

# THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II.

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No. 55.

**TERMS:**  
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### TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

Having been informed that great excitement has been produced to my disadvantage, by a letter written by me to John W. Smith of Bexar, during the latter part of the month of July, and believing that a candid examination of the same, and the facts and circumstances connected with it, will tend to procure me justice. I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject.

It will be recollected that when the seizure of the land occurred last spring at Monticova, between the Federal and State Authorities, certain of our fellow-citizens was charged by the General Government, with being implicated in the affair, and orders were issued for their arrest; several of them were arrested, but ultimately succeeded in getting back to Texas, some by one and others by other means. But that all released from further responsibility, their names, names, names, at least some intimations.

It will also be recollected, that while at Monticova, these gentlemen wrote to Texas many letters, in aid of the Government, with the object of procuring troops to sustain the acts of the State Congress against the President (or his Commandant-General for these States) who it must be remembered by his due attribute is expressly charged in the Federal Constitution, with causing the Constitution and the general laws to be observed, and whether those letters or any of them were opened or intercepted, or by what steps I have no means of knowing.—but Col. Ugartechea writes that troops were forthwith put in motion for the purpose of suppressing the revolution which the Government had reason to believe would be attempted by those individuals on their return to Texas.

It will be recollected that the great sale of Land to those gentlemen, was in violation of the 12th Art. of the National Colonization Law, of the 18th of August 1824, in virtue of which the States dispose of the lands within their respective limits, and that of consequence, nothing but force of arms could enable them to realize their purchase.

All these circumstances, together with the fact that it was, at first, almost entirely those men, who were for war, made it appear very probable that their zeal and patriotism had, to excite them something of a private nature, and accordingly it was found (after the first burst of enthusiasm had passed away) almost impossible for a time to arouse the people to arms. The proceedings of the first meeting, even at San Felipe itself, were pronounced mischievous &c. &c., by a large subsequent meeting of the people, who now declare for peace & conciliation with the Federal Government, in no equivocal terms. The Municipality of Gonzales, in which I live, from the very beginning of the excitement had been for peace, declaring in their resolutions of the 7th July, and which were approved on the 19th of the same month, that they would neither support such men nor measures, and indeed the whole country from one end to the other with the exception of a very limited number of individuals, seemed resolved on peace on any honorable terms, and expressed full confidence in the good faith

of the Government in its relations with us. This state of things continued till some time after the 1st of August last, when the aspect of affairs began to undergo a change; and perhaps there was no time when the people were more easily provoked by the mere mention of any thing tending to precipitate Texas into a war with the nation, than when the letter was written, viz: on the 25th of July, with the people, I thought it was attempting to wheedle us with false promises, and that confidence in the protestations of the Government, solemnly and repeatedly made to us in all forms and through different channels. When I say, with the people, I say what I mean, for I heard hundreds of persons and in all parts of the country, say, that if they took their rifles into hand, at all, it would be to go and take the agitators of the public peace (some confined themselves to the speculators) and deliver them to the Government,—and I may safely appeal to the generous-minded people of all Texas, whole or at that time nine-tenths of them (did not at least feel if they did not speak this. This will more especially apply to the upper Jurisdictions. The facts are well known. And I repeat I felt at that time as all (by which I mean a great majority) felt, and as I felt, I spoke, wrote, and acted. It is told to me that certain individuals who were advising and approving of the measure of seizing the popular feeling at the time, and of procuring an order for and the arrest of the agitators, are among the foremost in decrying me for having written, to such men I can say, that at present, I shall call no names nor associate any other individual with me in the act,—it will be left with themselves to allow the fact,—yet I assuredly will have justice. But I will say at this time, that there were several persons, public & private who approved of the step, and who knew that the order was to be issued, and also were arrangements made beforehand for carrying it into effect when it should arrive. But for the present let that matter rest.

I am told that the public believe I wish to keep up a state of Military surveillance in the country, and accordingly advised that few were to be called for at a time which they are made to conceive implies that these were many, altogether, to be removed. Fellow-citizens, this construction does me manifest injustice, as it is immediately opposed to the true one, which was simply that instead of many, I wished that but few should be called for, I had good reason for believing that the Government was marking for arrest all those persons who were actively engaged in exciting to disaffection, and these comprise a considerable number, and wishing to see brought about a pacification on the easiest terms and with the loss of as few as possible of our leading men, I had recourse to that mode of expression, and after enumerating three whom the Government had already called for, and naming three more whom Col. Ugartechea had been heard to say when the San Felipe war-resolutions, as they are called reached him, that he would have at whatever cost, I closed by saying, "and perhaps that will be enough." Is this an unmeaning expression? or rather does it not qualify the whole paragraph by simply advising that no more should be called for. Fellow-citizens, I can assure you that this was the intended meaning, and if it can be forced to bear any other construction, it has been caused by a carelessness of expression. I intended to have advised thus in effect, "perhaps those six will be enough, and let them be called for, a few at a time."

Another charge against me, is I understand, that I had private revenge in view, and not the good of the country. This I disclaim and deny, altogether & in all its parts. True it is, I have cause for unpleasant feelings towards some of those men, yet those who know me would not make it necessary for me to deny that any such feelings could influence my public conduct. Besides, with Messrs. Johnson and Baker, I have never exchanged an angry word, and they are two of the three who were not called for till after my letter was written. If these gentlemen are aware of having done me any wrong previously to my having written, they will be able to conceive that I have cause

of better feelings towards them, but one thing is certain, they cannot specify up to this very moment any act of mine to show I entertain them. I should have sacrificed any friend if he were jeopardizing the safety, happiness and lives of my countrymen, and would not desist even when he knew the majority were against him.

