

# The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

Devoted to Commerce, Agriculture and the Dissemination of General Information.

BROWN & BRADY,

## THE FACTORY BOY.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

In the middle of a dark night, a boy of nine years old, heard his name called by a voice which, through his sleep, seemed miles away. Joe had been tired enough when he went to bed, and yet he had not gone to sleep for some time; his heart beat so at the time of his mother being very ill. He well remembered his father's death, and his mother's illness now revived some feelings which he had almost forgotten. His bed was made; some clothes spread on the floor, and covered with a rug; but he did not mind that, and he could have gone to sleep at once but for the fact that had come over him. When he did sleep his sleep was sound; so that his mother's feeble voice calling him seemed like a call from miles away.

In a minute Joe was up and wide awake. "Light the candle," he could just hear the voice say.

He lighted the candle, and his beating heart seemed to stop when he saw his mother's face. He seemed hardly to know whether it was his mother or no.

"Shall I call?"

"Call nobody, my dear. Come here."

He laid his cheek to hers.

"Mother, you are dying," he murmured.

"Yes, love, I am dying. It is no use calling any one." These little ones, Joe?

"I will take care of them, mother."

"You, my child! How should that be?"

"Why not?" said the boy, raising himself and standing at his best height. "Look at me, mother, I can work. I promise you!"

His mother could not lift her hand, but she moved a finger in a way which checked him.

"I promise nothing that may be too hard afterwards," she said.

"I promise to try, then," he said, "that little sister shall live at home, and never go to the work-house." He spoke cheerfully, though the candle light guttered in the two streams of tears on his cheeks. "We can go on living here, and we shall be so."

It would not do. The sons of their coming desperation rushed over him in a way the terrible to be borne. He laid his face beside her, murmuring, "O mother! mother!"

His mother found strength to move her hand now. She stroked his head with a trembling touch, which he seemed to feel as long as he lived. She could not say much more. She told him she had no fear for any of them. They would be taken care of. She advised him not to waken the little ones, who were sound asleep on the other side of her, and begged him to lie down himself till daylight, and try to sleep, when he should be gone.

"This was the last thing she said. The candle was very low, but before it went out she was gone. Joe had always done what his mother wished, but he could not obey her in the last thing she had said. He lighted another candle when the first went out, and sat thinking till the gray dawn began to show through the window.

When he called the neighbors they were astonished at his quietness. He had taken up the children and dressed them, and made the room tidy, and lighted the fire, before he told anybody what had happened. And when he opened the door his little sister was in his arms. She was two years old, and could walk of course; but she liked leaning in Joe's arms. Poor Willy was the most disconsolate. He stood with his pinafore at his mouth staring at the bed, and wondering that his mother lay so still.

The neighbors were astonished at Joe that morning, they might be more so at some things they saw afterward; but they were not. Everything seemed done so naturally, and the boy evidently considered what he had to do so much a matter of course, that less sensation was excited than about many smaller things.

After the funeral was over, Joe tied up all his mother's clothes. He carried the bundle to one arm, and his sister on the other. He would not have liked to take money for what he had seen his mother wear, but he changed them away for new and strong clothes for the child. He did not seem to want any help. He went to the factory the next morning, usual, after washing and dressing the children, and getting a breakfast of bread and milk with them. There was no fire, and he put every knife and other dangerous thing on a high shelf, and gave them some trinkets to play with, and promised to come and play with them at dinner time. And he did play. He played heartily with the little ones, and as if he enjoyed it, every day at the noon hour. Many a merry laugh the neighbors heard from that room when the children were together, and the laugh was often Joe's.

How he learned to manage, and especially to cook, nobody knew; and he could himself have told little more than that he wanted to see how people did it, and looked accordingly at every opportunity. He certainly fed the children well, and himself too. He knew that everything depended on his strength being kept up. His sister sat on his knee to be fed till she could feed herself. He was sorry to give it up, but he said she must learn to behave. So he smoothed her hair, and washed her face before dinner, and showed her how to fold her hands while he said grace. He took as much pains to train her in good manners at table as if he had been a governess, teaching a little lady. While she remained a "lady," she slept in the middle of the bed, between the two, that she might have room, and not be disturbed; and when she ceased to be a baby, he silently made new arrange-

ments. He denied himself a hat, which he much wanted, in order to buy a considerable quantity of coarse calico, which with his own hands, made into a curtain, and hung it up across a part of the room, thus shutting off about a third of it. Here he contrived to make up a little bed for his sister, and he was not satisfied till she had a basin and a jug and a piece of soap of her own. Here nobody but himself was to intrude upon her without leave; and indeed he always made her understand that he came only to take care of her. It was not only that Willy was not to see her undressed. A neighbor now and then laid the latch without knocking. One of these one day heard something from behind the curtain, which made her call her husband silently to listen; and they always after treated Joe as a man, and one whom they looked up to. He was teaching the child her prayers. The earnest, sweet, devout tones of the boy, and the innocent, cheerful imitations of the little one, were beautiful to the listeners said.

