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THE FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER.

BY JAMES T. JEFF.

The first rose of summer! what fragrance it sheds,
As the stock beside comes sporting front flower to flower!
How it buries in the dew of the morning, and spreads
Its folds, like a banner, to sunlight and shower!

The bee, for its honey, is buzzing around it;
The butterfly sees it, its sweetness, and sips;
The gay humming bird in its ruddiness has found it,
And dives for its nectar delightfully dips!

A maiden, behold, and, admiringly, gave it
From the stem where so lightly, so sweetly it grew,
In her bosom an hour, fresh blooming, she wore it;
Then, faded and withered, away from her threw!

The blossom was destined for no bliss on the morrow
The hope only dashed for its fairest to-day;
The worm in its rich treasure, to-borrow is
And the hand, the blind canker, but they sought it in vain.

Sooth, in Humanity's walks, we behold
The beings we love, and most fondly would cherish,
No sooner their heart-blowing beauties unfold,
Than they shrink from the grasp of affection, and perish.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

We translate from the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* some interesting extracts from the journal of M. De Broglie, a very distinguished minister, peer, statesman, &c., under Louis Phillippe, who came over to this country in 1782, as an officer of the French army previously sent to assist the Americans.

On disembarking I found the American army encamped at a place called Verplanck's Point. The force amounted to 6,000 men, who, for the first time during the war, were well armed, clothed, drilled, and lived under tents, under regular camp discipline.

I passed along the front of the army with mingled feelings of pleasure, astonishment and admiration. All the soldiers appeared to me as fine-looking men, robust and carefully selected. The sentinels, neatly dressed, very vigilant, and looking well under arms, contrasted so oppositely with the idea I had formed of these troops, that I was obliged several times to convince myself that I was looking at living men, to feel certain that I saw the army which not long since had no other uniform than a cap or hat, on which was inscribed the word "Liberty."

I caught sight on an eminence fronting the camp of a group of tents, which I supposed must be the headquarters of Gen. Washington. Notwithstanding the natural impatience I felt to see this famous man, as I knew no one who could present me to him, I could only approach as closely as the sentinels would allow to the precincts of his tents, hoping to see him in case he accidentally came out. Not succeeding in this, I continued on my route to the camp of the French army, about fourteen miles distant.

The same day I entrusted M. de Rochambeau, who received me, now become a colonel, with the utmost kindness to introduce me to Gen. Washington. He promised to do so, and the next day I accompanied him to dine with the great man. I handed the General a letter from my father. After shaking hands with me, he welcomed and entertained me with a thousand polite but quiet attentions and remarks.

The General is aged about forty-nine years; he is tall, nobly proportioned and built; his countenance is much more agreeable than his portraits represent him; he was a handsome man some three years ago; and though persons who have been with him since that time say that he has rapidly grown old, it is undeniable that the General is still as fresh and agile as a young man.

His countenance is agreeable and open; his manner of receiving cold but polite; his thoughtful eye appears more fixed than sparkling, but his glance is noble, calm and assured; he preserves in private life that polite and attentive manner which satisfies every one, and that reserved dignity which offends no one; he is inimical to all ostentation and vainglorious displays; his disposition is always equal; he has never shown any irritability; modest almost to humility, he appears not to know his own worth; he receives easily and quietly the marks of admiration which are frequently paid to him, if he rather seeks to avoid them.—In society he is amiable and pleasant. Always serious, never abstracted or inattentive, ever plain, free and affable without being familiar, the respect which he involuntarily inspires never becomes painful, or embarrassing. Generally, he speaks but little, and that in a low tone of voice; but he is so attentive a listener that whoever addresses him thinks not of an answer, being fully persuaded that he is well understood. This manner has been frequently of great use to the General, for no one, more than him, has need of circumspection or should more closely weigh his words.

He joins to an unalterable tranquility the most exquisite judgment, and the only reproach that can be made to him is that he is somewhat slow in coming to a decision, and even in acting after he has determined. His courage is calm but brilliant—of a steady glow—but in order to appreciate more justly the extent of his ability, and to give him the reputation of a great general, I think he should first to seen at the head of a larger army, and opposed to an enemy less his superior in strength and resources. We can at least bestow on him the title of an excellent patriot, a wise and virtuous man, and one much disposed to grant him endowed with every good quality and fine talent, even with those which circumstances have not permitted him to exhibit and develop.

Gen. Washington receives no appointments; he has refused to accept them because he does not need them; the expenses of his table only are paid by the National Congress. Every day some thirty persons dine with him. His table is well served, and he is very attentive to all his guests. It is generally at this hour of the day that he is in his gayest mood.

As the dessert he eats an enormous number of walnuts and other nuts, and when the conversation interests or amuses him, he eats of them to a couple of hours or so, at the same time, according to the English and American fashion, drinking several healths. This is what is called "toasting." The first toast is always in honor of the United States of America; then the King of France, the Queen, the success of the combined American and French armies. After that, what is called a sentiment," will sometimes be offered—as "To the Ladies," "Success to our arms," etc. I "toasted" several times with Gen. Washington. Once I proposed to him the "health of the Marquis de Lafayette," whom he looks upon as a son. He accepted my toast with a most benevolent smile, and then politely proposed to me in return the good health of my father and my wife.

General Washington seems to me to be on the best terms with the officers of his army; he treats them with the utmost politeness, but they are very far from being familiar with him; they all appear, on the contrary, to respect and admire, and to have perfect confidence in him.

I was present at the first interview between Gen. Washington and Gen. Gates, after the difficulties between them. Gen. Gates then commanded one of the wings of the American army after his defeat at Camden. This interview excited the deepest curiosity and interest in both the allied armies. It passed off with the utmost courtesy on both sides, Gen. Washington treating Gen. Gates with a politeness which was mingled with a frank and easy air; Gen. Gates replying with the respect due to his commanding general, but at the same time with a calm confidence, an air of moderation, which convinced me that he was worthy of the success he obtained at Saratoga, and that his misfortunes have only increased the esteem in which he is held by the courage with which he supported them. This, it appears to me, is the opinion which able and disinterested men entertain concerning him.

A GREAT COUNTRY TO SETTLE IN.—The 'Burlington (Vt.) Free Press," in the shape of a letter from a gentleman in Wisconsin to a friend who asked for various information as to the country, its climate, productions, etc, etc. In his reply, he "lumps" these with a great deal of humor. We annex a few:

"Among the game are to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow, crow, and blue-jay, and, in midsummers, the night-hawk and screech-owl.

"The animals hunted for their fur, are the cat, the skip-munk, and stray dogs; those chiefly esteemed for their flesh are, the musk-rat, skunk, and wood-chuck.

"The principal articles of consumption are pork, white beans, apple-sauce, and rye-whiskey.

"The articles of import are dried apples, buffalo-coats, tow, tobacco, cotton-cloth, molasses, cigars, and spoilt oysters.

"The articles of export are few, being only such things as they dont want themselves; the principal are, convicts to Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and emigrants to California.

"The chief productions are white-headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, pedlars, demons, squires, politicians, and rogues.

"Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied; the most ostensible, however, is 'dickering,' at which they are very expert, swaping horses, trading cattle, and getting boot.

"Their chief amusements in winter are, keeping up a fire, watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling and breaking steers. In summer these are varied by, getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare-crows, and 'getting down sick' eating green apples.

"The cares of domestic duties is confined altogether to chance and the 'woman folks.'

"Their principal business is, an impertinent interference with other peoples' affairs, to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obsticles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. "The young leave the parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, peddling pop-corn, ginger-bread, and molasses candy.

"The climate is a cross between Lapland and Siberia—not quite so cold as the one, and a great deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases are, lame stomach, delirium tremens, and 'folks is sick.'

"The articles of luxury most esteemed are, salt cod-fish, dried pumpkins, and woollen gowns.

"The articles of furniture are, a cook-stove, a mop-pail, and wash-dish.

"Their farming implements consist of an axe, a hoe, a fish-hook, generally hooked, and a jack-knife.

"Their education is confined to writing their names, guessing of hogs, and making axe helves.

"Their moral and religious ideas are vague and loose. They generally live to a great old age, and die as green as they lived.

"Their principal places of resort are, the platforms of railroad depots, bar-rooms, justices' courts, and public and private offices, where they have no business.

"Their habits are predatory and migratory."

JENNY LIND GOING.—The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York on the 29th ult. with 160 passengers, and $272,000 in specie. Among the passengers are Mons. and Madame Otto (Jenny Lind) Goldschmidt.

P. T. Barnum is lecturing on Temperance in Montreal.

A DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.

The departure of a son from beneath the paternal roof does not present any spectacle of desolation. Masculine life has, from infancy, an individuality an independence, an exotism, so to say, which is essentially wanting to female existence. When a son abandons his parents, to create for himself a separate interest, this separation causes but little interruption in their mutual relations. A most charming and still sweeter [illegible] his parents, and his filial affections. After that, what is called a sentiment," will sometimes be offered—as "To the Ladies," "Success to our arms," etc. is only an additional tie. His departure is consequently a mere simple separation; while the departure of a young girl, become the wife of a few hours, is a real desertion with all its duties and feelings still fresh about it. In one word, the son is a sapling which has always grown apart from the trunk; while the daughter has, on the contrary, formed an essential portion of it, and to detach her from her place is to mutilate the tree itself. You have surrounded her youth with unspeakable tenderness—the exhaustless tenderness of your paternal and maternal hearts; and she, in return, has appeared to pour forth upon you both an equally inexhaustible gratitude; you loved beyond all the world, and she seemed to cling to you with a proportionate affection. But one day, one ill-omened day, a man arrives, invited and welcomed by yourselves; and this man of your own choice carries off to his domestic cyry your gentle dove, far from the soft nest which your love had made for her, and to which hers had clung.

On the morrow you look around you, you listen, you await, you seek for something which you cannot find. The cage is empty; the tuneful linnet has flown; silence has succeeded to its melodious warblings; it does not come as it did only on the previous morning, fluttering its perfumed wings about your pillow, and awakening you by its soft caresses. Nothing remains but a painful calm, a painful silence, a painful void. The chamber of the absent darling offers only that disorder which it is so melancholy for a mother to contemplate, not the joyous and impatient disorder of occupation, but that of abandonment.—Maidenly garments scattered here and there; stylish fancies no longer prized; chairs heaped with half-worn dresses; drawers left partially open, and ransacked to their remotest corners; a bed in which no one has slept; a crowd of charming trifles, which the young girl loved, but which the young wife despises, and which are littered over the carpet like feathers dropped by the linnet, when the hawk made the timid bird its prey. Such is the depressing sight which wrings tears from the mother's heart.

Nor is this all; from this day she occupies only the second place in the affections of her departed idol; and even that merely until the happiness of maternity shall have taught her whom she weeps to assign to her one still lower. This man, this stranger, unknown a few months, it may be but a few weeks previously, has assumed a right over affections which were once almost entirely her own; a few hours of fleeting, and it may be of assumed tenderness, have, in a great degree, sufficed to efface twenty long years of watchfulness, of care and of self-abnegation; and they have not only rent away her right to be the first and best beloved, but they have also deprived her of the filial caresses, the gentle attention and the adored presence of the heart's idol, whom she has herself given to him for life. Nothing is left to the mother but the attachment of respect. All the warmer emotions are engrossed by the husband, to whom his young bride owes alike obedience and devotedness.

If she loves him, she leaves her home without regret, to follow his fortunes to the end of the world; if she does not love him, she will perform the same duty with resignation. Nature and law alike impose the obligation on her, and her own heart must decide whether it will continue her joy or her trial; but in either case the result to the mother is the same. Nor can that mother reproach her with this painful preference, for she has reared her in the conviction of the necessity of marriage; she has herself offered to her its example in her own person; Heaven itself has pointed it out as a duty whose omission is culpable; and, therefore, far from venturing to wish that the lost one should restore to her all the tenderness which time and habit may enable her to withdraw from her husband, the mother is bound, on the contrary, to pray that they may every day become dearer to each other, even at the expense of her own happiness. This misfortune is the mother's last blessing.

THE TATTLER.—There is no being on earth that moves on the habitable globe more degraded or more contemptible than a tattler. Vicious principles, want of honesty, servile meanness, despicable baseness, form its character. *Has he wit?* In attempting to display it he makes himself a fool. *Has he friends?* By unhesitatingly disclosing their regrets he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows, he will discover to the world that he knows but little. *Does he envy an individual?* His tongue, fruitful with falsehood, defames his character. *Does he covet the favor of any one?* He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared, his person hated, his company unsought, and his sentiments despised as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, hatred and revenge.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The delegates to the Whig National Convention, to commence on Wednesday next, are already arriving. The Webster stock seems to be rising, and it is believed that on the first ballot Webster will receive 130 votes, Scott 120, and all the others 44. The Fillmore delegates will vote for Webster in preference to Scott, and the Scott delegates will prefer Webster to Fillmore.

ARRIVAL OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—We have already announced the arrival at New York of Thomas F. Meagher, the distinguished Irish exile and orator, who was transported as a "felon" for the part he took in the Irish revolutionary movement of '48. Wm. Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, and others. The Herald gives the following account of his escape, taken from his own lips:

"Mr. Meagher had the partial liberty of a ticket of leave to the time he escaped, but did not violate its condition. It ran as follows: "I undertake not to escape from the colony as long as I [illegible] his stable, and with armed state police, he [illegible] dressed according to the magistrate of Ross, about seventy miles distant, and a township of the district out of which he was not permitted to go. In this letter he returned his ticket of leave, and said he would remain at his house that day, till 12 o'clock, when the leave expired, in order to give the authorities an opportunity of arresting him, if they could. When the magistrate read the letter, he was astounded, and he immediately ordered the chief of police, who happened to be present, to proceed at once to arrest him.

The chief of police replied that he would not do any such thing, as he was an Irishman, and that young gentleman was an Irishman. "But you must do it," retorted the magistrate. "Faith, I won't," replied the Irishman. "I will resign first." "But I will not accept your resignation." "Then, if you don't, you may let it alone, but I will not arrest young Meagher." The magistrate gave it up as a bad case, and rode immediately to another station in search of police.

Meantime, the Irish chief of police set out for the mines, and thought he could make more money in digging gold than in arresting brave Irish patriots. Such is one fruit of the gold discovery in Australia. Meagher waited for 48 hours after the time, in order not to give the British authorities any excuse for saying he had violated his pledge. He was accompanied and assisted by three young English settlers, who supplied him with horses and had horses themselves. They proposed to wait till the police came, and kill them. But Meagher thought it unnecessary to shed blood, but waited till the police came, and kept his friends waiting at a short distance.

The moment the police entered the house he passed out at another door, and, mounting his horse, came round to the front of the house, and within pistol shot of them, and told them to arrest him if they could. In the first moment he put spurs to his horse, and with his friends was soon out of sight. They traveled over 180 miles without halt, having relays of horses all the way. They at length reached, unmolested, a lonely spot upon the sea coast, where, according to previous arrangement, a whale boat was waiting, and bore him off in safety. He had no concert with Wm. Smith O'Brien or John Mitchel, and acted entirely on his own responsibility. They were entirely ignorant of his intentions. But it is to be hoped that they, too, will act on their responsibility, and also escape. Mitchel resided about eighty miles distant, and O'Brien about twenty miles from Meagher. He saw both a short time before his escape. Mitchel looks well and enjoys excellent health—but O'Brien was sinking beneath the oppression. He was quite bent and looked very old. Before his imprisonment he was perfectly erect and was a hale man. His proud spirit, like the sturdy oak, would not bend before the storm, though it may break down his body.

As soon as Mr. Meagher's arrival was known in New York crowds flocked to see him. The Irish military companies of that city and Brooklyn turned out in force and visited the house in which he resides. One of the officers, in the name of the crowd, congratulated him on his escape, to which Mr. Meagher responded in a brief but eloquent manner.

The N. Y. Mirror says, his appearance would indicate a man about twenty-five years of age, not corpulent, as has been stated, but of medium height, strong, compact frame, a large well-formed head, finely set, a sparkling, mild eye, and a countenance alternating in colors between the rosy and sun browned. In short a man with strong Hibernian bodily characteristics, though his features and voice are far less marked that way. His voice is soft and full, rather of the tone called "effected" though there is no affectation in Mr. Meagher's speech or manner. He speaks with deliberation, but clearly, fluently, and to the point. Mr. M. is no egotist—vanity and conceit have no part with him. He has escaped from bondage, and is proud to stand upon our free soil, under the folds of our starry flag, and the protection of our laws. He has come among us from his captivity, not a beggar, but to dwell in our tents, to practice his profession, the law, in our midst, and to share our independence and hospitality. His father is a man of large wealth.

Mr. Meagher married in Van Dieman's Land, and his wife will, no doubt, soon rejoin him here. He speaks highly of the soil and climate that he has just left and expresses deep sympathy with the free English colonists there, who, he says, are full of the spirit of liberty, preparing in due time to take their place among the nations.

A meeting is to be held at the Astor, preparatory to a public reception of the young patriot. That he will grace his honors we have full faith from what we have seen of him. He does not exaggerate his position. When assured yesterday that honors would be payed to him and his compatriots, he replied: 'Would to God we had done something worthy of it.' He foe's that idle show and exclamation are not the true business of patriots."

☞ The Model Lady puts her children out to nurse and tends lap-dogs; lies in bed till noon, wears paper-soled shoes, and pinches her waist, gives the piano fits, and forgets to pay her milliner, cuts her poor relations, and goes to church when she has a new bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and flirts with his "friend;" never saw a thimble, don't know a darning needle from a crow-bar; wonders where puddings grow; eats ham and eggs in private, and dines off a pigeon's leg in public; runs mad after the last new fashion; doats on Byron, adores any fool who grins behind a moustache, and when asked the age of her youngest child, replies, don't know, indeed, ask Betty!

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—A statement relative to the business of the Collins and Cunard lines of ocean steamers shows that during the year 1851 there were carried by the former line 4156 passengers, and by the latter 4118. The average length of the Western passages performed by the Collins line was 10 days 21 hours and 10 minutes; the Cunard, 11 days, 4 hours and 13 minutes. The amount of custom-house duties paid by the former was $2,182,537 56; by the latter $2,939,091 31.

Of the sixty-eight captains now in the Navy, only nine are now at sea.

THE PEASANT'S STATAGEM.

A word spoken in random often proves of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper, when men of ability fail.

As an illustration of this assertion, we will present our readers with the following story, from an old French pictorial work called Forests Redeemed.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of [illegible] usually tired of the daily fare of his brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequences, to procure to himself by hook or by crook, [illegible] sumptuous meals. Having formed this [illegible] egious and noble resolution, the first thing was to devise a plan by which to effect it. [illegible] dom, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich archer in the neighborhood of his cottage, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered a great reward to any person who should recover it, or give any indications where to find it, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears.—"I'll go," cries he, "I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an impostor; my back and sides may suffer for it, but my hungry stomach will be filled!"

To concert a scheme was to put it into practice with him the work of a moment; the noble still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with the richest wines, expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. We may think how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret archers, filled him with drink; the glutton, gorged, exclaimed:

"'Tis well! I have the first."

The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions—"he has found its out, dear friends; he is a cunning man!" he said he "had the first; who could he mean but me?

"It looks a little like it," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning; should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to-night."

At night a supper fit for a court of aldermen was set before the greedy Cricket, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming—

"The second is in my sack, and cannot escape me."

Away flew the affrighted robber. "We are lost!" he cried; "our heels alone can save us."

"Not so," answered the third; "we fly and are caught we swing; I'll tend to him to-morrow's meal, and should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver up the jewel without betraying us."

They all agreed. On the morning, our peasant's appetite was still the same. At last, quite full, he exclaimed,

"My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!"

"Yes," said the trembling culprit, "here's the ring, but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again."

"Be silent," exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals would have made the plunderers betray themselves; "be silent! I have it still."

Some geese were feeding before the window; he went out, and having seized the largest, wrung down its throat, and then declared that the goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the meantime, the nabob returned, and was incredulous.

"Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has, with a well concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide him myself with a meal likewise."

No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden: the false conjurer was told to declare what was the concealed cheer on pain of being well beaten, should he fail.

"Alas," he muttered out, "poor Cricket, thou art taken!"

"He's right!" cried the nabob; give him a purse of gold; I honor such talents as his."

It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus, our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, comfort for life, and a brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

A DOCTOR AS IS A DOCTOR.—A country physician who was called to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy, M. D. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and his pocket, looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion: "I think he's a gone fellow."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowing wife, "do always that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his left heaven ward at the same time. "Yes, I do say so; there aint no hope, not leastest mite; he's got a attack of nihil fit in his last fractis."

"Where?" cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis; and he can't be cured without a deal of trouble and a great deal of pain. You see, his whole planetary system is deranged; fustly, his pox pupuli is gowsin on his advisorem, secondly, his cutaneous or cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly, and lastly, his solar ribs are in a concuse state, and he ain't got any money, consequently he's bound to die."

The Washington Monument is now 110 feet high from the foundation, and 140 feet above tide-water.