Thus far of the act as committed under the state of feeling then existing. But times have changed, and with the times many circumstances have transpired which go to show that many of the dangers, once supposed to be fanciful, are too real; that the government are contemplating and actually fitting up a formidable invasion of the rights and properties of Texas, that the ruin of her commerce, the emancipation of her slaves, the abolition of the system of colonization, the prostration of her local militia and other oppressive measures are within her scheme, all ruinous to the interests of the country. Texas is now up; she has shaken off her apathy. She sees but with one eye. An union has been effected, all which now seems to be required of her, is to determine what shall be done; but ungenerous in the extreme to bear courses on one of your fellow-citizens, for no other cause but having thought as you once thought, and for taking steps to bring about what you seemed so much to have desired. If peace was not the result of the measure; at least it was anticipated. The motive was pure one under which I acted, based on the prosperity of Texas, and if events have shown I was subject to an error in the views I took of the expedient course,—I have only been subject to that, to which a thousand have been subject, before me. Man is made to err. If my motives were bad, if the public believe me a traitor to my fellow countrymen, then is the obloquy and odium thrown upon me, just—but if the contrary, or involved in speculation, if I have been devoted more to the public than my private interests, and remain still so was improved in my pecuniary condition; if no act can be shown in which I have evinced a wish to sacrifice the public welfare for any consideration during my residence in the country, why doubt what I solemnly assure my fellow-citizens, that whatever sophistry may make of the case, the prosperity of Texas was the motive under which I acted, and if I erred in my politics, it is out of my power to do more, than to acknowledge the fault. Events have shown what ordinary prudence and foresight could not have anticipated, and if all considerations but the force of propriety alone were put aside, now no American would be by myself voluntarily given up to the new government. To say the least, our relations with it are equivocal at present, and if under the Federal system, crimes and punishment bore but little proportion to each other, what must not be expected from a system of Despotism. (Texas is now at issue with the Mexican Government whatever it is, and till a convention shall determine what is to be done, the policy of every man is open and his opinion is his only law on the subject. But it is to be hoped that these relations will soon be established more definitely; if not, and at every revolution of opinion, those who have chanced to have placed their ideas on paper, or in any manner have acted on them are, to be declared infamous by those who having entertained the same notions themselves have yet not thus committed themselves, but float with the current, then where is the man who will dare do his duty.

It has been told me that the named individuals are highly incensed—I regret that they, as part of the community, should be dissatisfied with my conduct, to satisfy the public mind I am willing to make exertions. To them as individuals, I would say, Gentlemen you claim the right of forming your respective opinions, of expressing them fearlessly, and of acting on them; exercise magnanimity enough to grant me also that right. Originally that you were wantonly involving the country in a ruinous war, and that holding you amenable to the laws and constitution which you were charged with violating, would produce pacification, I advised that you be ordered. In this opinion I was fixed. I sincerely believed in the good faith of the government; but

not when I find myself in error; can you wish that I should do more than to assure you I respect that very sagacity which enabled you to foretell the dangers by which we were surrounded sooner than myself. In the sincere hope that this explanation may be sufficient to satisfy the public mind of the correctness of my motives, I regard to the whole affair, I remain the public's most obedient  
JAMES H. C. MILLER.

*Extraordinary affair at Vicksburg.*—The good people of Vicksburg undertook on Monday last, to expel the gamblers from that city. A body proceeded to the different houses at which the gamblers resorted, and turned out the "tools of trade" and destroyed them in the street. They went to the Vicksburg Coffee House, kept by Alfred North, and found the doors and windows barred against them and an armed force inside. Admittance being refused, the doors were forced. Those within fired upon the people and killed Dr. Bodley, one of the most respected citizens of the place, which so enraged the people, that they took North, his two barkeepers and two others (gamblers) five in all, and carried them to the woods and hanged them! The bodies were left hanging twenty-four hours.

There were various causes of provocation; but that which directly brought about the affair, commenced at the dinner table on the 4th. A man we understand, gave some offense at the table, and he was taken out and lynched. He resented it by attempting to shoot a gentleman of the place. Twenty-four hours notice was then given, by handbills posted in different parts of the city, for all gamblers to leave.

This is the account received from this affair took place. All the causes of the movement among the people, we presume, have not been mentioned; and it is not improbable that some portion of the above account may be incorrect. That Dr. Bodley was killed and that five men were hung, there is no doubt.—Our informant saw them hanging.

[Natchez Courier & Journal.]  
POSTSCRIPT.—More news from Madison, Hinds, and Warren.—A gentleman from above, brings us the following news. While at Spring Hill on the 6th, from 15 to 20 gentlemen rode from Madison county. They stated that they had hung at Livingson several negroes and two white men. Cotton and Saunders, both steam doctors, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton a list of fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they have already caught and had them in chains at Vernon and Livingston. They had but a few minutes previous, caught another named Rawson, and said they were near four others that they meant to have before morning. The next morning our informant went to Squire Sharkey's where a number had assembled. Squire S. said the Madison men should not take the prisoners out of the country—a disagreement was the result, and they were discharged. This same company caught and confined a man by the name of Blackman.

