

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II.

Brazoria, Saturday, October 24, 1835.

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TERMS:

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

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

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

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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance, longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

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

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.

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—tf.

NEW GOODS HANDY & LUSK

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 lantations.

MR. JOHN P. COLES is my lawful agent during my absence.

FRANCES SMITH.

From the (R. I.) Argus & Spectator. JEFFERSON.

The political writing of Thomas Jefferson have not only exercised a vast influence over the affairs of this country, but have deeply affected the interest of the civilized world. He has done more to elucidate the true principles on which governments should be founded, and to expose that species of machinery, called government, by which the many have so long been held in servile bondage by, and compelled to pay tribute to the few, than any other man who has yet lived. His volumes are text books for the liberal and philosophic politician, from which he deduces the purest axioms of political science. And to their prevalence in this country may, in a great measure, be attributed that extraordinary amount of happiness and prosperity which the people have enjoyed, and which has been the wonder and marvel of nations, that have not participated in the blessings of a republican government. The writings of Jefferson are constantly exerting an influence over the political doctrines of this country, and the people are every day becoming more and more imbued with the principles which he taught; and are learning from him the true nature of their government, and the best method of preserving it. Monarchs and aristocrats have not been idle spectators of the changes which his writings have produced, and hence they have left no measures untried to destroy their influence. They have vainly thought that by assailing the reputation of their author, they could overturn the principle which he inculcated. They have not only calumniated his private character, but denied him the just tribute of praise to which his great efforts in the cause of liberty and equal rights entitle him, and have endeavored to wrest from him the credit of the authorship of his own works. The conductors of the leading literary periodicals of our country, which should ever be foremost to vindicate the fame of their illustrious countrymen, have been the first to engage in the contemptible business of traduce-ment and slander. There is perhaps no single production of Jefferson's pen, that will give him more lasting fame, than the Declaration of Independence. It is connected with the most important event of our national history, and however meritorious it may be as a literary production, (& its transcendent merits cannot be denied,) it will bear along with the name of its author to the remotest posterity. To strip him of the honor of the authorship of this splendid intellectual effort, the leading literary periodicals, which have generally been under the control of the federal party, have been often labored with a zeal worthy of a more patriotic cause. Nor have they yet ceased in their futile efforts to rob the departed sage of his well merited honors, and to corrupt the voice of history, wherever it is disposed to bear evidence in his favor. A late number of the North American Review contains a letter, purporting to have been written by John Adams, in which is to be found the following: "As you observe there is not an idea in it [the Declaration of Independence] but what has been hackneyed in Congress for two years before." This extract is now bandied about in the federal papers, in the hope probably of convincing the people that Jefferson was not entitled to the least credit for the authorship of the Declaration, particularly on the score of originality. Such despicable efforts to cloud the fame of one of the most illustrious benefactors of man, will fail of its intended effect, and draw down upon the authors, the contempt and execration of every honest man who is a patriot and a friend to liberal principles.

A letter published in the Natchez Courier, from Madison county, Miss. of the 24th ult., states that few arrests and no new developments occur now; that the internal danger has passed; & that no just apprehensions, need be entertained of the few scattered remnants of the abolition crew.

But it contains a singular narrative of a proceeding under the Lynch code, in Livingston county, whither two brothers, William and John Earle, had been sent by the committee of safety at Vicksburg, in order to be tried there where they were best known. They had been implicated by Doctor Cotton, as intended leaders of the conspiracy in Warren county. Judge Lynch's committee sat in trial on the brothers, confining and examining them separately; & each without any hope, fear or compulsion confessed a knowledge of the conspiracy some months previously—but denied having taken any part in it. John indeed accused his brother; and they both accused Boyd, who escaped conviction at Vicksburg and singularly escaped pursuit in Madison county, where he was chased with track dogs for 25 miles—when he jumped on a horse he espied in the woods and has not since been detected.

Towards the evening of examining the brothers Earle, William (as being the oldest, most cunning and most strongly suspected) was taken from his confinement and resort was had to the lash to force confession. He amused his executionary judges with lies for a time; but finding the Lychmen would not be cajoled, he promised to make confession next morning when composed. On going in the morning to the jail, they found William composed and deaf to their enquiries and entreaties; he had hung himself during the night.

John was again put on his trial. He felt glad that his brother had gone so; for he himself would have been killed for turning informer. Such was the oath of the conspirators. He then stated more minutely the facts implicating Boyd; and his having himself been compelled at Vicksburg by his own mother as well as brother, to prove an alibi when Boyd was tried. He also narrated several matters concerning the conspiracy, which proved him in the opinion of his judges to be guilty. He was consequently condemned, and re-delivered to the Vicksburg committee, to be brought to Warren county, where his exploits were to have been so that Judge Lynch has some method in his madness.

Statistics.—Out of a population of thirty-two millions in France, five millions are in a state of abject poverty. 130,000 desolate the country by all sorts of depredations, and about 30,000 are taken up annually and punished. It costs about 4,000,000 frs. annually for the safety of the roads, cities and the like. About 2,000,000 francs worth of property is stolen annually. There are about 150,000 in the civil and military prisons, or who are alternately in the hospitals, houses of refuge and the like. About 60,000 children are deserted by their parents, who have no home but the forests, caves of smugglers, &c. where they can hide themselves, and the greatest part of those sixty thousand are in a destitute state; and to what precedes three millions of individuals whose means of existence are not secured to them a month beforehand. And we may add to this number 11,000 to 12,000 let out from the galleys; and 7,000 to 8,000 from the prisons. It is calculated that about 50,000 francs are annually given by the government, private individuals, hospitals, charities, and the like, to those who are in need of succor, or who have not the means of getting a subsistence. Out of 32 millions, 15 millions can neither read nor write; 11 millions to 12 millions, who both read and write; and one out the whole population 300,000 well-informed individuals, among whom are some of very great merit.

