

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. If paid in advance...

NOTICE. All Job Work done in the Bulletin Office must be paid for in advance...

Historical. For the 8th of our series of Western Texas historical sketches see first page.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Read the constitution of our State Agricultural Society on our first page...

Our market is now pretty well supplied with peaches—melons abundant.

The Crows. We felt alarmed some two weeks ago at signs of the appearance of the cotton worm...

The wheat crops of central and northern Texas are said to be excellent. By the time that great region will be penetrated by a rail road...

Wheat hay has become an article of general use in Indianola and is found to be very good and much cheaper than northern hay.

Improvements and Sales. A considerable number of houses are now going up in Indianola. Several persons have lately purchased improved property in the city...

A FALSE REPORT. We have been informed that a report is in the country that the yellow fever is in Indianola. So far from this being the case...

in the boat race that came off yesterday, the skipper of the Matagorda, (as we have been informed) won the first prize...

THE RIVER BILL. We are reluctantly compelled to believe, from the returns received that this bill appropriating \$250,000 towards clearing out the rivers of Texas...

A Friend in California writes that Cuba Jones, of Texas, was murdered with Maj. Harvey in the month of June. We were not acquainted with Mr. Jones.

A gentleman in Kentucky writes as inquiring what kind of a country Texas is for children. We promptly answered him—"First rate; always on crop and sometimes too in a year, and very cheap."

THE ELECTION. We have returned, more or less imperfect, from twenty counties. They indicate that the Governor the contest between Pease, Ochiltree and Wood...

When all returns are in we shall give a full table. Matagorda County—Pease 117, Wood 5, Ochiltree 7...

Colburn County—Bell 111, Caruthers 50, Lewis 46, Scully 31, Pease 123, Ochiltree 84, Wood 13, Francis M. White Representative, James T. Lytle Senator.

Team of Refugio—Pease 23, Wood 13, Ochiltree 1. Bell 49, Scully 12, Lewis 1, Caruthers 1, Yorkston—Pease 10, Bell 23, Lewis 13, Caruthers 2.

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MATAGORDA.—During the past week, in company with a party of fourteen gentlemen, we made a trip to the river town of Matagorda...

for pleasure it surely is, to visit on handsome and pleasant a place, populated by a people noted for their hospitality, intelligence and intelligence.

Matagorda is much the older town on this bay, and displays more evidence of wealth and comfort than any other in its handsome residences, fine walks and beautiful parks and gardens.

The navigation to the town is restricted to vessels of three feet draft; but they have a superior harbor for vessels of that class, and ship from the harbor Colorado, Casey and Peach creek, a large amount of cotton, sugar, &c., some of which is received and re-shipped at Indianola, the remainder is transferred to sea-going vessels in the open road, and, after a short stay, is sent to the coast.

The Colorado House, kept by Mr. Galm Hodgson, is one of the best buildings and best conducted hotels in the State. The Episcopalians have a handsome church, in which a young candidate for ministerial orders, officiated on Sabbath; the Methodists have a very good one; the Unitarian occupies another, and the Masons own an excellent hall, all of which we visited.

We also visited the court-house and the Daguerrian gallery of Mr. James E. Selkirk. In this latter we were shown the likeness of eleven of Austin's "Old Three Hundred," his first clerk of whom Mr. Selkirk has been and is still anxious to form a gallery, and would be glad to get likenesses of all that are yet living.

Among the number shown to us, we remember those of Robert H. Williams, Thomas James, Fitzgerald, Van Dorn, Henry Williams, Thomas M. Duke, Seth Ingram, "Uncle Moses Morrison," and others, besides many Texans of less ancient date. We could but applaud the patriotic effort of Mr. S., and promise to send him the likeness of some in our possession that he might copy them. Mrs. Ebury, of our town, is one of that venerated Three Hundred, having come to Austin's colony in 1822.

We have gladly noticed the growing intercourse between Matagorda and Indianola, and hope it may ever advance in steps of mutual good feeling and interest. Mr. Gilbert, our contemporary of the Tribune, was in San Antonio, having called on us on his way out.

With reluctant hearts, having remained our allotted time, we again boarded that crack draft, and slipped Bellport, Commodore Peter Johnson, commanding, bade adieu to our kind friends, and in six and a half hours were adrift in Indianola.

We regret to learn from the Brownsville Flag that Mr. Thomas Walter Jones, a son of General Walter Jones, of Washington city, and a member of the Boundary Commission, was lately drowned at Reynosa on the Rio Grande.

With this estimable young man we formed an acquaintance in 1850, while the Commission were in Indianola, and remember him as a favorite among all who knew him.