AFFECTING SCENE AT THE TAKING OF JERUSALEM BY THE CRUSADERS.—The assault took place on the Christians entered Jerusalem on a Friday, at the hour of three in the afternoon, exactly the same day and hour at which Christ expired for the salvation of the human race. It might have been expected that this memorable epoch would have awakened sentiments of mercy in their hearts; but, irritated by the threats and protracted insults of the Saracens, incensed by the sufferings they had undergone during the siege, and by the resistance they had met with even in the city, they acted with fury and storming the city which they came to deliver, and which they considered as their own future country. The carnage soon became general, for all who escaped from the swords of Godfrey and Tancred fell into the hands of the Provencals, equally thirsting for blood. The Saracens were massacred in the streets and in the houses. Jerusalem contained no place of refuge for the vanquished. Some sought to escape death by throwing themselves from the ramparts, others flocked in crowds to the palaces, the towers, but particularly to the mosques, but nowhere could they escape the pursuit of the Christians. When the Crusaders gain themselves masters of the mosque of Omar, in which the Saracens defended themselves, for some time, with fanatical repetition of the scenes of carnage which attended the capture of Titus. Horse and foot continued the massacre in concert with the unarmed. In the midst of the most horrible tumult, nothing was heard but groans, screams, and cries of death, the conquerors trampling over heaps of bodies in pursuit of all who endeavored to escape. Raymond d'Agiles, an ocular witness, says that under the portico in the porch of the mosque the blood rose up to the knees and the bridles of the horses. To paint the terrible spectacle which was presented at two periods in the same place, it will suffice to say, borrowing the words of the historian Josephus, that "the slain by far surpassed that of the slayers who immolated them to their vengeance, and that the mountains near the Jordan, to many re-echoed the frightful sounds that issued from the temple." Sentence of death was decreed against the Muselmans that remained in the city. Fanaticism but too well seconded this barbarious policy. All the females whom humanity or the fatigue of carnage had at first spared, and even such as had been saved in hopes of a rich ransom, were slaughtered. They compelled the Saracens to cast themselves from the tops of the towers and the houses; they made them perish in the midst of flames; they dragged them from their subterranean concealments to the public places, and there immolated them upon heaps of dead. Neither the tears of women nor the cries of infants—not even the sight of the very place where Christ had pardoned his executioners—could soften the heart of the angry conquerors. The carnage was so great that, according to the report of Albert, d'Aix, bodies were seen heaped up, not only in the palaces, the temples, and the streets, but even in the most retired and solitary places.

☞ Three cent pieces are all the time to be had at the Mint, in exchange for gold, if applied for in sums of $30 and upwards. They are a very convenient coin, and are fast driving out the large and inconvenient cent.

THE PEARLS OF THE SEA.—Under this head the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of a recent perilous trip made by Capt. Gay Moore, in a light ship:

It will be remembered that sometime since we noticed the fact that he had been ordered by the Treasury Department to proceed to Key West, Fla., and thence to the light-ship Florida, where vessel he was to bring round to Newport, R. I. He accordingly went to his post and took possession of the ship. On the 15th of April he made sail for Key West, and on the 16th, charging the pilot stood out at sea. On the morning of the 16th he was discovered that the ship was leaking, both on both sides of the stern. The sailing was cut away so as to get at the leak, in the hope of stopping it. The stern was found rotten to a shell, with the adjoining timbers also rotten. On the 17th the pumps were manned all the time, and sail shortened to relieve her, and came to anchor at Carysfort Light, to endeavor to stop the leak. Finding there was no chance to get back to Key West, on the 18th stood out with the endeavor to reach Charleston. All the ballast was thrown overboard. This state of things continued, heavy gales blowing during the time, up to 24th ult. They were unable to carry sail, and cut away the bowsprit to ease the stern. Everything forward was moved aft, so as to put her down by the stern. On this day but little hope of safety remained, and all hands expected to go to the bottom. All was done to keep her above water, until there should be an opportunity to abandon her. On the 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., saw a sail and hoisted signals of distress, and at 7 o'clock spoke the whaling bark Stafford, Capt. Stafford, of New Bedford, who took the officers and crew and three passengers on board, and removed the stores and effects. They were then in lat. 27 N., lon. 77 40 west. On the 29th spoke the ship Sarah Boyd, Capt. Whitemore, bound to New York from Cuba, who took them from the whaler and landed them safely in New York. This is but a sketch of Capt. Moore's log, but it will serve to show the peril they were in. There were on board fourteen souls in all, and the captain assures us that for four days and nights scarcely a soul pretended to sleep. So great did they deem their peril that they were apprehensive that she would go down at any moment. Bold and hardy men moved about for hours, and not a word was heard except the commands of the officers. Each looked his fellow in the face as if to read his thoughts, but none spoke them. On board the light-ship was a bell, and the clapper would occasionally break the lashings, tolling as were the funeral knell. Among the passengers were Capt. Placento and Capt. Briggs, old sea captains, and a young man from Key West. The latter, as soon as he reached the deck of the whaler, became almost a maniac, and went into spasms, so great was the reaction upon him by the rescue from the very jaws of death.

☞ Were there eighty-three millions of letters passed through the post-offices of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1851—of which two and a half millions found rest in the Dead Letter Office.

BEHIND CATHOLIC DISCIPLINE.—I had work some hands engaged in altering a trap in the ceiling of the room, on Mr. S. A. Maverick's place, at the Alamo, struck upon the part of a common, in digging out which they discovered twelve cannon, varying in size from small wall pieces to those for siege purposes. Among the number are four 24 pounders, two copper howitzers, two copper and brass six pounders, and four swivels or wall pieces. They are all spiked, the trunnions of most of them have been broken off, and they bear evidence of having had valve applied to them, which was either for the purpose of boring or causing them sooner to rust. There is considerable speculation as to who buried them, the general impression, however, is that they were buried by Travis previous to the fall of the Alamo. The ball is based upon the supposition that there were those cast in the Alamo that could be manufactured, not knowing what might be in the fort, it was determined to render what guns they could not use worthless, so that they would not be of any service to Santa Anna in case he was successful. This we are inclined to believe was the case, as they were buried within the wall of the Alamo, and as it was impossible for the Texans to reach the river and throw them in, as the Mexicans did when on the occasion of their abandoning the Alamo. Some few are of opinion that they were buried by the Mexicans. If this is so, the fact can be ascertained, as there are those in our midst who should know the fact. We have understood that some of our Mexican citizens have acted before this discovery was made, that there were cannon buried in the Alamo, and that the Mexicans did it. We will be much obliged for any information that will set history right in regard to this matter.

Mr. Maverick intends instituting inquiry, in order to ascertain by whom these cannon were deposited, and if it was by Travis, he will turn them over to Gov. Bell, as belonging to Texas. If they were belonged to Texas we think they should be turned over to the General Government. We hope, however, they will not be removed from the Alamo, as they evidently form a part and parcel of the glorious struggle that there took place for Texas independence—which for deeds of noble daring and undying, unyielding valor is without a parallel in the history of our country.—*Western Texan.*

ADVERTISING.—On the advantages of advertising the N. Y. Tribune says:

Men who will pay $500 rent for a store on a business corner that just suits their eye, and on a secluded street, grudge the outlay of $100 for advertising, though the conviction comes to bring them in view of thousands where the advertising would introduce them to hundreds of thousands. A capitalist who freely spends $100,000 to build and furnish a grand hotel, whereof the total charge is custom, would hesitate if you suggested the outlay of $5,000 in letting everybody know that such a hotel has been opened; and so he spends $10,000 in rent, and servants, superintendence, &c., while waiting for his house to be filled, and so fills it, which a judicious outlay of $5,000 for advertising at the outset, would have saved and transmuted into profit. He pays his masons, carpenters, carpet dealer, &c., readily because his father, and grandfather did so before him and their charges were inevitable; he wastes $10,000 in keeping his house comparatively unknown and unfrequented for months if not for years, because his grandfather did not happen to live as he does in an age when business goes ahead by lightning and steam.

THE TIES OF LOVE.—What is it to the woman that the tempest is darkening on the path of him she loves? Is it to be alone who has power to crush her spirit's strength. It is the breath of sickness only, the weakness of him to whom her soul has clung in the deepest trust, that can wither, beyond the power of earthly healing, the energies of her nature. But a portion of him, and she the gentle and the feeble, whom the slightest neglect would wrush as with a leaf of iron, goes cheerily and gladly forth to be a sharer in the fury and the desolation of the storm. All other ties may be severed—poverty, bereavement, the world's scorn, all other agonies may be meted out to her in the cup of bitterness—and yet per heart, however delicately fashioned, hath not utterly lost its capability of sweet harmonies. They will still break forth at his touch—his whispered words of soothing will pass over the magic of and blushing tone of her soul like the breath of spring breathing the wounded vine, and all suffering will be accounted as a price of exchange for that tenderness which has bound up its wounds. Most noble devotion! Vain, all vain and unrequited. There is not in man's heart an answering tone to a passion of such terrible depth.

A NEW INDIA IS AMERICA.—The steward on board a U. S. steamer in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:

He procured a common "crockery crate," a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potatoe, and went to work planting it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—these eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the "first water."

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.—The naked moss will grow on a stone, the ivy cling to the moulding pillar, the pine and cedar remain green and fair on a wind-rent mountain of the wave, and so, Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful, some and grateful feeling will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the heart long after the tempest-prone of the desolate temples of the human heart.

☞ He that would enjoy the confidence of his friends, let his actions prove him worthy of it.

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THE FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER.

BY JAMES T. JUTT.

The first rose of summer! what fragrance it sheds,
As the whole winds comes sporting from flower to flower!
How it bathes in the dews of the morning, and spreads
Its folds, like a banner, to sunlight and shower!
The bee, for its honey, is buzzing around it;
The butterfly rests on its sweetness, and sips;
The gay humming bird in its rainbow has found it,
And down for its nectar delightfully dips!

A maiden, beheld, and, admiringly, wore it
From the stem where so lightly, so sweetly it grew,
In her bosom in hour, fresh-blooming, she wore it;
Soon, faded and withered, away from her threw!

The flower so fly sought for its bloom on the morrow
The butterfly sailed for its banquet again;
The bee drew again its rich treasure to borrow;
And the humming-bird came, but they sought it in vain.

Such, in Humanity's walks, we behold
The beings we love, and most fondly would cherish,
No sooner their heart-glowing beauties unfold,
Than they shrink from the grasp of affection, and perish.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

We translate from the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* some interesting extracts from the journal of M. De Broglie, a very distinguished statesman, peer, statesman, &c., under Louis Phillippe, who came over to this country in 1782, as an officer of the French army previously sent to assist the Americans.

On disembarking I found the American army encamped at a place called Verplanck's Point. The force amounted to 6,000 men, who, for the first time during the war, were well armed, clothed, drilled, and lived under tents, under regular camp discipline.

I passed along the front of the army with mingled feelings of pleasure, astonishment and admiration. All the soldiers appeared to me as fine-looking men, robust and carefully selected. The sentinels, neatly dressed, very vigilant, and looking well under arms, contrasted so oppositely with the idea I had formed of these troops, that I was obliged several times to convince myself that I was looking at living men, to feel certain that I saw the army which not long since had no other uniform than a cap or hat, on which was inscribed the word "Liberty."

I caught sight on an eminence fronting the camp of a group of tents, which I supposed must be the headquarters of Gen. Washington. Notwithstanding the natural impatience I felt to see this famous man, as I knew no one who could present me to him, I could only approach as closely as the sentinels would allow to the precincts of his tents, hoping to see him in case he accidentally came out. Not succeeding in this, I continued on my route to the camp of the French army, about fourteen miles distant.

The same day I entrusted M. de Rochambeau, who received me, now become a colonel, with the utmost kindness to introduce me to Gen. Washington. He promised to do so, and the next day I accompanied him to dine with the great man. I handed the General a letter from my father. After shaking hands with me, he welcomed and entertained me with a thousand polite but quiet attentions and remarks.

The General is aged about forty-nine years; he is tall, nobly proportioned and built; his countenance is much more agreeable than his portraits represent him; he was a handsome man some three years ago; and though persons who have been with him since that time say that he has rapidly grown old, it is undeniable that the General is still as fresh and agile as a young man.

His countenance is agreeable and open; his manner of receiving cold but polite; his thoughtful eye appears more fixed than sparkling, but his glance is noble, calm and assured; he preserves in private life that polite and attentive manner which satisfies every one, and that reserved dignity which offends no one; he is inimical to all ostentation and vainglorious displays; his disposition is always equal; he has never shown any irritability; modest almost to humility, he appears not to know his own worth; he receives easily and quietly the marks of admiration which are frequently paid to him, but he rather seeks to avoid them.—In society he is amiable and pleasant. Always serious, never abstracted or inattentive, ever plain, free and affable without being familiar, the respect which he involuntarily inspires never becomes painful or embarrassing. Generally, he speaks but little, and that in a low tone of voice; but he is so attentive a listener that whoever addresses him thinks not of an answer, being fully persuaded that he is well understood. This manner has been frequently of great use to the General, for no one, more than him, has need of circumspection or should more closely weigh his words.

He joins to an unalterable tranquility the most exquisite judgment, and the only reproach that can be made to him is that he is somewhat slow in coming to a decision, and even in acting after he has determined. His courage is calm but brilliant—of a steady glow—but in order to appreciate more justly the extent of his ability, and to give him the reputation of a great general, I think he should first be seen at the head of a larger army, and opposed to an enemy less his superior in strength and resources. We can at least bestow on him the title of an excellent patriot, a wise and virtuous man, and one as much disposed to grant him endowed with every good quality and fine talent, even with those which circumstances have not permitted him to exhibit and develop.

Gen. Washington receives no appointments; he has refused to accept them because he does not need them; the expenses of his table only are paid by the National Congress. Every day some thirty persons dine with him. His table is well served, and he is very attentive to all his guests. It is generally at this hour of the day that he is in his gayest mood.

At the deserts he eats an enormous number of walnuts and other nuts, and when the conversation interests or amuses him, he eats of them for a couple of hours or so, at the same time, according to the English and American fashion, drinking several healths. This is what is called "toasting." The first toast is always in honor of the United States of America, then the King of France, the Queen, the success of the combined American and French armies. After that, what is called a sentiment, will sometimes be offered—as "To the Ladies," "Success to our arms," etc.

I "toasted" several times with Gen. Washington. Once I proposed to him the "health of the Marquis de Lafayette," whom he looks upon as a son. He accepted my toast with a most benevolent smile, and then politely proposed to me in return the good health of my father and my wife.

General Washington seems to me to be on the best terms with the officers of his army; he treats them with the utmost politeness, but they are very far from being familiar with him; they all appear, on the contrary, to respect and admire, and to have perfect confidence in him.

I was present at the first interview between Gen. Washington and Gen. Gates, after the difficulties between them. Gen. Gates then commanded one of the wings of the American army after his defeat at Camden. This interview excited the deepest curiosity and interest in both the allied armies. It passed off with the utmost courtesy on both sides, Gen. Washington treating Gen. Gates with a politeness which was mingled with a frank and easy air; Gen. Gates replying with the respect due to his commanding general, but at the same time with a calm confidence, an air of moderation, which convinced me that he was worthy of the success he obtained at Saratoga, and that his misfortunes have only increased the esteem in which he is held by the courage with which he supported them. This, it appears to me, is the opinion which able and disinterested men entertain concerning him.

A GREAT COUNTRY AS SETTLE IS.—The "Burlington (Vt.) Free Press," in the shape of a letter from a gentleman in Wisconsin to a friend who asked for various information as to the country, its climate, productions, etc, etc. In his reply, he "lumps" these with a great deal of humor. We annex a few:

"Among the game are to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow, crow, and blue-jay, and, in midsummers, the night-hawk and screech-owl.

"The animals hunted for their fur, are the cat, the skip-munk, and stray dogs; those chiefly esteemed for their flesh are, the muskrat, skunk, and wood-chuck.

"The principal articles of consumption are pork, white beans, apple-sass, and rye-whiskey.

"The articles of import are dried apples, buffalo-coats, tow, tobacco, cotton-cloth, molasses, cigars, and spoilt oysters.

"The articles of export are few, being only such things as they dont want themselves; the principal are, convicts to Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and emigrants to California.

"The chief productions are white-headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, pedlars, deacons, squires, politicians, and rogues.

"Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied; the most ostensible, however, is 'dickering,' at which they are very expert, swaping horses, trading cattle, and getting boot.

"Their chief amusements in winter are, keeping up a fire, watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling and breaking steers. In summer these are varied by getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare-crows, and 'getting down sick' eating green apples.

"The range of domestic duties is confined altogether to chance and the 'woman folks.'

"Their principal buisness is, an impertinent interference with other people's affairs, to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obsticles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. "The young leave the parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, peddling pop-corn, ginger-bread, and molasses candy.

"The climate is a cross between Lapland and Siberia—not quite so cold as the one, and a great deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases are, lame stomach, delirium tremens, and 'folks is sick.'

"The articles of luxury most esteemed are, salt cod-fish, dried pumpkins, and woollen gowns.

"The articles of furniture are, a cook-stove, a mop-pail, and wash-dish.

"Their farming impliments consist of an axe, a hoe, a log-chain, generally hooked, and a jack-knife.

"Their education is confined to writing their names, guessing of hogs, and making axe helves.

"Their moral and religious ideas are vague and loose. They generally live to a great old age, and die as green as they lived.

"Their principal places of resort are, the platforms of railroad depots, bar-rooms, justices' courts, and public and private offices, where they have no business.

"Their habits are predatory and migratory."

JENNY LIND GONE.—The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York on the 29th ult., with 160 passengers, and $353,000 in specie. Among the passengers are Mons. and Madame Otto (Jenny Lind) Goldschmidt.

P. T. Barnum is lecturing on Temperance in Montreal.

A DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.

The departure of a son from beneath the paternal roof does not present any spectacle of desolation. Masculine life has, from infancy, an individuality an independence, an exotism, so to say, which is essentially wanting to female existence. When a son abandons his parents, to create for himself a separate interest, this separation causes but little interruption in their mutual relations. A man marries, and still continues his friendships, his habits, and his filial affections. Nothing is changed in his life; it is only an additional tie. His departure is consequently a mere simple separation; while the departure of a young girl, become the wife of a few hours, is a real desertion with all its duties and feelings still fresh about it. In one word, the son is a sapling which has always grown apart from the trunk; while the daughter has, on the contrary, formed an essential portion of it, and to detach her from her place is to mutilate the tree itself. You have surrounded her youth with unspeakable tenderness—the exhaustless tenderness of your paternal and maternal hearts; and she, in return, has appeared to pour forth upon you both an equally inexhaustible gratitude; you loved beyond all the world, and she seemed to cling to you with a proportionate affection. But one day, one ill-omened day, a man arrives, invited and welcomed by yourselves; and this man of your own choice carries off to his domestic eyry your gentle dove, far from the soft nest which your love had made for her, and to which hers had clung.

On the morrow you look around you, you listen, you await, you seek for something which you cannot find. The cage is empty; the tuneful linnet has flown; silence has succeeded to its melodious warblings; it does not come as it did only on the previous morning, fluttering its perfumed wings about your pillow, and awakening you by its soft caresses. Nothing remains but a painful calm, a painful silence, a painful void. The chamber of the absent darling offers only that disorder which it is so melancholy for a mother to contemplate, not the joyous and impatient disorder of occupation, but that of abandonment.—Maidenly garments scattered here and there; girlish fancies no longer prized; chairs heaped with half-worn dresses; drawers left partially open, and ransacked to their remotest corners; a bed on which no one has slept; a crowd of charming trifles, which the young girl loved, but which the young wife despises, and which are littered over the carpet like feathers dropped by the linnet, when the hawk made the timid bird its prey. Such is the depressing sight which wrings tears from the mother's heart.

Nor is this all; from this day she occupies only the second place in the affections of her departed idol; and even that merely until the happiness of maternity shall have taught her whom she weeps to assign to her one still lower. This man, this stranger, unknown a few months, it may be but a few weeks previously, has assumed a right over affections which were once almost entirely her own; a few hours of fleeting, and it may be of assumed tenderness, have, in a great degree, sufficed to efface twenty long years of watchfulness, of care and of self-abnegation; and they have not only rent away her right to be the first and best beloved, but they have also deprived her of the filial caresses, the gentle attention and the adored presence of the heart's idol, whom she has herself given to him for life. Nothing is left to the mother but the attachment of respect. All the warmer emotions are engrossed by the husband to whom his young bride owes alike obedience and devotedness.

If she loves him, she leaves her home without regret, to follow his fortunes to the end of the world; if she does not love him, she will perform the same duty with resignation. Nature and the laws impose the obligation on her, and her own heart must decide whether it will continue her joy or her trial; but in either case the result to the mother is the same. Nor can that mother reproach her with this painful preference, for she has reared her in the convictions of the necessity of marriage; she has herself offered to her its example in her own person; Heaven itself has pointed it out as a duty whose omission is culpable; and, therefore, far from venturing to wish that the lost one should restore to her all the tenderness which time and habit may enable her to withdraw from her husband, the mother is bound, on the contrary, to pray that they may every day become dearer to each other, even at the expense of her own happiness. This misfortune is the mother's last blessing.