Having reached Vicksburg, our informant inquired the particulars respecting the affair there, and was informed, that city had been a rendezvous for gamblers, murderers & swindlers, who had hitherto bid defiance to the laws and decent citizens. Since the alarm of an intended insurrection, well grounded suspicion has rested on many white men, as instigators of the plot, and the gamblers, itinerant preachers, steam doctors, and clock dealers, were generally considered the guilty leaders. Some of the negroes when first apprehended, implicated them, and the two white men hung at Livingston made similar confessions. The citizens of Vicksburg formed an anti-gambling society on the fourth, and at night lynched one of the fraternity. The next morning they gave public notice, that all gamblers must leave the town in 24 hours. That night another was lynched. The next morning, the citizens understood that a noted gambler, named North, had defied them,

baricaded his house, and had employed several of his fellows to guard him, his house, and themselves. The volunteers were immediately assembled, and the citizens en masse united, marched to the residence of North and demanded admittance, and an unconditional surrender of the inmates. They were refused, and told that those within could protect themselves. The front door was forced, the occupants fired, and killed Dr. S. H. Bodley, a gentleman of great worth, was instantly killed. This unexpected reception, aroused the citizens to madness and desperation. A rush was made and the gamblers were secured—four in number—North and a notorious confederate not being found in the house, one of the most worthless of the four, informed where they were to be found, and they were soon secured. The miserable informer was ordered off immediately, and the other five were marched to the common gallows and hung.

While at Vicksburg, a party came in from Madison after a fellow by the name of Blake; Capt. Boyle, one of the party, stated that after our informant had left Madison, four more white men had been hung! A number were in confinement and would be hung.

Hiram Perkins, of Madison, was shot from a house opposite Shameway, near Queen's Hill, in Hinds county, by a gang of the confederates; he was on the march to take the gun Capt. Doyle, with a party volunteered from Vicksburg; left on the 18th, Blake in irons.

Mr. Dickson arrived at Vicksburg on the evening of the 18th, and stated that Perkins was alive and could not survive, and that another of the party Mr. Hodge had been shot slightly. More had been hung in Madison, but how many could not be ascertained. About twenty had certainly been shot.

He that runs headless into danger should not complain.  
Excitement.... For the last week past, our community has been in a state of considerable agitation and excitement. A rumor reached this place on last Thursday, that in Madison county, the design of some blacks to raise an insurrection had been developed, and that this design was to be carried into effect on the night of the 4th inst. Our citizens apprehensive that such attempt would extend to this place, established the most rigid and vigilant patrol, which is still kept up. We are happy to state, that no fact has been ascertained going to show that in this neighborhood, any such design was formed; or even that the rumor of such a design, among others, had reached our black population. In Madison county, the state of things is very different. So strong has been the proof, so completely satisfactory to the minds of the whole community, of a black and bloody conspiracy, one in which several white men have been involved, and so high has been the public indignation, that the forms of law have been dispensed with and the most summary and condign punishment inflicted upon the guilty. The timely discovery of the design, which was made known by a faithful negro, who is in the character of a driver, prevented any thing even like an attempt, so that nothing further has transpired than the punishment of the most guilty. We have heard of no other developments in any other part of the State. [Jackson Bank]

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**LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.**

Two English noblemen on their travels, arrived at Paris, put up at a house where a German Count had died, and growing weary on his bed, arose in order to amuse himself in the kitchen where he heard some people talking. After diverting himself, there for some time, and wishing to return to his bed, he again went up stairs, but instead of entering his own chamber he went into that of the deceased count, over whose head they had only thrown a cloth. There is not so much ceremony used in France in the management of the dead as in this country, for they are satisfied in showing their affection for the living. The Englishman after having put out his candle, lay down boldly by the deceased; when creeping to him as close as possible, in order to warm himself, and finding his bedfellow colder than he, began to mutter "what the d—'s the matter, my friend you are as cold as ice." "I'll lay a wager, much as you are, you would have been warm enough if you had seen the pretty girl below stairs. Come, come, you may take my word for it added he; and pulling him by the arm, "zounds, sir, I'll engage you'll be pleased with her."

While he was holding this fine conversation with the dead, who, detached from the things of this world, did not give himself the trouble of making a reply, the chamber door was opened, which made him raise his head from his pillow to see what was coming, but judge what must have been his surprise when he saw a servant lighting in a joiner, who carried a coffin on his shoulder.—He at first supposed he had been in a dream; but looking about and seeing the visage of one who had not spoken a word; a visage overspread with mortal paleness, he made but one jump from the bed to the middle of the chamber. The joiner and the maid, immediately persuaded that it was the corpse, who unwilling to be shut up in a coffin, was his gambols, their legs were unable to move with swiftness proportionable to their fears, and the joiner, his coffin, and candlestick, rolled over each other from the top of the stair down to the kitchen.

"Zounds! what are you all about!" cried the landlord, in the d— flying away with the dead man! More on us, cried the maid quite chop-fallen, it is rather the dead man that would fly away with us. "I have hanged said the joiner, if the dead fellow there, has any more occasion for a coffin than I have, I'll have said the landlord, taking a light, faith we'll see that!

When the family were trembling and getting up to follow the master of the house, the English nobleman had again found his chamber, slipped into bed quite out of breath—and his friend having asked him where he had been, he told him he had just been lying down with a dead body.—"Blood a dead body! it had perhaps the plague, cried he, jumping in his turn out of bed, and running to the door after a light. The landlord, landlady and servants, who were passing through the gallery, no sooner saw him than they imagined it was the dead that had appeared again; and down they came much faster than they went up, heels over head from top to bottom, with the candlestick rolling after them.

During this confusion, joined with their shrieks and clamors, the Englishman terrified by the hideous noise, soon made for his room, and slipped into bed with his companion, without the least fear of catching the plague.

In the mean time an honest country priest, who lodged in the inn, got up and approached, armed with holy water, and a long broom, instead of a little brush; he made his aspersions, and the conjurations prescribed by the Roman Church, and conducted, by way of procession, the terrified, trembling people into the chamber of the deceased, who not having been alarmed, lay quietly in bed.—The priest was instantly regarded as a saint, and they all cried up the holy water, which bound the corps to his good behaviour, and prevented his being refractory.

