

The Indianola Bulletin.

THE BULLETIN
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
BROWN & BRADY

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 51.

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

PUBLISHERS.

GREAT MEN OF AMERICA. THE HON. PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

The American Pioneer, some years since, published a series of sketches of the remarkable men of America. Among them was the following, in regard to the youthful days of the celebrated Western Virginia orator, Philip Doddridge. He was a very remarkable man—the son of the great West—and for many years was the leading star of Western Virginia. As an advocate, an orator and a Congressional debater, he stood perhaps unrivalled in his day, and died while in Congress in November, 1832, at the age of about 54. So great was the esteem in which he was held by the people of the District of Columbia, for whose welfare he had ever manifested a great interest, that both the corporations of Washington and Alexandria, after his death, caused busts to be made in honor of him, and placed in their respective council halls. The narrative says:

Mr. Doddridge, as is well known to the early inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, was for many years one of the most noted men in that region for his splendid talents at the bar; and has probably never been exceeded, if he has been equalled, for his discrimination in fathoming the depths of an intricate case, or his powerful and logical reasoning in unfolding it. His father was one amongst the earliest settlers of North-western Virginia, in the vicinity of what was then called Charleston, but now Wheeling. His mother was a Wells, one of the numerous families now residing in Western Virginia, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, remarkable alike for their integrity and strong discriminating minds.

His constitution being not very robust, at the age of sixteen or eighteen years, he was taken from the plough, put to school, and commenced the study of Latin. His vigorous mind thrived in knowledge with the rapidity of thought, or as a dry sponge absorbs water. It soon became a habit, with him to exercise his memory in changing the common conversation around him into the idiom of his studies; and following his father in his morning and evening devotions, he soon learned to render his prayers into very good Latin, and to converse with his teacher quite fluently. This close application to his books, although it impoverished his mental powers, yet enabled his body, and it became necessary for a while to suspend his studies. At this period, the region in which he lived had become so much improved as to afford considerable surplus produce beyond the wants of the inhabitants, the only market for which was to be found on the Mississippi river, near N. Orleans. Some of the country young men of his own age, having loaded a boat with flour, invited him to go with them, and recruit his exhausted frame by a voyage to the South. Nothing very interesting occurred until they reached Natchez, so that they (1796) were very strict in their prohibitions. They were very strict in their prohibitions, forbidding any stranger or boatman to go up in the town, stand on a high bluff, without a written permission from the commandant or governor of the place.

Young Doddridge feeling the ill effects of confinement to the narrow limits of the boat, and that he needed exercise, determined to take a walk and visit the town on the hill. He had ascended about half way, when he was met by a well dressed man, who accosted him in the Spanish language. Doddridge did not fully understand him, but thought it similar to the Latin, and answered him in that tongue. It so happened that the individual who addressed him was no less a personage than the governor of Natchez, and was well versed in the Latin, having been liberally educated in Spain. They soon fell into a very familiar and unobtrusive discourse, without Philip's consciousness. Learning that he had visited the Mississippi country on account of his delicate health, and that he was now waiting for exercise after long confinement to the boat, and with astonishment to have discovered a learned man in an up-country boatman, he invited him to his house. The sprightly wit and uncommon intellect of the young stranger soon won his whole heart, and interested the Spanish commandant deeply in his welfare. His admiration was not less excited from having pointed out to him, on a large map of the western country, which hung against the wall, the spot near the head of the Ohio river, where he was born, and from whence he departed on the present voyage. While thus agreeably engaged, a black servant drove up to the door with a neat Spanish carriage and a pair of horses, accompanied with an invitation from the governor to step in and ride as far as he pleased. With many thanks, not less acceptable to his benefactor from their being clothed in the Latin tongue, Philip accepted the offered kindness, and extended his ride some distance around the suburbs of Natchez. When about to depart, he was invited to call every day as long as he remained, and the carriage and servant should be ready for his services. This pleasing intercourse was continued for a week; and when he finally took his leave, the governor gave him letters of introduction to several of the first men in New Orleans, accompanied with many flattering expressions of his admiration for his uncommon acquirements and the pleasure his acquaintance had afforded him; thus demonstrating the homage that is ever paid by the wise and good to