THE TATTLER.—There is no being on earth that moves on the habitable globe more degraded or more contemptible than a tattler. Vicious principles, want of honesty, servile meanness, despicable shiftiousness, form its character. Has he wit? In attempting to display it he makes himself a fool. Has he friends? By unhesitatingly disclosing their secrets he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knows but little. Does he envy an individual? His tongue, fruitful with falsehood, defames his character. Does he covet the favor of any one? He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared, his person hated, his company unsought, and his sentiments despised as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, hatred and revenge.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The delegates to the Whig National Convention, to commence on Wednesday next, are already arriving. The Webster stock seems to be rising, and it is believed that on the first ballot Webster will receive 130 votes, Scott 120, and all the others 44. The Fillmore delegates will vote for Webster in preference to Scott, and the Scott delegates will prefer Webster to Fillmore.

ARRIVAL OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—We have already announced the arrival at New York of Thomas F. Meagher, the distinguished Irish exile and orator, who was transported as a "felon" for the part he took in the Irish revolutionary movement with Wm. Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, and others. The Herald gives the following account of his escape, taken from his own lips:

Mr. Meagher had the partial liberty of a ticket of leave to the place he escaped, but did the violate its condition. It ran as follows: "I undertake not to escape from the colony as long as I hold [illegible]." Having made [illegible] preparations for his flight, he one morning [illegible] his stable, and well armed with pistols, he [illegible] address to the magistrate of Rom, about [illegible] miles distant, and a township of the district out of which he was not permitted to go. In this letter he returned his ticket of leave, and said he would remain at his house that day till 12 o'clock, when the leave expired, in order to give the authorities an opportunity of arresting him, if they could. When the magistrate read the letter, he was astounded, and he immediately ordered the chief of police, who happened to be present, to proceed at once to arrest him.

The chief of police replied that he would not do any such thing, as he was an Irishman, and that young gentleman was an Irishman. "But you must do it," retorted the magistrate. "Faith, I won't," replied the Irishman. "I will resign first. "But I will not accept your resignation." "Then, if you don't, you may let it alone, but I will not arrest young Meagher." The magistrate gave it up as a bad case, and rode immediately to another station in search of police.

Meantime, the Irish chief of police set out for the mines, and thought he could make more money in digging gold than in arresting brave Irish patriots. Such is one fruit of the gold discovery in Australia. Meagher waited for six hours after the time, in order not to give the British authorities any excuse for saying he had violated his pledge. He was accompanied and assisted by three young English settlers, who supplied him with horses and had horses themselves. They proposed to wait till the police came, and kill them. But Meagher thought it unnecessary to shed blood, but waited till the police came, and kept his friends waiting at a short distance.

The moment the police entered the house he passed out at another door, and, mounting his horse, came round to the front of the house, and within pistol shot of them, and told them to arrest him if they could. In the next moment he put spurs to his horse, and with his friends was soon out of sight. They traveled over 180 miles without halt, having relays of horses all the way. They at length reached, unmolested, a lonely spot upon the sea coast, where, according to previous arrangement, a whale boat was waiting, and bore him off in safety. He had no concert with Wm. Smith O'Brien or John Mitchel, and acted entirely on his own responsibility. They were entirely ignorant of his intentions. But it is to be hoped that they, too, will act on their responsibility, and also escape; Mitchel resided about eighty miles distant, and O'Brien about twenty miles from Meagher. He saw both a short time before he escaped. Mitchel looks well and enjoys excellent health—but O'Brien was sinking beneath the oppression. He was quite bent and looked very old. Before his imprisonment he was perfectly erect and was a hale man. His proud spirit, like the sturdy oak, would not bend before the storm, though it may break down his body.

As soon as Mr. Meagher's arrival was known in New York crowds flocked to see him. The Irish military companies of that city and Brooklyn turned out in force and visited the house in which he resides. One of the officers, in the name of the crowd, congratulated him on his escape, to which Mr. Meagher responded in a brief but eloquent manner.

The N. Y. Mirror says, his appearance would indicate a man about twenty-five years of age, not corpulent, as has been stated, but of medium height, strong, compact frame, a large well-formed head, finely set, a sparkling, mild eye, and a countenance alternating in colors between the rosy and sun browned. In short a man with strong Hibernian bodily characteristics, though his features and voice are far less marked that way. His voice is soft and full, rather of the tone called "affected" though there is no affectation in Mr. Meagher's speech or manner. He speaks with deliberation, but clearly, fluently, and to the point. Mr. M. is no egotist—vanity and conceit have no part with him. He has escaped from bondage, and is proud to stand upon our free soil, under the folds of our starry flag, and the protection of our laws. He has come among us from his captivity, not a beggar, but to dwell in our tents, to practice his profession, the law, in our midst, and to share our independence and hospitality. His father is a man of large wealth.

Mr. Meagher married in Van Dieman's Land, and his wife will, no doubt, soon rejoin him here. He speaks highly of the soil and climate that he has just left, and expresses deep sympathy with the free English colonists there, who, he says, are full of the spirit of liberty, preparing in due time to take their place among the nations.

A meeting is to be held at the Astor, preparatory to a public reception of the young patriot. That he will grace his honors we have full faith from what we have seen of him. He does not exaggerate his position. When assured yesterday that honors would be payed to him and his compatriots, he replied: 'Would to God we had done something worthy of it.' He fee's that idle show and exclamation are not the true business of patriots."

☞ The Model Lady puts her children out to nurse and tends lap-dogs; lies in bed till noon, wears pasteboard shoes, and pinches her waist, gives the piano fits, and forgets to pay her milliner; cuts her poor relations, and goes to church when she has a new bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and flirts with his "friend;" never saw a thimble, don't know a darning needle from a crow-bar; wonders where puddings grow; eats ham and eggs in private, and dines off a pigeon's leg in public; runs mad after the last new fashion; doats on Byron, adores any fool who grins behind a moustache, and when asked the age of her youngest child, replies, don't know, indeed, ask Betty!

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—A statement relative to the business of the Collins and Cunard lines of ocean steamers shows that during the year 1851 there were carried by the former line 4156 passengers, and by the latter 4118. The average length of the Western passages performed by the Collins line was 10 days 21 hours and 10 minutes; the Cunard, 11 days, 4 hours and 13 minutes. The amount of custom-house duties paid by the former was $2,122,537 56; by the latter $2,829,001 37.

Of the sixty-eight captains now in the Navy, only nine are now at sea.

THE PEASANT'S STATAGEM.

A word spoken in season often proves of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper, when men of talents fail.

As an illustration of this assertion, we will present our readers with the following story from an old French periodical work called Fortelle Reclemed.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of [illegible] nearly tired of the daily fare of his brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan as to the means to execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered a great reward to any person who would recover it, or give any indings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears.—"I'll go," cries he, "I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an imposter; my back and sides may suffer for it, but my hungry stomach will be filled!"

To concert a scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the nabob still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with the richest viands, expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. We may think how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him with drink; our conjuror, gorged, exclaimed:

"'Tis well! I have the first!"

The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions—"he has found it out, dear friends; he is a cunning man, he said he had the first; who could he mean but me!

"It looks a little like it," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning; should he speak in the same train we must decamp to-night."

At night a supper fit for a court of aldermen was set before the greedy Cricket, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming—

"The second is in my sack, and cannot escape me."

Away flew the affrighted robber. "We are lost!" he cried; "our heels alone can save us."

"Not so," answered the third; "if we fly and are caught we swing; I'll tend to him to-morrow's meal, and should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver up the jewel without betraying us."

They all agreed. On the morning, our peasant's appetite was still the same. At last, quite full, he exclaimed:

"My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!"

"Yes," said the trembling culprit, "here's the ring, but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again."

"Be silent," exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals would have made the plunderers betray themselves; "be silent! I have it all."

Some geese were feeding before the window; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat, and then declared that the goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the meantime, the nabob returned, and was incredulous.

"Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has, with a well concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide him myself with a meal likewise."

No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden: the false conjurer was told to declare what was the concealed cheer on pain of being well beaten, should he fail.

"Alas," he muttered out, "poor Cricket, thou art taken!"

"He's right!" cried the nabob; give him a purse of gold; I honor such talents as his."

It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus, our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, comfort for life, and a brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

A DOCTOR AS IS A DOCTOR.—A country physician who called to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy, M. D. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and his pocket, looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion: "I think he's a gone fellow."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowing wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his left heavenward at the same time. "Yes, I do say so; there ain no hope, not leastest mite; he's got a attack of nihil fit in his lost frontis."

"Where?" cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without a deal of trouble and a great deal of pains. You see, his whole planetary system is deranged; firstly, his vox populi is gone on his alvarlorem, secondly, his cutaneopal cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly, and lastly, his solar ribs are in a conouse state, and he ain't got any money, consequently he's bound to die."

The Washington Monument is now 110 feet high from the foundation, and 140 feet above tide-water.

ATTIC SALTAGE AT THE TAKING OF JERUSALEM BY THE CHRISTIANS.—History has remarked that the Christians entered Jerusalem on a Friday, at the hour of three in the afternoon, exactly the same day and hour at which Christ expired for the salvation of the human race. It might have been expected that this memorable epoch would have awakened sentiments of mercy in their hearts; but, irritated by the threats and protracted insults of the Saracens, incensed by the sufferings they had undergone during the siege, and by the resistance they had met with even in the city, they rushed with blood and slaughter the city which they came to deliver, and which they considered as their own future country. The carnage soon became general, for all who escaped from the swords of Godfrey and Tancred, fell into the hands of the Provencals, equally thirsting for blood. The Saracens were massacred in the streets and in the houses. Jerusalem contained no place of refuge for the vanquished. Some sought to escape death by throwing themselves from the ramparts; others flocked in crowds to the palaces, the towers, but particularly to the mosques, but nowhere could they escape the pursuit of the Christians. When the Crusaders made themselves masters of the mosque of Omar, in which the Saracens defended themselves, for some time, with the repetition of the scenes of carnage which attended the conquest of Acre. Horse and foot entered the mosque pell-mell with the vanquished. In the midst of the most horrible tumult, nothing was heard but groans, screams, and cries of death, the conquerors trampling over heaps of bodies in pursuit of all who endeavored to escape. Raymond d'Agiles, an ocular witness, says that under the portico in the porch of the mosque the blood rose up to the knees and the bridles of the horses. To paint the terrible spectacle which was presented at two periods in the same place, it will suffice to say, borrowing the words of the historian Josephus, that "the number slain by far surpassed that of the [illegible] who immolated them to their vengence, and that the mountains near the Jordan in moans re-echoed the frightful sounds that issued from the temple." Sentence of death was decreed against the Muselmans that remained in the city. Fanaticism but too well seconded this barbarious policy. All the enemies whom humanity or the fatigue of carnage had at first spared, and even such as had been saved in hopes of a rich ransom, were slaughtered. They compelled the Saracens to cast themselves from the tops of the towers and the houses; they made them perish in the midst of flames; they dragged them from their subterranean concealments to the public places, and there immolated them upon heaps of dead. Neither the tears of women nor the cries of infants—not even the sight of the very place where Christ had pardoned his executioners—could soften the hearts of the angry conquerors. The carnage was so great that, according to the report of Albert d'Aix, bodies were seen heaped up, not only in the palaces, the temples, and the streets, but even in the most retired and solitary places.

☞ Three cent pieces are all the time to be had at the Mint, in exchange for gold, if applied for in sums of $30 and upwards. They are a very convenient coin, and are fast driving out the large and inconvenient cent.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.—Under this head the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of a recent perilous trip made by Capt. Gay Moore, in a light ship:

It will be remembered that sometime since we noticed the fact that he had been ordered by the Treasury Department to proceed to Key West, Fla., and thence to the light-ship Florida, which vessel he was to bring round to Newport, R. I. He accordingly went to his post and took possession of the ship. On the 15th of April he made sail for Key West, and, as the charging the pilot stood out at sea. On the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the ship was leaking badly, as both sides of the stern. The ceiling was cut away so as to get at the leak, in the hope of stopping it. The stern was found rotten to a shell, with the adjoining timbers also rotten. On the 17th the pumps were manned all the time, and sail shortened to relieve her, and came to anchor at Carysfort Light, to endeavor to stop the leak. Finding there was no chance to get back to Key West, on the 18th stood out with the endeavor to reach Charleston. All the ballast was thrown overboard. This state of things continued, heavy gales blowing during the time, up to 24th ult. They were unable to carry sail, and cut away the bowsprit to ease the stern. Everything forward was moved aft, so as to put her down by the stern. On this day but little hope of safety remained, and all hands expected to go to the bottom. All was done to keep her above water, until there should be an opportunity to abandon her. On the 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., saw a sail and hoisted signals of distress, and at 7 o'clock spoke the whaling bark Stafford, Capt. Stafford, of New Bedford, who took the officers and crew and three passengers on board, and removed the stores and effects. They were then in lat. 27 N., lon. 77 40 west. On the 29th spoke the ship Sarah Boyd, Capt. Whitmore, bound to New York from Cuba, who took them from the whaler and landed them safely in New York. This is but a sketch of Capt. Moore's log, but it will serve to show the peril they were in. There were on board fourteen souls in all, and the captain assures us that for four days and nights scarcely a soul pretended to sleep. So great did they deem their peril that they were apprehensive that she would go down at any moment. Bold and hardy men moved about for hours, and not a word was heard except the commands of the officers. Each looked his fellow in the face as if to read his thoughts, but none spoke them. On board the light-ship was a bell, and the clapper would occasionally break the lashings, "tolling as were the funeral knell. Among the passengers were Capt. Placed and Capt. Briggs, old sea captains, and a young man from Key West. The latter, as soon as he reached the deck of the whaler, became almost a maniac, and went into spasms, so great was the reaction upon him by the rescue from the very jaws of death.

☞ More than eighty-three millions of letters passed through the post-offices of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1851—of which two and a half millions found rest in the Dead Letter Office.

BURIED CANNON DISCOVERED.—Last week some hands engaged in digging a trench for the setting a fence on Mr. S. A. Maverick's place, at the Alamo, struck upon the part of a cannon, in digging out which they discovered twelve others, varying in size from small will pieces to those too low to breech. Among these number are two 24 pounders, two copper twelve pounders, two copper and one iron eight pounder, and four swivels or wall pieces. They are all spiked, the trunnions of most of them have been broken off, and they bear evidence of having had fire applied to them, which was either for the purpose of bonding or rendering them sooner to rust. There is considerable speculation as to who buried them, the general impression, however, is that they were buried by Texas previous to the fall of the Alamo. The belief is based upon the supposition that there were more guns in the Alamo than could be mounted, and not knowing what might be its fate, it was determined to render what guns they could not use worthless, so that they would not be of any service to Santa Anna in case he was successful. This we are inclined to believe was the case, as they were buried within the wall of the Alamo, and as it was impossible for the Texans to take the guns when on the occasion of their abandoning the Alamo. Some few are of opinion that they were buried by the Mexicans. If this is so, the fact can be ascertained, as there are those in our midst who should know the fact. We have understood that some of our Mexican citizens have said, before this discovery was made, that there were cannon buried in the Alamo, and that the Mexicans did it. We will be much obliged for any information that will set history right in regard to this matter.

Mr. Maverick intends instituting inquiry, in order to ascertain by whom these cannon were deposited, and if it was by Travis, he will turn them over to Gov. Bell, as belonging to Texas. If they ever belonged to Texas we think they should be turned over to the General Government. We hope, however, they will not be removed from the Alamo, as they evidently form a part and parcel of the glorious struggle that there took place for Texas independence—which for deeds of noble daring and undying, unyielding valor is without a parallel in the history of our country.—*Western Texas.*

ADVERTISING.—On the advantages of advertising the N. Y. Tribune says:

Men who will pay $500 more for history on a business corner than just such a store would cost on a secluded street, grudge the outlay of $100 for advertising, though the conspicuous corner brings them in view of thousands where the advertising would introduce them to hundreds of thousands. A capitalist who freely spends $100,000 to build and furnish a grand hotel, whereof the vital element is custom, would stare if you suggested the outlay of $5,000 in letting everybody know that such a hotel has been opened; and so he spends $10,000 in rent, and servants, superintendence, &c., while waiting for his house to become known and so fill up, which a judicious outlay of $5,000 for advertising at the outset, would have saved and transmuted into profit. He pays his mason, carpenter, carpet dealer, &c., readily because his father, and grandfather did so before him and their charges seem inevitable; he wastes $10,000 by leaving his house comparatively unknown and unfrequented for months if not for years, because his grandfather did not happen to live as he does in an age when buffaloes goes ahead by lightning and steam.

THE TIES OF LOVE.—What is it to the woman that the tempest is darkening on the path of him she loves? It is he alone who has power to crush her spirit's strength. It is the breath of unkindness only, the unkindness of him to whom her soul has clung in its deepest trust, that can wither, beyond the power of earthly healing, the energies of her nature. But a portion of him, and she the gentle and the feeble, whose lightest neglect would crush as with a heel of iron, goes cheerfully and gladly forth to be a sharer in the fury and the desolation of the storm. All other ties may be severed—penury, bereavement, the world's scorn, all other agonies may be meted out to her in her cup of bitterness—and yet her heart, however delicately fashioned, hath not utterly lost its capability of sweet harmonies. They will still breathe forth at his touch—his who opened wounds of soothing will pass over the mangled and bleeding tendrils of her soul like the breath of spring healing the wounded vine, and all sufferings will be accounted as a price of naught for that tenderness which has bound up its wounds. Mad and weak devotion! Vain, all vain and unrequited! There is not in man's heart an answering tone to a refinement of such terrible depth.

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE.—The steward on board a U. S. steamer in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:

He procured a common crockery crate, a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potatoe, and went to work planting it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the "first water."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—The vine must still grow on a sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches, the ivy clings to the moulding pine, the pine and cedar remain green and fadeless amid the institutions of the ceaseless year, and, Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful waits and grateful to the soul will in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

☞ He that would enjoy the confidence of his friends, let his actions prove him worthy of it.

THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1852.

☞ It will be readily perceived by our to-day's paper that the editor is not at his post. His assistance, therefore, we trust will be a sufficient apology for the lack of editorial.

SICKNESS.

TRUTH versus FASTIDIOUSNESS.—We have not been disposed at any time to withhold the fact that there was sickness in this place. We have given a weekly statement of the facts in the case ever since the first appearance of disease among us, excepting last week, when the editor was prevented by circumstances beyond his control from doing so on the day of publication. In every case we have consulted the physicians of the town, and sought the truth, for we have considered the fact of there being sickness here as signifying more in favor of Indianola than against it, for the reason that it gave evidence of the vast amount of emigration to and through the place, which has doubtless been equal to that through any half dozen towns in this portion of the State.

It is well known, that throughout this season, our town has been thronged with strangers and emigrant families, embracing every grade of persons, from wealth to extreme poverty. Common sense then would say that there would be more or less of sickness at such a place. And yet, we are enabled to say, that among the American citizens of Indianola, there have been but six deaths from Cholera; one of whom was a late emigrant, three children, and a negro man, also, a late emigrant.

Among the German population, during the last four weeks, there have been, as near as we can ascertain, about fifteen deaths, some of whom were late emigrants; besides these, three infants have died of other diseases, together with some four or five strangers, who had arrived on the steamers.

We are well satisfied, that a predisposition to Cholera has prevailed in the atmosphere generally through the country, and to some extent deaths from it, and we do not believe that there has been any more tendency to Cholera here, in proportion to the number and density of the population, than in other points through the country. But this disease generally follows the great thoroughfares of travel, hence, it could not be expected that a little village of one or two hundred inhabitants, with perhaps not a dozen persons visiting it a week, would have as much of it as a place the size of this, with an average of about three hundred weekly.

But our object in writing this article, was to mention the fact, that persons from the first case of sickness up to the present time, from interested motives, have been in the constant habit of trying to create a panic in the country, in order to injure this place—asserting to every one they met most glaring falsehoods, in order to induce them to avoid the place. This thing has become so notorious, notwithstanding the sly manner in which it has been practiced, as to give the guilty parties a very unenviable reputation. Such conduct never fails to meet with its just reward and invariably redounds, sooner or later to the party sought to be injured. For instance, one person, who left here a few days ago, reports to a lot of downward passengers, at Pelland's, that fifteen or twenty people were dying here per day,—were dying like hogs in the streets, and scarcely well persons enough to bury the dead. This was nothing short of a malicious falsehood. Another one, (and this gentleman we happen to know,) reported to a different set of passengers from San Antonio, that at least six out of every ten persons in Indianola, were down with the sickness, and that it was hazardous in the highest degree to come here, and advising them to reach the steamer below in boats, rather than come by stage to Indianola. But the gentlemen of the party, included there was a snake in the story—procured a conveyance, and came through safely, and after spending several days with us, and making the above statement public, left us as sound and well and as free from alarm as they had ever been.