HOME PRODUCTION.—We called in a few days since at the cabinet manufactory of Mr. Vischer, on Main street, and must confess our surprise at the superior character of the work executed there.

Among the lot is a set consisting of an Elizabethan cottage bedstead, wash stand and toilet table, with a magnificent hair mattress, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen; the wood-work entirely by Mr. Vischer, the painting by Mr. Thielpe of this city, perhaps the finest artist in Texas.

All who take delight in home production should go and examine these specimens. Vischer proposes to dispose of the lot in a popular manner, which he will explain when called upon.

We were shown also by Messrs. Southern & Landa, of this city, a sample of Texas salt, received from Corpus Christi. It is perfectly clean and white and fine enough for ordinary table use—a beautiful article from an inexhaustible mine.

By the same house we were shown some samples of concrete brick, made at Corpus Christi, and found good. The material for this important article is found in unlimited quantities in Indianola, and, it is hoped, will soon be brought into requisition. For cheapness, compact, durability and safety from fire, it has the strongest claims upon a favorable view.

It is perhaps not generally known that there is a good bay yard in Indianola. Mr. McCoppin, at the bayon, has within the last 18 months, established that business there and built up a good custom. He has established a reputation as an excellent and expeditious ship-carpenter.

The schooner Emma Delaney takes over a lot of week-men from Indianola to Pensacola—a good idea.

The Hon. Judge Devine, of San Antonio, Cardwell of Cerezo, Baldridge of Gonzales, Forbes of Port In Vera, and other Texans were among the passengers on the Perseverance which sailed on Friday evening.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. DEATHS AND IMPRISONMENTS.—The Physician of the 31st st. reports the interments in the cemetery of the city, for the week ending Saturday, July 23d, at 617, of which 470 were of yellow fever.

The report of the interments for the week ending yesterday cannot be given this morning as only imperfect returns were made, and it is complete only known only today, after our edition has been issued. It will, doubtless, appear in to-morrow morning's papers. The interments reported officially for three days are as follows:

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. on Thursday, July 26, 1883. Total interments. Of yellow fever: Thursday, July 26, 1883. 124. 67. Friday, 25, 168. 87. Saturday, 23, 154. 136.

Total 446. 250. 313. This gives 213 interments of yellow fever not including cases reported as unknown and several ceteris giving no reports; for three days of the week ending yesterday, amounting to the seven days of the week previous.

The daily reports from the Charity Hospital, for the week ending at midnight on Friday last, were as follows: For the twenty-four hours ending at midnight on Friday last. Admissions. Deaths. Yellow fever.

Saturday 23 - 50 15 14. Sunday 24 - 50 25 25. Monday 25 - 59 21 27. Tuesday 26 - 92 29 29. Wednesday 27 - 92 28 28. Thursday 28 - 112 42 40. Friday, July 29 - 94 29 29.

For the week—570 318 307. The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending Saturday, the 28th inst., at 6 P. M. Admissions 500. Deaths 246. Discharges 240. Yellow fever 221. Yellow fever 124. Remaining in Hospital 777.

The Washington Republic continues its Matagorda Valley articles, and contends strenuously for the clear title of the United States to the whole country.

MR. BENTON'S GREAT WORK. The Appleton will speedily publish Col. Benton's Thirty Years of Political History in the U. S. Senate, in which he has been so conspicuous an actor.

One of his longest chapters of the book will treat of the election of John Quincy Adams and the part Mr. Clay acted upon the occasion.

Col. Benton long ago rescued Mr. Clay's name from the calumny which Mr. Buchanan and other men of his party endeavored to bring upon it.

We learn from one chapter of Mr. Benton's book (no more has yet appeared) that Mr. Benton was singled out to be John Randolph's second in the duel of Mr. R. with Mr. Clay, and that the reason he was not directly selected to act the part of a second was the fact that he was a blood relation of Mr. Clay. Mr. Benton also confirmed the fact that Mr. Randolph accepted Mr. Clay's challenge with the declaration and intention, (privately given to Mr. Benton himself, and to be kept a secret), that he would not fire at Mr. C. Mr. Randolph, according to Mr. Benton, rested his determination on two grounds; first, an entire unwillingness to hurt Mr. Clay; and next, a conviction that to return the fire would be to answer, and would be an implied acknowledgment of Mr. Clay's right to make him answer. This he would not do, neither by implication nor in words. He denied the right of any person to question him out of the Senate for words spoken within it.

He took a distinction between man and man, and as a senator he had a constitutional immunity given for a wise purpose, and which he would neither surrender nor compromise; as individual he was ready to give satisfaction for what was deemed an injury. He would receive, but not return a fire. It was as much as to say: Mr. Clay may fire at me for what has offended him; I will not, by returning the fire, admit his right to do so. This was a subtle distinction, and very clear to the common intellect; but to Mr. Randolph both clear and convincing.