**Confession of a pirate.**—The public no doubt, remember, the story of the daughter of Aaron Bur, who was the wife of Gov. Alston, of South Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to him at New York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first, thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears

from the statement of a respectable merchant of noble, that man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says the gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to taking the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make his story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned, in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself with no other injunction to secrecy than he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was none more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection, and affirmed that he received the above information from the physician—and added, that the physician was serious and in earnest in relation to it.

**FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The packet ships President, from London, and Charlemagne, from Havre, reached New York on Friday last. The London dates by the former are to the tenth of June—the Havre dates, by the Charlemagne, to the ninth. No news of importance. On the ninth of June the King appointed the Earl of Gosford to be Governor in chief of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the island of Prince Edward.

The accounts from Spain are a little better, and are by no means favourable to the cause of the Queen. Don Carlos is supposed to be aided by Austria, Russia, Prussia, and other absolute monarchies, and if England and France do not interfere, and promptly, bigotry and intolerance will again rule in that unhappy country. The London papers say:—

The cry of scarcity of money is not correct.—There is plenty of money, but those who hold the cash are fearful of trusting it out of their hands at this juncture, owing to the alarm created by extensive Spanish Bond speculators, and the present perplexities of the speculators.

London, June 9, evening.—The English funds have risen, and with great firmness; Consols left at thirteen threes eights to half; and Exchequer bills at 32s to 34s premium.

Business at the foreign stock exchange was proceeding in regular train in the former part

of the day, but some decline of prices occurred in Spanish stock late in the afternoon, through an anticipation of difficulties in settling the account on Monday next, in consequence of the old account not having been fully provided for. Portuguese and the other foreign funds are more steady. The last quotations were—Portuguese Five per cents, eighty seven and a half; Three per cents, sixty nine and a half; Spanish, forty and a half.

**A HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE YEARS OLD.**—The colored woman, who has been exhibited at Louisville, Ky., as being 161 years old, is travelling this way. We notice by the Wheeling Gazette of the 20th, that she was then in that place attracting crowds of visitors—"as the greatest wonder now to be seen in the world." Her name is Joice Heth. the Gazette appears to entertain no doubt of the truth of her age, as given to the public. In the description of her it is said that "she was formerly the property of Augustine Washington, father of Gen. George Washington, and purchased by E. Atwood, in 1727, as from the original bill of sale. She has been exhibited in various places, and has elicited every where the wonder of those who have seen her; her appearance fully justifying the fact of her age. She has been blind about 75 years, and weighs only about 45 or 50 pounds; she retains her faculties and health in a wonderful degree, and relates many interesting incidents of times long since past.—[Newark Adv.—

**BRAZORIA.**

**OCTOBER 2, 1835.**

It is due to the citizens of Brazoria and other parts of this Jurisdiction, to say that the subscription list for arms &c. was only opened at Velasco, and not presented to them. We have some that we know will subscribe as much as any one on the list. We recommend to our fellow-citizens to subscribe cash and all, if it is only the price of one gun (\$10.) The arms will be considered as private property, but when we get organized, they will be purchased by the Government: so no one is likely to be much looser by the operation.

We learn that a part of a wreck, with fourteen dead bodies, drifted ashore in Matagorda Bay; and also that the writing desk of Capt. Pettit was also picked up, which leads to the conclusion that the Schr. Bravo, Edward L. Pettit Master, has been wrecked.

We regret to see that some dissatisfaction prevails, in regard to the election for members to the Consultation; we were present on the occasion and witnessed nothing that was in the slightest degree censurable, the reasons for opening the polls at that time are apparent, and we cannot conceive that in a free country, the votes of the people would be changed by the presence of any of these who were absent, the polls will be again opened on Monday, when all those who did not vote will have an opportunity of doing so. Mr. J. A. Wharton will appear in handbill, from this Office to-morrow, in defence of the Committee of five who gave the order; until which time he requests a suspension of public opinion in regard to this matter.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

[For the Republican.]

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: I understand that some excitement prevails in the breast of a few, in regard to the elec-

tion. It is said, that an advantage was taken, and that none ought to have voted but those going to the War, now I voted, but did not go in consequence of not getting ready, but am now ready for the next call, and I shall go more cheerfully, because I have voted. What advantage was taken? was there any one bribed, deceived or forced to vote for any ticket. No! this is not pretended; and the only advantage was, that certain rich, and influential persons were absent, and the induction is that they could cause the people to vote for who they please. Now sir, I am but a poor mechanic, but the richest man in Texas could not induce me to vote for any person, but those I please, I wish I had an opportunity to vote again, to show those rich and influential men, that they could not influence me to change my vote at their will.

MR. EDITOR.—

I am not surprised, that some dissatisfaction should prevail in regard to the late Election, I apprehend that the dissatisfaction arises more from the result of the Election, than from the time or manner of holding it. Out of the list of persons who have been spoken of for that highly responsible station, but comparatively few could be elected, that the defeated should be dissatisfied,—is human nature, the world over: mankind must be taught experimentally, this trite truth "that when two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind,"—however unenviable or galling the seat. I defy any one to point out the censure that the Committee have justly incurred, by ordering the Election; or any injustice that resulted from the time or manner of holding it; I boldly say that they can do neither the one, nor the other: and for every reason that can be urged against the measure, I can give ten, shewing not only the expediency, but the down right necessity of it. The polls were opened for those who were going on the Expedition in particular, and for the people in general. The question is why permit any to vote, who were not going; the answer is that many were doubtful, and the object was to encourage all; in addition to this a new express might arrive between the two days of Election, bringing news that might cause others to turn out, who did not go on the first Expedition, and they of course would prefer to have their vote recorded before leaving, for except we have good men in the council, in vain would they take the field. But again say the now I leave it to every impartial and un-biased man, to say whether this is not attended with more trouble, and liable to more abuses in the way of forging tickets, &c. than the plan adopted by the Committee. After this triumphant defence of the Committee, I defy the disaffected to produce one single man who voted for the successful ticket throughout that will lay his hand upon his heart and declare that there was any thing wrong in regard to the Election. The truth is as before stated, the result produces the dissatisfaction.