In making these remarks, we wish it understood that we do not design them for any community or place, but for that class of men who are always willing to state a falsehood or exaggerate the truth for selfish purposes. We acknowledge that sickness and death have been among us to some extent, but it has been almost entirely confined to persons who were more or less exposed, unacclimated, or imprudent, or who had contracted the disease in New Orleans, and we do not believe that it is of such a character as to justify any prudent business man in staying away from the place.

TEXAS.—We are pained to learn that Capt. Thomas Simons, an old and well known citizen of Texana, died in that place, of Cholera, a few days since. Capt. Simons was an Englishman by birth, and a seafaring man by profession, but came to this country in 1834, since which time he has resided in Texana. He has uniformly held some important county office, as Surveyor, District and County Clerk, and was at the time of his death Chief Justice. He had long been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Capt. Simons has contributed largely to the cause of Texas, in the sacrifice of his family of darling boys. Joseph, the elder, and a noble youth, died a prisoner in the castle of Perote in 1842. Thomas, the second, was wounded in Gen. Taylor's army, and died in 1847; and Maurice, the third, lost a leg about the same time, and remains an honored illustration of the chivalry of his family.

☞ We are glad to notice that the water tank, mentioned by us some time ago, about half a mile out from Indianola, will soon be completed, by which an inexhaustable supply of good stock water will be obtained.

☞ By the steamer Mexico, which left on Friday last, our fellow-citizens, David Lewis and J. C. Bullock, left for the North.

DROWNED.—On Monday last a sailor, in the employ of Capts. Bohner, fell from one of our wharves and before assistance could be rendered was drowned.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this popular house, having undergone repairs, is now open for the accommodation of the public.

☞ The Steamship Louisiana will leave her anchorage, at Powder Horn, for New Orleans, on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Among the late arrivals in Indianola, we notice that of Gen. Persifer F. Smith and Capt. King, U. S. A.

INDIANOLA AND POWDER HORN.

We cannot but notice the fears entertained by some of our citizens, that the improvements at Powder Horn will prove injurious to Indianola.

Now, whilst we have always been aware, and do still entertain a different view of this matter, we deem it not out of place to remind some of our friends of some of the arguments they made use of even two years ago in favor of Indianola, as it is, against other towns upon the bay. First, said they, it has a beautiful sheet beach, requiring no improvements or McAdamizing. Second it is one of the healthiest locations upon the coast; but when asked what was the advantage over Lavaca, in point of commercial facilities, the answer was, "why, just below us at Powder Horn, we have a good harbor and plenty of water."

We ask then, now what reasonable man in Indianola, has ever hoped for this place to become the great centre of the commerce of this bay, except through the advantages of the harbor at Powder Horn, now for the first time on a safe and sure basis for their speedy availability?

To be jealous of these improvements then, it seems to us, is to fear what Indianola should most ardently desire for her own best interests. It is true, certain kinds of business can be better done near the wharf where the largest vessels can land, but, to suppose that the present business of Indianola is to be broken up, is to suppose the possession of very little energy and enterprise among her present merchants and business men.

We cannot doubt, but that the present improvements at Powder Horn, aloof, without reference to the probabilities of the terminus of the Railroad being here, will more than quadruple the business now done.—Will this increased business be done by men residing at Powder Horn, or at Indianola? The answer is that in all human probability, it will be pretty well divided between the two places, those always doing the most, who furnish the best inducements, till by fusion the two places become one.

EDITOR'S MOVING.—We have lately had quite a number of the Corpus Editorial passing through our town, from different parts of the State. To-day, we notice the arrival of Judge Hall Hewitt, recently of the San Antonio "Ledger," on his return from Corpus Christi. The Judge appears to be in fine health and spirits and speaks favorably of Corpus Christi, as one of the most healthy and desirable places for a residence on the Gulf coast. He leaves by the next steamer of the Harris & Morgan Line, for New Orleans and the North, on professional business.

For the Indianola Bulletin.

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS.

Educational, Railroad and Temperance Convention, at White Sulphur Springs, Grimes County, Texas, on the 11th 14th and 18th days of August.

Upon consultation among the friends of the above cause, it has been judged expedient to defer the Educational and Temperance Convention, proposed to be held at the above place in July, until the days above mentioned, and to add to them the Railroad Convention.

The Educational Convention will be held the second Wednesday in August; the Railroad Convention, the succeeding Saturday, and the Temperance Convention the following Monday.

As there exists at the present time a commendable degree of interest in regard to each of the above objects, and as it is exceedingly desirable to increase that interest, it is hoped that the friends of each, and every effective co-operator, will spare no effort to procure a large attendance upon the above occasion.

☞ Texas papers please copy.

INDIAN NEWS.—A gentleman who left here some days since for Eagle Pass, writes to a friend in this place, that he reached there through mud and rain on the morning of the 29th. On the Thursday previous he passed a family encamped on the Nueces. He has since learned that this family two days afterwards encamped at a place called Mine Creek or La Mina, where they were attacked by the Comanches, and the mother and three children killed, and the father and one daughter wounded.—Two small children, a boy and girl, from four to seven years old, were unharmed, and were taken by some Mexicans to Fort Duncan. Capt. Arthur dispatched a company and wagon to bring in the wounded, who are now in the hospital at that place. The name of the wounded man is Jack Chambers from Leon County. His wife was sister to Mrs. Louis Sanchez, living on the Salado. The mother and three children were buried by the company sent out by the commanding officer.

From the same letter we learn that a party of Californians, five in number, who passed through Eagle Pass and San Fernando a few days previous, were murdered by the Mexicans. Their names he had not been able to learn, or where they were from, but that they were killed, about thirty miles on the road from San Fernando to Santa Rosa, is certain.—*Western Texan.*

COUNTY SEAT OF LAVACA.—The Victoria Advocate, of the 19th, says it learns that at the election for county seat, held in Lavaca county on Monday last, the voters stood: For Hallettsville, 208; for Petersburg, 178—being 30 majority for Hallettsville.

THE RAILROAD.—We have advices that the Report of the Engineers is almost ready, and that we may in a very short time anticipate its publication. We also learn that the route is to be selected as soon thereafter as possible. We hope in a week or two to give this information to our readers. Meantime be patient. We have reason to think all will come out right, and that we shall get the road to pass through this place.

Advocate, 19th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamship Yacht arrived today (says the New Orleans Journal of, 17th inst.) from Brazos St. Iago, on her way to New Orleans, and will leave here this evening. We are indebted to the clerk for an extra of the Brownsville Flag of the 14th inst., which we give below in full:

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

TWO AMERICANS SHOT IN MATAMORAS!!

For the past two days the citizens of this place have been laboring under great excitement, growing out of the arrival in Matamoras of an order for the immediate execution of the four prisoners taken during the attack by Carvajal on that city. The news was confirmed yesterday morning by two of the unfortunate men, who are Americans and Professionals, sending over to the place for the assistants of some churchman of the Protestant persuasion, to prepare them for their sickly death. Mr. John Southwell, elder of the Presbyterian Church in this city—the Rev. B. Chamberlain, the minister, being absent—crossed the river yesterday morning for such purpose, and to perform that melancholy duty. The men were to have been shot at 10 o'clock this morning, but owing to some cause unknown to us, they were privately executed at 5 o'clock—as we understand, without a solitary friend, acquaintance or even countryman, being near to receive their dying wishes.

The Rev. Father Dominick, the minister of the Roman Catholic Church of this place, was also with the prisoners most of yesterday and last night, and after their execution, by the request of our citizens, obtained permission to have the bodies conveyed to this side of the river for interment, but was refused, and as we are informed, rudely insulted for having made the request. Every effort was made by the U. S. Consul, and indeed all the Consuls of other nations in Matamoras, to save these unfortunate men, but to no avail; the citizens of that place, and Matamoras, and even the ladies of the latter place, for the second time, joined in with their humane supplications for mercy, but all to no effect—the unfortunate prisoners had to pay the penalty of their lives, victims, perhaps, to the impatience of Avezedo's excitement. Their bodies, we learn, were on Tuesday buried by Mr. Wadell, the U. S. Consul in Matamoras. The prisoners, as we have stated, were four in number, two Americans and two Mexicans; the names of the Mexicans we have not ascertained, but the Americans, we learn, were named Robert McDonald and George Williamson—the former a Texian and member of Capt. Ford's late company of Rangers, the latter from some one of the other States.

These executions have created a deep feeling among all classes here, who look upon their summary death as wholly unnecessary; the more so as the disturbances in which they were engaged have been entirely suppressed, and no necessity could have existed for such an example. A deep feeling of revenge now reigns, where a course of mercy would have planted those of gratitude.

Gen. Avalos has just been shot and burnt in effigy, on this bank of the river, in front of the Garita.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF JERUSALEM.—The Paris correspondent of the Christian Advocate, has published some strange particulars relating to the vexed question of the Holy Places, which had been submitted to the Divan for its decision. This correspondent says:

"The four Pachalies of Syria are to be given up to M. de Rothschild, in exchange for a sum of 500,000,000 francs, (about 125,000,000 dollars,) to be paid into the Treasury of the Sultan. For a sum of fifty millions France will desist from her pretensions, founded, as she says, on ancient treaties; and half that sum is to be paid to Russia and England, in lieu of their claims.

"It is not known yet what time M. de Rothschild will assume, whether that of King, Emir, Pashaw or Bey, but it is certain that he intends to rebuild Jerusalem and Antioch, restore the Temples of Solomon and Jerusalem, according to the descriptions of the Old Testament. In the New Jerusalem there is to be an exchange, theatre, and chapels of every kind of worship. Besides this the new monarch intends to establish a line of steamboats from Marseilles to Beyrout, and to connect Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli and St. John d'Acre, with his capital by a net of railways, etc.

FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Taking the increase of our population since the census of 1790, as a basis for calculation, it has been estimated that, in the year 1900, we shall muster 74,000,000, and, by 1920, 236,000,000 of inhabitants. How paltry and contemptible all the rest of the world will then appear in comparison with us. If we are not a great country now, we are fast becoming one. Our territory embraces, 3,136,447 square miles, and its present population amounts to but seven inhabitants to the square mile. Should this vast area, presenting every variety of climate and inexhaustible fertility of soil, be as densely peopled as Great Britian, which has two hundred and twenty within the same limits, our numbers would reach 690,020 540; and should it ever rival Holland and Belgium in density of population, (two hundred and sixty seven to the mile,) the result would be the enormous amount, of 837,434,012, equal to four-fifths of the present estimated number of the human race.

EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.—The army of the United States, consisting of 10,000 men all told, costs the people $10,000,000, a year one thousand dollars per man; and for traveling expenses, in addition, the $1,000,000 appropriated to that purpose last year; thus giving each soldier $200 a year to travel with.

A St. Louis paper estimates that if the comparative expenses of European armies equalled that of the United States, Austria and France would in a profound state of peace, have each about $400,000,000 to pay for army expenses alone; and in the semi-warlike state in which these countries constantly are, it would cost at least $100,000,000, each, besides. The army of England would cost $200,000,000, and even the small state of Piedmont $50,000,000. That their must be corruption, or wretched mismanagement, is evident. But even supposing the expenses of the United States' Army could be reduced one-third, still, the heavy expenditure to the country caused by a standing army, however small, and even in a profound state of peace, may be gathered from these figures.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Gazette.*

MR. GRINNELL'S EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Express of the 29th ult., says: "We learn that Mr. Grinnell's ship Advance has been thoroughly overhauled in the sectional dock, and that she is now ready for sea. Mr. George Peabody, the wealthy American banker of London, has expressed his readiness to co-operate with Mr. Grinnell in starting another Arctic expedition from this port, by authorizing drafts to be made upon him for $10,000 toward that purpose, and if the government can spare the requisite officers and men, numbers being ready to sail at a moment's notice, there is every reason to believe that the Advance and Rescue may sail once more on their errands of peril and mercy, as there is still hope that the fate of the missing navigators may be ascertained.

* The Blue Lick Springs were sold at auction recently, and Col. John S. Morgan, of Covington, was the purchaser.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Sons of Temperance of Texana Division, No. 93, held on the 12th 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Patriarch above to remove suddenly from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-member, Capt. Thomas Simons, our D. G. W. P.

Resolved, That in the death of brother Simons, we mourn the loss of a member whose devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, we cannot too highly appreciate, and this community a useful and honorable citizen.

Resolved, That we tender sincerely condole with the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and tender to them our warmest sympathies in their severe and irreparable bereavements.

Resolved, That in token of respect to the memory of our brother, we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and copies be sent to the Texas Washingtonian, Victoria Advocate, Indianola Bulletin, and Lavaca Commercial, for publication.

CHA'S M. S. GAYLE, Asst. W. P.
B. MCFARLANE, R. S.

A VIRGINIAN'S OPINION OF WESTERN TEXAS.—Texas now, for a new State can boast of her society. She is no longer the refuge for the desperado or profligate, but the habitation of a great deal of refinement and moral worth. Her citizens are high-minded and chivalrous, intelligent, and of correct deportment; and the people ever lived together more harmoniously. When I left Virginia I was advised to buy a revolver, and by all means to take good care of my money. My baggage was locked up until I struck the shores of Texas; there it was thrown into an open porch. There are but few locks here, and the keys of those rarely turned. In warm weather, the doors stand open night and day. There may be crime, theft and vice in our midst, but we rarely hear of it. No fact is more palpable to my own mind now, than that the character of the society in Texas, is a subject of profound ignorance in the other States.

The few experiments which have been tried, prove beyond doubt, that the country around Austin is unsurpassed in its adaptation to the growth of wheat. Some few of our farmers sowed small quantities last fall, and the yield has been enormous, and the quality very superior. We have been favored by Mr. Thomas J. Stone with a specimen from his field, which is indeed extraordinary. It is a bunch of *fifty-five* stalks, with well sized heads, all sprung from one grain of wheat. We had the curiosity to husk one of the averaged sized heads and count the number of grains it contained, which was *forty-five*—multiplied by the number of heads makes the enormous quantity of 5,275 grains from one put in the ground. And this crop, we are informed, was grown on raw prairie land. In such a country, is it not inexcusable folly to be dependent on foreign countries for flour!—to annually expend immense sums of money for an article which our own farmers, can produce more easily and abundantly than can those upon whom we easily permit ourselves to be dependent.—*Austin (Texas) State Gazette.*

THE REWARD OF VALOR.—No disposal has yet been made of the gold box which Gen. Jackson bequeathed to the city of N. York, for conferment upon him who should be adjudged the most heroic of the America invaders in the late war with Mexico. A committee of the Common Council of that city has been charged with the delicate duty of demanding who is most worthy to receive this testimonial of valor, and a period three months distant has been fixed, within which candidates must present their applications. We should suppose that the most deserving would be the last to prefer his claim, since modesty and courage are proverbially allied.

True Delta.

The steamer El Paso, lately arrived at St. Louis from Council Bluffs, states that she "was for five days engaged in ferrying across the river, at the Bluffs, emigrants for California and Oregon. In the period named the boat transported over 2000 people, 505 wagons, and 4215 head of stock, and received for this service a sum exceeding $5000. The emigrants were exclusively from the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, and are all prepared for commensing operations at their new homes."

THE GRAPE IN OHIO.—There are 1200 acres of vineyards near Cincinnati, giving employment to 600 laborers, at an annual cost of $120,000, and producing about 250,000 gallons of wine a year. The vineyards in the above estimate would not, according to the European average, produce more than 100,000 gallons. In 1849 they were estimated for the census at 50,000 of produce. In the three years since, however, there has doubtless been great advance. The culture of the grape in Hamilton county alone affords subsistence to 2000 industrious and sober people—a drunken vinedresser being a great rarity.

DEATH TO RATS.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Seaward a printer, at Indianapolis, Ind., which will be death on rats. To the treadle on which the bait is placed, is attached an iron lever communicating with a wire spring, to which is fastened a sharp instrument, which revolves rapidly when the treadle is touched, hitting the rat between the peepers and knocking it six or eight feet from the trap, which resets itself instantly for another.

☞ Land warrants find sale in Wall street, N. York, at $127 a $128. When wanted for land entries, the principal dealers sell at $129 a $130 for quarter section scrip. Prices have rather stiffened of late, notwithstanding the passage of the homestead bill.

☞ We gather from an article in the South-Western American, that the citizens of Austin have sent on a petition to the Postoffice Department, praying for the establishment of a semi-weekly line of stages from that place to Gonzales, to connect with the Gulf line. That is decidedly sensible! The advancement of Western Texas has been greatly retarded by the want of traveling facilities. We hope that lines will be established from place to place all over the country, wherever travel will justify.

San Antonio Ledger.

☞ Eighteen commercial houses in New York, among the wealthiest in the city, have memorialized the Secretary of State to procure the appointment of a diplomat to see to the interests of the United States, on the Rio de la Plata, and its tributaries, and to negociate treaties of amity, navigation and commerce with the states of Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.

THE RAISING OF CATTLE

When we first came to Texas, now some thing more than six years ago, we made up our mind that the raising of cattle was a very profitable business. We perceived at a moment's glance that they were prolific, hardy, and raised at little or no expense. We were not without fear, however, that in consequence of the vast numbers of cattle that would be raised, prices would come down considerably in a few years, and thus materially curtail the profits of cattle-raising. Yet how greatly were we mistaken in this particular. Cattle have been constantly on the rise since that time, and are more than twenty per cent. higher than they were in 1845 or '46. In addition to the increasing home demand the shipping of beef cattle on our steamships to New Orleans is beginning to assume much importance, requiring some 200 beeves per week, and which will rapidly increase in quantity as the facilities for shipping increase.

Assuming, then, as we feel fully authorized in doing, that the price of cattle must for many years remain what it is or go onward, let us see what would be the profits on a given sum of money invested in cattle in Western Texas. We are sure the results will appear fabulous to such as are uninformed touching cattle-raising in Texas. We are equally sure, however, that they are such results as are constantly realized by hundreds of persons in our section of country:

Let us suppose that we invest the sum of five hundred dollars as a commencement.—That sum will purchase fifty cows with that number of calves, being 100 head.

At the end of the 1st year, we will suppose that out of the 50 cows 40 of them raise calves—our stock will then be	140
At the end of the 2d year, upon a like supposition, we shall have	160
At the end of the 3d year, we shall have: from the original stock 40 calves; from the female two year olds, (allowing one half not to raise calves this year,) 10 calves, making together 50, which now gives us	230
At the end of the 4th year, we will have as follows: from original stock 40; from the three year old heifers, 20; from the two-year old heifers, (allowing as before for casualities,) 10—making together 70, which added to previous years stock gives us	300
At the end of the 5th year, we will have—from the original stock, 40; from the 1st year's females 20; from 2nd year's do., 20; from the 3d year's do., (being the two-year olds,) 10; —amounting to 90, which gives	390
At the end of the 6th year, let us see how we shall come out: from original stock 40; from 1st, 2d, and 3d year's females, 60; from the 4th or 2 year olds 10, making 110;—we now have	500

head of cattle as the result of our experiment. Will it stand the test? We think it will. Besides the liberal allowance we have made to cover losses, we have left out of the calculation the increase of the female increase of the four and five year old heifers, in order that we might be entirely within the range of probability.

The result then is, as follows: Allowing ten per cent. for losses, we have—

18 six-year old steers, at $15,	$270
18 five-year old do. do.	270
18 four-year old do. do.	270
30 three-year old do. $10,	180
400 head of stock cattle, at $5,	2000
Amounting in value to	$2,990

—Or within a fraction of "*one hundred per cent. per annum.*" Take a series of ten years together, and we are sure the result would be more than double every year.—The astonishing outcome is in the compound upon the compound increase.

We grant, this is no highly colored or fanciful picture of what can be done in stock raising in Texas. It is such a result as has been realized by thousands, and will be realized by thousands more. All that is required is a little diligence and patience. Such results are only achieved by retaining stocks entire, and taking care to secure their increase. A couple of good trusty boys would be amply sufficient to attend to a much larger stock than the one we have here supposed.

Large fortunes will be made by raising stock in this portion of Texas during the next ten or twenty years. We would advise all who have a little spare cash to secure a 'ranch' and 'pitch in,' in order to avail themselves of such opportunities of becoming *Rothschilds*.—*Vic. Advocate.*

At the Convention of Congregational ministers, held at Boston, on the 26th ult., the committee on tobacco, appointed last year, made a report. They stated that the annual expenditure for tobacco amounts to $9,210,251, and the imports in the article of cigars to $6,520,812, and the annual cost of cigars in the United States is $20,000,000.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of this Union was celebrated at the Lowell Institute on the 27th ultimo. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presiding. He addressed the assemblage upon taking the chair. During the year the receipts of the Union, exclusive of the receipts of the collection, was $34,000; for the payment of missionaries $14,000 had been expended, $15,000 for the support of destitute Sunday Schools and supply of libraries; and 46,000 children had come under the influence of the Union.

