

Questions
Letter
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Letter of 4 in
Austin from
Prison in Mexico 1834

THE



TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I.

BRAZORIA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

(NUMBER 15.)

TERMS—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
GRAY & HARRIS

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

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

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for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John W. Mitchell deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or those having claims against said estate, and those present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for liquidation.

JOHN W. HALL,
Administrator.

La Bahia Crossing, Brazos River Aug. 14th 1834.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Henry S Brown dec'd, are hereby requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred—and those indebted, will make payment to the undersigned.

S. M. HALE, Adm'r.
CAROLINE BROWN, Adm'r.

Columbia, Oct. 15th, 1834.
18-12.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the succession of William Robenson dec'd, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, all persons having claims against said succession; will present them by the 1st Monday in October next, properly authenticated or they will be barred.

JAS B. MILLER,
Adm'r.

July 1-11.

Public Notice.

A public sale of lots in the town of Orozimbo, at the head of tide navigation on the Brazos River Texas, will take place on the 25th of October next Terms made known on the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase previous to that time for the purpose of immediate improvement, can be accommodated.

JES E. PHELPS.

Notice

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he offers himself as a candidate, at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of the Department of Brazos.

HN W. HALL

La Bahia Crossing,
Brazos River, August 24th 1834.

Notice.

BY a decree of the honorable David G. Burnet, primary judge of the jurisdiction of Austin, made on the 31st of July last, the letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel Sawyer, deceased; granted to the undersigned, by Henry Smith, acting Alcalde of Brazoria, on the 12th of October, 1833, have been confirmed by the said judge; and the undersigned has been fully authorized to go on and settle said succession agreeably to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said succession will please make immediate payment otherwise they may expect to be sued indiscriminately.

GEO. HUFF, Adm'r.

San Felipe, de Austin, August 8, 1834.

Curators Notice

The undersigned having been appointed curator of the estate of John Graham deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law—and those indebted to make payment.

ANSON JONES, Curator.

Brazoria, Nov. 1-15.

Curators Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of Thomas A. Howell deceased, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to said succession are requested to make immediate payment to Byrd B. Waller.

WILLIAM HOWELL, Curator
of T. A. Howell deceased.

Oct. 18-12.

Curator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from Edwin Waller, Esq. constitutional Alcalde for the jurisdiction of Columbia, I will sell on Sunday the 9th of November next, the entire stock of goods belonging to the succession of the late John Graham, deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cotton Cambric hdkfs, capes, cotton check, pins, Valenciás, printed muslins, black, red, and purple silks, mosquito muslins, one bale fancy prints, also a quantity of wearing apparel &c. &c.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock a. m. terms made known on the day of sale.

ANSON JONES, Curator.

Brazoria, Oct. 24. 1834. 13. 3t.

BY virtue of a decree of the Alcalde of this jurisdiction, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 29th of November next, in the town of Columbia, a certain tract of land containing 163 acres; the property of the succession of James Westall; formerly owned by J. H. Bell, and by him sold to F. Wells, being near the town of Columbia.

Also—Three town lots in the town of Marion, with their improvements, and a two acre lot, not designated. Sale to take place on the 1st January next, on the premises. For further particulars apply to J. Bell Esq.

Terms—six and twelve months credit with judicial security.

J. G. McNEEL,

Adm'r.

25. 13. 3t.

Administrators Notice.

I will expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Thomas Westall deceased, the following personal property belonging to the succession of Thomas and Sarah Westall deceased viz—

3 Likely young Negro Men
1 Boy about 17 years of age
200 Head of Cattle, among which are 12 work steers, with a large proportion of Milch Cows,
3 American Horses
1 Likely gentle Mule
100 Head of Hogs
1 Ox Cart, 2 Whip Saws, 1 Patent Balance with Frame, several first quality ploughs with Gears, Hoes, Axes, and other Farming utensils.
Window Sash containing about 100 Lights
1 Set of Black Smith's Tools
1 Rifle and 1 Shot Gun
1 Silver Watch, 1 Box of Silver Smith's Tools. Corn, Fodder and Potatoes.
Household Furniture, consisting of Bedding, Tables, Chairs Looking Glasses &c. &c. &c.