But Mr. Randolph did fire at Mr. Clay nevertheless at the first fire; and on this point, Mr. Benton says: "The principals saluted each other courteously as they took their stands. Colonel Tamm had won the choice of position, which gave to Gen. Jessup the delivery of the word. They stood on a line east and west—a small stump just behind Mr. Clay; a low gravelly bank rose just behind Mr. Randolph. This latter asked Gen. Jessup to repeat the word as he would give it; and while in the act of doing so, Mr. Randolph adjusting the butt of his pistol to his hand, the muzzle pointing downwards, and almost to the ground, it fired. Instantly Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tamm, and said: 'I protested against that hair trigger.' Col. Tamm took the blame to himself for having sprung the hair. Mr. Clay had not then received his pistol. Mr. Johnson, (Joshua), one of his seconds, was carrying it to him, and still several steps from him. This untimely fire, though clearly an accident, necessarily gave rise to some remarks, and a species of inquiry, which was conducted with the utmost delicacy, but which, in itself, was of a nature to be impressively painful to a gentleman's feelings. Mr. Clay stopped it with the generous remark that the fire was clearly an accident, and it was so unanimously declared. Another pistol was immediately furnished; an exchange of shots took place, and, happily without effect upon the persons. Mr. Randolph's bullet struck the stump behind Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay's knocked up the earth and gravel behind Mr. Randolph, and in passing with the level of his hips, both bullets having gone so true and close that it was a marvel how they missed.

The moment had come for me to interpose. I went in among the parties and offered my mediation, but nothing could be done. Mr. Clay said, with that wave of the hand which he was accustomed to put away a trifle, 'This is a child's play,' and required another fire. The seconds were directed to reload. While this was being prevailed on Mr. Randolph to walk away from his post, and renewed to him, more pressing than ever, my importunities to yield to some accommodation; but I found him more determined than I had ever seen him, and for the first time impatient, and seemingly annoyed and dissatisfied. The accidental fire of his pistol preyed upon his feelings. He was doubly chagrined at it, both as a circumstance susceptible in itself of an unfair interpretation, and as having been the immediate controlling cause of his firing at Mr. Clay. He regretted this fire the instant it was over. He felt that it had subjected him to imputations from which he knew himself to be free—a desire to kill Mr. Clay, and a contempt for the laws of his beloved State; and the annoyances which he felt at these vexatious circumstances revived his original determination, and decided him irrevocably to carry it out.

At the second fire, Mr. Clay hit precisely as Mr. Randolph did fire in the air.—N. Y. Express.

A Whig, on approaching the polls at the late election and seeing the Democrats getting all the votes, exclaimed—"Och!—I'm free!"

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—We have just learned from Mr. C. C. Burch, from Sabine Pass, that about ten days ago, a small girl, ten years old, a daughter (he thinks) of Mr. Solomon Sparks, living at the mouth of Old River, Orange county, was caught by an alligator, as she was wading out to gather the nuts of the pond lily, and most horribly mutilated.

Both her arms and both her legs were bitten off by pieces, and swallowed by the alligator, until her body was left limbless and, of course, lifeless. This occurred near the residence of Mr. Sparks. As soon as the alarm was given, the alligator was shot and his body was opened, when there was found not only the limbs of the unfortunate little victim, but also, a part of a pair of pantaloons, with a pocket book in the pocket, containing some money. The pantaloons were supposed to belong to a man, who had not long since been drowned in the Old River.—Gal. News.

During the past week we have been visited by our lecturers, Gilbert of the Tribune, and Palmer, of the Advocate.

New Goods.—H. Rung & Co., have just received from Boston and New York a large and well selected stock of goods. See advertising columns.

FOREIGN NEWS AND MARKETS. New York, July 28.—The Cunard steamer Argos arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. She reports the Liverpool cotton market as having closed at unchanged prices.

The sales of the week amounted to 26,000 bales. The quotations are Fair Orleans 6 1/2; Middling Orleans 6 to 6 1/2.

A fair business was doing in flour. Of the sales of cotton for the week at Liverpool speculators took 3,000 b and exporters 4,000. The imports since the departure of the last steamer were 44,000 bales, being a heavy amount. The price of flour has advanced 2 1/2 cts. Wheat has advanced 2 1/2.

Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.—BALTIMORE, July 28. The yellow fever has broken out in Philadelphia. Six deaths by it took place to-day.