ASSYRIAN TOMBS.—Colonel Rawlinson, it is said, has opened out the entire place of sepulchre of the kings and queens of Assyria. There they lie, it is said, "in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids, decorated with the royal ornaments and costume, just as they were deposited, more than 3000 years ago."

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—It is stated on the authority of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, that the Emperor of Japan has promptly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well-equipped soldiery ready to give the American expedition, under Com. Perry a warm greeting. The Dutch officers all think our force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Jeddo.

THE PULASKI MONUMENT.—A contract has been entered into with Lamitz for the erection of the Greene and Pulaski monument at Savannah. It is to be constructed of the finest Italian marble, to obtain which, Mr. L. will proceed to Italy to superintend the quarrying of it. The foundation will be laid next fall.

☞ The property of Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, now Minister to England, was taxed last year $7,866. Its value was estimated at $1,170,000.

NOTICE OF BOOKS.

"Family Government, a treatise on conjugal, parental, filial and other duties, by James O. Andrew, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." This is a neat little volume of rare interest, and should have a prominent place in the library of every family. We have read it attentively and do not hesitate to recommend it as a work full of moral truth, worthy of the highest consideration. For a copy, we are indebted to the Rev. H. S. Thrall, preacher in charge of this circuit, of whom it may be had for the trifling sum of 35 cents.

"To my fair friends a word of advice and admonition. First of all, lend no ear to the wooing of him who is an unbeliever or a skeptic on the subject of religion. The Bible is the great charter of woman's rights. Where this book is not known, she is a slave. Its influence exalts her to her proper station and the man who, in this land of light and vision, can impudently question the authority of this, the great and only charter of woman's rights, gives strong indications of what his heart is capable of doing; and if after this warning, you confide your all to him, you will deserve what follows. Secondly, give not your heart to him that tarries long at the wine, who loves a social glass of brandy with an old friend; who is a connoisseur in mint juleps; and the various preparations of the bar-room. If already the intoxicating draughts have bewitched him, what can you hope for in after years. Trust not that his love for you and your consequent influence over him, will reform him. It is *possible* one such case out of a thousand may have occurred; but, believe me, 'tis a forlorn hope. If the sparkling glass, the bacchanalian song, and the ribald and vulgar jest of the drunkard have charmed him; the tones of your voice, sweet as they are to him now, will soon lose their power to restrain him. Wed not the man who loves a game at cards or billiards, though he be polished intelligent, and prepossessing. Close thy heart against him, and stop thy ears against his pleading! Canst thou trust thy happiness in the hands of a *gambler*? Pause ere thou do it. His heart is false, his lips profane, and his passions his only acknowledged law of action. Listen not to the speech of him who is a drone in society, who is a lounger about taverns, adding nothing to the world's production, but spunging on the charity of others for bread. You want a friend, a protector, one who has a heart to appreciate you, and who will love you for your own sake, sympathize with you in your griefs and pleasures, who will bear with your weaknesses, and gently correct your errors; and above all, one who will help you to heaven. In view of all these things, should you not deliberate well before you bind yourself with cords which you can never loose, and which may become more galling than the chains of the galley slave. When I look on woman as the loveliest of God's works, but feeble and helpless as she is lovely I can but regard her with deep solicitude, and look to her future with painful anxiety, when I see her hastily, and without due caution, taking upon her vows which may consign her to disappointment and agonizing and heart-breaking. Man has strength and power, and these, if used legitimately, might be the strength and protection of the gentler sex; but if a base and corrupt heart give direction to such attributes, what may a feeble, helpless woman expect under the wing of such protection! Alas! how many broken-hearted wives have gone down to an early grave, burying in the coffin the secret of their woe; and how many breaking hearts in this land are to-day struggling in hopeless despondency with a tide of wretchedness, whose source and death are known only to God! Let the man of your choice be intelligent; a high-minded, honorable man, who scorns the slightest approach to littleness or meanness. Let him be strictly temperate, industrious and economical in his habits, with heart and hand, and purse, ready to promote every good work. In short let him be a man of undissembled and consistent piety, or at any rate one that reverences God's name, his book, and the institutions of his house. Finally, let me say to you, marry no man upon a slight acquaintance. Take time,—especially *if you are an* HEIRESS,—to scrutinize him closely, before you consent to stand with him at the altar of God, and say,—*I will.*

☞ A communication was transmitted to the U. S. Senate on the 15th inst., from the Minister of Spain, asking idemnity from the United States for the destruction of property of Spanish subjects during the riots in New Orleans, in August, 1851.

In digging the holes for the posts of the staging from which Kossouth was to address the citizens of Buffalo a twelve-pound cannon ball was dug up from a depth of about two and a half feet. It had the unmistakable marks of British manufacture, and was undoubtedly fired from Canada during the war of 1812. So say the Buffalo papers. The ball was presented to Kossuth.

NEW POLITICAL PAPERS.—Two new political papers are announced in Washington. One is to be a Buchanan paper, under the control of Ovid F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, late editor of the Brownsville, Texas, Rio Bravo, and the other is to be a paper of more general character, and united by several persons, among whom is named F. P. Blair.

☞ The culture of wheat, as a general thing, was introduced into Alabama only ten years ago, and no crop, not even corn, has proved uniformly more certain and satisfactory. So certain, indeed, has the crop been considered, that the culture has rapidly extended during the last four or five years.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water.—Then with a gilding brush, go over your glasses and frames, and rest assured that the flies will not light on the article washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

General Pierce is a native of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, and of excellent family, his father, being the General Pierce whose name has become a rank in the last war. Hillsborough county is the birth place of several eminent men; Hon. Daniel Webster, General Cass, Hon. John A. Dix, ect.

☞ The Indianapolis papers are informed by Mr. Adams, who has charge of the Greek slave, now exhibiting at that place, that he has within a day or two, received directions from Mr. Powers to send the statue to Europe, as it has been sold

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOUISIANA.

BULLETIN OFFICE, INDIANOLA,
Thursday, June 24, 1852.

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Rogers, arrived at her anchorage yesterday, at 11 A. M., having left New Orleans on the 20th, and Galveston on the 22d. To her polite clerk we are indebted for files of papers, up to the day of her sailing. Below will be found a summary of her news.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. J. A. Scott, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Reeves and family, F. H. Pieper and lady, Gen. Smith, U. S. A., Capt. King, U. S. A., Dr. W. R. Smith, Benj. Kaufman, Peter Kaufman, C. L. Owen, Butler, Read, C. Villeneure and lady, Oleluk, Morel, Oblem, H. P. Bee, Mason, and 45 on deck and one horse.

CONSIGNEES.

Messrs S. A. White & Co., A. Fromme, H. Runge & Co., C. Eder & Co., John H Dale, W. Robertson, C. Villeneuve, J. Ruhe, J. F. Segui, Lieut. Barber, Quarter Master.

The Whig National Convention met on the 16th, Mr. Chapman in the Chair. On the fourth day, twenty-first ballot, Webster received 29 votes, Fillmore 133, and Scott 131. From the 20th to the 34th ballot, there was but little change, Crittenden then having 4 votes. On the 24th ballot Fillmore stock was rising, and it was believed that on Monday, he would receive the nomination.

☞ Cholera prevails generally through the West and South.

☞ The James L. Day, was to have left New Orleans on Wednesday, the 23d inst., for this port, and may be looked for Monday next.

☞ The steamship Illinois, arrived at New York from Aspinwall, on the 12th inst., with $1,800,000 in gold, and 325 passengers, about the largest freight ever brought out. She brought San Francisco dates of the 18th May. The Panama Railroad had nearly been completed to Gorgona, and the work was going forward rapidly.

☞ STEAM NAVIGATION FREE IN NEW GRENADA.—The Congress of New Grenada have passed an act opening the rivers of that Republic to foreign steam merchant vessels, on the same terms with those of New Grenada, subject only to existing privileges heretofore granted to particular companies and individuals.

BOSTON, June 17.—An important breach is threatened in the Democratic party here, caused by the action of the late Convention in Baltimore. It is thought that if Ran toul support the nominees of that Convention, he will not be sustained by the Free Soilers.

DIFFICULTIES WITH MEXICO.—It is believed that the Senate have been in executive session for the past two days, considering our relations with Mexico, which are said to be in a very troublesome condition.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There is no change for the worse in Mr. Clay's health, despite of reports that have been put forth to the contrary.

A NEW PAPER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore to the N. Y. Evening Post says that Major Kelly and Mr. John S. Thrasher are about starting a Scott paper in New Orleans.

☞ Abbott Lawrence has tendered his resignation as Minister to England, to take place in October.

FROM THE PLAINS.—A letter received at St. Louis from Major Steen's command of recruits for the army in New Mexico, dated on the 20th ult., at Pottawatomie camp, sixty miles from Fort Leavenworth, mentions the death of fourteen of the command by cholera, and another was not expected to survive. At the date of the letter one-fourth of the whole number were on the sick report. This is dismal enough. The command was composed of about 300 men.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 16.—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., three days later than the intelligence brought by the Baltic. The following is a summary of her news:

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—The demand in the Cotton market has been good during the greater part of the week, and the sales embrace 63,000 bales, of which 8000 have been taken for export, and 25,000 bales for speculation. The market has been firm, with a slight improvement in middling qualities. The quotations now are: For Fair Orleans 6¼, and Middling Orleans 5¾d. per pound.

REWARD FOR MEAGHER.—The British Government have offered a reward for the apprehension of Meagher, the Irish patriot.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 16.—The Cotton market continues extremely dull and depressed.—Middling 9½@9¾c. Flour steady at $4 12½@4 18¾ for State, and $4 25a $4 31½ per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has been in good demand, with sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western, at 62@63c. per bushel. Mess Pork at $18 25a$18 37½ per bbl. Lard 10½c per lb. Rio Coffee 9½ per lb.

FLOCK OF SHEEP.—One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived at N. York, in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid $14,500 for the flock. There was one buck, which cost $500, and would shear 24 pounds of wool.

☞ The free banking law has passed both houses of the Indiana Legislature.

A recent statistical return states the population of Austria and her dependent possessions to be 36,314,160.

SICKNESS ON THE PLAINS.—The steamer Yuba arrived at St. Louis on the 12th inst. from the Missouri river. She brought down a number of gentlemen, who had left the frontier for California, some of whom had traveled nearly 300 miles across the Plains. The ravages of the cholera, however, among the different companies, had become so great that they returned disheartened. One company of thirty-nine men turned back after losing thirteen of their number. Another had lost fifteen and another, composed of about forty persons, were all sick but one. All the way in these gentlemen heard alarming reports of sickness among the emigrant trains, many of which had lost more or less of their number. It is feared that there will be much suffering among the emigrants who have returned to the towns on the Missouri, as nearly all of them are almost, if not quite destitute of means with which to prosecute their journeys homeward, and many are unable from sickness to travel if they had the means. The emigrants say that the Indians on the Plains are rather friendly, and gave them no trouble in any other respect than that of guarding their property to prevent being robbed.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, June 12.

COTTON—The demand was not general and the sales for the week only 7,000 bales. We quote as follows: Inferior, 5¾@6¼; Ordinary, 7@7½; Middling, 8¼@9; Good Middling, 10@10½; Middling Fair, 11½@11¼; Fair, 12@—

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 5@5¼c.

MOLASSES—Sold at 28@28½c.

FLOUR—Ohio, $3 87@$3 85; St. Louis, $4 75@$5 25.

CORN—Yellow 48@51c. White 52c.

WHISKEY—Rectified and Raw, sold at 17½@18c. per gallon.

BACON—Sides at 9c; clear sides at 9½; plain hams 9c, and sugar-cured at 10@11½c.

PORK—Mess at $17@$17 50.

SALT—Coarse Liverpool 95@$1 ℔ sack.

COFFEE—Rio 8¼@9c.

BEEVES—Texas, 3½@4c. ℔ lb. net.

CALVES AND YEARLINGS—$7 50@9 50 ℔ head.

DIED,

In this place, on the 15th inst., ALICE, only child of C. and Mathilda Villeneuve, aged one year and eight months.

In this place, on the 20th inst., GEORGE STANTON, aged 21 months.

Also, on the 22d, MARTHA ANN, aged 10 years and 9 months, children of Thos. S. and Ariana T. Coates.

In this place, on the 18th inst., GEO. W. FLOWERS, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 37 years, and member of Howard Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., N. Orleans.

☞ N. Y. Herald please copy.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CALHOUN COUNTY—Fellow-Citizens: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk at the August election, believing myself fully competent to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity, correctness and despatch. JOHN C. CLELAND.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN SAYLES, Esq., of Washington, as a candidate for Attorney General of the State of Texas at the August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM S. GLASS, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of District Attorney for this judicial district.

Wagons, Cisterns and Smithing.

A. C. DENSON, Indianola. JOHN FORD, Galveston.

DENSON & FORD

HAS on hand and will manufacture to order Wagons and Cisterns of any required dimensions, of the best material and workmanship unsurpassed in the world, and will in a few days have a Wagon and Smith Shop at Indianola, where we will do all kinds of wagon repairs, wood or iron ship smithing, and all other kinds of smith work required in the country. Come one, come all; if you have not all the money for the article you want, we will buy your produce, cattle, &c.

June 24, 1852. [20:3m.

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

From Dr. Robert A. Nelson, Salvisa, Ky.

Having used this remedy for the last ten years in a large and extensive practice, I can confidently and unhesitatingly recommend it as the most safe and certain anthelmintic ever offered to the public.

January 27, 1851.

From Dr. E. G. Harris, Fayette county, Ala.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Dear Sirs: I am anxious to get some of your celebrated Vermifuge. It is without doubt one of the best medicines for expelling worms I ever saw.

May 18, 1851.

The above valuable Vermifuge is for sale, by the bottle or package, by

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO., Agents for the Proprietors.

Indianola, June 17, 1852. [19:tf

PLANTER'S HOUSE, Indianola, Texas.

THE undersigned, having leased the above property, heretofore so favorably known, and having given it a thorough renovating throughout, besides repapering, painting and furnishing with entire new furniture, is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. He also pledges himself to spare no pains or expense whatever to make those calling on him as comfortable as at any other hotel in Western Texas. Families or other persons visiting Indianola, will find the rooms at the Planter's House comfortable, and the table supplied with as good eating as the market and country will afford. But as it is much easier to make promises than to redeem them, please call and examine for yourselves.

WM. M. VARNELL.

Indianola, June 17, 1852. [19:tf

☞ Western Texan, San Antonio; Texas Advocate, Victoria, and Galveston News will please copy the above three months, and forward accounts to this office.

FULTON MARKET BEEF, at retail and by the package, by AUG. FROMME.
Indianola, June 17, 1852.

Texana New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a new and splendid assortment of *Summer Goods*, consisting of a general assortment in all the department of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY.
Also, a full supply of
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,

Consisting in St. Louis Flour, Bacon, Clear Sides, Hams, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Lard, &c.

Liberal advances made on Cotton or other produce, shipped to our friends at New Orleans or New York from this point.

CLARK L. OWEN & CO.

Texana, June 8, 1852. [18:tf

OX Wagons.—New Pittsburgh Ox Wagons for sale by H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, June 10, 1852.

FURNITUE WAHOUSE.

WE have received, by late arrivals from New York, a new supply of *FURNITURE* viz: Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Childrens' Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat Stools, Wash Stands, Toilet [illegible], Work and Card Tables, Cherry and Walnut Tables, Cribs, Bureaus, high and low post Bedsteads, and Kitchen Safes, making a complete assortment of the different kinds of Furniture, which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, June 10, 1852.

Cash Notice.

ALL persons indebted to *C. Etter* or *C. Etter & Co.*, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle up previous to the 25th of this month, (June,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. We hope all who are indebted to us will deem this a sufficient notice, and give us no further trouble, but come forward and settle up.

C. ETTER & CO.

Indianola, June 10, 1852.

INDIANOLA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BAGGING, per yard	16	18
BALE ROPE, per pound	8	9
BREAD, Pilot	[illegible]	6¼
Navy	5½	6
Crackers	9	10½
BEESWAX, per pound	20	22
COTTON, per cwt	6 50	7 00
COFFEE, Rio per pound	10	11½
Havana	—	—
Java	16	18
CHOCOLATE, Baker's per pound	20	22
No 2	15	16
CANDLES, Sperm per pound	48	52
Star	22	24
Adamantine		
CORDAGE, Manilla per pound	16	18
LARD, per pound	12	12½
CORN MEAL, per barrel	4 00	4 50
" " bushel	1 00	1 25
CIDER, per barrel	5 00	10 00
CORKS per M	3 00	3 50
FLOUR, Ohio per barrel	5 00	5 25
St. Louis	5 50	5 75
EGGS, per dozen	20	25
FISH, Cod per box	1 25	1 50
Mackerel No 1 per bbl	13 00	15 00
Do 2	10 00	12 00
Do 3	8 00	8 50
Herring per box	75	1 00
FRUIT, Raisins MR per box	2 25	2 50
Dried Apples per pound	9	10
Peaches	9	10
Lemons per box	4 00	4 50
Figs per drum	75	1 00
Currants per pound	12	12½
Almonds	15	22
GRAIN, Oats per bushel	56	58
Corn	85	[illegible]
GUNPOWDER, com Ky, keg	5 00	6 00
Sporting	7 00	7 50
GLASS, 8 by 10 per box	2 25	2 50
10 by 12	2 75	3 00
GUNNY BAGS per bag	12	15
HIDES, dry country per pound	4	5
IRON, assorted per pound	4	6
CASTINGS, per pound	4	6
LUMBER, assorted per M	22 50	22 50
Dressed	—	36 00
LEAD, bar per pound	7	7½
MOLASSES, Texas per gallon	25	35
New Orleans	30	35
Sugar House		40
PROVISIONS, Lard per pound	10	12
Mess Pork per barrel	19 50	20 00
Bacon Sides per pound	11½	12
Sugar cured hams	14	15
Do. Plain	12	12½
Rice	5	6
Sugar, Texas	6½	7
Louisiana	7	8
Loaf	11	14
Crushed	10	14
Salt, fine per bag	2 25	2 50
Coarse	2 00	2 25
SOAP, per pound	5	8
SKINS, Deer	9	10
SHOT, assorted sizes pr bag	1 75	2 00
TOBACCO, chewing per pound	25	45
TEAS, Imperial	60	1 25
Gunpowder	50	1 00
Pouchong	55	1 25
WINES and LIQUORS per gal		
Port wine	1 00	2 50
Madeira	75	2 00
Malaga, sweet	75	1 00
Champagne, basket		
Claret, per doz	2 75	5 00
American Brandy p gal	50	75
Cogniac do	2 50	4 00
Holland Gin	1 50	2 50
Whiskey, rectified	26	28
Do Extra	28	30
Do Monongahela	75	1 00

SELECT CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND

MERCANTILE DAY SCHOOL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Indianola and county, that he designs opening a *Classical English and Mercantile School*, and hopes by strict attention, to any boys that may be committed to his charge (not only as regards their studies, but their general deportment,) to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Number of pupils limited.

TERMS.

Classical department per month.......$4 00
English " 1st class ".......3 00
Preparatory " 2d " ".......2 50

H. H. MOORE.

ATTORNEY

For Prosecuting Claims at Washington City.

THE subscriber undertakes the collection, settlement and adjustment of all manner of claims, accounts or demands against the Government of the United States, or any foreign State or country, before any of the public Departments at Washington.

The procuring of Patents, Army and Navy Pensions, the collection of accounts against the Government, all land claims, and every demand or other business of whatever kind requiring the prompt and efficient services of an attorney or agent.

A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the various systems and routine of public business at the different offices as well as in Congress; added to this, free access to the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the undersigned in pledging the fullest satisfaction and the utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care. Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this district, and to many gentlemen who have been members of both *Houses* of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed useless to extend this notice by special references.

Communications must be prepaid in all cases.

Charges or fees will be regulated by the nature and extent of the business, but moderate in all cases. Address H. O. SPALDING, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

18:tf.]

Just Received, per steamers Mexico and Louisiana—

2 tierces hams,
10 bbls. whiskey,
100 bbls. St. Louis flour,
4 casks St. Julian claret,
10 boxes brandy cherries,
15 boxes St. Julian claret,
15 boxes fit. sauterne,
2 bbls. lard oil
5 bbls. pilot bread.

JACOB MAAS.

Indianola, June 10, 1852.

JUST received per schooner McNeil—

10 bbls. vassar ale,
10 " dutch smoking tobacco,
1 " loaf sugar,
5 hhds. prime brown do.
1 bbl. crackers,
1 " rice,
1 " gin,
1 " rum,
1 " Old Mon. whiskey,
3 " mess pork,
2 " white beans,
25 " onions,
1 keg bitters,
2 " malaga,
6 " nails,
50 " white lead,
10 boxes pickles,
5 " Stoughton bitters.

JACOB MAAS.

Indianola, June 10, 1852.

Stop the Thief!

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension of the person who stole a Roan *HORSE* from the stable of Mr. Forbes, of Lavaca, on Saturday night, the 5th instant. The Horse is about 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, had his foretop cut off some months since, and it has grown out bushy, and has two small specks in his right eye; he is six or seven years old. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or $25 for the horse, by

14:tf.] GEO. L. BAXTER, at Lavaca.