But how any set of men, could so deceive themselves, is surprising: to think for a moment that the intelligent voters of this Jurisdiction, would or could be forced to vote for a set of men, who at best had rendered the measure of a Convention but a negative support,—in preference to those who had laboured so patriotically, so indefatigably and so disinterestedly to bring about the measure, to warn the good people of their danger; and to place the country in a state of defence in respect beyond the bounds of reason or probability. There are some amongst us, whom I fear, think that they ought to rule these modern Sejani will not be content, except they rule the rulers, except all power is concentrated in their hands; and could I foresee that they would be successful, I for one would not fight against the Despotism of Santa Anna; for as much as I detest Slavery, I would not fight for a change of masters. They ought to recollect "that all power is inherent in the PEOPLE" and that the few should govern the many is antirepublican.

That the accidents of property, or family, as they admit of loss, or acquisition should have no weight in republican Governments. That wealth without courage is no ornament to its possessor; and that beauty, and strength, when lodged in a base and cowardly frame, are so far from being a credit to their possessor; that they only bring his defects into a broader glare of day.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**

**IMPORTANT NEWS**

(By express) from the Upper Country.

DEAR SIR—I send you the enclosed letter, that you may see its contents, & send it by express to the Committee—there is no time to lose, send a safe express and seal the letter, and also take copies.

(Signed) S. F. AUSTIN, Oct. 1, 1835.

**Committee of Safety, of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.**

The enclosed are copies of letters received by express, by way of Coles Settlement, they speak for themselves. The District of Washington is turning out, and will make to Gonzales as fast as possible.

The urgency of the occasion renders it unnecessary to appeal to the patriotism of the people.

Now is the time for action!

The Volunteers from the lower country, would perhaps do well to rendezvous at Beasons, on the Colorado, as soon as possible.

This committee propose that one of the members of each of the Committees of Safety, be appointed to come to this place without any momentary delay, and remain here as a permanent council: such a measure is now deemed indispensably necessary.

(Signed) S. F. AUSTIN, Chairman of Committee. San Felipe, Oct. 1, 1835.

CAPT. MOORE, Colorado River, September 29th, 1835.

To the committee of safety at San Felipe, Gentlemen—

**The frontiers are attacked.**—

Three hundred Mexicans will be to night in Gonzales—the Citizens in the neighborhood are mustering as fast as they can—Every exertion must be made to get the people to arms; from respectable authority there are besides the troops at Bexar, with Cos &c. 2000 men on road at Labacca; the enemy sent for horses, there were none, they have made the citizens pack their baggage on their backs; whipped the Alcalde and Ayuntamiento.

From reports, I expect 300 or 250 men will be in the neighborhood of Gonzales to-morrow, and will give the enemy a specimen of their rifle shooting.

I am very respectfully,  
(Signed) THOS. J. SAUL, Member of the Committee at Washington.

**QUINTANA, Sept. 29, 1835.**

MR. EDITOR:—

I observe that your paper appears to be the medium through which public men and their acts are approved and disapproved: I therefore beg leave to intrude a few facts which have come under my observation, and which in my opinion are the highest censure that can be passed upon political intrigue and dishonesty, and which should awaken the suspicions of every freeman in this jurisdiction and put them on their guard, lest their rights be sold and bartered by way of compromise between men who have office more at heart than the good of the country. I allude to the late intrigues resorted to for the purpose of electing a ticket for delegates to the Consultation; which ticket has been nick-named the peoples' ticket. I would respectfully call upon my fellow-citizens to enquire into the facts connected with this election, and they will readily see that a few men have set about dividing out, by way of barter, offices under our new order of government. I think such conduct should be discountenanced by a free people who have any rights they claim as their own. We see men industriously engaged in making up old quarrels of long standing, which for political purposes they have heretofore rather provoked than otherwise; and now for political purposes we see them reconciling and joining in a most unholy and unrighteous prostitution of every thing like political honesty. You see the committee adjourn at Velasco and one third in number get together in Brazoria and avowing that for the purpose of giving the Volunteer who were going to the war an opportunity of voting, the polls should be opened. We see Mr. W. H. Wharton at an unusual early hour come to Velasco and I presume bringing with him the order for the elec-



tion, for I had previously heard nothing said that any election was to be held in Velasco prior to the 5th of October, the day set apart for the purpose by the Committee in session, only a day or two before, and although from my house, and although from my house, several persons were going on the Campaign, and Mr. Wm. H. Wharton was that morning at my house, he never hinted to me that any such thing as an election was to be held in Velasco—and although I crossed the river with him to Velasco, and saw him take the major vote to one side, in private way. I had not an intimation of the election going to be held, hence I could give it a clandestine election, and Mr. Wm. H. Wharton pressed forward his ticket, recommending at the same time that no one go on the campaign from Velasco—who he knew that only one man was going from that place. The first intimation I had of the election being held in Velasco, was at a late hour in the evening—when Mr. Wm. H. Wharton told me he was going to the Consultation, that his ticket was elected. When the Committee were in session at Velasco, Mr. Wm. H. Wharton told me that he, his brother and Henry Smith had determined to run on no ticket, but to run alone on their individual merit. Then we see him unite in a ticket pickmaned the peoples ticket, and objecting to men without the slightest grounds for objection—only that they had too much good sense to be made tools—and lest if they became known too well, their talents and virtues would put them in the way of some of those gentlemen, who are so desirous of office. Another mystery, will I presume, soon come to light; so soon as new officers are made. Mr. Wm. H. Wharton, when the Convention was in session at Velasco a few days since—told me he thought two Generals would be elected; that Warren Hall would run for one, and modestly asked me who I thought would be the other, he said he would support Hall, for which I readily had no objection. But now would have a most serious one, because I infer as a matter of course, Mr. W. or some of his friends are to be supported for the other by way of barter, &c. And so far as my voice goes I will ever discountenance all such unjust sale of the votes of the people, and give it as my opinion, that the people should unite in denouncing all such outrages upon them—and discountenance parties & factions of this character; & represent to the consultation the true facts connected with the matter & disclaim the ticket thus unjustly palmed upon us. If demagogues meet with this kind of check and reward we will soon have no trouble in our Election and no Intrigues to guard against. No—Sir—Teach them that honesty is the best policy and we will have peace—I do not however think that all of the five members of the Committee, who have given their sanction to this new mode of Elections, were concerned in the Conspiracy.—But from the evidence I have before me on the subject, Mr. W. H. Wharton is conclusively deeply involved in this matter, and circumstances are to me satisfactory, that Col. Hall and John A. Wharton have joined in this alliance and those who assented to it to make the best of a bad story, have been over reached and wanting in their duty as members of a committee of vigilance to guard the peoples' rights.