learning and worth, even when accompanied with poverty among strangers. His companions looked with a cooler and astonishment at the gracious reception and attention paid to their cousin by the governor while they were barely allowed to step on shore, and not allowed to leave the vicinity of the landing. Philip laughingly told them it was owing to his good looks, which they could hardly believe, as in this particular they were decidedly superior to their cousin. On reaching New Orleans, his letters procured him a ready admission to the tables and society of the most prominent men in the city, and the few weeks he staid there passed in a round of amusements, freely bestowed by the hospitable Spaniards. At his departure they loaded him with good wishes and assurances that they should never forget his name, or the pleasure they had received from the brilliant sallies of his humor and wit. Philip Doddridge was not less celebrated on the west side of the Allegheny mountains for his eloquence and splendid talents, than Patrick Henry, was by the men of his day, in the eastern portion of Virginia.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The funeral solemnities of the late Mrs. Douglas, consort of Senator Douglas, took place from her late residence on the 23d ult. The procession occupied a space of nearly a mile and a half. Rev. Geo. W. Samson, of the Baptist Church, delivered a very touching discourse. Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the United States Senate, read the burial service, and other services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

During the whole of Friday, the person of the deceased lady presented a glow of life and juvenility which characterized her when in perfect health; and, indeed, some doubts were induced whether her buoyant spirit had really departed; but on Saturday appearances changed, and dispirited the last vestige of hope in the hearts of a large circle of relatives.

The Committee on Commerce in the House have agreed to report a bill in a few days to establish reciprocity with Canada and the provinces. A bill regulating United States Courts, which was reported by Mr. Canahan, has, it is said, originated with Edward Dickerson, a clerk in the District Court of New Jersey, and was designed to aid the holders of Goodyear's India Rubber patents in their case against Horace Day. It is understood that the bill prohibits United States Courts from granting perpetual injunctions in real estate cases. The effort to introduce the bill signally failed.

The testimony produced before the Honorable committee failed to sustain the charges against the late superintendent of the Capitol extension of receiving money dishonestly, etc. All former employees upon the work, testified to the contrary. Parties who preferred the charges on oath are to be indicted for perjury. Other charges against him were also disproved. The committee are also to examine charges that the building has not been substantially erected.

A terrible statement was made on the 24th ult. in open Senate by Mr. Hale. It was this: that some three thousand two hundred dollars were levied, in the shape of black mail, on the crew and petty officers of the United States ships Yandalia and Vincennes, as a fee to one or more gentlemen, who professed to have had some agency in the passage of the law which gave the crews of those ships extra compensation for service. Mr. Hale proposes to furnish most respectable witnesses, and, if he fails, not among the latter are no less persons than one of the papers of the U. S. States navy, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. John P. Kennedy, himself. The case was referred to the Committee on Frauds.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.—Senator Stockton, from the naval Committee, has reported to the Senate a plan for the reorganization of the Navy of which the following outline is given by the National Intelligencer: It recommends a retired list as indispensable to the efficiency of the service and degrades promotion by seniority of commission, without regard to other considerations. It holds that as officers in command are sometimes required to complete with the highest professional talent of Europe, and to exercise great discretion in the protection of our commercial marine, they should be selected with a proper regard for their suitability to such command. It approves of the abolition of the grade of Master and Second Lieutenants, but suggests the establishment of the grade of Master and Passed Midshipmen. For the senior it recommends such increase of pay as will approximate the amount paid by the commercial marine, and proposes a reward of merit, besides opening the way of promotion to the sailor by whose conduct is worthy of it.

TO CURE THE TOOTHACHE.—Take a paper of tobacco, pour upon it a wine-glass of warm water, squeeze out part of the moisture, and, after placing the pulp upon a slice of bread, apply it as a plaster to the face. There is nothing like it, says an exchange, for the toothache—and it is the only remedy for it in its worst form; the cure is in fact.

The Senate and Charleston papers completed a dispatch of some thirty or forty miles from the former city, reaching us on the 9th inst. and containing the month of December, an increase of \$245,000, the receipts in November.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The revolution in Mexico is now a fixed fact, but as yet no one knows which will be the dominant party. The facts of the case are simply these. The Federal troops before Guadalajara were routed by Gen. Uruga, President Arista resigned, Congress elected Ceballos President *ad interim*, and he sent at once a communication to the victorious General, the contents of which have not transpired. At the latest moment the best informed circles believed that Generals Lombardini and Salas would pronounce in the city of Mexico in favor of the plan of Guadalupe, and a probable supposition is, that Gen. Uruga having no enemy to combat would move at once upon the capital. The new Government had been nearly three days in office and not a man had been found to accept a ministerial portfolio.