Opening a Mummy.—Much curiosity has been excited in the scientific world by the opening of a mummy, brought by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence from Thebes. The ceremony took place at the new Anatomical Theatre at St. George's Hospital, in Kennerton street, Wilton place. The lectures of the school having offered the premises for the occasion, the mummy was opened on Wednesday by Mr. Pettigaw, who delivered some interesting observations on the process of embalming

adopted by the Egyptians. Prince (George of Cambridge, Lord F. Fitzclarence, Lord Wilton, Count d'Orsay, Sir A. Cooper, Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Davidson, the Egyptian traveller, &c. were present during the operation. The lady, for it was a lady, was discovered to have been a priestess of the temple of Ammon, at Thebes. After a period of more than 2,000 years, she will repose in a glass case in the museum of anatomical school.—London paper.

Jewish Relic.—We have in our possession a "Shekel of Silver," which is probably one of the most ancient coins extant. It is of very pure silver, and appears not to have been struck with a die, but to have been cast in a mould. Although much worn, the designs upon it are sufficiently distinct. On one side is a Censor with incense burning, and this inscription in Hebrew characters: "Shekel of Israel." On the reverse is an olive tree, and the inscription, "The Holy Jerusalem." No date indicates its age, and it may thence be inferred that at the time of its coinage the custom of dating money had not been introduced. As the Romans were careful along with the independence of the nations they subdued, to merge also their institutions, and distinctive character, it can hardly be supposed that a coinage of their own was permitted to the Jews after the conquests of Jerusalem.

Upon this supposition, which is certainly a probable one, this shekel must be more than eighteen hundred years old. How many vague associations and conjectures cluster around it. It may have been upon some table of the money-changers which our Saviour overthrew at the temple. It may have been one of the thirty pieces of silver which were tendered to the traitor Judas, as the price of blood. We know of it only through—It was brought to this country many years since by a clergyman from Holland, and had probably been carried there by some of the Jews who emigrated from Palestine.—New York Catskill Recorder.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some two centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pumice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by the easy diggings. He thus speaks of its wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescos on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before and are very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements causeways and stepping stones; the baker's ovens, in which bread was found, the shoes with signs over the doors, marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement, magnificent public baths; theatres, temple and places; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city."

The celebrated vocalist, Braham, has obtained a licence of the king to represent English vaudeville after the manner of those popular operettas at Paris. He is to erect a new theatre for the purpose.

Such was the intensity of the heat at Windsor, June 10th, thermometer in the sun, stood at 104 deg. What would they say of our dog days, when the mercury in the shade frequently reaches above 90 deg. In relation to it, it is said in Bell's Life, that

"Jack Scroggins has sworn before Lord Winchester that as he was carrying home two raw eggs in his 'inexpressibles' on Thursday, on reaching his domicile, his rib actually found them hard enough for salad."

Capt. Dickson, of the 25th regiment, has invented a soldier's cloak for general use in the army, weighing only fourteen ounces. It is also an effectual preventive against wet, and fits on between the knapsack and mectin.

Eloquence.—When amidst the gloom of ancient ages, whose darkness was only lightened by the meteor's transient glare, the bright sun of science rose on Greece,—when architecture raised those splendid and magnificent structures, whose very ruins are the admiration of a wandering world—when sculpture mounted the unyielding marble into forms of life and beauty,—when music struck the golden lyre of Apollo, and with the charming power of melody could reveal the "hidden soul of harmony;"—when her poets sung in strains as beautiful as her vine clad hills and flowery vales, as brilliant as her sunny isles, as sublime as the seat of the Muses, their own cloud cap Parnassus, and when fair Freedom crowned the whole and waved her glittering pinions o'er the favorite soil of Genius, of Valor, and of Liberty,—then burst forth a flame of Eloquence, which shed forth a light of unequalled brilliancy, and rested like a halo of unrivaled glory, on that stupendous fabric of human greatness.

Highest on the list of the illustrious orators, who were an honor to classic Greece, and whose immortal names shed unfading lustre on the pages of her history;—rose Demosthenes, and though he struggled with clouds of difficulty which would have damped the ardor of a less aspiring genius, he rose triumphantly over them all, and peerless splendour of his meridian glory, ruled all hearts in Greece.

The haughty and ambitious Philip feared his eloquence more than all the prowess of her armies, though so mighty was their valor, that they laid the sovereignty of a conquered world at the feet of his victorious son. But Demosthenes could not live always;—and when his matchless spirit sunk to rest, the Liberty of Greece sunk with it, & tyranny threw her dark mantle over her.

THE WIFE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching, than to behold a soft and tender female who had been all weakness and dependence and alive to every trial of roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life; suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plants has been rified by the thunder-bolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that women, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity, if otherwise, there they are to comfort you."

And, indeed, I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world, than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding, though all abroad in darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home.

of which he is the monarch.

Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin; like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA.

Fellow-citizens:

I have seen two publications signed by the Messrs. Whartons; in which they attempt to keep up the delusion and continue to deceive you in relation to their conduct in the late elections for delegates to the Consultation. In addition to the necessity of peace and harmony prevailing at this time among us; there are two other causes which make it disagreeable to them, that necessity has compelled me to denounce their political conduct.

