

TEXAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned deem it an act of justice, not to themselves alone, but to the community of which they are members; more especially to those whose generous sympathies were so deeply enlisted in the cause of Texas, to make known the causes which have induced them to abandon an enterprise in which they embarked with so many fond and flattering hopes.—They would have been glad to have been spared this painful task—they take no pleasure in the performance of an act, which may tend to check the universal current of kindness and sympathy which has been manifested by the people of Kentucky towards the people of Texas, from the beginning of their revolution down to the present time. They have too distinct a recollection of their own feelings when they left their homes to aid the cause, as they then thought, of evil and religious freedom, not to know that their return, and this brief expose of the motives which induced it, will cause a pang of mortification in many bosoms which now throb with exultation in the hope of Texian freedom. Nothing but a sense of duty—of the obligation which rests upon them to justify themselves to the world, would now impel them to expose the unhappy civil and political condition of Texas, or to declare, as they now do, their solemn convictions of her total unworthiness of aid or sympathy. We might perhaps be content with this declaration of our opinions, but we will proceed briefly, to fortify these opinions by a detail of facts.

We will not dwell upon the false assurances made to us by men professing to be the accredited agents of Texas in this country. At a time when the cause of Texas was dark and gloomy; when Santa Anna seemed destined to carry desolation over the whole country, those men were prodigal of promises, and professing to be authorized to speak in the name of the Texian government, made assurances of ultimate remuneration which they new at the time were false, and which time proved to be so. But of this hereafter.

The public were informed at the time of our extraordinary delay at New Orleans. It was generally attributed to the neglect of the Texian agents at that place. There was a deeper cause. The battle of San Jacinto had been fought, and the President and the Cabinet believing that the war was at an end, thought there would be no use for more volunteers, and if we could be detained beyond the 1st of July, we should lose the benefit of the provisions of the Decree in council, that being the time for the operation of the act to expire. The President and council actually issued a proclamation prohibiting the coming in of volunteers. In the mean time, however, a rumor was circulated that the Mexicans were about to make another effort to regain the country, and were coming into Texas with 15,000 men, and we were then permitted to embark; Captain Postlethwaite proceeding in advance with about one hundred troops on the second day of July; Colonel Wilson remaining with the residue, expecting to follow in a few days but was in the manner before related, detained ten days, Col. W. got off on the 12th of July, and arrived at Galveston after a passage of seven days. Captain P. made his passage in four days. Captain P. being thus several days in advance of Colonel W., and having nothing to occupy him, concluded to visit Velasco, the Seat of Government, for the purpose of making a personal examination of the country, and to ascertain if possible, its civil condition. On his arrival at Velasco, he was introduced to President Burnet by a friend, and presented a letter of introduction—which was opened, glanced at and thrown by without comment; Captain P. not being asked to sit, or treated with common civility. Captain P. left President Burnet and returned to his hotel, where he had several distinct propositions made to him by officers in the Texian service, to join them with the men under his command, avowing their object to scour the country and take everything valuable which they could find, until they had paid themselves; and then return to the United States, as they said they did not expect the Texian Government to pay them a cent for the services they had rendered, or the expenses they had incurred! Captain P. was then informed that the representations made by the Texian agents in Kentucky of the right of volunteers to lands were false—that all right to head right claims expired with the declaration of Independence, and that no bounty lands would be given to any volunteers who arrived after the 1st day of July. Captain P. then returned to Galveston, at which place Col. W. had arrived in his absence, and communicated to him all the material facts which he had become possessed of. Captain P. at that time announced his resolution to return home, informing the Colonel that he had become sufficiently disgusted with the state of things at the Seat of Government. Col. W. prevailed upon Captain P. to remain at Galveston until he could himself make a trip to Velasco and see if something might not have occurred to change the aspect of affairs. The Colonel proceeded to Velasco, presented his letter of introduction to the President, and was treated if possible, with still more incivility than Capt. P. had been. Col. W. returned to Galveston and announced all the facts to his men—and told them that he was willing to abide by their decisions, to wit: either to join the main army, or return with them to the United States.