Very Respectfully your obt. servt.  
THOS. F. M'KINNEY.

#### MEETING AT NATAGORDA.

At a very respectable meeting of the citizens of Matagorda, convened on the morning of the 26th of September, 1835, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain documents and communications received by the committee of vigilance and safety for this town relative to proceedings had at San Felipe de Austin; Wm. J. Russell was elected Chairman, and Seth Ingram Secretary.

The documents were read and submitted to the meeting for their consideration.

On motion, it was agreed that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, to prepare a report and draft resolutions to be submitted to this meeting for their approval or adoption.

The Chairman proceeded in pursuance of the above resolutions, to nominate the following persons to act as the Committee—to wit: Ira Ingram, R. R. Royal, Geo. M. Collinsworth, Saml. Williams and Charles Wilson.

The meeting then adjourned until

7 o'clock in the evening, at which time the meeting met according to adjournment; when the Committee made report of the following: preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

The Committee of this meeting, to whom was referred the circular of the Committee of Safety for the Municipality of Austin, dated the 19th inst., and to whom was referred also, many other subjects of like importance, relating to the present, and truly critical posture of the public affairs of Texas; have given to the very interesting topics and recommendations of the circular, and to every other matter referred, the best consideration of which the time allowed, and the information possessed by them, will admit.

Your Committee have long regarded with the most lively and intense concern for the ultimate result, the progress of events, connected with, and threatening; not only the prosperity, but even the moral, and political existence, of their adopted country. Axious for an honorable and equitable reconciliation with the Government of Mexico; they have united with their fellow-citizens of other sections, in the adoption of every means to procure it, which a magnanimous and just administration could require. Our most respectful memorials have been met by silence or denial; & our efforts to procure even an explanation, have been foreclosed by reiterated threats, and the approach of a military force, to expel us from the country.

The laws in virtue of which we came to the country, are open for the persuasion of the world. They invite settlement, and guarantee the rights of the settler. These rights are however now made dependent on the will of one man. In his hand too, are now concentrated the sword, and the purse of the nation. These are to be used for our extermination. No alternative but flight or resistance, is any longer presented to the North Americans in Texas. Between them we are incapable of choice—and therefore recommend for the adoption of this meeting, the following Resolutions.

That we concur in, and approve the recommendations contained in the circular, and will lend our aid, to the utmost of our ability, to carry them into effect.

That in pursuance thereof, we recommend the immediate formation of a Volunteer Company, for the purpose of promoting co-operation with similar associations in other sections of the country; and that such Company be subject to the call of the constituted, or provisional authorities, charged with the defence, and security of Texas.

That the election of five delegates, represent this municipality in general consultation of those of all Texas take place as already provided; and that they convene at San Felipe, or Washington, as may be found best to harmonize the members, and accommodate the labors of the body; and for bearing to recommend candidates for the suffrages of their fellow citizens, your committee beg leave to propose as a test of merit—"Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "Is he identified with, and a friend to Texas."

That Seth Ingram be added to the present Committee of Safety, Vigilance, election and Correspondence; said Committee being composed of, W. J. Russell, R. R. Royal, Ira Ingram, H. L. Cook, and Seth Ingram; and that said Committee be charged with the safe keeping of the cannon and ammunition at this place—that they use their efforts to organize an artillery corps; that they correspond with other Municipalities, forward expressions, where necessary, and do whatever a majority thereof may consider important to the safety, tranquility, and security of the country.

That a subscription be opened your Committee for the purpose of defraying the expenses of transmitting information from place to place, and for such other purposes as may be necessary to enable the Committee to do its duty promptly, and effectively.

IRA INGRAM, CHAIRMAN of Com.  
R. R. ROYAL, CHAS. WILSON, G. M. COLLINSWORTH, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Members of the Committee.

Resolved, On motion of Ira Ingram, that the Committee of Safety be instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Committee of San Felipe, and one to Brazoria for publication.

WM. J. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN.  
SETH INGRAM, Secretary.  
Matagorda, September 26th, 1835.

#### PEOPLES TICKET FOR MEMBERS TO THE CONSULTATION.

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

## \$150 Reward

**RANAWAY** on the 27th inst. 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, 4th.

## 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.

JUST received and for Sale Straits Panama.

EDMUND ANDREWS.  
Brazoria, October 1st, 1835.

FOUR Cases of ready made Clothing Three Cases Boots and Shoes; Two of superfine Hats.—Just received and for Sale by

EDMUND ANDREWS  
October 1st, 1835.