1st. I am proud to concede to them all the reputation of highly honest, honorable, and high-minded gentlemen in their intercourse in private life; and in this I have for them the highest respect, be their political crimes what they may.

2dly. Mr. Wm. N. Wharton is related by affinity to a family, whom, for years past, I have viewed more as near and dear relations, than strangers. They have feeling which I lament to interrupt. But I owe to myself a duty to which all other consideration must yield. This affair with the Mr. Whartons is the first thing that has ever drawn me into a newspaper—and I trust I shall never again have occasion to write a line for the press—and nothing at this time could have induced it but an outrage of the highest order on my rights as a citizen of this Jurisdiction. Mr. John A. Wharton by way of taking guilt from his own shoulders and placing it on mine asks me a number of questions (which although little to the purpose I will gratify him by answering.)—He asks—"Mr. McKinney were you not elected last year to the State Congress? was it with your knowledge and consent you were elected &c. &c.—was you at your post? was your voice uplifted against that unhallowed act! (meaning the land purchase) and are you not interested in the speculation?"—Now Mr. Wharton evinces in his conclusions much more ignorance than should fall to one of his profession—Or much more design than honesty requires—I was elected *Supplente* to the State Congress and if Mr. Wharton knows any thing of the laws under which he has lived—he knows that I had no more business in that Congress than I had in the State Legislature of Louisiana until the Government ascertained that the Deputy was disqualified and until the Government officially notified me of that fact & required my attendance, this has never been done up to the present day, and under the circumstances I had no more right to a seat in that Congress than any one of you.

My partner Williams did make the purchase referred to, and I never have been ashamed or afraid (even when Cos and his doctrines were likely to prevail among us) to say to the world that I was interested in the speculation, & I now again without remorse & without fear say to all who choose to know

any thing about it that I am interested in the speculation.

Fellow Citizens—Let me ask you if the Mexican Government has not been in the habit (since the first settlement in the Colonies of Texas) of dealing out her lands to every applicant for thirty dollars per league—and is there one man in Texas who can cultivate an entire league of land; Then is not the surplus over what he can cultivate for speculation—Is there one man in all Texas who would not sell his land for a high price if he could get it!—If he did, would not this be land speculation—and would any one who did so, be to blame for taking more land of the Government than he could cultivate—If so, then are we to blame for our purchase.

Again, has not the Government been in the habit of issuing a great number of grants known as eleven league grants—for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per league! Has there been any hue and cry against it—Have not many of our best citizens engaged in it—and let me ask Mr. Wm. H. Wharton if he has not sanctioned it by holding in his name one of those titles for a friend of his residing in the United States.

Again, did not the Congress which preceded the last sell for about the same price three hundred leagues of land—Has not the universal practice of the Government been to sell her lands for about the same price and for less money than we purchased—and is not all the best situated lands of the country located and taken up under the claims! Then let me ask how is it at this late hour, when all the best lands have been sold for about the same price, that it has in the opinion of Mr. Wharton and General Cos become so criminal in us to have purchased poor and inferior lands under the same conditions for we are equally bound to settle the lands we purchased as those were who have acquired lands before us.

No, Fellow Citizens, demagogues must have a hobby to ride to fame & this land speculation has served Cos, who was the author of the loud complaint against it and now it may serve those who would become his mouth pieces and whose designs are equally laudable. I regret to see any free born American willing to follow the foot-steps of such tyrants as Cos—But political ambition knows no bounds and is bound by no principle—and no scheme will be left untried to accomplish her dark designs.

Fellow Citizens: I have lands which I acquired under Col. Austin's 1st colonizing contract in Texas—I have lands which I acquired by a special grant from the state—I have lands which I acquired by the eleven league claims and I am interested in the purchase made by my partner Williams; and when in the opinion of your representatives your interest in common with my own requires it, all is equally at your command—and every thing else which I possess—and as I desire to give the best evidence of the fact & recognize the doctrine, that actions speak louder than words, I can only say, try me and you shall be satisfied. But I fondly hope it will be

used for the common good of Texas, and not for the support of idlers and useless men who are theoretically every thing, and practically nothing; and who consider without an exertion, the country should support them in luxury and extravagance, and who only think mankind valuable to the extent they can use them. Mr. Jno. A. Wharton is endeavoring to justify themselves for the course which was adopted in relation to the election resorts to an excuse which poorly serves them, he says the mode adopted was less liable to the practice of fraud than voting by proxy; and it appears that Mr. W. H. Wharton in person rode to the residence of citizens and took their votes himself, and came to Velasco and had them recorded as voting for their ticket. This was done on the first day that an election was held in Velasco for delegates to the Convention, and other facts shall come out in that Convention; when the whole guilt of the faction shall stare them in the face. Mr. J. A. Wharton seems desirous of taking to himself some credit for trying to bring about Union and getting all to fight in the same cause like a band of brothers. Now I tell you, Fellow Citizens, what kind of Union he desired, and that you may judge for yourselves, you shall have his own words. Only a few days previous to the famous plot of electing their ticket; when the Committee of Vigilance were in session at Velasco, and the subject of nominating persons for members of the Consultation was mentioned, and it was suggested that no person who had been called peace men should be put in nomination; I remarked in presence of Mr. J. A. Wharton and several others of the Committee, that we had all been crying out Union, and that now all were united why provoke opposition by keeping up a distinction which in reality did not exist.—Mr. J. A. Wharton replied, "we want Union," but we want them to unite on us—This is the kind of Union he desires—that he and his party should be petty dictators among us—masters of the same grade of Santa Anna and Cos—But I oppose they consider themselves better blood and would make better masters. Mr. W. H. Wharton in his very *labor ed, learned, able and delicate* reply to the charges against him—seems to lay some stress on my making an attack on him in his absence; which I hope is not very criminal, particularly as he was not out of the country, & an election in which he was a candidate for office was at hand, when he had iniquity enough to find a pretext to attend although some may have thought him far away engaged in Battles field; and as I presume he is not at a very great distance nor in prison or confinement,—I hope it will not be considered much amiss to do that which before he left home I had promised him—and to which he on his return can attend.—He however seems inclined to his old method of getting out of a bad fix, *not worth notice*—past experience seems of but little service to him. It is not long since he published a gentleman as not worthy his notice who in a contest shortly afterward beat him 2 to 1 for office.—This is however about as ingenious—as the modest comparison he makes of himself to Jesus Christ on the cross. It has been well said of him that he would make a good preacher, & as his object seems to be eminence I hope at some future period he

