things fed ye— Myself to sting!

Afore your sense got blinded, You are the sweetest minded Of all the row. Now—though ye seemed so saintly; For every little dainty, Ye pay—a blow.

Oh fury take ye'r poker! Do ye suppose, old joker, Ye'd digg'a a ditch? Or is it with a harrow Ye scratch along the marrow With such a twitch?

Ye are the more ungrateful— Because ye know ye hatefull! My fartherly affection, That waded the just inspection, And probing hard.

Ye'r mates were all in order: Like box-wood in the border, Ye hollow heart! Till ye began contriving, To set them till a driving My jaw apart!

Long ye have been my sorrow, But—mind ye—on the morrow— What ye deserves— Ye'll get—for all ye'r prancing Ye'r rev'lin' and ye'r dancing, Upon my nerves!

Ye'll need a pair o' crutches, T'elude the Dentist's clutches, Ye rebel one; Ye'r past all hopes of curin', So I'll wrench ye from ye'r moorin', And end ye'r fua.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

A little house, well fill'd—a little wife, well will'd—a little land well till'd.

Our ancestors lived on bread and broth, And wou'd their healthy wives in home-span cloth;

Our mothers, nurtur'd to the nodding reel, Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel,

Though spinning did not much reduce the waist, It made their food much sweeter to the taste:

They plied with honest zeal, the mop and broom, And drove the shuttle through the noisy room

They never once complained as we do now— "We have no girls to cook or milk the cow;"

Each mother taught her red-cheeked son and daughter, To bake and brew, and draw a pail of water;

No damsel shou'd the wash tub, broom or pail, To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail,

They sought no gaudy dress; no wasp-like form, But eat to live, and work'd to keep them warm;

No idle youta; no tight laces mincing fair, Became a living corps—for want of air! No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful Blues;

No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

A CONTRAST.

An old farmer, in a communication in the London Morning Chronicle, alludes to the talk about distress and the hardness of the times; and compares the conduct of the agriculturists in his early days with the gentle man farmers of the present day. He says:

In 1772, it was The husband to the plough, The wife to the cow; The daughter to the sow; The son to the mow; And your rents will be netted.

But in 1835, it is The husband tallyho; The daughter piano; The wife silk and satin; The boy Greek and Latin; And you'll all be gazzeted.

THE TWO INTERROGATORS.—Once on a time a Dutchman and a Frenchman were travelling in Penna. Imania, when their horse lost a shoe. They

drove up to a blacksmith's shop, and as one being in, they proceeded to the house to inquire. The Frenchman rapped & called out, "Is de smitty mittin'?" "Shtand pack," says Mans, "and let dem talk vot can say something. Ish der placksmitt's shop in der house!"

INTERESTING KNOWLEDGE.

The following extracts are from a small book entitled "Knowledge for the People, or the plain, Why and Because."

Why does a silver or metal tea pot when filled a second time, produce worse tea than the earthen ware vessels?

Because the heat retained by the silver or metal vessel so far exhausts the herb, when the water is first poured in, as to leave very little soluble substance for a second infusion; whereas the reduced temperature of water in the earthen pot by extracting only a small portion at first, leaves some soluble matter for a second infusion.

Why is it advisable to pour boiling water into the tea pot before the tea is made?

Because the vessel being previously warm may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful action.

Why is a strong infusion of green tea an effectual poison for flies?

Because of the prusic acid it contains.

Why do fowls, if kept confined, lay their eggs without shells?

Because they cannot get any earth, which contains the material requisite for shells. Dr. Paris, (in the Lincæan Transactions) shows that if the legs of hens are broken they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired; nature employing all the time in circulation for the purpose of re-uniting the bones.

Why are certain small fowls called bantams?

Because they were first introduced here from Bantam, in the isle of Java?

Why are eggs preserved by rubbing them with butter?

Because the butter closes the pores in the shell by which the communication of the embryo with external air takes place. The embryo is not, however, thus killed. Varnish has a similar effect. Reamur covered eggs with a spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.