Though so well taken care of, she was not to be pampered; there would be no luxury in that. Very early indeed, she was taught, in a morose sort of way, to put things in their places, and to sweep the floor, and to wash up the crockery. One reward that Joe had for his management was, that she was early fit to go to chapel. This was a great point; as he chose to send Willy regularly, could not go till he could take the little girl with him. She was never known to be restless, and Joe was quite proud of her.

Willy was not neglected for the little girl's sake. In those days children went earlier to the factory, and worked longer than they do now, and by the time the sister was five years old; Willy became a factory boy, and his pay put the little girl to school. When she was seven, went to the factory, too. Joe's life was altogether an easier one. He always had maintained them all, from the day of his mother's death. The times must have been good—work constant and wages steady—or he could not have done it. Now, when all three were earning, he put his sister to sewing school, for two evenings in the week and the Saturday afternoon, and he and Willy attended an evening school, as they found any could afford it. He always escorted the little girl wherever she had to go, into the factory and home again—and to the Sunday school—where he was himself remarkably punctual at work and at worship. He was as humble, earnest, docile pupil himself at the Sunday school, quite unconscious that he was more advanced than other boys in the sublime science and practice of duty. He felt that everybody was very kind to him, but that Joe and Willy were quite proud of her.

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In the middle of a dark night, a boy of nine years old, heard his name called by a voice which, through his sleep, seemed miles away. Joel had been tired enough when he went to bed, and yet he had not gone to sleep for sometime; his heart beat so at the pangs of his mother being very ill. He well remembered his father's death, and his mother's illness now revived some feelings which he had almost forgotten. His bed was merely some clothes spread on the floor, and covered with a rag; but he did not mind that, and he could have gone to sleep at once but for the fear that had come over him. When he did sleep his sleep was sound, so that his mother's feeble voice calling him seemed like a call from miles away.

In a minute Joel was up and wide awake. "Light the candle," he could just hear the voice say.

He lit the candle, and his boating heart seemed to stop when he saw his mother's face. It seemed hardly to know whether it was his mother or no.

"Shall I call?"

"Call nobody, my dear. Come here."

He laid his cheek to hers.

"Mother, you are dying," he murmured. "Yes, I am dying. It is no use calling anyone. These little ones, Joel."

"I will take care of them, mother."

"You my child! How should that be?"

"Why not?" said the boy, raising himself and stretching at his best height. "Look at me, mother. I can work. I promise you."

His mother could not lift her hand, but she moved a finger in a way which checked him.

"Promise nothing that may be too hard afterward," she said.

"I promise to try, then," he said: "that little sister shall live at home, and never go to the work-house." He spoke cheerfully, though the candle light glimmered in the two streams of tears on his cheeks. "We can go to living here, and we shall be so."

It would not do. The sense of their coming desolation rushed over him in a way too terrible to be borne. He hid his face beside her, murmuring, "O mother! mother!"

His mother found strength to move her hand now. She stroked his head with a trembling touch, which he seemed to feel as long as he lived. She could not say much more. She told him she had no fear for any of them. They would be taken care of. She advised him not to waken the little ones, who were sound asleep on the other side of her, and begged him to lie down himself till daylight, and try to sleep, when she should go.

This was the last thing she said. The candle was very low, but before it went out, the fire went. Joel had always done what his mother wished, but he could not obey her in the last thing she had said. He lighted another candle when the first went out, and sat thinking till the grey dawn began to show through the window.

When he called the neighbors they were astonished at his quietness. He had taken up the children and dressed them, and made the room tidy, and lighted the fire, before he told anybody what had happened. And when he opened the door his little sister was in his arms. She was two years old, and could walk of course; but she liked being in Joel's arms. Poor Willy was the most confounded. He stood with his pinches at his mouth staring at the bed, and wondering that his mother lay so still.

If the neighbors were astonished at Joel that morning, they might be more so at some things they saw afterward; but they were not. Everything seemed done so naturally, and the boy evidently considered what he had to do so much, a matter of course, that less admiration was excited than about many smaller things.

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He wanted to the factory the next morning as usual, after washing and dressing the children, and getting a breakfast of bread and milk with them. There was no fire, and he took every knife and other dangerous thing on a high shelf, and gave them some trials to play with, and promised to come and play with them at dinner time. And he did play. He played heartily with the little ones, and as if he enjoyed it, every day at the noon hour. Many a merry laugh the neighbors heard from that room when the children were together, and the laugh was often Joel's.