will fall upon the vocation best suited to his genius.

I will procure and publish the evidence of the conduct of this faction in the late election, part of which is now at hand and leave you to judge of the guilt or innocence which belongs to them.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. MCKINNEY.

CERTIFICATES.

We the subscribers Charlton Thompson & Nathaniel Thompson, certify; that we are citizens of the United States of the North, and reside at this time near Pensacola in Florida—and have come to Texas with a cargo about the 27th of August; and remained until we got our Lumber lightered from the brig Tremont.

We are now this far on our way, having completed the object, for which we came; during this time we were at Velasco, at the house of Messrs. Brown & Hoskins; we heard about the 25th or 26th of September, when we were both sick in bed, that an Election was then holding for delegates to a convention. We were called on to give our Votes, and refused, on the grounds of not being Citizens, and believing we had no right to vote; but it was urged on us that we had a right, and ought in duty to do so.—We were sick and not in a situation to investigate any thing; but told them if we had a right to vote, we had no objection, and that they handed a ticket to C. Thompson, which they said was a ticket adopted by the Committee of the jurisdiction; and he said if he voted he would vote for who ever the Committee nominated that all were strangers to him.

That on the 5th October we heard them say the Election was to be held over again and a similar conduct was observed,—and C. Thompson asked them to hand him a ticket, that when he was well enough he could see their names; we did not go to the polls either day. The ticket handed us, contained the following names: Wm. H. Wharton, Henry Smith, B. T. Archer, W. D. C. Hall, John A. Wharton, Edwin Waller, John S. D. Byrom, Nathaniel Thompson, says he never knew for whom he voted.—They told him they had put his name down.

CHARLTON THOMPSON,
NATHANIEL THOMPSON.

Signed
A. Brigham, Jas. Night; a copy.

On or about the 25th day of September past, early in the morning, Mr. W. H. Wharton called at Mr. Samuel Whiting's, where myself, Mr. James Hall and Mr. Gilty, were all residing, having been employed to work at that place. Mr. Wharton said he was on his way to the mouth of the river, that an election was to be held there on that day, for Delegates to the Convention, and said if we choose, we could vote as well by signing a paper, which he had, as going to the election. He pulled out the paper and requested us to sign it—this I and the other two gentlemen did—I did not go, or did either of the other two gentlemen that were at Mr. Whiting's to the election, on the 5th of this month; nor do I know any thing of what use was made of the paper we had signed—I have since learned that Mr. P. W. Grayson was running for that office, and if my vote has been recorded in any way to exclude him from being a member, it has been contrary to my wish; for I know him personally, and would have supported him in preference to any gentleman in the Jurisdiction.—All of which I will swear to if requested—I further state that the paper we signed had several other names on it.

KINSEY LAYTON,
Quintana, October 11th, 1835.

I certify that in the morning of the day on which the first election was held in Velasco for delegates to the convention, Mr. W. H. Wharton crossed over the river, from Velasco to Quintana, where he remained for more than an hour. I had some conversation with him, but never heard him say or intimate that an election was to be held at Velasco on that day. There were then getting ready four or five persons in Quintana to start on the Campaign.—None of whom knew that an Election was to be held—and all left without voting.

JOHN M. SHREVE,
Quintana, October 17th, 1835.

Thos. F. McKinney, Esq.
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your desire to be informed of the manner, in which the Election for delegates of the consultation was conducted at Velasco. I will state that Major Bynum informed me that Wm. H. Wharton called upon

him on the morning of the 26th of September, and told him that arrangements had been made for holding a election at Velasco on that day, and that the notices to that effect had been forwarded from Brazoria the evening before. But these notices did not arrive at Velasco until after the election was opened. The resolution of the Committee of Safety required one days notice, to be given of the time of holding the election. This notice was not given. On the 5th day of October forty votes were given at Velasco, and a return was made of these to Major Bynum, and certified by Capt. Jeremiah Brown and myself with Mr. O'Connor as Secretary. I afterwards saw at Brazoria Major Bynum's certificate of 19 additional votes (more or less) which purported to have been taken at Velasco on the 26th day of September and these were all for the *people's ticket*.

Mr. O'Connor shewed me the list of votes, given on the 26th September, and I recollect that there was upon that list five votes for Peter W. Grayson, and these were not upon Major Bynum's return.

Your obedient servant
S. DINSMORE.