These are significant facts. We do not doubt that the present Constitutional Government is of short duration, and that new chiefs will ride into power in Mexico on the wave of the revolution. The principles which have been proclaimed by the revolutionists are the derogation of Arista because of the arbitrary tendency of his Government, and of the present Congress because of its continued disregard of the necessities of the country, and the elevation of Santa Anna as the only man who can give vitality to the crumbling remnants of our sister Republic.

Who the chiefs are that will rule in Mexico, time only can determine. It is hardly probable that Gen. Uruga, at the head of a victorious army and the successful leader of a revolution, will enter into any kind of negotiation with a President that has neither army, money nor Ministry. He may walk into the city of Mexico at this moment with as much ease, safety and rapidly as the man whom he has overturned went out of it, and we believe he can organize a more effective Government than any which has been seen in that country for many years. To compete with or to support him, comes General Wolf, the friend of Santa Anna, while on traveling in Europe, but who, on the first advent of the Guadalupe movement in favor of his old chief, started for Havana in order to be near the scene of events. He is probably by this time within the Republic on his way to the capital.

Last but not least comes Santa Anna, whose career is well known, and whose utter want of every sentiment except that of self, and of every principle except that of self, have long since been demonstrated to the mathematical certainty. Desiring his own good, and the polar star of Mexican hopes in time of trouble, his name has been invoked by the first promoters of the late revolution, and has not been withdrawn by those who subsequently joined the movement. A special commission has been sent for him, and we expect to see him in the city of Mexico, that he will govern there for a time, we do not see reason to doubt.

What his policy will be the only one can know. His immediate predecessors have brought the foreign relations of Mexico into an exceedingly entangled state, while his internal resources seem to have been completely dried up. With the United States, there is the difficult and dangerous question of Teahuacan; and with England, France and Spain the urgent pressure of acknowledged claims; and with the country itself the church question, which has within a few years become one of warm and liberal discussion, and the direct taxation and exclusive tariff questions, which for a long time have kept the people in a ferment.

It would seem to us that there is yet life and a future for Mexico. A liberal and enlightened government, which could have sufficient confidence in its own strength to cast off the horde of speculators that prey upon her vitals; to sell, cede or abandon her unwieldy and distant territories; to substitute a liberal and low tariff for revenue only, and to appropriate the present system of grinding taxation from the people, would, we doubt not, reorganize the political system and give a new life to the body politic. Whether Santa Anna will do this, time only can determine.

He will come into power at this moment with an apparent barrenness, but in reality with a fertility of resource rarely equalled in the history of Mexico. Teahuacan is good for millions; Sonora and Chihuahua, with the riches of the first, and the route to the Pacific of the second, are good for millions; a new and low tariff in the present barren state of the markets of Mexico is good for millions; the claims under the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are good for millions; and the renewed trade and activity which a permanent system of Government in Mexico would inspire in the mining interest are good for millions; while the Republic, circumscribed, if necessary, to the south and west of the Sierra Madre and the northern limits of Drango and Sinaloa, would have a cohesive power such as she has never hitherto possessed. We look with much interest to the next movements in Mexico. Questions eminently involved in the future of our own country are at stake, and we shall closely watch the course of events.—A. O. Pigeon.

The French Senate has fixed the annual appropriation for the use of the Emperor at \$7,000,000. Abd-el-Kader is to have an allowance of \$400,000 annually during his exile at Boneno. A commission has been appointed to frame a constitution for Algeria. It is intended to establish a company on the plan of the East India Company to govern and direct colonization and commerce in Algeria.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

AT GALVESTON, JANUARY TERM, 1853.

Hairs of S. W. McCoy, by their counsel, E. S. Mitchell, appellants, vs. From Geniales county, No. 11.

Hairs of S. W. McCoy, by their counsel, E. S. Mitchell, appellants, vs. From Geniales county, No. 11.