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he much wanted, in order to buy a considerable quantity of coarse calico, which, with his own hands, made into a curtain, and shutting it up across a part of the room, thus shutting off about a third of it. Here he contrived to make up a little bed for his sister, and he was not satisfied till she had a basin and a jug and a piece of soap of her own. Here nobody but himself was to intrude upon her without leave, and indeed he always made her understand that he came only to take care of her. It was not only that Willy was not to see her undressed. A neighbor or two now and then knocked at the latch without knocking. One of these one day heard something from behind the curtain, which made her call her husband to listen; and they always after treated Joel as a man, and one whom they looked up to. He was teaching the child her prayers. The earnest, sweet, devout tones of the boy, and the innocent, cheerful indications of the little one, were beautiful to the listeners said.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be married, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see before hand, what is always the most praiseworthy and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is, never attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any marks of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not bear opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is irritated even in his own eyes; and, as assured, the wife who once excited those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never again gain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place such confidence in him as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce kickings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all—a thousand, or ten-thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one, that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation, where all should be peace, unimpeded confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses her husband's respect for her virtue, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain.

The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should angrieve every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

**GOOD BREEDING.**—The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker, in his amusing and instructive publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage:

"An Englishman, making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were objects of more attention than at the present, on arriving at Turin, sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from a review, and taking a position to seize it past a young captain extremely desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses, which the city is intersected missed hisooting, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed, and looking at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Through the scene of a moment, every heart—not with admiration for it, mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling, felt a proof of that true charity which never faileth." On the regiment being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of appearance, adored your table with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with chequered, give to your husband or to your company a hearty welcome, it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which act as the most powerful charm, it will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for your husband, you should take care to be amiable and polite for the poorest as well as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfriendly disposition, and pursuits, which are led to advance pretensions to exuberances, and to affect a superiority which they have no claim to, and who are tormented by a thousand artificial wants and desires, which can, when gratified, afford them no real enjoyment. Appearance are deceptive. There is something very captivating in ostentatious display, and in the manners, accomplishments, and the pretensions of those books which instill white they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful in improving and giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility, but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast, they are not friendly to delicacy, which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biographies, Travels, Sermons, and other

## A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

WRITTEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

From the pen of the late Bishop Madison, of Virginia, to his daughter residing in Richmond.

**My Dear—** You have just entered into state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, over the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt,

well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passion, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all-ruining Providence which governs the universe, whether animal or inanimate?

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that harmony which never should be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm attachment, the less will either resent the slight of the other, the more it will be sought to be slighted with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to goodness, a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to everything a smooth, an even, and pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness, does not depend upon wealth; nor is it to be found in wealth, but in minds properly tempered and fitted to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertions, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order and judgment be seen in your different departments.

Unto liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let these be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never unjustly treated.

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## LEUT. MAURY ON THE COMMERCE OF THE AMAZON.

LETTER FROM SENATOR RUST.

Wilmington, Jan. 14, 1852.

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 1st Inst. The only difficulty I have in responding to the questions proposed by you, lies in the origin of the Amazon in the selection of candidates for the Presidential slate, which, as my opinion should be left entirely to the unbiassed choice of the people.

Without hesitation, I prefer my colleague (Gen. Houston) to either of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned in connection with the approaching Presidential election. As far as expressing an honest preference, I have no wish to detract from the claims of other gentlemen, but simply to state the appreciation in which I hold a friend whom I have known intimately for seventeen years past, even during the days of the "Free State" of Texas, a genuine and courageous soldier, who has distinguished himself throughout all the trials and difficulties which have met our country since the formation of the Republic. His services to our country have been of the highest order, and his conduct in the field, as well as in the council-chamber, has been uniformly creditable.

General Taylor, I fear, will be more acceptable to the people through the Union than any other person whom we can elect; and if elected, he will have full power to administer the government in strict conformity with the principles laid down in the Constitution.

In placing this expression of my opinion at your disposal, I must be permitted to say that the members of Congress, who are most zealous in the advancement of the interests of the Amazon, are complements of each other.

General Taylor is a man of decided views, with a clear and forcible mode of expression, and a decided sense of right and wrong, and I hope he will be more acceptable to the people through the Union than any other person whom we can elect.

General Scott, I fear, will be more acceptable to the people through the Union than any other person whom we can elect; and I hope he will be more acceptable to the people through the Union than any other person whom we can elect.

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**THE BULLETIN.**  
JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

**WANTED:**

At this office, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age, to man the printing business. Some book-study and general knowledge.

For the absence at the week, and consequent silence concerning that event, will we trust, be a sufficient apology for the lack of our usual variety of editorial matter.