This was the reception we meet with.—Those who recollect the difficulties we encountered in raising the corps, the high hopes with which we were inspired by the plausible and pathetic appeals made to us by Texian agents in this country; the deep enthusi-

asm which was evinced by the whole community when we bade adieu to our native country and homes, may form some adequate conception of our personal chagrin and mortification, when we plainly discovered that our presence was regarded by the authorities of the country as an intrusion; when we seemed to be looked upon as men who had come to claim that which had been won by the valor of others. Let any honorable man put the question to himself, and say what would have been his feelings, and what course of conduct his own sense of propriety would have dictated? This, however, was personal to ourselves. We have said that the Texians were unworthy of public aid or sympathy.

We now state what our personal observation and undoubted information enabled us fully to perceive,

1. That the present population of Texas as seemed wholly incapable of a just idea of civil and political liberty, and that so far as extension of liberal principles is concerned, it is of little moment whether Mexico or Tex-

as succeeds in the struggle.

2d. That the mass of the people, from the highest functionary of their pretended government, to the humblest citizen (with but few exceptions) are animated by a desire of plunder, and appear totally indifferent whom they plunder, friends or foes.

3d. That even now, there is really no organized government in the country; no laws administered; no judiciary; a perpetual struggle going on between the civil and military department; and neither having the confidence of the people, or being worthy of it. We will here state one or two facts which will tend to show the estimation in which they are respectively held by each other, and their capacity to enforce their orders. The Secretary of War came down with a Quartermaster and steamboat to carry his loading, consisting of provisions, clothing, &c. to the main army. Captain Switzer, volunteer emigrant from Ohio (who lately arrived) wanted some clothing for his men, and determined that unless he was first supplied with such articles as he desired the *expedition should not proceed*. He took possession of the fort under the command of Colonel Morgan, loaded the cannon and prepared to fire on them if they attempted to move without his permission. He even set a file of men on board and took the vessel into his own possession, and sent the honorable Secretary with his Quartermaster and steamboat back to Velasco.—

Again, the President and Cabinet appointed General Lamar to the chief command of the army; the army promptly refused to receive him, and the power and authority of the Cabinet was contemptuously disregarded! The army then, doubtlessly after due deliberation, resolved that the Cabinet was either corrupt or incapable, (probably both,) and it being necessary in their opinion to get rid of them, determined to do so by a summary process. They therefore sent an officer with instructions *forthwith to arrest them and bring them to Head Quarters to be tried according to military usage*. This order, however, was not executed, simply because the officer charged with its execution had not the physical force requisite.

These facts and others, sufficiently demonstrate to us that the Cabinet was deficient in all the requisites of a good government, and that no one in his senses, would trust himself, his reputation or his fortunes, to their charge or control. Charged with *treason, bribery and usurpation*, weak in their councils, and still weaker in power to enforce their orders; we perceived at once that we must look for safety and proper inducements elsewhere. We then turned our eyes to the army, and a scene still more disheartening presented itself; undisciplined, and without an effort to become so; not a roll called, nor a drill; no regular encampment; no authority nor obedience; with plundering parties for self-employment, robbing private individuals of their property. We could see nothing to induce us to embark our fortunes and destinies with them. With these views and facts, we could but sicken and wonder at the vile deceptions which had been practised upon us; yet we were told that this people had risen up in their might, to vindicate the cause of civil and religious Liberty. It is a mockery of the very name of Liberty. They are stimulated by that motive, which such men only can appreciate—the *hope of plunder*. They are careless of the form of government under which they live if that Government will tolerate licentiousness and disorder. Such is a bribe, but we sincerely believe, a faithful picture of a country to which we were invited, with so much assiduity, and such the manner in which we were received and treated.