A Lot of Books among which are Nicholson's Encyclopedia. Sale to commence on Thursday the 11th of December and continue until the whole is disposed of. Terms 6 Months credit for sums over Twenty Dollars the purchaser giving a judicial bond with approved security.

JAMES F. PERRY, Adm'r.

Likewise will be sold at the same time and place the following valuable negroes belonging to the succession of Thomas and James Westall deceased.

4 Likely Boys from twelve to sixteen years of age.
1 Negro woman.
2 Girls, one nine years of age, the other fifteen.

Bonds for one half the amount of Sales, of the above joint concern, will be required by the Administrators of the Estate of James Westall the other by that of Thomas and Sarah Westall deceased.

JAMES F. PERRY, Adm'r.

of Thos. Westall.
J. G. McNEEL, Adm'r of
Jas. M. Westall

Also a good american horse a gold watch a secretary desk and some Books &c.

J. G. McNEEL adm'r of
Jas. M. Westall.

o18-12

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between M. W. Smith and E. Bailey under the firm of Smith and Bayley is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all the business of the above firm will be settled by M. W. Smith.

M. W. SMITH.

E. BAILEY.

BRAZORIV, OCTOBER, 27th-14.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has 15 000 or 20 000 acres of superior Land for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, persons wishing to purchase, will find him at his residence a few miles above Orozimbo.

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Oakland Place, o18-12.

Silver Smith.

J. R. WILLCOXON respectfully informs the public that he has removed from this place to Columbia, where he will attend to all business in his line, with neatness and dispatch.

s20-9.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ 2 first rate carpenters for three or four months, to whom liberal wages will be given.

M. W. SMITH.

s20-9.

PRISON OF THE OCORDADO,
CITY OF MEXICO, AUGUST 25, 1834.

Dear Sir—

I write this more for the purpose of informing you that I am still in the land of the living, than to communicate any thing agreeable as to my situation.

I presume you are already informed that I arrived in this City on the 13th. of Feb. last and was shut up in one of the dungeons of the Inquisition, where I remained three months in close confinement, *incommunicado*, that is, locked up day and night with very little light except candles, and not allowed to speak, or communicate with any one, nor to have books, pen, ink or paper. The President Gen. Santa Anna put me in communication soon after he resumed the Government in May. The treatment I received from the Vice President, Gomez Farias, was in the highest degree rigid and marked throughout by strong personal feeling, which I attribute in part to an interview I had with him on the first of October, in which he was highly offended with me because I stated that the affairs of Texas required the prompt attention of Government, for the people there had taken the position, that if the evils which threatened that country with ruin were not remedied by the Government, the people of Texas would remedy them of themselves, without waiting any longer, on the ground that self preservation rendered such a step necessary, and would justify it. The Vice President construed this into a threat, and personal insult. I wrote the letter of the 2nd. October to the Ayuntamiento, persevered in getting the remedies reconciled to the Vice President, and I parted with him on the tenth of December in harmony and with the best of feelings, and the most sincere respect. The Ayuntamiento of Bexar changed the face of things and revived the passions of the Vice President, by sending my unfortunate letter of the 2nd. October. Individuals who were unfriendly to me because I opposed a territory for Texas and others who were unfriendly to all foreigners, improved the opportunity to inflame the mind of the Vice President and his ministers against me, so that on my return to Mexico as a prisoner he was the most violent and bitter enemy I had. I believe him to be an honest man and a true federal democratic republican, in principle, but he believed, or was misled by others to believe, that the political situation of Mexico required something like a Robespierre's system, or reign of terror, no one was executed, but hundreds were banished and imprisoned. Whether this system was the result of the Vice President's own inclinations, or whether he was led into it by his counsellors and friends, I cannot say, some think it was all his own policy, and others that he was forced into it contrary to his wish, by the power of circumstances, and the excitement of the day. His administration was unfortunate for the nation, and for the federal party, for no one who has any sense of justice or of common humanity can approve of an illegal, unconstitutional and arbitrary system of banishment and imprisonment. The religious prejudices of the people were also alarmed by the measures of that administration to a great degree, hence the reaction which is now operating all over the nation, and which some think will shake the federal system; though I am not of that opinion, for I do not believe that the President Santa Anna has designed to change the