Copies of this number of the *Bulletin*, newly developed, may be had at the office, at one dime each.

We invite attention to the fine lot of wagons advertised for sale by Messrs. S. A. White & Co.

We regret to learn that Mr. Nelson, a son of the employ of Captain Boehmer, was drowned in the harbor on Tuesday. He was an industrious and worthy man.

Up to our latest arrival from the Pass, but one of the dead bodies had been reclaimed—the oldest child of Mr. Stephen Minott, a lovely girl of twelve years. This most intelligent and estimable gentleman has been bereft of his entire family and a valuable property by the late calamity.

**Wreck of the Independence**

**Distracting Loss of Life!**

*Bullock's Office*, Indianapolis, March 30, '52.

We have to announce the most heart-rending and melancholy calamity that has occurred on the coast within our knowledge. The new steamship *Independence*, Capt. Charles Stoddard, on her way to New Orleans from this Bay, is a total wreck, the anguish and misery lost, and six lives gone. The circumstances attending the sad event are these.—On the 26th, without a pilot, having on board a good freight, and about 120 passengers, besides officers and crew. The *Louisiana*, drawing over a foot more than the *Independence*, had gone over without the least trouble three hours before, but the *Independence* having no pilot, endeavored to cross the rest, about one mile north of the channel, where the breakers rose high, and in a short time struck violently on the bar. But a few moments proved her to be in a perilous situation and the engine was crowded in a vain endeavor to force her over—she worked about as little as to cause great alarm and concern those on board she must become a wreck.

Messrs. John Ayer and Laughlin McKay, two mates, were on board. It is enough for us to say that the attempt to come in without a pilot, to say the least, was commendable, but it is not our wish to harrow the feelings of those already in distress.

Soon after the vessel struck, Capt. Wm. Nichols, one of the pilots, hauled her in, and Mr. Morgan attempted to go ashore, but was swamped in the breakers, and emerged narrowly with his life. About noon, the ladies declaimed the hazard of the frail boat alongside, Judge Webb, of Austin, Mr. James D. Cochran of Louisville, and three other men were brought off. Directly after, one of the vessel's yawls, manned by Mr. H. H. Hawley, the chief mate, and two men, took on the young wife of Lieut. W. E. Jones, U. S. Navy, the wife and three children of Mr. Stephen Minott, Capt. of Knights, Ind., moving to Gonzales), and young Mrs. Herrell, of St. Louis, Mo., (sister to Gen. Somervell) and instantly followed a scene of agony and horror, the result of which costs us blood. The boat filled in leaving the ship, and capsized in the furious breakers. The mate, in a noble effort to snatch up Mrs. Jones, sank with her to rise no more, and before could be had the greatest consternation and shrieks prevail over Mrs. Minott and three children perished together, the helpless infants clinging to her in the last. Both husband were witnesses of the horrid scene. Mr. Herrell was rescued in a living condition, but restored by prompt attention. Neither effort was made during that day to care of the passengers, all the boats being crushed to pieces.

At daylight on Saturday the 27th, the steam propeller *J. W. Babcock*, Captain R. Hulton Kerr, having been advised of the wreck, ran down and anchored just off the *Independence*; and in conjunction with Captain Nichols, Cummings, Dow, Mr. George Morgan and others, made every effort with the Propeller's yawl to bring off the passengers. Along none they succeeded in rescuing. Mr. Lucy Mitchell of Grafton, Conn., and Mrs. Charles W. Eldridge, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, (mother and sister of Mr. John Henry Brown, of Indianapolis) with four other ladies and an infant, but from the increased violence of the breakers, and the loss of their boats, were forced to drift.

In the meantime, Messrs. Webb and Cochran rescued the U. S. mail steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. James Lawless at the Indians anchorage, at 2 p. m., yesterday, with the sad news. She had on a full load of steam waiting for the N. O. passengers, then near by a slop, and in thirty minutes they were on board and this noble steamer, using a heavy press of steam for the wreck. Our sorrow, (Mr. Brown) happening to be at the anchorage, and learning that his relatives, before named, were on the wreck, went down on the Louisiana, and, from that time, witnessed all that passed.

The steamer *J. W. Babcock*, Capt. Kerr met us, he being a sailor on the wreck, ran down and from that time to Capt. Lawless and the gentlemen we have already named, acted in concert. The *Louisiana* came to two miles above the wreck, under Pelican Island, and maneuvered her two boats and one of the quarter boats, Capt. Lawless Kerr and Capt. J. W. Babcock, Capt. R. H. Hulton Kerr, the quarter boat. Arriving in front of the wreck, about 300 yards distant, (now half an hour to sunset,) the breakers rolling like hills, Mr. Dimond was unable, if possible, to reach the vessel, and never did any man make a more noble and daring effort. While in the midst of the breakers, his boat swamped and rolled over and over, the crew clinging to her, and by singular superhuman effort got through, half a mile above the independence. It was now dark and the sea becoming more dangerous, but the dauntless Dimond, left his boat, and made a second attempt to save the lives of others, at the hazard of his own, in which his boat again swamped, floated inside the breakers, and was again lost. Yet undaunted, he made a third struggle, and for the

third time was swamped when, finding his men failing, with a reluctant heart, to give up the effort, and floated made, two of the crew living in almost lifeless condition.