We might multiply facts, in support of each proposition here laid down, to show the miserable condition of things in Texas, and the utter impossibility that a man of honor could embark in such a cause with such men.—Should it be rendered necessary, we may yet do so; but for the present, we will pause with this remark; that if there be any, now in Kentucky, whose hearts are animated with the desire of an honorable fame, or to secure a competent settlement for themselves or families, they must look to some other theatre than the Plains of Texas. We would say to them, *listen not to the deceitful and hypocritical allurements of LAND SPECULATORS, who wish you to fight for their benefit, and who are as liberal of their promises as they are faithless in their performance*. We are aware that we subject ourselves to the misrepresentations of hired agents and unprincipled land mongers. But we are willing to meet it all, relying upon the integrity of our motives and the correctness of our course.—

We left our native land, our peaceful firesides, with a solemn resolution to devote our undivided energies to stop the course of Mexican desolation, and build up a free and flour-

ishing Commonwealth. The very fact of our going, sufficiently indicates the depth and sincerity of our devotion to the cause. Our return, and the circumstances which caused it, equally proclaim our infatuation. That others may not be alike deluded, is an additional motive with us to make this publication.

EDWARD J. WILSON.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

P. S. It may be here proper to state, the commission of General Chambers is not recognized in Texas. He derives his commission from the former Governor, (Smith,) whose acts have been officially declared null and void.

Lexington, Sep. 10, 1836.

THE FOOD OF MAN.

The Gennessee farmer gives this amusing summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:

The Potatoe is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru and Monte Video. In its native state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tarary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oats are found wild, is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is a native of the south Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native no where except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native of the most equinoctial countries and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread both into the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about from sixty to seventy million of pounds is furnished yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab-apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its native state, small, bitter and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, 1589, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; Cabbage and lettuce from Holland; Horse Radish from China, rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; Onions and garlic are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practised from the remotest antiquity.

WRONG ESTIMATE OF THE PROFESSION.

We think there is one radical error in American society, viz: a universal disposition to underrate the mechanical professions, when contrasted with what are termed the "learned professions," and with almost all the other avocations.

Does the rich and respectable mechanic—the artisan—the architect—he who rears our public and private edifices; the builder of our ships, and the co-structor of our canals and railroads—never permit a course of conduct in himself, which goes directly to take away from the respectability of the profession by which he has gained all he possesses? When he comes to decide upon the path his sons shall pursue is it not too often the case, that an overweening disposition is displayed to make them lawyers, doctors, ministers, merchants—any thing but to bring them up at the respectable calling of the parent!

And let us ask is it not the same thing true of every other class in the community?

The sons of American citizens must be educated for gentlemen. They must not learn to trade, or an art, upon which they can always depend for a respectable living. This would be to lower, rather than raise them in the scale of public opinion; and hence is it, that thousands and thousands of boys are crowded into "the profession," "and behind counters"—to become, in the end, gentle paupers, living on the products of other men's labours, rather than relying upon their own hands for an honest living.

We repeat, it is the wrong estimate of the comparative respectability of the different pursuits, that cause so dangerous an error. We would not stifle genius nor deride learning; nor do we entertain the least disrespect to any profession; but we would have our sons taught to believe, and made to feel, that it is far more honorable to learn some handicraft, by the practice of which they can live in independence and honour; than to be crowded into the always overflowing ranks of "professions," which will not yield their bread; and which but too often lead to the entire prostration of the better feelings of the human heart, in low cunning, duplicity and knavery. Who are the props and pillars of our public edifice? Who are the bone and muscle of society? We say the mechanics and husbandmen of the land. From the ranks of these, too, have sprung statesmen, philosophers and sages who have shed imperishable lustre upon the age in which they lived. If the account of useful intellectual attainments could be correctly estimated; we entertain no doubt, that the ranks of the intelligent mechanics and agriculturalists, would carry off the palm by immense majorities.

Then why should the almost universal effort to disgrace these professions, by a simultaneous rush into the other ranks, any longer prevail? Better; infinitely better; would it be that our hardy, athletic youth should shoulder the axe and away beyond the mountains; than by a false pride and false estimate of true respectability, they should be thrust into wrong channels, to disease society, and waken the bonds of the body politic. There they might live in the true nobility of nature—cultivate their own fields, and slumber beneath their own cottage; and perhaps, become the founders of new communities of moral, physical, and intellectual giants.