To T. F. MCKINNEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR:
Having been requested to state for the information of the public, what I knew of the election for members to the Constitution, holden on Chocolate Bayou, on the 5th of the present month, I do certify and say, that I arrived at the place of voting, about 12 o'clock on that day, at which time I found the polls opened, and Henry Smith Esq. (one of the candidates on the People's Ticket,) presiding in the three-fold capacity of Judge, Teller and Clerk. Immediately on my arrival, I remonstrated with him on the pursuance of so singular a course, and told him, such a procedure was indelicate, to say the least of it, especially in a candidate for office. He then appointed myself, and Mr. Stephen Richardson as assistants, which appointments we accepted, and in the discharge of the duties of which, we continued until the polls were closed. The number of votes given in, on that occasion, was, in the whole, thirty-six—the number of proxy votes carried to the polls, and received, was twelve—of these, nine had been taken before I got there—it was generally said, that these latter votes were carried there by H. Smith, Esq. I looked over them, and am confident these last mentioned votes were for the "People's Ticket," on which the name of H. Smith, appears as a candidate. The polls were closed about four o'clock, P. M. and the votes counted the same evening.—The election was not holden at the usual place (Mr. Hodges;) but at the school house twelve or fourteen miles distant, and in a thinner part of the settlement—this arrangement subjected a majority of the voters in our precinct, to great inconvenience—this change was made by the Committee of Vigilance & Safety for this Jurisdiction.

E. G. HEAD,
Brazoria, Oct. 24th, 1835.

GOLIAD, October 11th, 1835, 3 P.M.
To the Committee of Safety &c. of Matagorda.

Gentlemen—
Under date of 11 A. M. yesterday, I had the pleasure of informing you of the Capture of this place by Storm, at the hour of 12, the preceding night. Having some reasons, however, to question the delivery of my letter into the proper hands, I avail myself of another and more direct conveyance, to advise you more fully, and more in detail than I could have done yesterday, of the more important particulars of this cheering event.

We mustered at Capt. Hatch's on the evening of the 6th inst., and elected G. M. Collinsworth Captain, J. W. Moore 1st, and D. C. Collinsworth 2nd Lieutenant. On the 7th we proceeded to Guardeloupe Victoria, were cordially received, and there rested till the 9th. We were fifty two strong, at 12 we had effected a crossing of the Guardeloupe, and taken up the line of march for this place. We reached the crossing of the San Antonio river, one mile below the Town, about 10 at night sent a deputation, composed of Juan Antonio Padilla, (who had joined us a little this side the La Vaca) Benj. R. Milam, (whom we found encamped on the East bank of the San Antonio) P. Dimmet and Dr. Erwin to demand

civil authorities a surrender of the town. About 11 Dr. Erwin arrived, and informed us that we had to be ready to go at any moment. We then proceeded along the bank of the River, till we came between this and the quarrel. The plan of attack was here communicated and the force disposed of accordingly. The plan was executed with utmost success. All conducted well. It would be extraordinary indeed of among 50 odd men, nearly all untried, there should not be some difference of conduct in a first engagement. The attack was made by storm, and in 30 minutes the quarter was ours.

Capt. Collinsworth merits the highest praise—the other officers merit also, the confidence of every man. The fruit of this enterprise are 21 prisoners—4 officers, 1 Colonel Commandant, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 19 privates; a considerable quantity of arms—two Brass field pieces,—150 or 200 stand of muskets, and a small quantity of ammunition, how much, we do not exactly know, enough however, to defend this place with, against the force of Cos & Ugartechea.

We are informed that there are several hundred horses in the public cavalry both below and above on the river; but as yet, or till 12 to day, our force has been too small to detach a sufficient number of men to reconnoitre and bring them in. Between 12 & 1 o'clock, Alley & B. Smith, arrived with 111 men—and since I commenced this page, Capt. Westover from the mission on the Nueces arrived with 15 men, so that we now have 130 in all. Smith and Alley informs us that there was 300 at Gonzales when they left—and they say the force is no doubt augmented there by this time to 400—we are now in readiness for active, and combined operations. Twenty days will be apt to close the military career of Cos in Texas.

To return to the action of the 9th here—the enemy report—3 killed 7 wounded—we have one wounded—badly,—he will, however, probably recover. He is wounded in the shoulder.—His name is M'Callough—from the La. Vaca.

The Col. Commandant, Captain and Lieut. were despatched yesterday, under a strong guard, to San Felipe; the other Officer and Lieut. is among the wounded. The other persons are not yet disposed of.

It is but justifiable to notice particularly, for reasons well understood, the part taken and acted in the capture of these works, by M. P. Dimmit. During the action, no man could have behaved better, or more bravely; and since his usefulness has been obvious to every man present.

So short a time has elapsed since the arrival of Ally, Smith and Westover, that no plan is yet formed, for the Government of our future movements. Of one thing, however, I feel at liberty to assure you; that we shall act, and that quickly.—Expresses are expected to night these will decide our arrangements.

Col. Milam, who is direct from Monclova informs us, that Zacatecas is up and arming, resolved on one more desperate struggle for her rights. All here are in good spirits and think themselves enough to make short work of the balance of our undertaking.

(Signed) Yours respectfully,
IRA INGRAM,
Commissary

BRAZORIA..... TEXAS

OCTOBER 24.....1835.

We give to day, Mr. McKinney's reply to the Messrs. Whartons, we like at all times, to see the conduct of public men strictly scrutinized, and are glad at any time to afford all the facility in our power for that purpose. This publication, however, does not prove that the intention of the committee of elect, who altered the time of holding the election, was any other than pure, & we cannot think that any advantage was intended to be taken by them, whatever might have been the conduct of individuals on that occasion. We deprecate any thing like extorting a vote from any man, particularly from strangers, who have no interest in the country, and who make their home in another country; notwithstanding, such men have been allowed to vote ever since we have been in the country. We allude to the certificate of the Messrs. Thompsons; but at the same time we do not think that the Messrs. Whartons are to blame because they (Thompson's) did not know for whom they voted.