It was now 11 o'clock, the wind rising rapidly and all hope for the night gone. Fires were built on shore, signals set, and despatch made for day-light effort on the survivors. During the latter part of the night, distress guns were fired by the *Independence*, which, with the roar of the surf, added to the horrors around.

As day-break (Sunday, the 28th,) this work was renewed—other help came in the persons of Capt. James Duke, and others from the bay, and about 8 o'clock the first life-boat was taken off and transferred to the *Babcock*—at 10 a. m., all were safely on the same vessel—the last gun was fired, and amid loud huzzas, the distress signal was hauled down, and the ill-fated ship, already broken in two, abandoned to the mercy of the sea.

To discriminate among gallant men on such an occasion is not our inclination or purpose, but the praise of all on board, in view of the scenes we have heard with such painful emotion upon some, that truth demands their mention, that their names may be honored by all who appreciate no false daring and humane hearts. In this list the names of Captains Nichols, Kerr, Lawless, Cummings, Duke, Messrs. Dimond, Peter Foster, the mate and crew of the *Babcock*, the detailed crew of the *Louisiana*, Morgan, Bailey, Kerrill, and others who periled their lives. Capt. Geo. Read, Bay Pilot, Otto Von Schreider, Alfred G. Costa, Clerk, Wm. Randolph, carpenter, and the crew detailed from the *Louisiana*, are highly complimented. We should also state that at the request of Capt. Lawless, on Sunday morning, we sent an express to Indianapolis for more help, especially the captain *George* *McCay*. That appeal was promptly answered by the life boat with a valiant crew in part, Capt. Boehmer, with the *Louisiana*, and others, who, against a strong wind, got down before night, though after all were safe. But we cannot name all, and no doubt have omitted some as meritorious as some we have mentioned. Where all engaged did well, we can add no more.

But there is a dark side to the painful scene, reflecting upon poor human nature to shame. Some few persons on shore (who they were we know not) appeared to be callous to the scene before them, and to be led away by the love of plunder. The crew of the New York schooner Clinton, Capt. Smith, lying in the stream with cotton, manned her yawl with his half men and spent the 2d in picking up floating baggage, furniture and merchandise, against the entreaties of those around them to go to the wreck. This we saw for hours, and in the evening passed that schooner with her decks covered with the fruit of her baseness, as they inherit from the past of their people who were we know not the same who originally peopled the unfortunate Southern States with the progenitors of the existing slaves, whom the people of those States are now obliged to support, and for which the men of the present generation denounce and detest that part of the Union as only fit for the extraction and damnation of the deepest and reddest kind.—*N. Y. Herald*.

**To CHARLES JAMES LAWLESS,**

Of the steamship *Louisiana*:—  
Sir—We, the passengers of the unfortunate steamship *Independence*, saved from the wreck, through your magnanimous and most efficient aid, desire hereby to present to you the tributes of our grateful hearts. We are apprised of the haste with which, when apprised of our danger, you came to the relief of us, the passengers of a rival boat. We feel conscious that to your life boat, manned by them during hours, we are most indebted (under Providence) for our safe delivery from impending death. We appreciate the services with which you, as well as Capt. Kerr submitted to the detention of your large ship from day to day in our behalf, and knew well the cost of that detention must have been great in time and money. We also know that with the true sailor's large heart, you would not listen to any protest of reimbursement for said loss. May the recognition of this truly generous and most noble act, ever be a living well of pleasure to you, it will be of gratitude and thankfulness in ours. Also to Mr. H. Potter Dimond, your noble and daring mate, do we feel bound under a heavy debt of obligation, for his persevering efforts to reach us, in which it seemed that he and his crew must perish in the attempt, as their boat was repeatedly swamped. But heroism conquered every obstacle, and he only left the wreck when he could haul down the flag of distress, and fire the last gun that all was safe. To Capt. W. Nichols, our pilot, we are also greatly indebted, for his cool intrepidity, and skilful management of the first boat that comes to our succor, and greatly did we admire the spirit with which he braved danger in going to the rescue of his friend, Morgan, who in his second attempt to come to us, missed, and was rapidly drifting on to us, to our additional distress. Messrs. Morgan and Cummings, pilot; Capt. Duke, and others whose names we cannot command, will please also accept our many thanks, for their important aid. Signed on board propeller *Babcock*, March 25, 1852.