or to do any thing more than to get together a congress in January next, with the character and power of a national convention freely elected by the people in order to re-establish or review the constitution which has been so dreadfully outraged by all parties that none respect it. But to return to my own affairs which I presume are much more interesting to you than the political quarrels of this Republic. I remained in the inquisition until the 12th. of June, when the military tribunal to whom my case had been referred, decided that they had no jurisdiction over it, & I was removed to this prison, & my case delivered over to a civil tribunal or *joux de litras* in whose hands it slept until the 12th. of Aug. when he also decided that he had no jurisdiction over it, and it was then sent to the federal district judge, who soon dispatched it, by deciding that he had no jurisdiction over it, as I did not reside in his district; the matter was then sent to the supreme court of the United Mexican States, in order for them to decide what court or tribunal ought to try me, and there the case rests at present, so that after eight months I do not know as yet what court is to investigate my case, I have long since requested to be delivered to the authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, and I presume I shall finally be sent to the district court (federal judge) of that state, but when, is quite uncertain, for these things move very slowly.

The President Santa Anna is friendly to Texas and to me, of this I have no doubt, he would have set me at liberty long since, and in fact, issued an order to that effect in June, but some statements arrived about that time (as I am told for I have seen nothing) from the state government of Coahuila and Texas against me which I understand have contributed mainly to keep me in prison so long, it is said the report of the State Government on the subject is founded solely on the statements of persons who live in Texas, who those persons are I know not,—it is said they are North Americans by birth I have even been told that if I am not imprisoned for life and totally ruined in property and reputation it will not be for the want of exertions and industry on the part of some of my countrymen who live in Texas. Whether all this be true or not I know I am unwilling to believe it. I have also been told that no efforts were left untried during the last winter and spring to prejudice the members of the legislature and State Government against me at Monclova, I cannot believe these things—I wish you to inquire of Oliver Jones—he is an honorable man—I am confident he has had no agency in such matters and I shall rely fully on what he says about them—Chambers was at Monclova—I have long since been told that he was my enemy—he said he was not—he has taken upon himself in his pamphlet of April, 1833, all the credit (if there be any) to discover and propagate the idea in Texas of separating from Coahuila & the first to call public attention to that point & to excite public opinion in favor of that measure of the convention &c. I was told that he was opposed to my appointment as the public agent to come to Mexico on the same ground taken by William H. Wharton and others, which was, that I would not use energy enough with the government—that I would be too passive and humble and not display independence, firmness &c. and also that I was opposed to a State and would defeat it, and not obey the instructions or regard the wishes of the people as expressed by the Convention &c. Now, what I cannot understand, is, that these same men, who at the time, were very violent political fanatics in favor of a State and of high handed measures with the Government and who abused and opposed me because I was too mild,

too passive and too lukewarm—the same men who were the first as they themselves say, to create an excitement in favor of separating Texas from Coahuila, and who have contributed very much to involve us and my friends in all this difficulty and the labyrinth I am entangled in by compelling me, as it were, to yield to public opinion at that time, and which public opinion was first excited by those same men. (The fact is, the excitement in the Colony at that time, favor of the state, placed me in the alternative of yielding to them, or of opposing of them, by force; by means of party divisions or leaving the country. I was disposed to adopt the first or the last of these alternatives rather than the other, of organizing a party or creating party divisions in the Colony.) That these same men should now attack me as it is said they have done, because I faithfully, fearlessly and firmly, represented the wishes of the convention and of my constituents, as these same men said those wishes were when I left there, instead of concealing or counteracting their wishes, as these same men said I would do—that these same men should now try to ruin me and perpetuate my imprisonment & should rejoice & exult at my sufferings, is what I cannot understand and am unwilling to believe; for it would be the same as to believe that all their show and display of zeal for the public good—their pretended patriotism had no other definite object but to create confusion out of which they hoped to derive some benefit, or at least to involve me in difficulty and total ruin.