Saturday Courier.

"It is better to see a young man blush, when spoken to, than turn pale."

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

MATTAPONY, Sept. 21, 1836.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I have this moment received a letter from one of our Electors at Annapolis, stating that the Van Buren Electors had not met the College as late as yesterday evening, and that there was no expectation whatever that a Senate would be elected. An intelligent gentleman from Annapolis reported at Marlborough to-day, that the whole number of Electors were at the seat of Government; that a communication was made to the majority (who had met and qualified,) by the Van Buren Electors some time yesterday, proposing to unite with them in making a Senate, upon condition that the whole Senate should be in favor of *reforming the Constitution*, and eight of the fifteen members of which it must consist should be Van Buren men. This proposition of course was not acceded to, nor will any other, based upon the principle of *dictation* assumed by these faithless and recreant representatives of an injured and too confiding People. Whatever may be the result of this traitorous attempt to break up the Government under which we have lived and prospered for more than half a century, our friends, the friends of constitutional government, will have nothing to complain of the conduct of those to whom we have deputed the high trust of electing a Senate. "What we shall do, I do not yet know; but be assured we shall act faithfully to ourselves and the State," says my friend and correspondent; and the sterling patriotism which animates them in this unlooked-for difficulty will meet with a responsive thrill in the breast of every true son of Maryland. The course of the Van Buren Electors must produce the most astounding effect, not only in our own State, but throughout the whole country. A body of men appointed expressly to preserve and keep alive the Government, and for no other purpose, have, to promote party purposes, basely resolved to destroy it, and that without any notice or any preparation by which the catastrophe could be averted, or the emergency provided for. The argument used to justify this outrage would equally apply to the destruction of the Government of the United States, and every State in the Union. "A majority of the People represented by a minority of the People? May not a majority of the House of Representatives be elected by a minority of the whole People of the Union? And is not this feature in our system still more glaring in the construction of the Senate? What, if the election of President should go into the House of Representatives, and New York and other large States take the ground assumed by our Van Buren Electors, that a majority of right out to govern, and must govern," would Delaware and Mississippi and Louisiana be allowed an equal vote with them? And, if it be insisted on, if the Constitution, the compact of Government, be held up to them, why, they will declare it to be anti-republican, and, having the physical strength, rely upon that to sustain this error and most alarming republican doctrine! It was but at the last session of the State Legislature that a most stupendous system of internal improvement was adopted, altogether to suit the views and promote the interest of Baltimore city, and the upper counties of this State. Something, to be sure, was done for the Eastern Shore, which, by the bye, the Eastern Shore cared very little about. Is all this to be lost? What will the People, who were to be more immediately benefited by this measure, think of their representatives, by whose conduct these advantages are to be lost to them forever? It cannot be expected that money can be borrowed upon the faith of a State whose Government is so defective as to be incapable of its own maintenance. Nor can it be even hoped that any mere secure or stable system ever can be adopted whilst the basis upon which it is to rest is the changeable will of a majority.

But I have said enough at this time; I only meant to apprise you of the situation in which we now stand. Whether we are to have a Government at all, and when, or whether we are to be thrown into a state of utter and perhaps remediless confusion, in which, there being no law, there can be no security for life, liberty, or property, depends, it seems, upon nineteen faithless Jackson Van Buren Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans, to whom the honest, unsuspecting yeomanry of Maryland—men who delight in liberty, law, order, and quietness, have delegated in part the sacred trust of keeping up the Government. That they will be true to their trust, there is now scarcely any hope. If they prove false, may * * * * *

Very respectfully, &c.

From the *Annapolis Republican* Sept. 20.