Charles W. Eldridge, Stephen Minott,  
W. W. Edwards, E. L. Jordan,  
C. H. Jordan, W. E. Jones, U. S. A.,  
Capt. Palmer, Capt. A. Warren O. Shilly,  
Thos. M. Anderson, Col. D. P. Sparks,  
Jas. D. Cochran, Jas. Alexander,  
T. B. Edmondson, John B. Bruce,  
Wm. Little, S. M. Broach,  
John W. Brewster, J. M. Oakes,  
Capt. L. McKay, Thomas A. Broach,  
W. A. Buckley, J. H. McKay,  
J. Barber, S. W. Broach,  
A. Bischmann, John M. Quinn,  
T. A. Quinn.

**To CAPTAIN R. HULTON KERR,**

of the steam-propeller *J. W. Babcock*:

Sir—Permit us, the passengers of the ill-fated ship *Independence*, now a wreck of Matagorda Bay, to pay to you their grateful and heartfelt thanks, for your most noble and generous aid, in effort to go ashore on a raft with their booty, leaving the passengers on board, which was prevented by the coolness of Captain Laughlin McKay, to whose praiseworthy conduct throughout the passing scenes, over which the *Independence* having no pilot, endeavored to cross the rest, about one mile north of the channel, where the breakers rose high, and in a short time struck violently on the bar.

But a few moments proved her to be in a perilous situation and the engine was crowded in a vain endeavor to force her over—the work which was done, to cause great alarm and concern those on board she must become a wreck.

On approaching the bar at Matagorda Bay, a signal for crossing was made on shore, with a flag on a pole, as we supposed, by a pilot and judging ourselves right, in view of the signal, we crossed the bar, when, she careered to the north, and for which the name of Captain Laughlin McKay, to whose praiseworthy conduct throughout the passing scenes, over which the *Independence* having no pilot, endeavored to cross the rest, about one mile north of the channel, where the breakers rose high, and in a short time struck violently on the bar.

John Henry Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir: The following items were communicated to me by Capt. McKay, respecting the loss of the ill-fated steamship *Independence* and I place them at your disposal. I was in my state room till near the due day struck, and consequently know nothing personally as to the facts connected with her going in. In substance Capt. M. said—

"On approaching the bar at Matagorda Bay, a signal for crossing was made on shore, with a flag on a pole, as we supposed, by a pilot and judging ourselves right, in view of the signal, we crossed the bar, when, she careered to the north, and for which the name of Captain Laughlin McKay, to whose praiseworthy conduct throughout the passing scenes, over which the *Independence* having no pilot, endeavored to cross the rest, about one mile north of the channel, where the breakers rose high, and in a short time struck violently on the bar.

And we are not forgetful, but would here express through you, to your worthy mate, Mr. W. Beach and Mr. Otto Van Schroeder, your joint owner and clerk, our full appreciation of their most valuable services.

Accept sir, these expressions of our gratitude, with the assurance that you will ever live in our memories, and our wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

**SAME SIGNERS AS ABOVE.**

**RAIL ROAD MEETING.**

The citizens of Indianapolis, friendly to the cause of Rail Roads, are requested to meet at the Church, at 7 p. m. on Saturday, 2d inst.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS.**

The Louisiana, having been detained by the late disaster, sailed on Tuesday, with the following passengers—Mr. Peoria Willis, Talladega, Al. Wm. A. Parish, Ky., H. P. Bee, Forces Britton, J. D. Cochran, Miss. Hughes, A. Fromme, Mr. Settle, Mrs. O'Brien, J. B. Reid, A. Thurmond, Ida, and Mrs. Cunningham, J. Rossell, Gen. Thos. J. Chambers, Moors and family, Stewart and brother, of Texas, Scruggins, Thayer, De Wills, Rhode, Morris, Irvin, Crosby, Broadwater, Holden, George, Miller, Col. D. P. Sparks, the owners of the *Independence*, and 40 on deck.

The Propeller *J. W. Babcock* sailed same day.

It was a fearful and distressing termination of a trip that had been commenced, and till then, prosecuted under the brightest auspices, affording the greatest satisfaction to all the passengers, of which they had designed giving a public exhibition. How far capability attaches to the officers of the ship to venturing upon the bar, under any circumstances, without a pilot, I am not prepared to say. But of this I am perfectly sure, that the loss of their ship to them was great, they left it as nothing in view of the precious lives that were sacrificed to a watery grave.

And I, would bear witness, which all the passengers, so far as I could learn, would corroborate, to the calm judicious and devout efforts of the officers and owners (or board) particularly Capt. McKay, for the comfort, protection and safety of the remaining passengers whilst exposed to the fury of the tempestuous waves.