A Death.—Mr. J. M. J. of the army, died at the Blue Spring, Virginia, on the 14th inst. Minister to Belgium.—WALTER TURN, of Mottis, has been appointed minister to Brussels.

Indignation Meeting.—An indignation meeting, attended by 1,000 persons, took place in Baltimore this afternoon, and it was resolved to request Mayor Hollister to resign for his suppressing street preaching.

Russia and Turkey.—The allied Governments of France and Great Britain have authorized propositions to the Emperor of Russia, such being a compromise between the ultimatum he had made and the concessions the Sultan was willing to make to Russia.

The Emperor is at liberty to accept either of the propositions; and the signature of the Sultan is guaranteed to whichever that may be.

The difficulty is thus adjusted for the present, but should the Emperor Nicholas reject the propositions, the British and French fleets will enter the Bosphorus.

San Juan.—The imprisonment of Costa by the American authorities caused great excitement. Gen. Stringham, of the U. S. Mediterranean Squadron, threatened to sink the American brig on which Costa was confined, if any effort was made to take that person to Truxen, and insisted on his being delivered up to him.

The latest accounts say that the Commodore has succeeded in reclaiming Costa and putting him under the protection of the American flag.

Pastor's Young Men's Christian Union.—This is the name of an association formed in a truly Christian spirit and with a truly Christian purpose. We may copy the prospectus:

This union was organized April 12, 1883, by a large number of persons who believed that more general and united efforts should be put forth to improve the moral and social condition of the young in our city.

Many a youthful stranger comes among us without friends or acquaintances, and before he is aware of his danger he is surrounded by the allurements to evil which speedily work his ruin. We propose to take him by the hand, and find him a boarding place, where he may be surrounded by Christian influences, invite him to the rooms of the union, introduce him into good society, and inform him where he can find the church and the Sabbath school, and thus remove the impression that he is a stranger.

This work trenches upon the object of no other Christian enterprise, and yet it commends itself to every philanthropist and Christian man. While we seek to surround the young man with good influences, we wish to warn him of the dangers of the city, and to lead him to the house of God, where we expect he will be cordially welcomed by those in whom the love of Christ has produced love to men. With these views we now make our appeal to the Christian public, confidently believing that we shall there meet with generous response.

The Hon. William W. Hoppin is the President of the Union. So liberal an association, upon so broad and just a basis, must meet with the moral support of the community and be productive of great good to the class of persons for whom it is designed.—Presidents Journal.

Mr. SOULE and THE CHANCELLER.—The Pressman translates the following from the N. York Cronica, (Spanish paper) of the 23d inst:

The day of Mr. Soule's departure on his mission is approaching, and though no one knows what the lights of the Court of Madrid is towards him personally, the curiosity of the public is from the fact manifested in conjectures upon the fate of this novel diplomat, who, we would say by way of digression, is not now generally accepted as fully the formidable work he professed himself to accomplish. Such are ever the roads to glory.

For our part, we are disposed to believe that Mr. Soule has achieved his plan of colossal diplomatic adventures, and that he now looks upon Madrid as the Caput for the fulcrum of his campaign in the United States, and where he will pass in defiance the years of power which his office confers upon him.

GEN. CHAMBERS' CIRCULAR.—The great length of this circular forbids an insertion entire. We would be glad if the size of our paper would permit this. It is beautifully written, and contains a full, plain and eloquent expression of his views upon all questions of interest now before the people.

It is undeniable, that as a patriot and politician, of comprehensive and practical views, the State may well be proud of Gen. Chambers, a man whose people may well admire and honor. We challenge any one to read his circular, and not be sensible of perusing the production of a master mind.

As a man of honesty and honor, Gen. Chambers stands one hundred thousand dollars in advance of most men. For he has made titles to land worth this amount, impelled by no other obligation than a sense of honor. And of this we all have the clearest proof. It will be recollected we published not only a statement to that effect, but also a tribute to his talents, his honor, and his patriotism.

This article was from G. D. Prentice, Editor of the Louisville Journal, who was agent for the parties, and who in their name received titles to the land, which Gen. Chambers might legally have retained.

As a man of honor and integrity then, we say, he stands far higher than ninety-nine out of every hundred—for how few have been so tested. We like to see justice. We dislike to see reasonable men clinging to the hateful old garment of prejudice, after the most undoubted proofs are offered.

We most heartily commend that part of his circular in relation to Internal Improvements, to the perusal of all.—Bastrop Advertiser.

It is reported that the action of Mr. H. Marshall, the U. S. Commissioner in China, has displeased and embarrassed the Administration.

Mr. Lewis C. G. has declined the honor of a public dinner tendered to him by the Detroit Gazette.