Justice Wheeler delivered the opinion of the Court. The appellants brought suit against the appellee to establish their title to a third of a league of land in the town of Galveston, in the county of Geniales, in his life time, and the land to be sold to the appellee, for \$111,000, which Grigby, at the time, paid \$220,000, and gave his promissory notes for the balance, payable when McCoy and his wife should make him a title. The appellee, however, gave the land to make a title upon payment of the notes. The petition sets forth that the administrator of McCoy recovered judgment against Grigby on the notes given by him for the purchase of money; that the defendant, Crawford, thereafter intervened with the widow of McCoy, and was appointed administrator of her estate; that he and his wife executed to Grigby a conveyance of the land, but without the authority of a proper decree of any court of competent jurisdiction; and that Crawford, while acting as administrator, took one execution on the judgment in favor of the estate against Grigby; caused the land to be levied on and sold as the property of Grigby, and that the defendant, Crawford, had sold the land to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had purchased the land for the benefit of the heirs of McCoy, the new plaintiff, that he paid nothing to the estate, and that whatever he may have paid to pay the notes, he had paid to the plaintiff, and that the land to the defendant, Crawford, who purchased with a knowledge of the facts. The prayer of the petition is that the case and sale of the land be annulled; that the defendant be decreed to convey to the plaintiff, and for general relief.

The answer of Crawford admitted the contract of sale between McCoy and Grigby, the conveyance by himself and wife, the levy and sale to satisfy the judgment against Grigby, and that he had sold the land to the plaintiff, and that he had accounted to the estate for the amount of the purchase money. The defendant, Crawford, admitted his purchase from Crawford; averred that it was made in good faith for a valuable consideration, and that he was a bona fide purchaser for the value of the land.

The plaintiff gave in evidence the record of the proceedings in the suit by the administrator of McCoy vs. Grigby, for the residue of the purchase money contracted to be paid for the lands, from which it appeared that the defendant, Crawford, had sold the land to the plaintiff, and that he had accounted to the estate for the amount of the purchase money. The defendant, Crawford, admitted his purchase from Crawford; averred that it was made in good faith for a valuable consideration, and that he was a bona fide purchaser for the value of the land.

It was proved that Crawford, having intervened with the estate, in 1836, when the claimant, the administrator of McCoy, was appointed administrator of her estate in September, 1841, and November hereafter, jointly with his wife, executed the conveyance to Grigby in conformity with the decree of the District Court, and filed it among the papers for record in the office of the clerk of the court, and that the defendant, Crawford, had sold the land to the plaintiff, and that he had accounted to the estate for the amount of the purchase money, and that they executed to him a conveyance of the land.

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The mode of obtaining personal service of process upon the defendant, in 1836, when the claimant, the administrator of McCoy, was appointed administrator of her estate in September, 1841, and November hereafter, jointly with his wife, executed the conveyance to Grigby in conformity with the decree of the District Court, and filed it among the papers for record in the office of the clerk of the court, and that the defendant, Crawford, had sold the land to the plaintiff, and that he had accounted to the estate for the amount of the purchase money, and that they executed to him a conveyance of the land.

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RAILROADS.

The American Almanac for 1853—An exceedingly valuable publication, which has just reached us—furnishes the best and fullest account we have yet seen, in so small a compass, of the railroad system of this country at the latest date. It is replete with New York and Massachusetts, which States have embarked most largely in these public works, the list of roads and the amount of their cost, income, condition and operation is complete. For the rest of the Union they are less accurate, but they are nevertheless very interesting.

There are twenty six different railroads completed in Massachusetts, of an aggregate length of 1,956 miles, covering the State with an iron net work. The total paid in capital of these companies is \$41,923,490; the whole cost of the roads with all their equipments was \$53,467,285. The value of these roads was completed in 1832, and up to 1840 the roads had been completed at a cost of about twelve and a quarter million of dollars. In 1852 there were twenty-two, costing fifty-three millions. These principal roads have also short branches, amounting in number to twelve, extending 104 miles and costing \$9,092,097. Including these, the total length of Massachusetts roads is 1,956 miles, and the total cost \$47,559,332 showing an annual expenditure of principal for railroads of more than \$3,300,000 for seventeen years. The number of miles run by passenger trains on these roads in 1851, was more than three millions, and the number of passengers carried over nine millions. The total income of these roads in 1851, was about \$7,077,000, and their total expenditures about \$6,896,000, leaving a net profit of \$181,000, which is more than six percent average for every road. But these are of diverse degrees of value and profit. The dividends on the principal roads range from seven to nine per cent. At the last two sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature, twenty-two charters have been granted to new roads or branches, with a capital amounting to \$3,465,000, and additions were authorized to the stock of existing companies of \$9,948,000. Here is a picture of Yankee enterprise which may be very profitably studied by the people of the South, and if rightly comprehended and wisely emulated, will do more to advance Southern property than any amount of general declamation about Northern monopoly of Southern trade.