BRICK! BRICK!—First quality of Brick constantly on hand at our Kiln in Victoria, at the current rates, or will be delivered in Indianola at $14 per one thousand.

CHAPMAN & BROWN.

Victoria, June 5, 1852. [17:tf.

JEWELRY, JEWELRY.—A fine supply of fresh jewelry for sale at [14] PEISER & BRO.

ARANAMA COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, under the care and supervision of the Presbytery of Western Texas, has been located at Goliad.

The Preparatory Department will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of July next. A large and commodious building, well adapted to the purposes of an Academy, is in readiness; and board can be had in the immediate vicinity, at moderate prices.

The Trustees have secured for this Department the services of Mr. O. C. Shive, A. B., a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments, of tried moral worth, and capacity for teaching. The public may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of this Institution, to render it worthy of the patronage of those who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, and moral training and discipline.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

English Department.—McGuffey's series of Readers; Penmanship; Mitchell's Geography; Willard's History; Bullion's English Grammar; Logic and Rhetoric.

Composition, Elocution and Letter Writing, will be required alternately each week during the whole course.

Classical Department.—Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Virgil; Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Bullion's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader, Zenophon's Anabasis.

Mathematical Department.—Mental and Larger Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Mensuration and Surveying. The entire course by Davies.

Philosophical Department.—Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, by Comstock; Astronomy, Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Tuition, per session of five months, $20.

The course of instruction will be modified to suit those who expect to finish their education in the Academy. Further details may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned Trustees.

Rev. S. F. COCKE, Mr. F. BEAUMONT,
" JOEL T. CASE, " P. R. FLEMMING,
" JOHN McCRAE, " W. B. MILLER,
" J. F. HILLYER, " A. H. PHILLIPS,
JULIUS A. ROBBINS.

Goliad, May 27, 1852. [18:1y—*Vic. Adv.*

DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned, having located in Indianola, purposes dealing exclusively in staple and fancy dry goods. My stock consists of—

Silks, Muslins, Jaconets,	Sewing Needles,
Lawns, Barages,	Sewing Silk,
Tarltons, Linens,	Spool and Flax Thread,
Linen and Cotton Diaper	Knitting Yarn, Yarn
Table Cloths & Covers,	Needles, Silk & Cotton
Musquito Netting,	Fringe, Laces, Sprigs,
Extra Flannel, Dimity &	Bridal & Party Wreaths,
Marseilles Counterpanes,	Tabs, Ribbons, Florence
Parasols, Shawls, Scarfs,	Silks, Straw and Hair
Veils, Capes,	Bonnets, Hooks & Eyes,
Undersleeves, Collars,	Brushes, Combs,
Silk & Cotton Bobonet,	Perfumery, Hair Dye,
Black Lace Mitts,	Indelible Ink, Cotton &
Cotton and Silk Hose,	Grass Shirts,
Half Hose, Men's Drab &	Misses Hats, Hoods,
White Berlin Gloves,	Fans, Ladies Shoes,
Cravats, Linen and	Silk and Cotton Stay
Silk Hdkfs, Knitting &	Laces, Fancy Buttons,
Worsted Canvass Bags,	Mottos,
Mantle Ornaments.	

And many other articles too numerous to mention, purchasers will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I intend selling at very low prices. F. M. ROWE.

Indianola, May 20, 1852. [15:tf.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot in the town of Indianola, suitable for residence or store, in an eligible part of the town. Apply to
[17:tf.] HENRY BEAMONT.

I WILL SELL a number of choice Town Lots in the town of Indianola on reasonable terms.
June 3, 1852. HENRY BEAUMONT.

M'CULLOCH HOUSE, INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

HAVING taken the stand lately occupied by *Mrs. Eberly*, the subscriber designs opening the same on the 1st of June for the accommodation of the traveling community. The house will undergo thorough repairs, besides many alterations and additions will be made, with new furniture throughout. Every attention will be given to ladies and families to make them comfortable. *A Bath House* is also constructed for the benefit of boarders. B. D. McCULLOCH.

Indianola, May 20, 1852. [15:tf

Powder Horn Retreat, AT POWDER HORN BAYOU, INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THE above establishment, entirely new and neatly fitted up, is now prepared to accommodate visitors with the most choice wines, liquors and refreshments. Lunches to be had at all hours—chowders prepared at short notice. Visitors will find good fishing and fowling in the vicinity. A beautiful grove and arbor, with comfortable seats, connected with the establishment for pleasure parties.

ap:3m] DANIEL ELAM, *Proprietor.*

PALACIOS.

THE titles of all the proprietors being now concentrated in our hands, and arrangements made for developing the natural advantages of the site, we offer *LOTS FOR SALE* to any desirous of locating at the only point on the Bay which can ever become a city; where only can be found combined—a point on the main land accessible by dry roads, high and dry soil free from marshes, as good well water as any on the coast, a harbor perfectly safe in every wind, (in fact the only harbor in Matagorda bay,) a depth of water within a few yards of the shore sufficient for any vessel which can enter at the Pass, with a channel broad and straight, and of greater depth at all points than on Matagorda bar.

A new wharf into 10 feet water, and a spacious warehouse, have recently been constructed, and other commercial facilities are in progress.

For further information apply to J. C. PERRY, Matagorda, or JOHN DUNCAN.

Matagorda, May 27, 1852. [18:3w—*Tri.*

Summer Hats.

JUST received a fine assortment of Boys' and Men's Hats, of the latest styles, and for sale by
[5] WM. R. RAWLINS.

OARS, Hand Spikes, Marlin Spikes, Caulking Mallets and Irons, Sheet Copper, and a general assortment of ship chandlery, just received and for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

Carpenters' Tools.

A fine assortment of Tools, of every description, received and for sale by
[5] WM. R. RAWLINS.

PRIVATE BOARDING, Mrs. Van Vleet, No 63 Barclay street, New York. Charges per day $1 25. [14:1y.

WINES—Madeira, Cherry, Port, Sauterne Claret in cases, for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

NOVELS, NOVELS, NOVELS.—Of late publication for sale at PEISER & BRO. [14:tf

LOOKING GLASSES—a fine assortment of, for sale by WM. R. RAWLINS.

FRESH GROCERIES—50 bbls. Flour,
10 bbls. Sugar,
5 casks Hams,
10 kegs Pigs Feet,
Ale and Porter in pints and gals.
Lard and Lard Oil.
Dried apples, layer raisins, and fancy groceries of every description receiving, and for sale low by WM. R. RAWLINS.
Indianola, May 13, 1852. [14:tf

Pickles.—55 boxes Wells, Miller & Provost's fresh, and just received on consignment, for sale low to close. [7] WM. R. RAWLINS.

GROCERIES.—A large lot heavy and fancy Groceries of every description, on hand and constantly receiving. WM. R. RAWLINS.

262,000 SHINGLES, cargo of schooner Plantagenet, a superior article of Cypress. For sale low. AUG. FROMME.
March 11, 1852.

Fresh Groceries,

JUST received from New York per schooners Hazard and Flomerfelt.

2 boxes loaf Sugar,
3 bbls. powdered "
4 boxes Pepper,
4 " Imperial and Gunpowder Tea,
5 " assorted Candy,
3 " fancy paper Candy,
10 " family soap,
6 " toilet "
6 " castile "
6 " family mustard,
6 " [illegible]
6 " walnuts,
6 " Stoughton bitters,
6 " assorted pie fruits,
4 " [illegible] pickles,
4 " Spanish and French olives,
2 " Cayenne pepper,
2 " lemon syrup,
6 " soda biscuit,
6 " essence peppermint,
4 " brandy fruits,
4 " pepper sauce,
6 " assorted brandy fruits,
4 " [illegible]
4 " brandy cherries,
4 " absinthe,
4 " curacao,
4 baskets olive oil,
4 cases sardines,
12 doz. cans lobsters,
100 canisters fine crystal rifle powder,
[illegible] do
4 ¼ and 8 [illegible]
2 ¼ madeira wine,
2 ¼ pale "Duff Gordon" sherry,
3 casks fine sweet port,
2 bbls. Jamaica rum,
2 bbls. Holland gin,
4 bbls. old Monongahela whiskey,
2 ¼ pipes fine old Godard brandy,
2 bbls. Irish whiskey,
6 baskets champagne, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles, and a fresh supply of Western Produce, for sale by

10] WM. R. RAWLINS.

For Sale.

10,500 ACRES of Land in Calhoun county, 13,460 in Lavaca county, 19,700 in Jackson county, 2214 in Matagorda county, 1980 in Gonzales county.

For terms Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola*, WILLIAM IRVIN, *Lavaca*.

Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1tf

For Sale.

ONE League of Land No. 2, on highland Bayou in Galveston county, granted to Administrator of John Austin. Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola*, Or WILLIAM IRVIN, *Lavaca*.

Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JUST received per schooner Newton and steamship Louisiana—

50 barrels Flour,
10 " Louisiana Irish Potatoes,
10 " coast onions,
10 " molasses,
20 boxes Virginia tobacco, fine brands,
30,000 Havana cigars, various brands,
10 boxes assorted candies,
20 boxes bar soap,
10 barrels rectified whiskey, best brands,

Loaf and brown sugars, coffee, tea, brandies, wines, dried fruits, corn meal, rice, oranges, lemons, pickles, sardines, painted pails and tubs.

ALSO

Glass, Queensware, Furniture, Mattresses &c. Together with a general stock of Dry Goods, boots, shoes and clothing, all very low for cash.

THO. D. WOODWARD.

Indianola, May 27, 1852 [16tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, of Indianola, has been duly appointed and qualified a Notary Public, in and for the county of Calhoun, and his acts are to be respected accordingly.

J. BEAUMONT, *Chief Justice.*

Lavaca, May 18, 1855. [16

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving per brig Lavaca, from New York, a new supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, Clothing, Crockery, and Groceries, completing our assortment. We also receive a large supply of Nails, Castings, Grind Stones, Cooking Stoves, Window Glass, Oils and Paints, and Dried Apples, which we offer low to the trade.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, May 13, 1852. [14:tf.

FOR SALE.

A *HOUSE* and *LOT* on Main street, now occupied by James M. Foster, Esq. in the town of Indianola. For further information apply to
[16:tf.] MRS. O'BRIEN.

For Sale

Cheap for Cash, or will be taken in Exchange for Galveston City Property,

1280 Acres of Land in Goliad county, on the waters of the Perdido, tributary to the Coletto, being the Bounty Warrant of Jesse Harris, by Patent dated at Austin, Feb. 7, 1841.

Apply to [18:6] A. S. RUTHVEN, *Houston.*

STEAMSHIP JAMES L. DAY

O. A. PITFIELD, MASTER.

WILL run as a Regular Packet between New Orleans, Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca. The James L. Day is sufficiently light draught to land freight and passengers at the Wharf at all times without the aid of lighters.

GREEN, HARDING & CO., *New Orleans.*
WM. R. RAWLINS, AGENT, *Indianola.*

[17:tf.]

LUMBER.

WE have received per schooners Belden and N. Hazard, from Mobile, 100,000 feet of dressed and rough Lumber and Shingles, which we offer for sale. H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, May 26th 1852. [16

Cypress Shingles.

50,000 OF best quality landing from the Schooner William & Mary. For sale by JACOB MAAS.

Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1tf

SPICE DRYED BEEF—Beef Tongues and Bologna Sausages, a fine assortment, in store and for sale at C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola.

Cistern Manufactory, INDIANOLA.

THE undersigned has on hand and will manufacture *cypress cisterns* to suit purchasers. Also, sash, blinds and furniture, of every description, and will order wagons from Galveston at short notice, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and at the lowest market price.

A. C. DENSON.

Indianola, May 27, 1852. [16:6m

Indianola and Texana Packet.

THE packet REFORM, J. M. Stanton, master, will run regularly in the trade between Indianola and Texana, via Port Lavaca. Being of light draught and capable of carrying heavy freight, she is well adapted to the trade. For freight or passage apply on board.

Indianola, May 6, 1852. [12:3m.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—A large and extensive assortment of choice time pieces received and for sale by [14:tf.] PEISER & BRO.

FANS, FANS, FANS.—A beautiful assortment of fans at [14:tf.] PEISER & BRO.

THERMOMETERS, THERMOMETERS.—A supply of thermometers received and for sale by [14:tf.] PEISER & BRO.

LACES, LACES, LACES.—An almighty big assortment of them at [14. PEISER & BRO.

$10,0000, More or less of various kinds of merchandize for sale at [14:tf] PEISER & BRO.

WOODWARE—12 nests Cedar Tubs, 12 nests Painted Buckets, 2 doz. Deck Buckets, for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

MILCH COWS FOR SALE.—A few good milch Cows, with young calves, may be had by application to this office.

250,000 FEET OF LUMBER.—Received per schooners S. Belden, N. Hazard, Sarah, and Alida, 250,000 feet of assorted rough and dressed Lumber and Shingles, which we offer for sale. H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, June 10, 1852.

JENNY LIND, JENNY LIND.—Jenny Lind ear rings for sale at [14:tf PEISER & BRO.

Bridge on Chocolate!

Thoroughfare between Indianola & Lavaca.

THE road across the marsh on Chocolate is in good order, and will admit the heaviest loaded wagons, and make the distance between Victoria and Indianola, by way of Lavaca, four miles nearer than the present traveled road, and the Proprietors contemplate making a road on a more direct line, saving in distance seven miles or more.

RATES OF TOLL.

Carts with two yoke of oxen.......25
Pleasure carriages and two horse buggy's.......30
Wagons with two yoke of oxen or more.......50
Wagons over [illegible].......[illegible]
Horsemen.......[illegible]
Footman.......[illegible]
Sheep and Hogs.......3
Horses and Cattle.......5

The above rates we hope to be able to reduce by accumulation of the travel.

OGDEN & [illegible]

Indianola, April 29, 1852. [12 tf.

THO. D. WOODWARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WILL attend to sales at auction, or private sale of real estate, stocks, cargoes, negroes, merchandize, underwriters, administrators, executors, and sheriff's and master's sales.

Indianola, April 8, 1852.

JAMES L. POAGE. [illegible] M'GINNIS

POAGE & M'GINNIS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BASTROP, TEXAS.

Refer to—John Henry Brown, Indianola.

DR. ADOLPHUS MYLIUS.

Dr. Med. et Chirurgie.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Indianola and vicinity.

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received per schooners Reindeer, Flomerfelt, Hazard and Monterey, from Philadelphia and New York, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS;

Consisting in part of Prints, Muslins, Berage Delaines, black and brown Domestics, Cottonades, Linens, Bareges, Tickings, Stripes, Summer Clothing, Panama, Leghorn, Moleskin, Palmleaf, Hungarian and Artists' Hats; Hardware, Books, Shoes and Boots, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which we will sell low for cash or produce. We invite those wishing to purchase to examine our stock.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

Indianola, April 15, 1851. [10]

Fine Carriages For Sale, AT TEXANA, TEXAS.

THE subscribers have just received direct from the manufactory a fine two horse carriage, of the most approved style, which we are prepared to sell on very favorable terms.

CLARK L. OWEN & CO.

Texana, April 29, 1852. [12:tf.

RICHARD M. SHINN, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* LOCKHART, CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [11:1y.

New Western Provision Store.

JUST received, Kegs choice Leaf Lard,
Pickled Pigs Feet,
Sugar Cured Hams,
Dried Apples,
" Peaches,
Dates,
Cranberries,
Figs,
Raisins,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pickles,
Splendid old Java Coffee,
Rio Coffee,

Also a choice assortment of other various descriptions of groceries.

WALTER ROBERTSON.

Indianola, May 6, 1852. [13:tf.

GOLDEN SYRUP—Four half barrels, a superior article, just received and for sale by C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola, April 22, 1852.

ATTENTION PURCHASERS! PEISER & BRO.,

ARE now opening and offering for sale their *STOCK OF GOODS*. Received from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and would most respectfully invite *All Desirous of Purchasing Low to Give them a Call.*

Their stock of Goods embraces everything usually kept in a COUNTRY STORE, Beginning with Rope and Fiddle-Strings and ending with Italian Silks and Dutch Herrings, and will be sold so low as to insure trade. [11]

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Of various kinds and styles for sale at [14. PEISER & BRO.

FOR RENT

THE very desirable Store House lately occupied by Woodman & Newell, situated on Main street, adjoining the store of the subscriber, possession given immediately. Apply to
[14:tf] WM. R. RAWLINS.

Sugar and Molasses.

WE have just received a lot of sugar and molasses from Caney, which we offer very low to close consignment. H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, May 13, 1852. [14:tf.

BOOTS and Shoes at wholesale and retail by J. A. SETTLE.

For Sale.

ONE Fourth of League No. 21, West of the Bernard, granted to Amos Rawls, in Caney, in Matagorda county. Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola.* Or HENRY THORPE, *Matagorda.*

Indianola, Feb. 12, 1851. [1:tf

FRESH GROCERIES—Soap, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mustard, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Pie Fruits, Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Molasses, Raisins, Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Powdered Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., &c. In store and for sale by C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola, April 22, 1852.

WOODEN WARE—Painted Buckets, Painted and Cedar Tubs, Brass Bound Cedar Buckets, cedar and painted churns, milk piggins, clothes pins, axe handles, scrub brushes, iron and brass wire seives, &c. In store and for sale low by C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola, April 22, 1852.

FRENCH Brandies, Champagne, Pellevoisin Hennessy, P. H. Godard and Nectar Cognac for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

AS agent for various owners I am authorized to sell town lots at different points from upper Indianola to Powder Horn Bayou.

[11] C. A. HARPER.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS—Three full sets Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Tongs, Stocks and Dies, Hammers, &c., just received direct from New York, and for sale low by C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola, April 22, 1852.

BONNETS, BONNETS.—A complete assortment of Bonnets at [14. PEISER & BRO.

JENNY LIND ear rings, Catherine Hays breast pins, Parodi lockets, Steffanone hairpins, Tedesco Bracelets, for sale at PEISER & BRO.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Store-House and Lot, eligibly situated in Indianola. Apply at the Bulletin office. [11]

FINE SADDLE HORSE for sale. Apply at the Bulletin office. [11]

TOBACCO—21 boxes, choice brands, Button & Mayo, S. D. Rawlins, Lewis Cass, and other brands, just received and for sale low by C. ETTER & CO.
Indianola, April 22, 1852.

HARDWARE and Tinware, a general assortment for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

TEXAS HOUSE. VICTORIA, TEXAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has lately purchased the House in Victoria formerly occupied by Gen. Rogers & Bro. Having thoroughly repaired and renovated the Buildings so as to make them neat and comfortable, he is now prepared to entertain boarders by the day, week, or month, in as good a style as can be done by any other Hotel in this section of the State. He hopes by strict attention to the wants and comforts of his guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Terms moderate.

Families can be supplied with comfortable private rooms.

His table shall at all times be abundantly supplied with all the necessaries, and as many of the luxuries as the market affords.

He has a good horse lot convenient to the House, which will be attended by careful hostlers.

A. McCLANE.

Victoria, Feb. 28, 1852. [4:3m

Fresh Groceries

JUST received per schooner Clinton, direct from New York,

22 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
3 do old Java do.
25 boxes Soap,
6 boxes Lemon Syrup,
50 boxes and half boxes mr Raisins,
1 case Sardines,
40 bags ground Black [illegible]
8 boxes " Pepper, Ginger and [illegible]
10 doz Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff,
3 boxes Stoughton Bitters,
10 boxes and barrels Soda Biscuit,
6 bbls Water Crackers,
10 do Pilot and Navy Bread,
10 boxes Claret Wine,
6 " Chocolate,
[illegible] " assorted Brandy Fruits,
7 " Lobsters,
6 " assorted Pickles,
8 " Pie Fruits,
1 case Canton Ginger,
24 packages choice Wines and Liquors.

The above fresh and seasonable goods are offered to the trade low for cash or produce.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

Feb. 26, 1852. [3:tf

Just Received

FROM New York per schooner Clinton,
[illegible] Cognac Brandy,
5 bbls Newark Champagn Cider,
5 bbls Albany Ale,
12 cases Pickles and Sauces,
20 boxes fresh Buckwheat,
15 kegs choice Goshen Butter,
15 boxes choice English Dairy Cheese,
5 boxes Saleratus (1 lb papers,)
8 half and whole bbls Mackerel,
12 kegs Pickeled Dutch Herring.
For sale by J. H. DALE. [3

SEGUIN DRUG STORE.

ROBERT RENICK & CO. would inform the public that they keep on hand, at their stand in Seguin, a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.*, for Physicians, Plantation and Family use.

Dr. G. F. RENICK will continue to practice his profession. [mch.18:3m.

JUST received per Steamer Mexico—8 casks St. Julian Claret,
25 boxes St. Julian Claret,
5 bbls. Pilot Bread,
1 tierce sugar cured Hams,
25 bbls. extra fine St. Louis Flour.
For sale by JACOB MAAS.