Why have white veils a tendency to promote sun burns and freckles?

Because they increase the power of the sun's light.

Why are white hats and dresses worn in summer?

Because dark colors absorb most heat; white therefore repels most heat, and is cooler to wear, a white dress in winter is good, because it radiates or receives little heat. Polar animals have generally light furs. White horses are less heated in the summer and less chilled in the winter, than those of darker hues.

Why does a flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and the ice from melting in summer?

Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man, and from the ice.

Why is cotton warmer than any other fibrous thread?

Because the fibres of cotton, when examined by a microscope, will be seen to be finely clothed. This explains the cause of its adhering together with greater facility than the fibres of other species which are destitute of teeth and which cannot be spun into thread without an mixture of cotton.

Why does oiled silk or other air tight covering, laid on a bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more?

Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as thro' the texture of the blanket.

Daniel Webster has been designated by the bar of Boston, to pronounce an eulogy upon the late exalted Chief Justice Marshall, of the U. States. A fitting eulogist for such a man!

A New Science.—A Dr. Pede has been lecturing in Louisville, with great success, upon a new science, called Podology, which differs from Phrenology only as far as the feet are from the head. At a recent lecture of the Doctor's, a large number of laudis and gentlemen submitted their feet for examination, and so successful was the lecture in deciding upon their leading propensities, that he secured the unanimous approbation and applause of a very numerous and highly respectable audience. The theory of this new science has not yet been made public—but we anticipate for it a brilliant career, especially among those young ladies of a peculiar age who are favored with a handsome foot and ankle. Boston Statesman.

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

PILOTAGE of Brazos

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos, takes the opportunity of informing all, whom may concern, that he shall strictly adopt the following rules:—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded, if not observe the following signals: The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff at high water; & in crossing the Bar bringing two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range; should it not be possible to board a Vessel, and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar, the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast, and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot. Velasco, May 9th 1835. P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew, and is determined to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties. F. J. HASKINS.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, the 3d Monday in Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Splan's horse Rosket, for One Thousand Dollars. Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

Notice.

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brigham & Richeson, (to save cost) will make payment on or before the 1st day of September next to my only authorized agents, during my absence, David Mills or Benjamin R. Brigham. A. BRIGHAM. Brazoria, August 1, 1835.—48-6w.

Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are now in complete order, and lumber can be had at Twenty five Dollars per thousand. Delivered at the Mills. M. W. SMITH, President of the H. S. M. C. Harrisburg, July 11th 1835.—tf.—MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence of the United States. W. B. SWENY, 24 35

NEW GOODS

HANDY TRUSK HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner or Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

For Sale.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION.

William P. McGrew is about twenty four years of age hair a little dark, fair skin and blue eyes; mild, and retiring look when sober; six feet high. William McGrew, the cousin of the other, is about 21 years old, red hair, fair skin, eyes between gray and blue, six feet high, down look and forbidding countenance; both addicted to intemperance.

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

The Printer of the Laws of the United States at Mobile, and the State Printer at New Orleans, will publish the foregoing Proclamation, &c. weekly for three months, and forward their accounts to the Secretary of State, for payment. They are requested to send their papers, if practicable to a Printer in Texas, who is requested to publish this Proclamation in like manner for three months—the account as so to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for payment. JOHN GAYLE. Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835



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

DOCTOR ARTHUR APPLEWHITE

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



DR. F. HARRIS, HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c.; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

DOCTOR T. R. ERWIN. WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS. J-4

DISSOLUTION

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

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

NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from this place to the Bernardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles, persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly beneficial. The river at my house where there is a good ferry boat always at hand. J. J. COWAN. 38.1f

\$150 Reward

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

WILLIAM HUNTER. Fort Settlement, July 4th 1835, 4 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, being associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town Matagorda, under the firm of S. Brigham & Co.—take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods. R. MILLS & Co. SAM'L BRIGHAM. Matagorda, July 1st 1835.—49—tf.