The other completed railroads in the New England States have an aggregate length of 1,393 miles. Eight are in Maine, nine in New Hampshire, seven in Vermont, one in Rhode Island, and eight in Connecticut. Their aggregate cost is not stated in regard to all of them; but of fourteen the cost is given in round numbers. The aggregate is about \$27,000,000. The whole cost of New England railroads, completed, is, therefore, not less than \$80,000,000; and some magnificent enterprises are under construction, which are not included in this list—namely, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence from Portland, Me., to the Canada line, where it meets the Montreal road. Another to connect Montreal, via Concord, N. H., besides a number of roads of less importance which are projected with entering vigor.

New York has twenty-two railroads completed and in operation, extending 1,513 miles; as a total of \$65,472,000; and eight others nearly completed—410 miles in length. The cost not stated. The Erie Railroad is the longest of these roads, being 600 miles—costing \$25,028,535. The number of miles run by the trains on the road in 1851 was 1,450,000. The income from passenger was \$1,169,576, and from freight \$1,106,168—total receipts \$2,275,744; total expenses \$1,072,116—net income \$1,203,628.

The miles of completed railroads in New York and New England amount to 4,177. Those chartered and in progress, to be soon completed, would swell the list to 5,625. The whole extent of railroads in all the other States, completed and in use, is 7,447 miles. They are, however, chartered or commenced, many long and important roads, which are not within our account at all in this summary from which are are interesting.

The country was almost the first known of any European power, until Drury Lind introduced attention to it. It is true, the hot eyes of the Longfolds, and kindred souls, had detected the rich veins of poetry which by concealed beneath its unassuming exterior, but to the public it was an untried and neglected mystery. It is marching into the ranks of enlightened nations, however, and will soon learn to "keep the step." The genius of Christian, Hans, Anderson and Miss Bremer, has snatched it, and, to borrow and perhaps spoil Emerson's simile—has snatched it under the Atlantic; which, on this shore has been pointed and favored. The North of Europe is a California of Romance. Only timid lips and hands are required to bring to the world to light. We are rejoiced, consequently, to perceive a growing fondness on the part of our professional scholars for the antiquities and characteristics of Sweden, and anticipate therefrom some worthy results. "Scold to the Northland!" Scold to the Northland!

The Paris Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser corroborates the statement made by others, that the hatch between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia has been broken off. The President of the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia has been broken off. The President of the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia has been broken off.

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AMERICAN GAZETTE.

Harrison, Wis. left Baltimore a few years ago, a poor beggar, but with an improved mind, acquired at a country school, with genius, ambition and enterprise. He worked in Europe to the land of the machinists and engineers, and became a leading contractor on the great railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg, four hundred miles long. He made over one million dollars. On his return to Paris, he married a talented, amiable and beautiful lady, and will soon build a superb house, in the shape of a villa, and a park of three acres, beautifully ornamented, where rich and poor may feast their eyes in indigenous plants and rare exotics. He goes again to Russia to fill a contract with the Emperor, on public works, by which he will bring \$500,000 in gold for his master's lotions.

CROSSING NEARLY.—When fortune humors, she corrupts us.—Our own way is often the wrong way. Rugged roads make weary travelers. Dark trails are shining lights; and the more we are diverted from what we covet and love, the better we are adapted to that kind of life which most people are compelled to lead; which they feel against and denounce, but which is the daily school of wisdom and self-knowledge, whose discipline is sharp and severe, but appropriate to a warring and fluctuating world, whose calm are as stagnating and baneful as its storms are purifying and beneficial; and whose tranquility is not a good and permanent condition, but the casual quiescence and unstable harmony of opposing and conflicting forces.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There are in the United States 8 archbishops, 25 bishops, 1471 priests, and 1545 churches distributed among 24 dioceses and 2 apostolic vicariates. One bishop and 23 priests have died; whence it appears that during the past year there was an accession of 111 priests. If we suppose the Catholic population in the diocese of St. Louis to be 100,000, Boston 200,000, Galveston 30,000, St. Paul's 2500, the total number of Catholics in the United States will be about 7,000,000.