BACON and sour Flour for Sale by

EDMUND ANDREWS.

MADEIRA, CLARET & PORT WINE for Sale by

EDMUND ANDREWS.



DR. E. HARRIS,

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

## 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. —16—

**NEW GOODS HANDY 4 LUSH**  
HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner 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.

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

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co. make 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.—16—

## DOC TOR

ARTHUR APPLEWHITE HAVIG 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.

## Attorney

AT LAW.

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

## NEW TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE LABACCA

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

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

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

## 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. Flack's horse Copartnership.  
Sept. 19 53

## 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. —16—

## For Sale.

ONE first rate COTTON GIN.—Apply to JOHN P. GILL, at the Brazoria Hotel.  
Sept. 19—53—16—



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, 4 years of age, and a Negro Boy aged 9 years.

L. C. MANSON.  
Brazoria, Sept. 19—53—16—



## 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 LEUT.  
Columbia, Sept. 18th, 1835.

## 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—40—16—

## 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. 16.

MR. JOHN P. COLES is my lawful agent during my absence.  
54. 16.— FRANCES SMITH.

## \$15 Reward

STOLEN from the cabin of the steam boat Laura, one Silver Leaver Watch, with P. Lencau, 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 off. ce.  
Sept 19.—53.—16—

## 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.



## DOCTOR JOHN Y. WALL

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

## NOTICE.

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



POETRY.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

By the sea-ward sweep of the river's wave, In the hearts of the free enshrined, He went to sleep with the mighty and brave, And left not a rival behind.

In the mild warm light of the summer's sky, As the sun to the view went down; He fell as a warrior doom'd to die; From the land of his young renown.

As a cliff he stood in a stormy clime, Mid the strife of the tempest bound, With his temples bath'd in a light sublime That smil'd on the elements around.

On the tranquil brow of his bending frame, Time mov'd with a slow pad hand, But he sharpen'd his scythe when the dim glance came, And number'd his years by his sand.

From the mournful shades that around him spread, No war-note sounded his doom, But where they have gather'd him home with the dead, Sweet Liberty points to his tomb.

As the white shroud fell o'er his limbs in sleep, And his funeral dirge was rung, The voice of his country's grief is deep, And his death-pall widely flung.

In the air green land where he sunk to repose, As he breeze on the tranquil main, The brightening beams of his fame arose, With the depth of his country's pain.

They bore him home to his land of fame, To the soil of his classic clime, Where his star looks forth with a quenchless flame, Through the darkening clouds of time.

MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS.

He is most sure to be cheated, who thinks himself more cunning than his neighbour.

Those who have neither wit nor learning, by looking grave and keeping silence, may pass for men of deep thought and great sense.

An enemy too bitter is to be preferred to a friend too sweet; the one will tell you many truths, the other deceive you by falsehoods.

If we attempt to hide our little imperfections, we are most sure to disclose greater ones, which otherwise would have passed unnoticed.

If half the pains were taken to correct faults, that are used to conceal them, our intercourse with life would be far more delightful.

Friendship is too often but a traffic of interest, dying with the emergency that called it forth.

Nothing is so freely given away as council.

PASSAGES FROM FRANCESCA CARRARA

[BY L. E. L.]

"Whom the gods love die young," is one of the truths taught by the old Greek poets—those poets half sage half seer. And me thinks, that though tears are shed abundantly when the coffin-lid presses down so fair and bright head, we were wiser did we keep those tears for the living. Let the young perish in the hour of promise—how much will they be spared!—pass on; that kindles but to consume the heart, and leaves either vacancy or regret, a ruin or a desert; ambition, that only reaches its goal to find it worthless when gained, or but the starting-place for another feverish race, doomed again to end in disappointment; enemies that cross us at every step; and friends that deceive—and what friends do not!—the blighted hope, the embittered feelings, the wasted feelings, the wasted powers, the remorse and despair,—all these are spared by the merciful, the early grave.

In all things there is one period more lovely than ought that has gone before: than ought that can ever come again. That delicate green, touched with faint primrose, of the young leaves, when the boughs are putting forth the promise of a handsome summer—the tender crimson of the opening bud, whose fragrant depths are unconscious of the sun,—those are the fittest emblems of that transitory epoch in the history of a girl's heart, when her love, felt for the first time, is as simple, as guileless, as unworidly as herself. It is the

purest, the most ideal poetry in nature. It does not, and it cannot last. It is only likely that the innocent and trusty heart will be ground down to dust. Falsehood, disappointment, and neglect, from the majority of chances; and even if fortunate,—fortunate in requited faithfulness and a sheltered home—still the visionary hour of youth is gone by. There are duties instead of dreams—romance exhausts itself—and the imaginative is merged in the common-place. The pale green returns not to the leaf, the delicate red to the flower, and still less, early poetry to the heart.

Let the waves sweep over them! Better the dark, silent and fated waves of the ocean, than the troubled waves of life. There are some whose sojourn on this earth is brief as it is bitter. For such the world keeps the wasted affection, the hope destroyed, the energy that preys upon itself, the kindly feeling unrequited, and love that asks for happiness and finds despair or death. The lots in this existence are unequal. Some pass along a path predestined to weariness and tears. Such a destiny have I here recorded; and ere its truth be denied, I pray those who may turn these pages to think of these they have known, and their memory will witness for me. The kindest, the loveliest, the best, whom they can remember, has not life for them poured forth from its darkest cup; have they not known the broken heart and the early grave! Such natures belong not to our soil—they are of another sphere; and it is mercy when Heaven recalls its own.