This I cannot believe, although such a thing was told me I cannot yet believe it. I was told before I left the colony that no matter what I did or how I acted, some persons there would seek my ruin, if they could. I am unwilling to believe that such baseness exists in human nature. That men should err in politics, become convinced of their error, and change their opinion, is a common & natural thing, and amounts to nothing at all except a mere error in judgment, which we are all liable to, and have committed during our lives. But there is a vast difference between an honest error in judgment or opinion, and an honest change of opinion, and a secret or malicious design or plot to ruin another, by weaving a political net around him for that express purpose, neither public good or patriotism, can have any influence in such a design, none but a corrupt heart would or could have any hand in such a base plot. I am unwilling to believe that any person in Texas influenced by such low and degrading motives. However time will show. There is an investigating & discriminating power in the public eye, that soon or late will penetrate the most complicated mysteries, and arrive at the truth and public opinion will then award justice where it is due; to that eye and that opinion I am ready and willing to submit my actions, or my reputation, or my life. In common with my friends in San Felipe and other parts of Texas who took part in the *stet* question; I possibly may have committed the error which is often committed in all countries, of paying more attention to popular excitement than they deserved; both myself and my friends were precipitated into the measures of the convention by the circumstances of the times. That measure was adopted to avoid greater evils than those which then afflicted the country, as well as to seek for a redress of existing ones; but whether myself and my friends committed an error or not, on that occasion, is not so important a question, because good, and very great and important, was accomplished, and from my exertions and sufferings, and no one can see with truth that he has been injured by us. We have persecuted no one and used no efforts to undermine or destroy one. Neither Stephen F. Austin, or one of his friends have made charges before the government or before the public against any one, on account of the past transactions. Their object, and their only object was the public good of Texas, and of the Mexican republic and not the ruin of this, that or the other individual; their object has been accomplished; the public good has been promoted, no one has been injured or calumniated by them. They have not established news papers to calumniate a companion who acted with them in these measures, and in consequence of having done so, who is now incarcerated in a distant dungeon, unable to defend himself or to repel calumny. They have not attempted to reach the ears of government, by entering the back door of the government house, and infusing suspicion and poison into the minds of the high authorities, for the purpose of perpetrating the imprisonment of a fellow citizen, and one too, who has labored faithfully and with pure intentions to benefit every body he could, who has, in fact devoted the last thirteen years to the advancement of Texas, and its inhabitants. They have not attempted to shuffle off any of the responsibility upon the shoulders of others. Their conduct has been open, public, frank, candid, and marked by good faith as all men is, who labor for the public good. They harbor no low vindictive feelings of envy or revenge. If they have committed any errors, they were honest ones, and they were free and frank to confess them, without attempting to shake them off, upon their former companions. In short the object of Stephen F. Austin, and his friends, was the public good of Texas and of Mexico. They acted in good faith in the whole matter; their object has been accomplished; the government have remedied the evils complained of in Texas, and which threatened that country with ruin, and those who last year acted in good faith and with pure intentions of separating from Coahuila, are now opposed to it because the reasons which made a separation necessary no longer exist, and Austin and his friends will, therefore, now be the first to oppose such a separation, or any other measure which tends to disturb the established and regular order of things. They will discountenance all men, whomever they may be, who attempt to attack the Mexican government, or any of its authorities by word or deed.

Stephen F. Austin's motto always has been, fidelity to Mexico, opposition to violent men or measures. That motto will continue to be the basis of his political faith, and the rule of his actions.—He also owes duties to the citizens of his Colony and to Texas, which he has never shrunk from executing as far as he could. If proofs are needed to establish this fact, let them be sought in the last 13 years, and they will be found. His present incarceration and persecutions are proofs. The heaviest responsibilities, the risk of his liberty, of his all, were presented to his view on the one hand, and his duty, or what he believed to be his duty to Texas, on the other. He adopted the latter and did not hesitate to risk the former; and is he to be persecuted, calumniated and abused for having done so, and that too, by some of the same men who were the most active, as they have boasted, in precipitating him into the measures which have led to his present entanglement. At one time I am abused for being too Mexican, too much the friend of Mexicans, too confiding in them—opposed to the separation from Coahuila, and in favor of keeping Texas forever bound to the