We censure the conduct of Mr. Wm. H. Wharton for the part taken with the gentlemen at Mr. Whitting's, as set forth in their certificate, as these men had no means of ascertaining who were candidates save by persons passing by, and we think when Mr. Wm. H. Wharton was taking their proxy votes, he should have laid before them all the candidates and let them choose from among them, who they pleased. But we do not conceive why the Citizens of Quintana, should expect to be deprived of the election, by Mr. Wharton, any more than by any other person, as the notices of the election were carried down by Mr. Calder, and Mr. Wharton had nothing to do with it. I refer to the certificate of Mr. Shreve. In Mr. McKinney's reply he says that Mr. John A. Wharton, in a conversation remarked that he wished Union, but he wished the people to unite in them, we think this expression, is little becoming any man, and one which we condemn.

We hope, however, that the people will suspend their opinions in relation to these matters until the above named gentleman, and others whose names are used in the certificates given, return, and give them a fair hearing.

The speech of Mr. Otis on the abolition question which is now agitating our sister republic from one end to the other, will appear in our next paper.

From the New-Heaven Herald.

THE COMET, AT LAST.

HALLEY'S COMET.—Yesterday morning, August 21st, we had the satisfaction of first observing this interesting body, in the field of Clark's great telescope. The possibility of confounding it with a nebula, induced us to wait for another observation, in order to ascertain whether it changed its place among the stars, in which case no doubt would remain of its being a comet. The approach of the twilight prevented our ascertaining the point yesterday; but observations repeated this morning, plainly indicate a proper motion: and being very near the place assigned to Halley's comet, we recognize it as the long expected visitant.

Its present position is the Bull's horns, a little below the vertex of an equilateral triangle, formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former. Or, more particularly, at 2 o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5th. 51m. and its declination N. 25 deg., being about a degree less than that derived from the elements of Pontecoulant which are given in the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1833.

The appearance in our telescope is that of a dim cloud, or haze, far less luminous than the planets. Its magnitude is such as to render it visible in smaller telescopes, provided they afford sufficient light. We employed only our lowest magnifier (55;) but the fine light of this instrument, having an object glass of five inches, gives it great advantages over ordinary telescopes in observations of this kind.

DENISON OLMSTED,
ELIAS LOOMIS,
Yale College, Sept. 1, 1834.

Feminine Amusements.—The New Orleans papers give notice that a lady has established a shooting gallery on the opposite side of the river for amateurs of both sexes. The hostess proposes to furnish pistols and powder,

but the Gentlemen are expected to bring their own fowling pieces, and the ladies their targets! We hope the lady may find "a good run of custom" in this novel and gentle establishment of her's; but it strikes us that she ought to provide accommodations for leap frog, and now and then a boxing match between these male and female "amateurs."—*Courier & Enquirer*

For the Republican.

STANZAS.
Oft when the sun along the west
His farewell splendor throws,
Imparting to the wounded breast
The spirit of repose;
My mind reverts to former scenes,
To joys of other days
When love illumin'd all my dreams
And hope inspired my lays.

I would not for the world forge t,
When oft at eve I glide,
The lyre of love I softly sweep,
To her, my beautiful bride,
Whose sighs & pearly tears proclaim'd
The triumph of my art,
And plainly told, the minstrel reign'd
The monarch of her heart.

Enrich'd with every mental grace
And every moral gem,
She shone among her own bright race,
A heavenly diadem;
So luminous with love and lore,
So little dim'd by shade,
Her heavenly throw a light before
Her footsteps as she strayed.

But all the loveliness that play'd
Around her once, hath fled;
She sleepeth in the valley's shade,
A dweller with the dead;
And I am here, with ruin'd mind,
Left lingering on the strand,
To throw my music to the wind,
My tears upon the sand.

I grieve to think she hears no more,
The songs she loved so well;
That all the strains I now may pour
Of evenings in the dell,
Must float unheard—must fall to her,
As noiselessly as time—
Unheeded as the dewy tear
That nature weeps with mine.

O, if thou canst thy slumbers break,
Thou dear departed one,
Now at thy minstrel's call, awake
And smile upon his song;
The last perchance his failing harp
May o'er these waters send,
The last before, with breaking heart
His songs and sorrows end.

I fain would let thee know, blest shade,
Though years have sadly flown,
My love with time, hath not decay'd,
My heart is still thine own,
And thine shall be, 'till life shall set,
Thro' weal and woe the same,
As ardent as when first we met,
Until we meet again.

If I have sought the festal hall
My sorrows to beguile,
Or struck my harp at lady's call
In praise of beauty's smile;
O, still thou didst my thoughts control
Amidst the shining throng—
Thou wert the idol of my soul,
The spirit of my song.

Take, take, ye light and laughing maids
My free and careless rhyme,
The minstrel's heart, the minstrel's heart,
It never can be thine;
The music of my song may be
To living beauty shed,
But all the love that warms my strain—
I mean it for the dead.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.
R. J. W. REEL,
S. M. HALE.
Alexander Calvit is a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing election and will be supported by Many voters.
Mr. Editor—If Alexander Russell will permit his name to be run for sheriff, he will receive the support of Many voters.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or of the late firm of Brigham & Richardson, (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.—486w.

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

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 to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.
J. B. COWAN.

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—tf.

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.

\$15 Reward

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

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.