Scene in a School Room.—"What studies do you intend to pursue?" said an erudite pedagogue one day as a Johnny Raw entered his school room. "Why, I shall study read, I suppose, wouldn't ye?" "Yes, but you will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?" "It's a pity I aint, when I've ciphered clean through adoption." "Adopted! what rule is that?" "Why, it's the double rule of two; you know that twice two is four? and according to adoption, twice four is two?" "You may take your seat, sir," said the master. "And you may take your'n too," said the pupil, "for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

Large Hail Stones.—It is stated in the papers that during a severe squall in Galletin, Ten. hail stones fell in the form of solid chunks of ice many weighing a quarter of a pound—and averaged from eight to sixteen inches in circumference! One of them was picked up after the storm weighed a pound! It must have been rather awkward to have been caught out in such a shower.

POPPING THE ALTERNATIVE.—If we but knew who the author of the following stanzas is, or ever was, we would canonize him. It was addressed to a young lady, who was one of her many weary admirers: He was a gallant fellow—one in a thousand—and the old bachelors should love him for his independence, though it is quite probable the lady in question would not: "You will and you won't; half No and half Yes!

You're quite at a loss your meaning, dear Miss: And enough, in all conscience, you've baffled and sham'd, Say Yes, and be kissed, or say no, and be d—d."

Bang born again.... One of the Boston papers relates the following anecdote in such a manner as to say to every reader, disbelieve it if you dare:—

A little boy, after listening to a sermon on the absolute necessity of being born again, to be saved hereafter, returned home much afflicted, and with tears in his eyes told his dear mother, "I did not like the sermon; and, ma' I don't want to be born over again, for who knows but that I might be a gal."

REALLY A GOOD ONE.... The following is an excellent hit at the fate of a disappointed office-hunter. Read it and laugh:

"A field slave in the south, to whom meat was a rare blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to

speculate on his qualities. "O how fat! berry fat! the fattest I ebber did see.... Let see how I cook him. I roast him. No, he so fat I loose all be grease. I fry him. Ah yes, he so berry fat he fry himself; glory, how fat he be! No, I went fry him, I stew him." The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his fat owner with gret composure. The negro knew there was an end to the matter, and summoning all his philosophy he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time:—"You long-eared, whiskered red eyed son a—you no so berry dam fat arter all, noder!"

AGRICULTURAL.



CULTURE OF THE CUCUMBER.—I will state a fact relative to the planting of Cucumbers which came under my observation, and which is worthy of being known. I shall at least give a further trial myself of its reality; though I cannot conceive there is a doubt remaining on the subject. Last spring, a friend of mine and myself were planting Cucumbers at the same time.—I was planting mine, as is usual, in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the surface of the ground.—Observing it he jocosely remarked, "Let me show you how to raise Cucumbers!"

Never having much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed to his proposition. He commenced by making holes in the earth at the distance intended for the hills, that would hold about a peck—he then filled them with dry leached ashes, covering the holes, with a very small quantity of the earth. The seeds were then planted on a level with the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of any thing but a loss of seed, labor and soil. But imagine my astonishment, (notwithstanding a drier season never was known, and almost a universal failure of garden vegetables,) when I beheld vines remarkably thrifty, and as fine a crop of Cucumbers as any one need wish to raise and continued, to bear for a long time, unusually so in fact, I will not philosophize or moralize on his subject, but say to all, try it—and instead of throwing your ashes in a useless heap to stumble over, near your door, put them to a proper use and reap your "rich reward."—[Ohio Farmer.]

Cows.—There is a vast difference in cows as regards the quantity which they daily to their farmer, or others who possess them. This every one knows who has given the subject that attention necessary to enable to judge correctly. There is also a difference in the quality of butter made from different cows—some cows will yield pale, whispish butter while others will produce that which is of a rich deep yellow and altogether of a superior flavor and quality. Now to ascertain this, the milk of each cow should be set apart, not mixed with other cow's milk and the cream churned separately, and then the different qualities of butter can be accurately ascertained. Something however, depends on the cool, airy situations where milk is set, as also the state of the atmosphere. If the weather is "muggy," cream will not rise so well as when the air is pure or the wind northerly or westwardly.

Various ways are adduced to ascertain the goodness of the milk of cows. The best and most simple is as follows:

Take a glass tumbler of any size from half a pint upward—paste from the top downward a strip of white paper from one eighth to a quarter of an inch in width. Then with a pair of compasses or dividers, space it off into half inch distances—divide these distances with a pen and ink into quarter eighths and sixteenths—which, for the want of a better term you may call "degrees." This done, take the fresh milk of a prime cow—(one known to be such)—and fill the tumbler to any degree marked on the paper—only remember the

degrees for future use—and set away for any number of hours in a cool place, and the cream on the top may be seen through the glass, as also the number of degrees of its thickness; which should be noted down for future use. Then take the milk of another cow and fill the tumbler to the same degree as was previously done—set it by in the same place, the same number of hours, in a similar atmosphere, and the difference if any, will be perceived by the thickness of the cream standing against the degrees marked on the paper as before.

By graduating a number of tumblers of the same size and shape, the goodness of the milk of any number of cows can be tasted at one time by observing the above rules; which will be full as correct, different days will produce a difference in the thickness of cream. In this way the milk of heifers can be tasted: and the certainty or not whether they will make good cows can easily be known. Some dairy people procure graduated glasses on purpose to test the quality of milk from different cows. This would be better if people had them—but as they have not, the above simple method, is within the reach and capacity of any one to put in practice. —Phil. Vade de Mecum.

PILOTAGE of Brazos

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos, takes this opportunity of informing all, whom it may concern, that he shall strictly adopt the following rules:—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded, if not, observe the following signals: The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff at high water; & in crossing the Bar bringing two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range; should it not be possible to board a Vessel, and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar, the 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.

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.—48

For Sale.

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

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.

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 also 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.

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