state of Coahuila and Texas. The people are excited against me to abuse, because I am too Mexican. I yield to the popular opinion and am appointed to represent that opinion, accept of the appointment in good faith; and truly, firmly and fearlessly represent that opinion, as it was my duty to do, as an agent, men; who, as done so I am calumniated and abused by the same men; who, as they say, were the first to excite that popular opinion. I cannot comprehend these matters.—In my letter to the Ayuntamiento of Austin, from Monterrey, dated 17th January last, and in all my letters written since my return to this city. I have earnestly requested of my friends not to suffer themselves to be excited on account of my arrest and imprisonment. I have also advised and recommended the most prompt obedience and submission to the authorities of the state and general government, and an expression in writing, by some public act, of the gratitude of the people for the remedies that have been applied by the state and general governments to the many evils that were threatening Texas with ruin. I have advised the people of the colony to discountenance all violent or disorderly politicians, or men; and especially all political adventurers and fanatics. I now repeat the same advice and will add to it a rule, which, if strictly followed will be the means of preserving peace and harmony in Texas, and of advancing its prosperity rapidly. The rule is, to discountenance in the most unequivocal and efficient manner all persons who are in the habit of speaking or writing in violent or disrespectful terms, or in the language of contempt or defiance of the Mexican people or authorities. This rule is a necessary consequence of the motto before stated. I have no doubt that motto will be avowed and sustained by all my personal friends, and I hope by all the friends of Texas, of good order and of common sense. I earnestly recommend that it may be; it will become a sound and distinguish centre of union, and operate as the magic of a name often does by which unity is given to a party or a whole community. I do not believe there is any anti Mexican party in Texas; but if there be, the adoption, by the people, of the motto and rule above stated, will soon detect and mark it, and render its members harmless, for there is so much honesty and sound sense in the mass of the people, that a revolutionist need only be known to be put down. A gasconading and silly letter, dated Brazoria 4th May, was published in the Bulletin newspaper of New Orleans, and republished in the Telegraph of this city; it has injured me very much, and I presume it was written by some enemy of mine for the express purpose of injuring me. I disapprove of such things very much, and thank no man for putting my name into the newspaper in such equivocal terms. I am a Mexican citizen and have never failed in my duty as such, and never will.

I fear the *pronouncement* by the State Government made at Monclova, in June, against the president Santa Anna, has had a bad effect in Texas. It was a very precipitate step and has produced an answer from Saltillo quite in character, that is, a counter pronouncement. I hope the authorities of the colony have paid no other attention to either of these pronouncements, or to any other, than to say officially and in the most respectful terms, that those authorities will recognize and obey the president of the United States, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, until he is legally deposed from that high station which he occupies by the legal vote of the nation; and that those authorities recognize no mode of deposing a president, except the one prescribed in the general constitution of the nation, which every citizen has sworn to obey, and which those authorities will obey rigidly, &c. I again and again advise Texas to keep clear of the political family quarrels of this republic. A dead silence is the best possible course for Texas. The president, Santa Anna, has been accused by his enemies of having turned congress out of doors on the 13th of May, and of having trampled upon the national representation, &c. This whole question turns upon the construction of the 7th article of the general constitution, which says that congress shall close its sessions on the 15th day of April each year, but may extend its sessions for thirty days more if the two houses think proper, or if the president requests it. Now, on the 15th day of April of this year, the sessions were closed as he above article prescribed; and congress decided that the session should be extended thirty days more, (exclusive of fast or holy days) as said article prescribes that they could do. The said thirty day expired and congress attempted to continue the session beyond that time. Had they any constitutional power to do so? If they had not, was it or was it not the duty of the president, under his oath of office, to prevent congress from doing any unconstitutional act. The whole question turns upon these constitutional points. It will be remembered that the judicial authorities have power to annul an unconstitutional act of congress and that the president is bound by his oath of office to prevent any unconstitutional act from being committed by any person, or by any authority. Should it be necessary for congress to meet after the expiration of the thirty days, the constitution says, article 110, clause 17; and article 116, clause 3; they may be called in extra session, by the count of government and the executive, and there is no other mode prescribed in the constitution for getting congress together, after the expiration of the thirty days. Men of judgment can easily decide, I think, by examining these constitutional points whether the present congress are in error.