It becomes our most painful duty to announce to the people of Maryland, that the nineteen Electors of the State Senate that are attached to the Van Buren party, although all of them were in the city yesterday, and yesterday was the day on which the Constitution requires that they should meet to consummate the object for which they were elected, all of them failed to attend the meeting for that purpose. It was understood, out of doors, that they held a *private session* at the City Hotel—and report adds, that a delegation had attempted to approach, at first, some member individually, and afterwards the attending Electors, with propositions; which, however, were returned unopened in the first case, and its reception was declined in the second case.

It will be seen that the State is actually brought to the very brink of the most fearful precipice, by the measures which a dis-

pointed minority are resorting to, to destroy the State Government.

The Government—the Laws—the Constitution—our existence as a State—what is more than all, the honor and character of Maryland, are in imminent jeopardy.

Correspondence of the *Baltimore Patriot*.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 20, 1836.

At nine o'clock this morning, the Whig Electors re-assembled in the Senate Chamber. They remained in session until 3 P. M. without any thing transpiring, and then adjourned to-morrow morning. The VAN BUREN Electors still refuse to meet them, and have thus exhibited on their part a strong disposition to destroy the State Government. Can it be possible that they will assume the awful responsibility of so mischievous, so ruinous, and so disorganizing a measure? Has the time come when Maryland is to be robbed of her sovereignty, and reduced to territorial vasalage? Are the People prepared for this momentous change? These are questions of solemn and tremendous import.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.

LATEST FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The steamboat from Annapolis arrived last night, about half after eight o'clock, having on board eighteen of the Electors of Senate, who, in defiance of the wish of their constituents, the plain injunction of the Constitution, and their manifest duty, have persisted in their reckless design of destroying the Government and Constitution of Maryland. All of these Electors are what are denominated Van Buren men. A deep and indignant excitement pervades all ranks of the population of this city, at whose most cherished interests this act of partisan folly and madness aims a blow which can only be averted by the immediate and energetic action of the people of the State. The lateness of the hour at which this startling intelligence was received prevents us from indulging in those comments which the occasion naturally suggests. We have now only time to say, that it is distinctly understood that the Van Buren Electors have fully formed the determination to refuse to return to Annapolis, and that all hope of the election of a Senate, through their aid, is at an end, unless their constituents shall compel them to perform their duty. It is generally believed they will immediately resign.

From the *Maryland Republican Extra*.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 21.

Wednesday, 11 o'clock A. M.—To the fearful anticipations with which we penned the announcement that the minority of Electors had apparently formed a conspiracy to destroy the State Government, by refusing to perform the duty for which they had offered themselves as candidates, and to perform which they had been elected by the People, we have now to add the melancholy announcement that such is understood, at the hour at which we put this handbill to press, to be their deliberate purpose. They have neglected to assemble with their associate Electors to form the College—neglected to qualify as the Constitution requires—and neglected to provide a Senate for Maryland, as they were bound to do. Further: it is apprehended that, with a view of preventing any of their party from listening to, or obeying the instructions of their immediate constituents, in case such instructions were to be given, they have ALL agreed either to take an oath on the holy evangelists not to return to the College in any event; or, what is more probable, have concluded, one and all, to RESIGN, so as to prevent the possibility of retracing an erroneous step. We do not announce this as fact because their proceeding being conducted in secret, we have no means of ascertaining but such is the general report at this time in this city.

Twenty-one of the Electors are still in session, waiting for the attendance of the others. The other nineteen, it is said by some of themselves, will leave the seat of Government this day.—[They did leave on that day.]

National Intelligencer.

POSTSCRIPT.

The annexed letter contains the latest intelligence from the seat of Government. It will be seen that the Whig Electors have nobly resolved to keep alive the Electoral College, well knowing that, if they once permit the flame to go out, there is no promethean fire that can that light relume."

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 22, 1836. }

Thursday, 11 A. M. }

You have no doubt received my letters containing the intelligence that the nineteen Van Buren electors had deserted their post. I have only now to add, in addition to what I said before that the Whig electors will remain at their post ready to discharge their duty, and will meet every day and continue to adjourn until the constitutional number of electors are