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Passengers—Mrs. W. Eldridge, lady, Mrs. Michael, Buchanan, lady and 2 children, Tennessee, lady and 2 sisters, Thompson, W. O. Shelly and S. J. Jones, 13; from Illinois—Judge Webb, Cochran, three German, F. L. Journe, Fred Chapman, Wm. Little, N. Lachance, lady, 2 children, brother and 2 negroes, J. W. Ober and brother, Horrell, J. W. Franklin, J. M. John and J. A. Quimby, Mrs. Quimby (the name is doubtful) and daughter, J. M. Anderson, Brock, and Reeves, 24 of Missouri—G. Rocker, S. Ditcher and Col. D. P. Sparks, 3 of Louisiana—McLaurie, lady and 2 children, H. D. Williams, Thompson, lady and 2 children, 16 of Mississippi—W. Jones and a negro, M. Halliburton, lady, 2 children, servant and daughter, with 2 children, G. Barber and servant, 20 of N. Carolina—Stephen Minott, lady and 2 children, and nephew, Donald McKay, 6 of Jamaica—Mr. Minott's Governess, 3 ladies and 2 children, 5, (names we did not get, but their friends are in this list)—Mrs. Haffey, Stewardess—J. M. Brooks, lady and child, 2 of Tennessee—Liam W. Jones, lady, her cousin, T. B. Edmondson and 4 servants, 7 of Virginia—Capt. Palmer, U. S. A.—J. B. Bruce, G. Alexander and W. A. Buckley, 2 of Alabama—Sob. Malmrose, C. Baumgarten, 2 of Germany—Total 117, besides our officers and crew, about 36, we suppose 167 souls all told, of whom perished as above stated.

The overflow has subsided and the river has again received within its banks. Recent information satisfies us that the damages done by the overflow have been much overstated. First, not near so much country has been inundated as *error*, as usual.

Second, a small portion of the country inundated was not so much country as it appears, as it is.

Third, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Fourth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

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Sixth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Seventh, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Eighth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Ninth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Tenth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Eleventh, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Twelfth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Thirteenth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

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Twentieth, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

Twenty-first, the principal damage done by the overflow has been caused by the removal of trees and shrubs.

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## EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

BY HENRY VAUGHN.

When day's first ray arriv'd, give thy soul leave  
To do the like—our bodies but forever  
The spirit's duty. True-hearts spred and leave  
Leave these God-thirsty shores for the sun,  
Leave the day's heat there; here's a health then keep  
Summer all day, and in him sleep.

Leave with the day—there are no mortal hours  
Two hours and ten, the morn was not good  
After sunrise, for day will be hours.  
Leave to greet the sun; sleep then don't grieve,  
And then art sure to prosper all the day.

Serv God before the world; let His name go  
Patt than last a blessing; then return  
To serve him, and remember, he'll reward  
For all you do, and the world will shine.

Then journey on and have an eye to heaven.

Mornings are mysterious; the first, the world youth,  
Man's consecration, and the father's bane;  
Show'd in their birth; the crown of life, light, truth,  
That staled their star; the stone and last food;  
The world's first man, the first, the wisest, who  
Should make others make us happy, rich,  
When the world's up, and every storm aghast,  
Him to temper, and not with each day;  
Dost much; and carryed, and satisfy may;  
Yet keep these ev'rs without thee; let the heart  
Be fixed a-nose, and choose the better part.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial  
VINEYARDS.

Vine growing is among the most ancient of human occupations. The beauty and adornment of the vines very obvious—the want of it sensibly felt when we visit places where it is not cultivated. Of all countries, we like the best where the vine is cultivated. Of all people the most cheerful, happy andugal are those who grow out the generous juice of the grape. In southern Ohio, the spirit is rising which gives fair promise, which at no distant day, the vintage will rise with, if not surpass the harvest. We think it the duty of every man to plant a vineyard. If he does not love wine, the fruit is delicious, and will reward him with richer profits sooner than most trees or plants. If it be worth while to plant a vineyard, it is equally so to select a proper place for it. Good and perfect fruit depends much on this consideration. Our soil is principally blue limestone, clay often quite stiff and unctuous. After being properly tilled, it grows mellow, and is well suited to the vine. We have also interval and alluvial lands. These are also good for the vine when not subject to overflows.

The great consideration is to secure a hillside with more or less inclination to the south. We want all the sun—the first and last direct rays, if they can be obtained, a certain degree of dryness, and I may say, all the dryness with which grapes will grow well. In other words, we must avoid all washing away of vineyard grounds, and standing water on the surface and about the roots. Our climate is subject to long and drenching rains; the evil effects of these can be avoided by a few well-directed ditches, as well above as on the sides of the vineyard; often in various directions through the middle, depending on the shape of the ground. These ditches ought to be sufficiently deep to carry off all surplus water. If made between rows of the vine, they but slightly to prevent washing.