I fear these things have not been understood in Texas and that the people have been excited to take part against the president. What they ought to have done and ought to do in future, is to take no part in such matters to preserve a dead silence. Neither yet nor nay, nor conk to the constitution and close their eyes and ears against all kinds of plans and pronouncements, and against all inflammatory vice from all quarters. Santa Anna is friendly to Texas and to my personal friends have cause to be grateful to him. I know not how you are all getting on in Texas; it is a long time since I have heard from there except indirectly, or by ramors which sometimes reach my prison. I have had no letters since 15th April; received one from you dated in March. I do not know who the Alcaldes any where in Texas. I hear that all is peace and contentment, which is the only consolation I have received to soothe my imprisonment.

Amongst those who have benighted me in my misfortunes, I hope that my family and personal friends will never forget Don Victor Blanco and his brother-in-law, Don Ramon Musquiz, of Bexar. Show this to such of your friends as you think proper; I wish them to know my opinions on these matters, and I wish them to tell all Texas to adopt and firm there to the motto and rule I have stated in this letter. I have been led into so much difficulty and Texas has been so much jealously in its true and permanent

the same men who were the first to excite an excitement in favor of separation and who have contributed very much in all this difficulty and the labyrinth of public opinion was first excited in the Colony by force; by means of party divisions in the Colony. That I have done as it is said they have done, and firmly, represented the wish of the constituents, as these same men I left there, instead of counseling or trying to ruin me and perpetuate my sufferings, is what I am willing to believe; for it would be their show and display of zeal for patriotism had no other definite end out of which they hoped to derive me in difficulty and total ruin. I can believe that such baseness in men should err in politics, become change their opinion, is a common & nothing at all except a mere error in reference between an honest error in change of opinion, and a secret in another, by weaving a political purpose, neither public good or pat- in such a design, none but a cor- any hand in such a base plot. I am person in Texas influenced by such power in the public eye, that soon complicated mysteries, and arrive will then award justice where it is or I am ready and willing to sub- or my life. In common with my parts of Texas who took part in ay have committed the error which es, of paying more attention to deserved; both myself and my measures of the convention by That measure was adopted to which then afflicted the country, as existing ones; but whether myself or not, on that occasion, is not cause good, and very great and ny exertions and sufferings, and e has been injured by us. We l no efforts to undermine or destroy u, or one of his friends have made r before the public against any one. ns. Their object, and their on- Texas, and of the Mexican republic the other individual; their object ic good has been promoted, no one by them. They have not establish- companion who acted with them quence of having done so, who is igeon, unable to defend himself or not attempted to reach the ears of ck door of the government house, n into the minds of the high author- ating the imprisonment of a fellow- abored faithfully and with pure in- e could, who has, in fact devoted the ement of Texas, and its inhabitants, uffle off any of the responsibility heir conduct has been open, public, ood faith as all men is, who labor or no low vindictive feelings of en- mitted any errors, they were hon- and frank to confess them, withou- upon their former companions. In stin, and his friends, was the pub- . They acted in good faith in the een accomplished; the government ined in Texas, and which threat- l those who last year acted in good as which made a separation neces- tin and his friends will, therefore, a separation, or any other measure lished and regular order of things. en, whomever they may be, who yovernment, or any of its authori- ways has been, fidelity to Mexico, asres. That motto will continue th, and the rule of his actions.— ens, of his Colony and to Texas, n executing as far as he could. If his fact, let them be sought in the found. His present incarceration The heaviest responsibilities, the ere presented to his view on the he believed to be his duty to Tex- the latter and did not hesitate to e persecuted, calumniated and abu- too, by some of the same men who ave boasted, in precipitating him ed to his present entanglement. At too Mexican, too much a friend