Boots and Shoes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A large and fine assortment of gentlemens', ladies', youths', boys' and childrens' Shoes, per *Mexico*, for sale by [5] WM. R. RAWLINS.

INDIANOLA INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this school will commence on the first Monday in April 1852, in the new building of Mr. Heller, on Second, between Fromme and Addison streets. Mr. Posey most respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage by which the former session of this institute has been sustained; in return for which he promises to devote his entire attention to the faithful discharge of his duties as instructor. Pupils will be instructed in all the English branches, and in Latin and Greek.

TERMS.

1st. class, comprising spelling, defining, reading, and writing, per month.........$2 50

2nd. class, comprising arithmetic (intellectual and written) geography, grammar, history, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, elocution, composition &c. per month.........3 00

3rd. class, Latin and Greek, per month.........[illegible] 50

Corpus Christi Packet.

THE substantial light draught steamer *MAJOR HARRIS*, has been expressly built for carrying freight and passengers between Corpus Christi and Matagorda Bay, and will commence her regular trips, immediately on her arrival from the Brazos river. She will be under the charge of captain J. E. HAVILAND, who thoroughly understands the navigation.

From the time of her arrival, and during the Fair at Corpus Christi, she will make semi-weekly trips—one weekly trip commencing at Corpus Christi and terminating at Indianola, and one weekly trip terminating at Matagorda. This will afford facility for the transportation of passengers, stock and freight to and from the Fair.

Carrying the mails, she will touch at Saluria, Decrow's Point, Lamar, Copano and St. Joseph's.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain or to JOHN A. SETTLE, Main street, Indianola.

Indianola, April 22, 1852.

☞ Matagorda Tribune will please insert for two months, and send bill to this office. [2m]

Final Settlement

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the May term, 1852, of the County Court of Jackson county, we will apply for a final settlement of our administration of the estate of James Kerr, deceased, late of said county, when and where all concerned or interested in said estate can appear if they see proper.

ISAAC N. MITCHELL, *Executor,*
SARAH G. KERR, *Executrix.*

April 15, 1851. [10

Furniture.—Chairs, Side and Leaf Tables, and Writing Cases, Walnut and Mahogany Bureau's, double and single Maple Bedsteads, 200 yds. Check and Plain Matting.
[7] WM. R. RAWLINS.

FOR SALE.

640 ACRES of valuable farming and stock raising Land, on East Carancahua Bayou, well timbered, and at the head of navigation, about 25 or 30 miles from the city of Indianola. Apply to BROWN & HARPER.

Indianola, April 22, 1852. [11]

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please pay up immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given. Mr. *H. J. Huck* will attend to all settlements during my absence.

C. A. OGSBURY.

Indianola, April 22, 1852. [11]

COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day taken into copartnership in the mercantile business Mr. JOHN H. CLARY. The name of the firm will hereafter be *Chambers Etter & Co.* CHAMBERS ETTER.

Indianola, Texas, April 14, 1852. [10]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make payment, as it is necessary to close up my former business, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN HENRY BROWN.

Indianola, April 20, 1852.

Dr. J. H. Baldwin

OFFERS his Professional services to the inhabitants of Indianola and its vicinity.
☞ Office at his residence. [11

Huck & Ogsbury.

AT their stand in Indianola, keep constantly on hand and for sale, low for cash or produce, a general assortment of *GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE.*

Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee,
Rice, Cheese, Soap, Candles,
Tobacco of all kinds,
Cigars,
Dried Fruits,
Preserves and Sweetmeats,
Buckwheat in kegs and boxes,
Pickles, Figs,
Fish, Mackerel, Cod, Salmon,
Herrings, Sardines,
Starch, Beef,
Wines and Liquors,
Teas of all kinds,
Salt, Spices, Cordage,
Almonds, Syrups.

In a word, a complete assortment of articles in our line.

We are in weekly receipt of fresh supplies by the steamers. We buy none but good articles, and sell at the lowest living rates. We solicit a liberal patronage. [1tf

JOHN H. DALE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries and Western Produce, INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

IS in weekly receipt by the New Orleans steamers of all articles embraced in his line, consisting in part of—

St. Louis Flour, s. c. Hams,
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese,
New Mess Pork, Potatoes,
Dried Apples, Molasses,
Brown, crushed, loaf and powdered Sugars,
Old Rye, Oliver's Extra and Dexter's celebrated Whiskey,
Old Cognac Brandy, Wines,
Pure White Wine Vinegar,
Rice, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Nails,
Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles,
Raisins, Ky. Mustard, Pepper,
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch,
Iron and brass bound Buckets,
Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Preserves,
Powder, shot and lead.

All of which he will sell at the lowest cash rates. One door south of White & Co.'s Wharf. [1tf

LYTLE & STOCKDALE. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

JAMES T. LYTLE, F. S. STOCKDALE.
[illegible], Texas. [illegible] La Salle, Texas.

ADVANCES.

I will make liberal cash advances on cotton and other produce, consigned to my friends in New Orleans. WM. R. RAWLINS.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO. INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c.

GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

WILL make liberal advances on Cotton and other produce shipped to their friends in New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans.

Indianola, Feb. [illegible], 1852. [1:tf

Lands for Sale.

2,214 ACRES on the West bank of Carancahua Bayou, at the head of good navigation in Jackson county, and about 25 miles from Indianola, and part of the John Brown league—title indisputable.

1600 Acres of fine sugar Land, well timbered, with a good spring and stock water, and in a choice position for stock raising, about 30 miles from Indianola, at the head of navigation on the Trespalacios River. Apply to

BROWN & HARPER, *Indianola.*

James Ferguson,

(Surviving Partner of the firm of Ferguson & Heller.)

HEREBY announces that said firm is dissolved, and having formed a copartnership with his brother, Alexander Ferguson, the business will be continued from this date under the firm of

FERGUSON & BROTHER,

by whom the affairs of the late firm will be liquidated.

New Braunfels, Comal co., Texas, Jan. 31, 1852. 2:6m.

Farm for Sale.

THE lower half of the Whitaker League of Land on the East side of the Navidad, 15 miles above Texana. This is one of the most desirable Tracts of Land in Jackson county for a stock plantation, being covered with the best of timber, consisting of elm, ash and hackberry in the bottom, and the uplands principally with post oak and hickory, etc., bounded on the east by a large prairie, a fine and inexhaustible range for stock. The place is improved with Dwelling, Kitchen, and other out-houses, lots, etc., and about fifty acres in cultivation. It will be sold and possession given at any moment, the purchaser taking the growing crop at a reasonable valuation. Terms lower than any place in Jackson county. Time will be given for a portion of the payment. Title indisputable. Enquire at the Bulletin office. [illegible] the premises, or Capt. Simons, of Texana. [1t

PAINTS and Oils—Pure Lead, Verdigris, boiled Linseed Oil and Bright Varnish, for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

J. J. Ryan, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

Opposite the Store of Wm. R. Rawlins & Co.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

EVERY kind of work in his line done with care and promptness.

1:1y.

Wm. J. Howerton, *ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,* INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WILL practice in the Tenth Judicial District and in the Supreme Court of the State.

1:1y.

FANCY GROCERIES.

JUST received and for sale direct from New York, per schr. Flomerfelt, a fine assortment of Groceries, part [illegible]

5 Boxes Imperial Tea,
2 Chests Black Tea,
2 Boxes Family Soap,
5 Boxes Pearl Starch,
1 Bag Pepper,
1 Bag Alspice,
2 Boxes Mustard,
2 Boxes Tomato Catsup,
5 Boxes Stoughton Bitters,
40 ½ Boxes Sardines,
50 [illegible]
20,000 Cigars,
2 Bbls. Smoking Tobacco,
5 Boxes Best Chewing Tobacco,
1 Case Canister Powder,
10 ¼ kegs FFF,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
6 Boxes Brandy Cherries,
2 bbls. Almonds,
1 ¼ cask Pale Brandy, star brand,
1 ¼ [illegible]
1 ¼ " Port Wine,
1 ¼ " Cherry Brandy,
2 kegs Jamaica Rum,
20 Boxes Claret,
3 Boxes French Cordials.

For sale by DUNCAN BEAUMONT.

Indianola, April 8, 1852.

Notice is hereby given, that the accounts of J. W. BERRY have been placed in my hands for collection. If not settled, suit will be brought. JOHN HENRY BROWN.

Indianola, April 29, 1852. [12

Philip W. Howerton, LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

PROMPT attention given to sales of all kinds committed to his care, and to the collection of accounts.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

Philadelphia Saddlery Warehouse
NO. 6 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS,
MANUFACTORY NO. 18 DECATUR ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MAGEE & KNEASS,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase articles in the Saddlery Business, to call and examine their stock of Goods, which for durability and neatness of finish, cannot be surpassed. Their prices are as low as any establishment in the country.

The stock is very large and well assorted, being mostly of our own manufacture, and comprises almost every article of

Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Trunks, Harness, Leather, Trimmings and Materials, Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Sons of Temperance Regalia in all its varieties.

Principal agents for the Boston Belting Company for the sale of Belting for Gin and Mill Bands, [illegible] for steam [illegible], &c.; Hose and all descriptions [illegible] Rubber Goods. [1:1y.

SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
TIN PLATE, COPPER,
&c., &c.,
AGENTS FOR
PAGES' PORTABLE SAW MILLS,
CORNER OF CANAL AND MAGAZINE STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:6m.

J. B. STEEL,
New Orleans Stationers Warehouse
60 CAMP STREET,
Between Gravier and Poydras Streets, nearly opposite Commercial Place.

BOOKS.—Comprising the works of the best [illegible] authors in the various departments of Literature.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor personally.

PICTORIAL WORKS—Of the most beautiful description, [illegible] bound.

STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.

BLANK BOOKS—Of the most approved manufacture, [illegible].

PAPER and CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other Papers; Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.

PRINTING and BOOKBINDING—In all their various branches, promptly and neatly executed. [1:1y

New Law Books,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
J. B. STEEL'S,
60 [illegible] STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, CAMP STREET. 60

Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law in relation to Mines and Titles of Real Estate, in force in California, Texas and New Mexico, and the Territories acquired under the Louisiana and Florida Treaties, when annexed to the United States.

Schmidt's Laws of Spain and Mexico.

White's Land Laws of Spain, Mexico & California.

Domat's Civil Law—Translated by Cushing.

Cooper's Institutes of Justinian.

Code Napoleon.

Robinson's Louisiana Reports—12 vols.

Bullard's Laws and Charters, by Curry & Pond.

English Law and Equity Digest—5 vols.

English Law and Equity Reports—5 vols.

Robinson's Reports, complete in 2 vols. either in [illegible] of the volumes separate.

Greiner's Code of Practice, new edition.

Benjamin & Slidell's Digest, new and improved [illegible].

Deslix's Digest, being a continuation of Benjamin & Slidell's.

Deslix's Louisiana Supreme Court General Index.

American State Papers, relative to Public Lands—[illegible] vols.

JOHN MORGAN HALL. JOHN KEMP.

HALL & KEMP.
GROCERS,
NOS. 1 & 2 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
(CORNER OF CANAL STREET)
NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible] assortment of Groceries. [1:1y.

AUGUSTUS BLOCK. HENRY BLOCK.

A. & H. BLOCK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW THE CORNER OF CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Brander, Williams & Co. Messrs. J. Burnside & Co. Messrs. McMahon & [illegible]. Mr. R. Richards. [1:1y.

DR. J. S. CLARK,
[illegible]
CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:6m.

JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN. SAMUEL HENDERSON.

Littlejohn & Henderson,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 66 MAGAZINE STREET,
(CORNER OF NATCHEZ)
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y.

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
67 GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y

John A. Mitchel,
Commission Merchant,
32 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

GIVES his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and the Purchase of Merchandise.

He refers in Texas to:
Messrs. Proctor, Cochran & Co., Lockhart.
Dr. C. S. Brown, Gonzales.
Russel Jones, China Grove.
[illegible], Goliad.
Chambers Etter, }
S. A. White & Co. } Indianola.
Brown & Brady. }

J. H. BURGEN,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
NO. 58 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y.

CHARLES C. GAINES,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
36 MAGAZINE AND 40 GRAVIER STS.
NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES S. KNAPP,
DENTIST,
NO. 16 BARONNE STREET,
(NEAR CANAL.)
NEW ORLEANS. [1:6m.

S. ROBB & CO.,
(Late Robb & Fairbairn,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY AND TRUNK
Warehouse,
No. 60 Gravier St. between Camp and Magazine Sts.
NEW ORLEANS.

Wills & Rawlins,
NO. 11 AND 13 GRAVIER STREET,
CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENTS for the sale of all qualities of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, [illegible] always on hand a large and desirable stock, [illegible] invite country merchants to examine.

[illegible] WILLS. EDWARD A. RAWLINS. [1:1y.

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
NOS. 54 AND 56 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

ARCADE HOTEL,
CORNER GRAVIER AND MAGAZINE STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE Proprietors have fitted up the above establishment in the most *recherche* and elegant style, and respectfully solicit calls from the country, promising every comfort and luxury the city affords.
E. W. DIGGES & CO.

MARSHALL & JAMES,
No. 53 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS. [5:

CHAS. A. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
BUILDERS' MATERIALS AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,
[illegible] Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all kinds.
NO. 110 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Iron and Steel,
MILL AND GRIND STONES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, CORDAGE, &c.
NOS. 89 & 91 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

F. F. FOLGER & CO.,
NO. 17 NEW LEVEE, 32 AND 34 TCHOUPITOULAS STS.
NEW ORLEANS.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS,
Chains, Anchors, Cordage, Axes, Hoes, Mill Stones, Grind Stones,
Paints, Oils, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Glass, &c. [12

NEW SEED STORE!
Hamilton & Co.,
NO. 20 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
(Dinn's Old Stand New Buildings on the Levee.)

HAVING recently commenced the Seed business in this city, we beg to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have on hand a most extensive supply of

American, English and French Garden and Flower Seeds.

We will also keep a complete assortment of American and English GARDEN TOOLS, of the newest and most approved kinds.

Samples of every package of Seeds received by us are proved by planting in pots before being offered for sale. We have adopted this plan as the only means whereby our customers can be effectually ensured against loss and disappointment.

☞ Our prices will be found fully as moderate as those of any other house in the line in this city.—Terms cash.

☞ All foreign seeds imported direct. [1:1y.

Boarding House,
67 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

MRS. A. STONE has superior accommodations for permanent and transient boarders.

PAYNE & HENDERSON,
No. 30 and 32 Gravier st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Dealers in Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Soap, Rice, Starch, Spices, Segars, Tobacco, Wines, Brandies, &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES. PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
[12]

NEW GOODS.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEPS constantly receiving fresh and seasonable Goods, consisting of

Prints of the latest styles and patterns, Ginghams, Bareges, Muslins, Delaines, Lawns, Linens, Swiss and Bard Muslins, Cambrics, bleached and brown Domestics, Checks, Ticks, Denims, Stripes, Tweeds, Cotton and Linen Drills, Table Cloths and [illegible] Flannels, Blankets, Osnaburgs, Lowells, [illegible], Jeans, Ladies' Hose assorted, Gentlemen's Half Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Cords, Laces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

Clothing,
Cloth, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Linen and Check Gingham do., Pantaloons of various kinds, Vests, Drawers, Suspenders, Shirts, &c.

Boots and Shoes,
Comprising a full assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Youths', Boys' and Misses' Fine Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, and, also, Heavy Boots and Brogans.

HATS AND CAPS.
Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Mole, Silk, Kossuth, Mexican, Wool, Palmleaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats.

HARDWARE
AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Augurs, Chisels, Steel, Coffee and Spice Mills, Log, Ox and Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Hemp and Manilla Rope, Iron, Nails, Steel, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Rasors, Sheep Shears, Saws, Files, Castings, Mouse Traps, &c., &c.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
Tumblers, Lamps, Giroldins, Plates, Tea and Coffee Turreens, Ewres and Basons, Bowls, &c.

STATIONERY.
Cap, Letter, Envelope, Note and Bill Paper, Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memoranda Books, Pass and Copy Books, Gold and Steel Pens, School and Miscellaneous Books, Gum Labels, Papeteries, Water Colors, Slates, Card Cases, Pen Makers, Motto Stamps, Wafers, Ink Stands, Wafer Stamps, Pencils, Blue, Black and Red Inks, Sand Boxes, Pearl and Ivory Paper Cutters, Card Racks, Post Office Pen Racks, Bill Files, Eyelet Machines, Pounce and Pounce Bottles, India Rubbers, Quills, Pen-Holders, Buff, Legal and Fancy Envelops, Red and Bronze Sealing Wax, Almanacs, &c.

GROCERIES.
AND WESTERN PRODUCE.—Louisiana, Texas, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Rio, Prime, Green and Old Java Coffee, Rice, Dryed Fruits, Pickles, Soaps, Flour, Potatoes, Preserves, Raisins, Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, Candles, Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Pimento, Indigo, Ginger, Alspice, Pie Fruit, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff, Cigars of various brands, Sardines, Lobsters, Mackerel, Codfish, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas, &c.

All the above Goods, with many others, will be sold by the subscriber low for cash or produce.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

H. RUNGE & CO.,
INDIANOLA.

HAVE constantly on hand, an assortment of groceries, liquors, dry goods, clothing, shoes, and boots, crockery, nails, iron, cooking stoves, hardware, carpenters tools, furniture, chairs, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, kitchen safes, etc. Ploughs and corn shellers, a general assortment of rough and dressed lumber, window sash, &c. Which have been imported direct from New York and New Orleans, and which are offered low for cash. Cotton, hides, and deer skins, always bought at market prices for goods or cash. [1

Linn, Smith & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CLAUDIUS B. LINN. HORACE F. SMITH.
A. L. OLMSTED.

Drugs and Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes.
Also, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c. [1:1y.

A. M. GENTRY,
WITH J. & A. LOWERY,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 121 FRONT AND 108 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK. [1:1y.

St. Louis Wagons.—Just received four large, ten-mule Wagons, which will be sold low for cash by [8:9] S. A. WHITE & CO.

WM. R. RAWLINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
Refers to—
Gen. M. Hunt, S. M. Swenson } Austin.
and Lamar Moore, }
Thos. & Geo. B. Holliman, *Seguin.*
John F. Segui, *Goliad.*
Vance & Brother, *San Antonio.* [1:tf.

WM. H. DALLAM. F. E. HUGHES.

Drs. Dallam & Hughes,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WILL give their undivided attention to the various branches of their profession in Indianola and its vicinity. [1:1y.

Thomas H. Stribling,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Refers to—
John Henry Brown, Indianola.
Logan & Sterne, Victoria.
A. Neill, Esq., Seguin.
John A. Mitchel, 32 Poydras st., New Orleans.

New Orleans and Texas
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
OF LOW-PRESSURE
STEAMSHIPS,
TEXAS, (1400 tons) Capt. *Smith.*
MEXICO, (1200 tons) Capt. *Place.*
LOUISIANA, (1200 tons) Capt. *Lawless.*
METEOR, (900 tons) Capt. *Forbes.*
YACHT, (400 tons) Capt. *Thompson.*

THE above new and magnificent Steamships have been built and fitted up with great care and cost especially for this trade; have splendid state-room accommodations for passengers, and for speed and safety are unsurpassed.

One of the above vessels will leave the Indianola anchorage every Friday, at 4 and Galveston every Sunday and Friday evening, at 4 o'clock, leaving New Orleans on Sunday and Wednesday.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
H. E. BOEHNER, *Indianola.*
DOSWELL, HILL & CO., *Galveston.*
HARRIS & MORGAN, *New Orleans.*

SALTMARSH'S
LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES
D. A. SALTMARSH & Co., *Proprietors.*
From Indianola to San Antonio, via Lavaca, Victoria, Yorktown, Sulphur Springs and Eclato.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that he has on this Line good Troy coaches, with good teams, and polite drivers—leaving Indianola on the arrival of the steamers from New Orleans, for San Antonio and touching at the above points. The country through which this route passes is one of much beauty and interest to the traveler, (including the Sulphur Springs) and the roads are good.

For further particulars apply at the stage office, Alhambra Hotel, Indianola.
[illegible] TREWELL, Agent.
Indianola, Feb. 1852. [1:tf.

Augustus Fromme,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS. [1:1y.

Indianola and Corpus Christi Packet.

THE Sloop MARY ANN, *Alfred Coffin,* Master, leaves Indianola for Corpus Christi on the arrival of the New Orleans steamers. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LEWIS & HUGHES.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

INDIANOLA WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory.

THE subscriber carries on the above business in its various branches, at his store on Main street, Indianola.

Stoves of every variety on hand. His prices shall be as low as those of any house in the State.
1:1y. GEO. W. MURPHY.

BUGGIES, WAGONS AND
CARRIAGES.

CHEAP for cash, cattle mules or sheep, the undersigned will keep constantly on hand, the above articles at Indianola.
C. CHIPMAN & CO.

J. M. CAMP,
(Opposite the Post Office.)
HOUSE JOINER AND UNDERTAKER
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

IS prepared to do all work in his line with promptness and in good style. [2:1y.