The next important consideration is to secure your vineyard as much as possible from all atmospheric agitation; the stiffer the better. This is no vain requisition. All the best wines in Europe are made from vineyards so secured, either by natural position, or by high walls or other contrivances—a wood, a hedge or high surrounding ground will answer. Experience is our safest teacher. The sheltered condition of vineyards so well established on the plain, where a single hill slope, planted with the same grape, will produce three qualities of wine; that of the most sheltered will bring four times the price of that of the least sheltered. In southern Ohio and its vicinity, the Catawba is the grape chiefly relied on for wine. The Catawba makes a good wine, though inferior to the Catawba in strength, the wine is not as good a beaver. Those who have been much among our vineyards have witnessed the disappointed hopes of many growers, from the unripe condition of the fruit—up to the time of vintage; the wine is always inferior, made from such fruit. A little more sun, a few hot days would have saved thousands to the toilsome wine dresser; well all can be secured by a proper location of his vineyard, or by properly sheltering it.

A VINE GROWER.  
GREEN Township, Feb. 9th, 1852.

Strawberries.—In perusing your "Daily Newspaper," of the 19th ult., I find an inquiry for the best time for setting out the plants, and the best mode of cultivating the strawberry. As I have had some experience in raising the berry, I will give it to you in a few words: The ground must be well manured and well cultivated to kill all the grass and weed seeds if possible. Make your beds four feet wide, highest in the middle, rounding off to the path, eighteen inches in width. Set your plants out from the 1st to the 15th of April, ten inches apart each way, and keep them clean with the hoe, and you will have a profusion of fruit the next season.

I am well aware that many set the plants in August, but for me they do not so well; are more apt to be lost by the winter, and fruit not so plentiful the next year.

QUINCE TREES.—To raise Quince Trees, take a switch of the last year's growth and carefully shave the buds off for eight or ten inches on the butt, being careful not to cut into the wood; then stick it six inches deep in the earth. The first year put a small quantity of wood ash and manure from the hen coop, two parts of ash and one part manure, once a month; being careful to set the twig in a place secured against the North wind, but open to the morning and mid-day sun. The second year trim sixteen or eighteen inches from the ground, and put a small handful of fine salt on the roots of the tree. By following these directions you will have a tree instead of a bush. In the third year, and every year thereafter, salt two or three times, and you will have plenty of fine quinces. The time to set the sprouts is from the 1st to the 20th of April.

OREGON.—A writer from Oregon, in giving a sketch of religious matters there, has the following fact and figures: Population of the territory, 29,000; Methodist Episcopal Church ministers, 15; Congregationalist ministers, 4; Baptist (Missionary) ministers, 5; Baptist (Anti-Missionary) ministers, 5; Presbyterian (Old and New) ministers, 4; Associate and Associate Reformed ministers, 2; Quaker and Friends ministers, 4.

The same writer mentions that many heavy institutions have been established in Oregon in the following denominations: 2½ Methodist Episcopal, 1½ Congregationalist, Baptist, (Missionary) Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Church, and there is also a well endowed Female Seminary, under the especial care of all the denominations. He adds, "that the worst thing about Oregon is the difficulty of getting into it."

The yearly cost of a large ship of the line is about \$100,000 of the Ohio, (\$4) \$250,000 of a rater, \$200,000 of barns, wagons, \$150,000, general stores, \$100,000, lumber, \$150,000, to be reckoned, total sum, \$250,000.

(From the Galveston Journal  
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL.

**Mr. Editor**—I was pleased to notice in a recent number of your paper an article in which the position of the Sunday School, as preparing the way for the Common School, was placed in its true light. This is, indeed, the true position of the Sunday School cause. Viewed in this light, then, does not the claims of this institution, not only upon the Christian of every name, but, also upon the patriot and the philanthropist, receive much additional strength? I am aware that Sunday Schools are viewed by many as little more, altogether beneath the notice and unworthy the attention of men of character and influence. That they do, to a considerable extent, harmless, will be generally conceded. But while they are by many admitted to be innocuous, it is conceded that they are wholly ineffectual.

In a State situated as ours—having twenty thousand persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write; and all of whose officers, from the lowest to the highest, are elected by the people, and in view of the maxim "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it is important that public opinion should be enlightened," is not that institution which prepares the way for common schools entitled to a high appreciation?

It is not implied, however, that the maxim "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it is important that public opinion should be enlightened," is not that institution which prepares the way for common schools entitled to a high appreciation?

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