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I have also advised and recommended the most prompt obedience and submission to the authorities of the state and general government, and an expression in writing, by some public act, of the gratitude of the people for the remedies that have been applied by the state and general governments to the many evils that were threatening Texas with ruin. I have advised the people of the colony to discountenance all violent or disorderly politicians, or men; and especially all political adventurers and fanatics. I now repeat the same advice and will add to it a rule, which, if strictly followed will be the means of preserving peace and harmony in Texas, and of advancing its prosperity rapidly. The rule is, to discountenance in the most unequivocal and efficient manner all persons who are in the habit of speaking or writing in violent or disrespectful terms, or in the language of contempt or defiance of the Mexican people or authorities. This rule is a necessary consequence of the motto before stated. I have no doubt that motto will be avowed and sustained by all my personal friends, and I hope by all the friends of Texas, of good order and of common sense. I earnestly recommend that it may be; it will become a sound and distinguished centre of union, and operate as the magic of a name often does by which unity is given to a party or a whole community. I do not believe there is any anti Mexican party in Texas; but if there be, the adoption, by the people, of the motto and rule above stated, will soon detect and mark it, and render its members harmless, for there is so much honesty and sound sense in the mass of the people, that a revolutionist need only be known to be put down. A gasconading and silly letter, dated, Brazoria 4th May, was published in the Bulletin newspaper of New-Orleans, and republished in the Telegraph of this city; it has injured me very much, and I presume it was written by some enemy of mine for the express purpose of injuring me. I disapprove of such things very much, and thank no man for putting my name into the newspaper in such equivocal terms. I am a Mexican citizen and have never failed in my duty as such, and never will. I fear the most pronounced by the State Government made at Monterey, against the president Santa Anna, has had a bad effect in Texas. It was a very precipitate step and has produced an answer from Saltillo quite in character, that is, a counter pronouncement. I hope the authorities of the colony have paid no other attention to either of these pronouncements, or to any other, than to say officially and in the most respectful terms, that those authorities will recognize, and obey the president of the United States, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, until he is deposed from that high station which he occupies by the legitimate mode of the nation; and that those authorities recognize no other mode of deposing a president, except the one prescribed in the general constitution of the nation, which every citizen has sworn to obey, and which those authorities will obey rigidly, &c. I again and again advise Texas to keep clear of the political family quarrels of this republic. A dead silence is the best possible course for Texas. The president, Santa Anna, has been accused by his enemies of having turned congress out of doors on the 18th of May, and of having trampled upon the national representation, &c. This whole question turns upon the construction of the 7th article of the general constitution, which says that congress shall close its sessions on the 15th day of April each year, but may extend its sessions for thirty days more if the two houses think proper, or if the president requests it. Now, on the 15th day of April of this year, the sessions were closed as the above article prescribed; and congress decided that the session should be extended thirty days more, (exclusive of feast or holy days) as said article prescribes that they could do. The said thirty day expired and congress attempted to continue the session beyond that time. Had they any constitutional power to do so? If they had not, was it or was it not the duty of the president, under his oath of office, to prevent congress from doing any unconstitutional act. The whole question turns upon these constitutional points. It will be remembered that the judicial authorities have no power to nullify an unconstitutional act of congress and that the president is bound by his oath of office to prevent any unconstitutional act from being committed by any person, or by any authority. Should it be necessary for congress to meet after the expiration of the thirty days, the constitution says, article 110, clause 17; and article 116, clause 3; they may be called in extra session, by the council of government and the executive, and there is no other mode prescribed in the constitution for getting congress together, after the expiration of the thirty days. Men of judgment can easily decide, I think, by examining these constitutional points whether the precedent congress are in error. I fear these things have not been understood in Texas and that the people have been excited to take part against the president. What they ought to have done and ought to do in future, is to take no part in such matters to preserve a dead silence. Neither say yes nor nay, nor con- duct to the constitution and close their eyes and ears against all kinds of plans and pronouncements, and against all inflammatory vice from all quarters. Santa Anna is friendly to Texas and to us; my personal friends have cause to be grateful to him. I know not how you are all getting on in Texas; it is a long time since I have heard from there except indirectly by or by rumors which sometimes reach my prison. I have had no letters since 15th April; received one from you dated in March. I do not know where Alcaldes any where in Texas. I fear that all is peace and contentment, which is the only consolation I have received to soothe my imprisonment. Amongst those who have benighted me in my misfortunes, I hope that my family and personal friends will never forget Don Victor Blanco and his brother-in-law, Don Ramon Musquiz, of Texas. Show this to such of your friends as you think proper; I wish them to know my opinions on these matters, and I wish them to bid all Texas to adopt and firmly adhere to the motto and rule I

