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## NOTES AND FRAGMENTS.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.—In a former number of the QUARTERLY (Volume VI 162) a notice of *The Texas Republican* was quoted from its contemporary, the *St. Louis Enquirer* for Sept. 15, 1819. The following is a similar notice from the *Gazette de la Louisiane* for Saturday, September 4, 1819:

“Par le courrier d’hier, nous avons reçu le premier numéro du *Texas Republican*, gazette imprimée en langue Anglaise, au village de Nacogdoches á 50 lienes au de la Sabine. L’imprimeur se nomme Eli Harris,<sup>1</sup> natif de la Caroline de Nord.”

*L’Ami des Lois et Journal du Commerce* of the same day and date as the *Gazette* copies this notice, but changes the phraseology; for instance, it calls Harris “*le redacteur.*” Both papers furthermore copy the article, dated “Nacogdoches, August 14” and printed in the QUARTERLY referred to, but omit the paragraph (the record from the end) stating the quantity of bounty land and the pay volunteers are to receive. Moreover, the *Louisiana Gazette*<sup>2</sup> for Thursday, Sept. 23, copied the item below from a later number of the *Republican*:

“NACOGDOCHES, Aug. 18.<sup>3</sup>

“Major Smith, who lately accompanied Gen. Bigelow to Galves-

<sup>1</sup>Yoakum, *History of Texas*, (I, 200), states that Horatio Bigelow was editor.

<sup>2</sup>The *Gazette*, as well as *L’Ami des Lois*, was bilingual.

<sup>3</sup>*L’Ami des Lois* prints this date as Aug. 28, and perhaps correctly so; for the following paragraph is closely connected with the above and is dated

“Nacogdoches, Sept. 11.

“Adj. Gen. Bigelow and Major Smith have returned from Galveston, via the port of Trinity. Their report of the disposition of the inhabitants to acknowledge the authorities of the Republic, is, we understand, exceedingly flattering. It is presumed that, when the council shall again convene, Galveston will be declared a port of entry and delivery, and that measures will be taken for the government of that port, and of the island of St. Louis. In the meantime we are warranted in saying that all friendly vessels arriving at Galveston will meet with the most hospitable reception, and that every facility will be offered to those desirous of joining the army.”—*The Louisiana Gazette*, Monday, Oct. 4, 1819.

ton, we understand is on his way from that place; he comes up the Trinity river, with a large boat loaded with provisions and munitions of war.

“We feel authorized to state that no persons, for the future, will be received into the Republican Army unless they are of good moral character and come well recommended or give sufficient assurance for their good conduct. The cause in which we are engaged ought to be gained by good men alone; and as ample fortunes await those who faithfully persevere to the end, we hope to have plenty of such men as we never shall be ashamed of, and who we can treat as brothers.”

E. W. WINKLER.

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THE MEXICAN ADVOCATE.—The *St. Louis Beacon* of November 14, 1829, copies the interesting notice below from the *New York Courier* of October 23,<sup>1</sup> 1829:

“New Paper in Texas.—We received the other week the first number of a new paper from Nacogdoches, in Texas, called the ‘Mexican Advocate.’ It is printed in Spanish and English, and appears to be conducted with intelligence and success. Nacogdoches is situated in 31 degrees 42 minutes north latitude, on the main road from Nacogdoches<sup>2</sup> to San Felipe de Austin and Bejar.”

Additional information concerning the *Mexican Advocate* is very much to be wished for. The earliest paper published in Austin’s colony, *The Texas Gazette*, appeared about Sept. 29, 1829.<sup>3</sup> If the exact date of the appearance of this first number of the *Advocate* can be ascertained it is barely possible that it will be found that Nacogdoches can claim not only the first newspaper but also the second to appear in Texas.

E. W. WINKLER.

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THE MEXICAN ROAD FROM BÉJAR TO LAREDO.—The statement

<sup>1</sup>I am indebted to the courtesy of the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Herbert Putnam, for this reference to the exact date of the *Courier*.

<sup>2</sup>This should perhaps read Natchitoches.

<sup>3</sup>Comprehensive History of Texas, I 369, Col. Guy M. Bryan’s statement in note 1.

printed below, which is contributed by Mr. R. G. West, is a translation of a document found among some old papers that once belonged to Governor Viesca. It is a list of stations, with the distances in leagues between them, on the road from Béjar to Laredo used by the Mexicans in 1835.

ROAD FROM BEXAR TO LAREDO.

From Bexar to Medina.....River.....	6	6
To Las Gallinas.....Ravine.....	4	10
To Rancherías.....Creek.....	3	13
To the Atascoso.....do.....	3	16
To the Parrita.....do.....	5	21
To the Macho.....do.....	3	24
To the San Miguel.....do.....	5	29
To the Leona.....do.....	5	34
To Rio Frio.....do.....	3	37
To the Canada de Guadalupe.....Ravine.....	4	41
To the Canada Verde.....do.....	3	44
To the Canada de Caballos.....do.....	3	47
To the Retamita.....do.....	2	40
To the Nueces.....Creek.....	3	52
To the Maguellites.....do.....	4	56
To the Becero.....do.....	4	60
To the Pato.....Creek.....	2	62
To the Guisache.....do.....	3	65
To San Ygnacio.....do.....	2	67
To the Chacon.....do.....	3	70
To the town of Laredo.....	3	72

Note: It is only known that from Bexar to New Mexico it is 250 leagues, for neither the travelers nor the Comanches who are here can define the stopping places.

Dated, Bexar, 22nd of March, 1835,

ANGEL NAVARRO (rubric).

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TEXAS HISTORY MATERIALS IN SATHILLO.—Last summer I examined the public archives of the State of Nuevo Leon preserved in the capitol at Saltillo, with a view to learning what they contain on Texas history. A large portion of the materials stored in the

Archivo is as yet unclassified. The character of such of the classified documents as relate to Texas is well indicated by the title of the index in which they are listed: *Registro de las Solicitudes, Concesiones y otros asuntos relativos á terrenos en Texas*. This register contains descriptions of two hundred and forty-two documents, all but seven of which fall within the period from 1825 to 1835, inclusive—the period of active colonization in Texas. Most of these are special land grants made to Mexicans. Of the remainder—some fifty in all—a considerable portion seems to be composed of duplicates of papers that are to be found in Austin, in the Bexar Archives or in the General Land Office.

Thus it may be concluded that of the classified materials in this collection those relating to Texas are not of the highest importance. An examination, however, of the large mass of documents that are as yet unclassified might bring to light papers of greater value.

ETHEL ZIVLEY RATHER.