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

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 four Flour for Sale by
EDMUND ANDREWS.

MADEIRA, CLARET & PORT WINE for Sale by
EDMUND ANDREWS.

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

For Sale.

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

HATS FOR SALE.

Two Cases of Hats of superior quality, for sale at reduced prices—for CASH by
EDMUND ANDREWS.
Brazoria October 10th, 1835.

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 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.

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

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.

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 P. COLES is my lawful agent during my absence.
54—tf.—
FRANCES SMITH

POETRY.

ISLE OF BEAUTY, FARE THEE WELL.
 Shades of evening close not o'er us,
 Leave our lonely bark awhile;
 Morn, alas, will not restore us
 Yonder dim and distant isle!
 Still my fancy can discover
 Sunny spots where friends may dwell
 Darker shadows round us hover,
 Isle of Beauty, fare thee well.

'Tis the hour when happy faces
 Smile around the taper's light;
 Who will fill our vacant places,
 Who will sing our song to night!
 Through the mist that floats above us
 Faintly sounds the vesper bell,
 Like a voice from those who love us,
 Breathing fondly, fare thee well!

When the waves are round me breaking
 As I pace the deck alone,
 And my eye in vain is seeking
 Some green leaf to rest upon,
 What would I not give to wander
 Where my own companions dwell!
 Absence makes the heart grow fonder;
 Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!

[From Stories of the Middle Ages.]
 THE QUEEN SEMIRAMIS.

"Of all my wives," said King Ninus to Semiramis, "it is you I love the best. None have charms and graces like you, and for you I would willingly resign them all."

"Let the king consider well what he says," replied Semiramis. "What if I were to take him at his word?"

"Do so," returned the monarch; whilst beloved by you I am indifferent to all others."

"So, then, if I asked it," said Semiramis, "you would banish all your other wives and love me alone? I should be alone your consort, the partaker of your power, & Queen of Assyria?"

"Queen of Assyria! Are you not so already," said Ninus, "since you reign with your beauty over its king?"

"No—no," answered his lovely mistress; "I am at present only a slave whom you love. I reign not; I merely charm. When I give an order, you are consulted before I am obeyed."

"And to reign, then, you think so great pleasure?"

"Yes, to one who has never experienced it."

"And do you wish, then, to experience it? Would you like to reign a few days in my place?"

"Take care, O King! do not offer too much."

"No, I repeat it," said the captivated monarch. "Would you like, for one whole day, to be sovereign mistress of Assyria? If you would, I consent to it."

"And all which I command then, shall be executed?"

"Yes, I will resign to you, for one entire day, my power and my golden sceptre."

"And when shall this be?"

"To-morrow, if you like."

"I do," said Semiramis; and she let her head fall upon the shoulder of the king, like a beautiful woman asking pardon for some caprice which has been yielded to.

how she had managed to go through with it with so grave and majestic an air.

"Whilst they are promising to obey me," said Semiramis, I was thinking what I should command each of them to do. I have but one day of power, and I will employ it well."

The king laughed at this reply. Semiramis appeared more piquant and amiable than ever. "Let us see," said she, "how you will continue your part. By what orders will you begin?"

"Let the secretary of the King approach my throne," said Semiramis, with a loud voice.

The secretary approached—two slaves placed a little table before him. "Write," said Semiramis: Under penalty of death, the governor of the citadel of Babylon is ordered to yield up the command of the citadel to him who shall bear to him this order." Fold this order, seal it with the king's seal, and give it to me. "Write now: Under penalty of death, the governor of the slaves of the palace is ordered to resign the command of the slaves into the hands of the person who shall present to him this order." Fold it, seal it with the king's seal, and deliver to me this decree. Write again: Under penalty of death, the general of the army encamped under the walls of Babylon, is ordered to resign the command of the army to him who shall be the bearer of this order." Fold, seal, and deliver to me this decree."

She took the three orders thus dictated, and put them in her bosom. The whole court was struck with consternation; the king himself was surprised.

"Listen," said Semiramis. "In two hours hence let all the officers of the state come and offer me presents, as is the custom on the accession of new princes, and let a festival be prepared for this evening. Now let all depart. Let my faithful servant Ninus alone remain. I have to consult him upon affairs of state."

When all the rest had gone out—"You see," said Semiramis, "that I know how to play queen."

Ninus laughed.

"My beautiful queen," said he, "you play your part to astonishment. But if your servant may dare to question you, what would you do with the orders you have dictated?"

"I should be no longer queen, were I obliged to give account of my actions. Nevertheless, this was my motive. I have a vengeance to execute against the three officers whom these orders menace."

"Vengeance, and wherefore?"

"The first, the governor of the citadel, is one-eyed and frightens me every time I meet him; the second, the chief of the slaves, I hate because he threatens me with rivals; the third, the general of the army, deprives me too often of your company; you are constantly in the camp."

This reply, in which caprice and flattery were mingled, enchanted Ninus. "Good," said he, laughing. "Here are the three first officers of the empire dismissed for very sufficient reasons."

The gentlemen of the court now came to present their gifts to the queen. Some gave precious stones, others of a lower rank flowers and fruits, and the slaves having nothing to give, gave nothing but homage. Among these last were three young brothers, who had come from the Caucasus with Semiramis, and had rescued the caravan in which the women were, from an enormous tiger. When they passed by the throne—

"And you," said she, to the three brothers, "have you no present to your queen?"

"No other," replied the first, Zopire, "than my life to defend her."

"None other," replied the second, Artaban, "than my sabre against her enemies."