An correspondent, in speaking of the letter of Gen. A. says they wear their shoulders back to the lower edge of the coat.

GEN. HUSTON'S VISIT TO PALESTINE. The distinguished citizen and statesman visited our town on Wednesday last, in compliance with an engagement to address the different Temperance organizations on the subject of Temperance.

The day was one of the most important of the season, yet the general anxiety to see and hear the old hero brought together the largest concourse of people ever assembled in our village.

The ladies composing the "Social Degree" turned out in full regalia, and constituted the most attractive feature in the procession. The address was a masterpiece of its kind, and such as only a great mind can produce. We will not attempt a sketch of the speech, for a meagre newspaper outline would do injustice alike to it and the author; suffice it to say, that it was of that rare character which finds access at once to the judgment, the affections, and the passions, and exerts their united verdict in favor of the theme of the advocate.

Altogether, we regard it as one of the most effective speeches we have heard on the subject.

In our mind, we could but institute a contrast between the distinguished speaker and many of his official contemporaries. If our information be correct, it is not an unusual thing for Congressmen and Senators to be Temperance men, much less temperance advocates. Gen. H., however, not content with aiding in giving the people good laws, is exerting himself in the noble work of inculcating them to good habits and sound morals. We could not resist the hearty invocation, "would that all of our rulers were such."

Many of the large auditory desired much to hear him on other topics than the one peculiar to the day; but he, not wishing to introduce, on such an occasion, political issues, took up and in a masterly style reviewed the great improvement enterprises of the day. He differs, perhaps, in some of the details of a great system, from other prominent improvement advocates; but is warmly in favor of energetic measures for a great four-track railway from the Gulf shore of Texas to the Pacific.

We trust that henceforth his visits to our portion of the State may be more frequent. Long may he live to aid in sustaining and perpetuating these civil and religious institutions which we now enjoy, and for which he has so nobly contended.—Palatine Advocate.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The St. Louis Republic of the 22d has the following by telegraph:

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st of July, arrived to-day.

Mr. Weed, of the firm of Messervy & Wood; Major Gordon, U. S. A., and Mr. Wells, were passengers in the stage.

Gen. Garland, in command of U. S. States troops, and Gov. Marrivether, who goes out to supersede Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, were met on the Arkansas. Numerous parties of traders and others were met, all getting along finely.

ARKANSAS U. S. SENATOR.—The Little Rock True Democrat announces that Gov. Conway has appointed Robert W. Johnson, (late member of Congress) U. S. Senator, in place of Solon Borland, who has accepted the appointment of Minister to Central America.

The Boston Times says it is understood that Col. T. B. Lawrence, of that city, (son of Abbott Lawrence,) will continue attaché of the U. S. Legation in London, under Mr. Buchanan.

THE HARD WORKING KENTISH MEN had better stay clear of the miserable place Texas. The land-jobbers there are giving away land and bullocks into the bargain, to induce emigrants to settle there, but without much success. There are about fifty thousand black slaves in the State; and the white men, of course, live in continual fear of conspiracy and massacre. The male adults do not work with all the puffing and trickery to catch stragglers, amount to \$0,000, while the debt is increasing, instead of diminishing, now amounting to about thirteen million dollars, and the revenue is raised by a poll tax of a dollar a head, and a property tax. The parties named are, we believe, the bona fide agents of a real land owner.—London Weekly Dispatch.

The Nueces Valley copies the above, and subjects severe comments on its gross falsehood and ridiculous ignorance. There is not probably a country in Europe where there is not more danger of insurrection from the laboring classes, than from our negroes. No police is here required, or even thought of, to keep our slaves in subjection; while in England outbreaks and riots of the most fearful character are often taking place among the starving operatives of the manufacturing districts, requiring armed troops to be in readiness for their suppression. For an English journal to make our taxes an objection to deter emigrants, is even still more preposterous; for the truth, we believe, is that England is the heaviest, and Texas the lightest taxed country any where to be found among civilized States.—Galveston News.

GEN. CHAMBERS' CIRCULAR.—The residence of the Hon. W. C. Rivers, late Minister to France, announced the arrival of that gentleman at the residence of the Hon. W. C. Rivers, late Minister to France, in the morning, and in high spirits. It mentions an important expression of opinion in regard to Cuban affairs, attributed to Mr. Rivers, which, it is stated, should be made to acquire Cuba by the United States, would interfere to prevent it, and make us realize this country; but that England is inclined to an opposite course, and would not be dissatisfied to see Cuba annexed to the United States.

OPENING OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 19th inst., the first section of the Pacific Railroad, extending about thirty-eight miles, was opened and the occasion appropriately celebrated