A CASE OF LADIES VIS CALIFORNIA.—The French ship *Souffrance* arrived at Valparaiso recently, with a cargo of two hundred ladies, for California. The young ladies quite enlivened the streets of that city for a few days, and on the 2nd inst. they were to depart, but it was so late that they were determined to stay the night.

WASHINGTON OF "SIVINE GAZETTE."—A clergyman of the old times writes: "The General called upon me to visit a dwelling before me." When the clock was about to be removed, he returned thanks himself. "Mrs. Washington, with a smile, said, 'My dear, you forget that you had a clergyman dining with you to-day.' With equal earnest, he replied, 'My dear, I wish every clergyman and all men to know that I am not a graceless man!'"

STEP CHURCH.—A notice was published in the paper of Galveston during the last week, on Boston success, an average of 10 per cent. damage for bad debts, having been allowed by the Collectors of the State, who only one per cent. is allowed by the collector of Boston. The Secretary of the Treasury subsequently stopped that kind, and they look severely upon the practice. Galveston, Jan. 10, 1853.

THE TRANSCENDENTAL MOVEMENT.—I am understood here that the Mexican Company have adopted the project of the Guadalupe Company for the Tehuacan railway, and that it only remains for the President to approve the charter, which will be of an important character.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.—We are rejoiced to state that there is no truth in the rumor which has gotten the newspapers, that the Hon. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, had been elected to the office of President. There is no such thing as a President of the United States.

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Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
and General Commission Merchants,
No. 88 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS

N. York & Matagorda Bay,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchants
INDIANOLA, TEXAS

Linb, Smith & Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
No. 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

John Savery & Sons
No. 100 N. Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS

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HARDWARE
RICHARDS, No. 11 Charter Street,
R. Imported and Wholesale Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, has
received a very large addition to his previously
extensive stock of
Iron, Steel, and
Copper Goods

ARCADIE HOTEL
Magazine, between Perdus and Gravier Streets,
NEW ORLEANS

R. S. MORSE, Proprietor
The above establishment having been
entirely renovated and repaired throughout,
is now ready for the reception of visitors. (25)

Archd H. Lowery
Wholesale Grocer
121 Front Street, New York
A. M. GIBBLE, 321 1/2

N. W. Bartis
(Successor to R. C. Wetmore & Co.)
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
No. 85 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK

NEW GOODS,
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS
K. E. constantly receiving fresh and season-
able Goods, consisting of
Prints of the latest styles, Patterns, Lin-
ens, Serges, Merinos, Delaines, Lawns, Ging-
hams, &c. &c. &c. Also, a large stock of
Cottons, Checks, Ties, Deans, Stripes,
Tweed, Cotton and Flax, Drills, Table Cloths
and Covers, Flannels, Blankets, Ombre, Low-
ells, Cottonades, Jeans, Linens, &c. &c. &c.
Specialties: "Half-Holiday" and "Four-Quarter"
Prints, Tapes, Bedding, Cables, Lines, Dollars, Hand-
kerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c.

HUFF'S HOTEL,
DECREWS POINT
The subscriber takes pleasure in in-
forming his friends, the pleasure 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.
Decrew's Point is the healthiest place on the
Bay, and an excellent place for fishing and
boating. The summer season is the best time to
select a better place.
The steamship running between New Orleans
and Matagorda and Lavaca Bays touch at Decrew's
Point. Terms moderate. JOHN HUFF

TO INVALIDS AND THE SICK
The Celebrated
COMSTOCK MEDICINES.
No. 121 THE GREAT PAIN EXTRACTOR (CONNER'S) &
DAILY SCOURING OIL BURN AND EXTERNAL PAIN &
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ALHAMBRA HOUSE,
CH. VILLENEUVE, Proprietor,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS

RATES OF BOARD
Board per Month, with Lodging, \$10.00
Board per Week, with Lodging, \$3.00
Board per Day, with Lodging, \$1.00
One Single Meal, \$0.50
Lodging only, \$2.00

PLANTER'S HOUSE,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS
The subscriber, having leased the above
premises, is now ready to accommodate those who
may favor him with a call. He also pledges himself
to be as comfortable as any other hotel in
the country. The house is supplied with good
eating and drinking, and will be as well as
any other hotel in the country. (14)

McCulloch House,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS
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IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY
BROWN & BRADY,
At Three Dollars per Annum, if paid in
Advance, and Five Dollars if not paid
until after the expiration of the year.

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Three Dollars, and for each subsequent
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