"None other," replied the third, Assar, "than the respect and admiration which her presence inspires."

"Slaves," said Semiramis, "it is you who have made me the most valuable present of the whole court, and I will not be ungrateful. You who have offered me your sword against my enemies, take this order, carry it to the general of the army encamped under the walls of Babylon, give it to him, and see what he will do for you. You who have offered me your life for my defence take this order to the governor of the citadel, and see what he will do for you; and you who offer me the respect and admiration which my presence inspires, take this order, give it to the commandant of the slaves of the palace, and see what will be the result."

Never had Semiramis displayed so much gaiety, so much folly, and so much grace, and never was Ninus so

much captivated. Nor were her charms lessened in his eyes, when a slave not having executed promptly an insignificant order, she commanded his head to be struck off, which was immediately done.

Without bestowing a thought on this trivial matter, Ninus continued to converse with Semiramis, till the evening, and the fête arrived. When she entered the saloon which had been prepared for the occasion, a slave brought her a plate, in which were the head of the decapitated eunuch—"Tis well," said she, after having examined it.

"Place it on a stake in the court of the palace, that all may see it, and be you there on the spot to proclaim to every one, that the man to whom this head belonged lived three hours ago, but that having disobeyed my will, his head was separated from his body."

The fête was magnificent: a sumptuous banquet was prepared in the gardens, and Semiramis received the homage of all with a grace and majesty perfectly regal; she continually turned to and conversed with Ninus, rendering him the most distinguished honor. "You are," said she, "a foreign king, come to visit me in my palace. I must make your visit agreeable to you."

Shortly after the banquet was served, Semiramis confounded and reversed all ranks. Ninus was placed at the bottom of the table. He was first to laugh at this caprice; and the court, following his example, allowed themselves to be placed, without murmuring according to the will of the queen. She seated near herself the three brothers from the Caucasus.

"Are my orders executed?" she inquired of them.

"Yes," replied they.

The fête was very gay. A slave having, by the force of habit, served the King first; Semiramis had him beaten with rods. His cries mingled with the laughter of the guests. Every one was inclined to merriment. It was a comedy, in which each played his part. Towards the end of the repast, when wine had added to the general gaiety, Semiramis rose from her elevated seat, and said—"My lords, the treasurer of the empire has read me a list of those who this morning have brought their gifts of congratulation on my joyful accession to the throne. One grandee alone of the court has failed, to bring his gift."

"Who is it?" cried Ninus. "He must be punished severely."

It is yourself, my lord—you who speak—What have you given to the queen this morning?"

Ninus rose, and came with a smiling countenance to whisper something in the ear of the queen. "The queen is insulted by her servant," exclaimed Semiramis.

"I embrace your knees, to obtain my pardon, Pardon me, beautiful queen," said he, "pardon me." And he added, in a lower tone, "I would that this fête was finished."

"You wish, then, that I should abdicate?" said Semiramis. "But no—I have still two hours to reign," and at the same time she withdrew her hand, which the king was covering with kisses. "I pardon not," said she, in a loud voice, "such an insult on the part of a slave. Slave, prepare thyself to die."

"Silly child that thou art," said Ninus, still on his knees, "yet will I give way to thy folly; but patience, thy reign will soon be over."

"You will be angry," said she, in a whisper, "at something I am going to order at this moment?"

"No," said he.

"Slaves," said she aloud, "seize this man—this Ninus."

Ninus, smiling, put himself into the hands of the slaves.

"Take him out of the saloon, lead him into the court of seraglio, prepare every thing for his death, and wait my orders."

The slaves obeyed, and Ninus followed them, laughing, into the court of the seraglio. They passed by the head of the disobeying eunuch. Then Semiramis placed herself on a balcony. Ninus had suffered his hands to be tied.

"Hasten to the fortress, Zopire; you to the camp, Artaban; Assar, do you secure all the gates of the palace;"

These orders were given in a whisper, and executed immediately.

"Beautiful queen," said Ninus, laughing, this comedy only wants its denouement; pray let it be a prompt one."

"I will," said Semiramis, "Slaves, recollect the eunuch—strike!"

They struck. Ninus had hardly time to utter a cry when his head fell upon the pavement, the smile still upon his lip.

"Now I am Queen of Assyria," exclaimed Semiramis: "and perish every one, like the eunuch and like Ninus, who dare disobey my order."

In a window of a boarding house up town, is the following notice; 'Young men taken here and done for! A good chance.

This is 'going the rounds of the papers.' But it is overmatched by a fact that occurred not long since in New Orleans. A buxom widow had out her sign, 'Boarders taken here.' A jolly tar somewhat elevated, seeing the announcement, called it and addressed the widow. 'Do you take boarders, Ma'am?' 'Yes sir.' 'Then by G—d, I should like to see you take one.'

A PROCLAMATION

ON or about the first day of April of the present year, William McGrew and William 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 years of age.

Their name was Kemp. They were peaceably at work, earning a subsistence for the indigent family to which they belonged, having given 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, according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 21st day of 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, eyes between gray and blue six feet high, down look an forbidding countenance; but 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 so to be forwarded to the Sec-

retary of State for payment JOHN GAYLE Tuscaloosa May 22, 1835

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.

Attorney AT LAW

I. 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, } Brazoria. J. S. D. Byrom, } San Felipe. P. C. Jack, } Mosely Baker, } m21

\$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, Richard a bright mulatto, thirty three years of age, six feet high, very high sion and delivery of the said foreman 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 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.

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. he 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 usual credit, to punctual customers. Jan

Notice.

THE Harrisburg Steam Mills are