interests, by inflammatory men; by political fanatics, political adventurers, would be great men, vain talkers and visionary fools; that I begin to lose confidence in all persons except those who seek their living between the plow handles. I am now in tolerable health, but have suffered very much from the rheumatism; I feel the effects of the first years of the settlement in Texas. The damp close air of the dungeon in the inquisition and want of exercise brought on the rheumatism. If you and my friends think proper, or that it will do any good you can inform my friends at Nacogdoches of my opinions. The fact is that public opinion has been disjointed and led astray in all parts of Texas, since January 1832. There are many there who know how much wretchedness the political excitements have cost me, and how much I dislike inflammatory politicians. But I could not stem the current, it would have been worse than useless; it would have augmented the evils I have attempted it. But now the thing is different. The farmers of Texas have been or ought to be alarmed by the inflammatory events of the last two years, and I think they will now adopt the principles of the motto I have always followed, and now recommend to all Texas, that is to the honest and sound part of the people—as for the balance, that is, mere demagogues and political fanatics; they will disappear before sound public opinion, as the gnats and mosquitos do before the rays of a bright and unclouded sun. The farmers need only proclaim with one unanimous voice, fidelity to Mexico, opposition to violent men or measures and a will be peace, harmony and prosperity in Texas. I hope the state question is totally dead, and will so remain. STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

THE REPUBLICAN.
BRAZORIA NOV. 3, 1831

The race advertised in our last, to take place on the 4th Saturday of this month will not take place until the last.

We lay before our readers in this weeks paper, the report of the Central Committee, and the letter of our representative, S. F. Austin which we think deserves the attention of the people of Texas.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time in March last, a negro man named Spencer, about 5 feet 10 inches or 6 feet high, very black, red eye, thick lips, and said negro is about 22 years of age. The above reward will be paid to any person for his apprehension if taken out of this jurisdiction or 25 dollars if taken within this jurisdiction.

W. B. SWENY

11-11.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of David G. Burnet, primary judge of the municipality of Austin, I will offer for sale in the town of Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 18th November next, all the effects belonging to the succession of Daniel Vieuve, dec'd. consisting of a general assortment of dry-goods, groceries, hardware and cutlery; well adapted to this market.

Terms—All sums under twenty-five dollars, cash; over twenty-five, and under fifty, a credit of three months; over fifty and under one hundred six months; on all sums over one hundred dollars a credit of nine months will be given. Bond with approved security will be required on all credits.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a.m. and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

GEO. M. PATRICK,

Curator.

Harrisburg, October 13 1834

THE subscriber informs the public that he has lately purchased from E. Andrews and R. Stephenson, and is now opening in the house adjoining the Brazos hotel, the following articles:

TEXAS

VOL. I.)

TERMS:—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND
GRAY & HARRIS

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

No discontinuance will be allowed at the end of the year, and not then until the year is paid.

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

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mitchell deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for liquidation.

JOHN V.

La Bahia Crossing, Brazos River Au

Administrators Notice

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry S Brown dec'd. are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred, and those indebted, will make payment to the undersigned.

S. M. HALE, Adm
CAROLINE BROV

Columbia, Oct. 15th, 1834.
18-12.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the succession of William Robenson dec'd, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, all persons having claims against said succession; will present them to the undersigned on Monday in October next, properly authenticated, or they will be barred.

JAS B. ILL

July 1-11

Public Notice.

A public sale of lots in the town of Orange, the head of tide navigation on the Brazos River, Texas, will take place on the 25th of October next. Terms made known on the day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase previous to the day of sale, for the purpose of improving the same, will be admitted to purchase on the day of sale.