Louis Hipp,
SEGUIN, TEXAS,

CONTINUES to deal in general merchandise, as *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.* Sells low for cash or produce.

☞ **PEISER & BROTHERS,** ☜
GENERAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

P. & B. pledge themselves to sell their Goods as low as any house in New Orleans, and on terms satisfactory to the purchasers. [2:tf

W. B. Leigh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SEGUIN, TEXAS.
—REFERENCES.—
W. H. Gordon, Esq., Austin.
Judge I. A. Paschal, San Antonio.
R. M. Forbes, Esq., Port Lavaca.
John Henry Brown, Esq., Indianola.
John A. Mitchel, 32 Poydras st., N. Orleans.

LOUDEN & CO.'S
Superior Medicines.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale the following valuable Medicines:

Indian Expectorant,	Remedy for Piles,
Oriental Hair Tonic,	Com. Carminative Balsam
Alterative or Sarsaparilla,	Com. Tonic Vermifuge,
Circassian Hair Dye,	Cherokee Liniament,
Female Elixir,	Indian Sanative Pills,
Fever and Ague Pills,	All Healing Salve.

Having been Agent for these Medicines for near two years, and seeing their good effects, takes pleasure in recommending them to the public.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

WILEY T. ROGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HALLETTSVILLE, LAVACA COUNTY, TEXAS.
Will Practice in the Courts of Lavaca and adjoining Counties.
[10]

Duncan Beaumont,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

HAS now in store and constantly receiving from the Northern and Eastern cities, a large supply of Winter and Spring Goods of every description. Among them may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Bleached and Brown Domestic, Calicoes, Ginghams, Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Embroidered Swiss Muslin, Dress and Bonnet Silks, Ribbons assorted, Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
A full assortment of every description of

CLOTHING,
Consisting of Dress, Frock and Overcoats, Pantaloons and Vests, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,
Hosiery, Shirts, and Fancy Articles for the Toilet, together with
Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Globe and Side Lamps, Stationery, School Books, &c., &c.

And general assortment of Fancy Good, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

The public are respectfully invited to examine the stock. [1:tf.

JACOB MAAS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEPS a complete assortment of all the leading articles destined for the common and necessary use, comprising all kinds of

PROVISIONS AND BEVERAGES,
Articles of Dress for both sexes—Naval Materials Hardware, Dry Goods, Building Materials, Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds.
Besides a full assortment of various
GROCERIES,

All sorts of Wines and Liquors, such as American and French Cognac Brandies, Gin, Peach and Apple Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, Rheum and Champagne Wines, Claret, Port and Madeira Wines, and a variety of other pure spirits, from common *Rectified up to best old Irish Whiskey.*

For sale Wholesale or Retail at the lowest possible figures, *particularly for Cash.* [1:tf.

S. A. WHITE & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

HAVE large dry and substantial ware house with a good wharf attached in a central part of town, with facilities for doing any amount of business entrusted to them. As they do no business on their own account, their whole attention will be given to the business of their correspondents.

Being generally in receipt of flour corn, oats and other Western produce, consequently they can offer advantageous bargains, to merchants and planters in such goods. Refer to—
John A. Mitchel, } New Orleans.
R. M. Ellis, }
Lewis & Groesbeck, } San Antonio.
Post & Hedges, }
G. F. Rogers & Bro } Victoria. [1:tf.
Cap. J. O. Wheeler. }

H. RUNGE & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

HAVE a large and commodious warehouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods, on terms agreed upon by the different forwarding merchants. Any orders or other business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. They will make liberal advances on cotton and other produce, shipped or consigned to their friends in New Orleans or New York.

For references they refer to those they have done business for, during the six years they have been established at Indianola. [1:tf.

For Sale.

550 ACRES of Land on Rocky Creek, Lavaca county, about 4 miles from Petersburg, and well improved.
Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf

Lumber! Lumber!

WE have constantly on hand, a general assortment of rough and dressed lumber, such as scantling, inch boards, weatherboards, flooring, laths, dressed flooring, ceiling, and shingles. We receive regular supplies from Mobile, and always keep a stock of from one to two hundred thousand feet, enabling us to fill orders for the different kinds.

We also keep an assortment of nails, carpenters tools, paints and window sash, all of which we offer at the lowest price for cash. H. RUNGE & CO. [1:tf.

500 Willow Baskets.

IMPOTED direct per Bark Republic, from Hamburg, which we offer to dealers in the country at importers prices. H. RUNGE & CO.

HENRY CARSTENS,
Architect and Builder.

IS prepaired to take all contracts in his line, and execute them with neatness and despatch. All kinds of jobbing attended to, he will be ready to draw plans and specifications, and is also well acquainted with the arrangement of sugar house and saw mills, putting up sugar mills and engines, he will also give lessons at his house in drawing. Cisterns made to order and kept on hand for sale. [1:1y.

J. A. SETTLE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Crockery, Saddlery, and Western Produce. [1:tf.

FOR SALE,

A desirable residence in the town of Indianola, with a fine garden and stable lot, embracing 6 lots, title indispuable. Apply to
BROWN & HARPER.

HENRY J. HUCK. CHAS. A. OGSBURY.

Huck & Ogsbury,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS. [1:1y.

E. H. VONTRESS. T. P. HUGHES.

Vontress & Hughes,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GEORGETOWN,
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS.

WILL give strict attention to all business entrusted to them throughout the Second Judicial District, and in the counties of Milam, Bell and McClennan of the Third. Collections will be enforced with promptness, remittances made without delay, and clients kept advised of the condition of their claims. [1:tf.

For Sale.

4428 ACRES Land, on west side of Caranchua Bay, in Calhoun county.
600 Acres on Sand Point, opposite Indianola.
640 Acres on east side Caranchua Bay.
1428 Acres in forks of Caranchua Creek, on tide water and well timbered, in Jackson county.
442 Acres, survey No. 4, West side of Colorado River, in Matagorda county.
Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE proprietor of the Alhambra House, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has made arrangements by which he will be regularly supplied with ice, from and after the 1st of May. Ice water will be served at his table at all times. The bar attached to the Alhambra has been thoroughly replenished, and everything in order to give general satisfaction.
Indianola, May 6, 1852. [13:5m.

INDIANOLA.

THE undersigned having established himself in the Mercantile business at this place, in the large and commodious Store-House recently occupied by Charles A. Ogsbury, respectfully solicits the attention of buyers, to his large and well assorted stock of Goods, recently purchased at reduced prices, which he will sell at the lowest market rates for cash or on short time for undoubted paper. In behalf of his own business, and that of our flourishing and rapidly improving town, he suggests to the wisdom and intelligence of the Merchants and Planters of the interior that a fair trial be given us, and for their interests sakes a test be made upon the merits and advantages of the various commercial points upon our Bay. It is only our desire to monopolise the trade and business of the interior when it has been found by practical experience that it is deservedly and commercially ours.

My stock consists in part of the following named

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Collars, Chemizettes and Sleeves, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Threads, Buttons, &c., &c. Bonnets, Artificials and Party Wreathes, Figured and Plain Delanes and Muslins, Embroideries, Black and Cameleon Alapacas, Blue and Green Bereges, Table Damasks and Lowell Diapers, Swiss, Mull and Check Muslins, bleached and brown Domestics and Lowells, Prints, Checks, Stripes, Denims, Drills, Tickings, Cambrics, Hickory Shirtings, Colored, Bed and Fancy Blankets, Flannels, Georgia Planes and Kentucky Jeans, Sattinetts, Tweeds and Kerseys. Also, an excellent and well assorted stock of

Clothing,
Suitable for the season, of every cut and quality.
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Farming Utensils and Blacksmith's Tools, Queens and Glass Ware, Saddlery, Wood and Tin Ware and a well assorted stock of

GROCERIES.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Tobacco of all the choicest brands, Cigars, St. Louis Flour, Buckwheat and Corn Meal, Shag's s. c. Hams, Dried Beef Tongues, Goshen and Western Butter, Cheese, Lard, Dried Peaches and Apples, Cranberries, Pie Fruits and Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Potatoes, Onions, Sardines and Lobsters, Codfish, Scotch and North Carolina Roe Herring, &c. &c. Linseed, Lard, Neatsfoot Oil, and Coach Varnish.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
Louis LeBerton and LeCocq Brandies, common French and American do., Old Roanoke and Rectified Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Santa Cruz do., Holland Gin, Old Port, Cherry, Claret and Madeira Wines, Maraschine, Annisette Cordials, Bitters, Champagne Wine, Peppermint, Syrup, &c., &c. To which I am receiving weekly accessions, and call the attention of wholesale and retail dealers before buying elsewhere.
1:tf. WM. R. RAWLINS.

ALHAMBRA HOUSE,
C. VILLENEUVE, Proprietor,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board per Month, with Lodging,	$25 00
do without Lodging,	20 00
Board per Week, with Lodging,	8 00
do Day, do	1 25
One Single Meal,	50
Lodging only,	50

☞ A good Bath-House attached to the establishment, for the enjoyment of the Boarders.
☞ Fish, Oysters and Game in abundance.
☞ His Bar is always supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and a good Billiard Table. [1:1y.

THO. D. WOODWARD,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, WESTERN PRODUCE, ETC.
Will make liberal Advances on Consignments.
Indianola, April 6, 1852. [9:tf.

HUFF'S HOTEL,
DECROW'S POINT.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends, the planters of the country, and the traveling public, that he has opened the above Hotel for their accommodation, and hopes by a close application to business to meet with a liberal share of public patronage.

Decrow's Point is the healthiest place on the Bay, and an excellent place for fishing and bathing; and persons wishing to spend a few months during the summer season on the coast could not select a better place.

The steamships running between New Orleans and Matagorda and Lavaca Bays touch at Decrow's Point.

☞ Terms moderate.
1:1y. JOHN HUFF.

Brown's Hotel,
GONZALES, TEXAS.

THE above well-known establishment, formerly kept by Dr. C. S. Brown, having been thoroughly overhauled, has been taken by the undersigned, who solicits a liberal patronage. The Stages put up at this house.
4:1y. JAMES S. BROWN.

Allen's Line,
INDIANOLA AND SAN ANTONIO
Mail Stages,
VIA VICTORIA, CUERO, GONZALES,
SEGUIN AND NEW BRAUNFELS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in returning his thanks to the citizens of Indianola and San Antonio for their liberal patronage of his Line during the last year, and he feels gratified in stating to the traveling public that he has now bought out the Mail Line from Indianola to Braunfels, and will run Tri Weekly from and to the above named points in his superior Coaches, fine horses, polite and skilful drivers.

With those inducements, together with a sincere desire to deal candidly and fairly with all those who may patronize his Line, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of public favor. These Stages will run in connection with the New Orleans boats.

RATES:

From San Antonio to Seguin,		$3 00
" "	Gonzales,	6 50
" "	Victoria,	10 00
" "	Indianola,	12 50
From Indianola to	Victoria,	4 00
" "	Gonzales,	8 00
" "	Seguin,	10 50
" "	New Braunfels,	12 00
" "	San Antonio,	12 50

JAMES L. ALLEN, *Proprietor.*
Indianola. [1:tf.

[illegible] S. CUNNINGHAM, *Victoria.* GEORGE [illegible] REID, *Clinton.*
TEXAS.
CUNNINGHAM & REID,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice together in the counties of De Witt, Gonzales and Lavaca. [1:tf.

John C. Cleland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

OFFICE in the rear of Palmer's confectionery. All instruments of writing executed with neatness and despatch. [1:tf.

H. A. Perryman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SEGUIN, TEXAS. [1:1y.

APPLE BRANDY—1 cask old Apple Brandy for sale by J. A. SETTLE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
INDIANOLA BULLETIN.

THE subscribers have commenced the publication of a Weekly Newspaper in Indianola, Texas, bearing the above title. The size of the sheet, it will be seen, is about the same as that of the principal papers of Texas; printed on good paper, with entirely new materials, and devoted to the interests of Western and Middle Texas. It will be more strictly COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL and MISCELLANEOUS than POLITICAL, and on all subjects will be independent.

We deem it unnecessary to indulge in many promises, or to publish a lengthy prospectus, relying upon the tone and character of the paper itself for a liberal support from an intelligent public. Suffice it to say, that both of the undersigned have been more or less connected with the press from early life—both are practical printers—and shall spare no pains to render THE INDIANOLA BULLETIN an early and truthful herald of the news of the day, and a useful paper to all classes of the community in which we live.

From the advantageous position of Indianola, at the head of good ship navigation on Matagorda Bay, in weekly communication with New Orleans and Galveston by steamships; with Texana, Matagorda, Lavaca, Decrows Point, Saluria, and Corpus Christi by sail or steam boats, and with the interior towns by regular stage lines, we hope to render THE BULLETIN equal to any paper in the State in the early and truthful dissemination of news. Our position, combined with many years' residence in Texas by our senior, and a thorough knowledge of the mechanical branch of the business by our junior, affords us peculiar advantages in an enterprise of this kind.

The Editorial Department will be under the control of JOHN HENRY BROWN; the Mechanical Department under the control of ROBERT C. BRADY.

All Postmasters in Western Texas, and such friends as this prospectus may be sent to, are respectfully requested to receive and forward subscriptions.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, (or within three months for first year,)	$2 00
If not paid in advance, but within 6 months,	3 00
If not paid in six, but within 12 months,	4 00

BROWN & BRADY.

AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.

JOHN A. MITCHEL, Commission Merchant, 32 Poydras street, and A. & H. BLOCK, Grocers, 3 Front street, New Orleans.
MICHAEL A. MYERS, 71 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, New York.
F. CAMPBELL, (house of Smith, Murphy & Co.) Philadelphia.
Messrs. SHERWOOD & GODDARD, attorneys at law, Galveston.
STEWART & HILLIARD, Matagorda.
M. AUSTIN BRYAN, Velasco.
THADDEUS C. BELL, Columbia.
JAMES H. BELL, Brazoria.
JOHN HUFF, Decrow's Point.
S. S. GIVENS, Saluria.
WILLIAM P. MILBY, Lavaca.
J. & F. GRAVIS, Corpus Christi.
W. J. E. HEARD, Egypt.
GEO. J. BOWIE, Sugar Land P. O.
ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Caney P. O.
CLARK L. OWEN & Co., Texana.
ABRAM BAKER, Morales Lavaca P. O.
GEO. W. SMITH, Columbus.
POAGE & MCGINNIS, Bastrop.
BETHUNE SETON, Webberville.
B. H. STRIBBLING, Rocky Mills P. O.
MARYLAND JONES, Mustang P. O.
P. MCDERMOT and C. BALLARD, Halletsville.
DR. L. S. LIPSCOMB, Goliad.
THOMAS S. TATUM, [illegible].
POSTMASTER, [illegible].
GEO. MCD. REID, [illegible].
RUSSEL JONES, China Grove.
WM. HESS JONES, Gonzales.
LEWIS HIPP, Seguin.
Capt. J. H. CALLAHAN, Prairie Lea.
THOMAS J. KEESE, Plum Creek.
WILLIAM B. BRIDGES, Lyons' P. O.
THEODORE SPECHT, Fredericksburg.
D. G. GREGORY, La Grange.
VONTRESS & HUGHES, Georgetown.
P. H. PETTY, Preston.
GABRIEL EGAN, Wharton.
STEPHEN BOYCE, Gilleland's Creek.
Maj. DAVID MERRIKEE, Irish Creek.
JAMES A. MOODY, Victoria.
T. H. STRIBBLING and JOHN VANCE, San Antonio.
A. BENKER, New Braunfels.
J. M. WHITAKER, St. Marks.
PROCTOR, COCHRAN & Co., and JOHN L. STORY, Lockhart.
Col. AMASA TURNER, Oakland.
LEROY V. CRISWELL, Black Jack Springs.
JOSEPH C. ROBINSON, Miller's P. O.
THOMAS A. GAY, Belmont.
Judge J. MINER, Austin.
HENRY CASTRO, Castroville.
WILLIAM H. ETTER, Washington, Ark.
A. B. WILLIAMS, Murfreesboro', Ark.

TO INVALIDS AND THE SICK
THE CELEBRATED
COMSTOCK MEDICINES.

1st. The GREAT PAIN EXTRACTOR (CONNEL'S & DALLY'S) curing all Burns and all External Pains & Sores.
2d. BALM OF COLUMBIA for Staying or Restoring the Human Hair.
3d. HEWE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR, a cure for all cases of Rheumatism.
4th. MCNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, a certain cure for deafness.
5th. HAY'S LINIMENT, a known cure for the piles.
6th. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.
7th. MOTHER'S RELIEF, for all women in the family way.
8th. [illegible] GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA, for Colds and feverish feelings and preventing fever; for Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious Affections; for Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite; for Costiveness in females and males, and nervous complaints; for Stomach Affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. The great point are it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one costive.
9th. KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE (Worm Killer,) for Children, or grown persons.
10th. MRS. BROWN'S GREAT PAIN KILLER. No medicine has been discovered which is so happily adapted to be taken *internally as* drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonders when applied externally as a wash or bath, by friction.—In bottles from 12½ to 50 cents each.
11th. SAUNHOLTZ'S ROACH AND BED BUG BANE, for driving away Vermin in a short time.
12th. The celebrated *Lin's Life Pills* and *Temperance Bitters.*
13th. *Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Syrup,* the popular *Expectorant for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c.*
14th. *The East India & New-York Hair Dyes* the only sure coloring for the hair.
15th. *Lin's Balm of China,* a Chinese remedy for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, &c.
16th. EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. This article has outlived all other Sarsaparillas, and still gives as great satisfaction as ever.
17th. The celebrated spread *Strengthening Plaster,* made [illegible] recipe, and the most popular in the market.
18th. DR. KLINE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS. A certain and easy cure for the Tooth Ache.
19th. DR. COMSTOCK has lately bought the right for the United States, of the celebrated *Concentrated* MINERAL WATER, found at the Salt Springs of Dr. Wm. C. Chase, at St. Catherines, C. W. This medicine has attained a notoriety and popularity never before equalled by any preparation at that place, and its sale has been commensurate with its merits, which are extraordinary.

All the remedies are fully described in Almanacs, to be given to all who call where the Medicines are kept.

☞ NOTICE. All preparations heretofore known as "COMSTOCK'S" or COMSTOCK & CO. [illegible] belonged & now belong EXCLUSIVELY to Dr. Lucius S. Comstock; and though the signature of Comstock & Co. will be continued, this extra label with the fac simile signature of Dr. L. S. C. will in future designate the GENUINE.
ALL OTHERS MUST BE SPURIOUS.

Lucius S. Comstock

The above medicines can be had in this place of LEWIS & HUGHS, also of R. J. CLOW, Port Lavaca; HOLBROOK, Victoria, and [illegible] R. POWELL, Matagorda.

☞ The are the only dealers in the genuine COMSTOCK'S PREPARATIONS.
Indianola, May 13, 1852. [1y:14

THE
INDIANOLA BULLETIN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY
BROWN & BRADY.

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if paid within six months, or FOUR DOLLARS if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

For a square of ten lines or less, first insertion ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion FIFTY CENTS. One half these charges will be made to those who advertise by the year, with the privilege of changing quarterly.

Business cards, if not more than one square, will be inserted for TEN DOLLARS per annum.

Announcements of candidates for office, and all political, personal and business communications, promotive of individual interests, will be charged as advertisements.

All advertisements, the publication of which is required by law, must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, otherwise they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications must be addressed to the Publishers, post-paid.

Valuable School Books.
PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
And for sale by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

SWAIN'S SCHOOL READERS.
The Primary School Reader,
PART 1. Which is intended for beginners, containing lessons upon each of the elementary sounds in the language, exercises in syllabication, etc.
PART 2. Contains exercises in Articulation, arranged in connection with easy Reading Lessons.
PART 3. Designed for the first class in Primary schools, and for the lowest class in Grammar schools.

The Grammar School Reader,
For the middle classes in Grammar schools.

The District School Reader,
For the highest classes in public and private schools, containing exercises in Articulation, pauses, inflections of the voice, also, a complete Glossary of the classical allusions which occur in the Reading Lessons.

The popular series of Books was compiled by Wm. D. Swan, the well known Principal of the Mayhew School, Boston.

The Instructive Reader,
Or, a course of Reading in Natural History, Science and Literature, designed for the use of schools.

Introduction to Greene's Analysis,
Or, Green's First Lessons in Grammar.

Greene's Analysis:
A treatise on the structure of the English Language, by Samuel S. Greene, M. D., Principal of Phillip's Grammar School, Boston.

Jarvis' Physiology,
Primary Physiology for the use of schools, and Practical Physiology for the use of families, by Edward Jarvis, M. D., Philadelphia.

Johnston's Turner's Elementary Chemistry,
For the use of common schools.

Johnston's Natural Philosophy,
A manual of Natural Philosophy, compiled from various sources, and designed as a Text Book in High schools and academies, by John Johnston, M. D., Professor of Natural Science, in the Wesleyan University.

Pinnock's School Histories,
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