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New York Correspondence.

High Prices at the Palace—Prospect of a Reduction—Its Necessity—Evening Exhibition—Lighting up—Shops—Revival of Ancient Fashions—Large Heels—Display of Confectionary Sweet Scene in Greenwich Street—Roman and Florentine Mosaics—Table Top from the Pope—An Ivory and Ebony Sun—Table from Nice—Long Bill of Mortality—Testimonial to Captain Ingraham—Sailing of the Arctic—Distinguished Passengers—State of the Market.

New York, August 22, 1853.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

The illiberality of the Directors of the World's Fair in making the price of admission so high and thereby excluding in a great measure our working classes, the very ones to profit most by such an exhibition, has been made the subject of severe but just comment. The charge for entrance to the London Fair was no more than an English shilling on five days of the week; on Saturday, in order that the company might be more select, the charge was increased to half a crown. Why should a higher price be exacted here than across the Atlantic? The spirit of our age and country is against exhorbitant prices for popular amusements; and often when selfish cupidity demands them, it overreaches itself and suffers from a want of patronage. It would be well for the Directors in question to remember this. A reduction of the admission-price to twenty-five cents would more than double the number of visitors; while it would be a real benefit to the humbler classes of the community. Such a reduction is, we understand, in contemplation. There are few large employers in and about the city that would not indulge such a case purchase tickets and give their operatives a day's relaxation at the Palace. Even at the present high prices, one extensive manufacturer in New Jersey has already done this. It is an example that should be followed.

A number of men have been for some time back engaged in arranging gas fixtures throughout the building, and the Palace will soon be thrown open for evening visitors. This will be a great convenience to the mercantile community, whose business engagements prevent them from attending in the day time. The building was lighted up for the first time last evening, and presented a splendid appearance. Four thousand burners shed their brilliancy upon the scene; and the effect, particularly under the noble dome, was imposing in the extreme. Some members of the Press and other invited guests were present on the occasion. A single row of burners extends through the centre of the picture gallery, and is so arranged as to present the paintings in the best light.

Among the useful articles which find a place in the departments of the great Exhibition, my attention has been particularly attracted by the display of shoes. From all parts of our own country as well as from abroad we have well filled show-cases abounding in every variety of tie, gaiter, slipper, and buskin. Heretofore in *le beau monde* "the fair with fairy feet" have generally given preference to Parisian manufacturers.—Shoemakers, like prophets, are not without honor except in their own land; and in the works of art, as well as those of nature,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

In this case it is *distance* and *distance* alone; for a candid comparison of the various contributions in this department in the Fair will prove that our shoe manufacturers are not a whit behind the most tasty Parisians. To specify any would be unjust; for to our eye the collections are alike meritorious. The length of heel in some of the more fashionable show-cases is noticeable. The fashion of our grand-mothers are being revived; and some of the most elegant satin gaiters exhibited have heels from one to two inches in height. For belles of *petite* stature this is decidedly convenient; though what they thus gain in size they must certainly lose in comfort.

The boxes of various city confectionaries show us of what attractive and palatable forms sugar is capable. The clear, transparent, crystalline drops, imbued with every flavor known to nature, are enough to make the most fastidious mouth water, while the perfection with which some of the exhibitors have imitated different objects with their confections shows of what art is capable. One of these articles, manufactured entirely out of sugar attracts considerable attention in the gallery. It is about five feet long by two in height; and is an exact representation of a block in Greenwich street, in the lower part of the city. This street is famous for its Dutch boarding-houses; and the artist (for so he actually deserves to be called) has hit off the peculiarities of that nation with great spirit. Here goes a crowd just from an emigrant ship, trudging along knapsack on back, accompanied by a cart piled full of quaint chests and packing-boxes filled with their earthly pelf. There at the reeking mouth of some lager-beer establishment sits a phlegmatic Netherlander, puffing from his meerschaum wreaths of smoke as lazy as himself. Yonder a monkey has ascended a tree, and an itinerant organ-grinder is cracking the tympanum with his crazy music. In another quarter a Gasthaus display its hospitable sign; while in front of it one of Barnum's supernumeraries stalks along with an advertisement of his humbugs, soliciting the curious to invest their spare quarters. The whole piece is a faithful picture of one of the most unique and original localities of the metropolis; and shows that its manufacturer, Mr. Snyders, a confectioner of this city, is unsurpassed in the fancy branches of his art.

Of the various works of art which the Fair owes to Italy, there are few more deserving of admiration than her Mosaics. Of these there are two principal varieties, the Roman and the Florentine. In the former incredibly minute particles of a variegated composition are inlaid, even the slightest difference in hue or shade being produced by the use of a different composition. Impossible as it may appear, twenty-six thousand different shades are known and used in the Vatican manufactory. The Florentines, on the other hand, employ sections of natural stones, which contain in themselves the variety of color and shading necessary to represent a considerable portion of the leaf or flower. By this method one piece will answer the purpose, where by the Roman perhaps several hundred would have to be used. The stones thus employed are found in various parts of the world, and may be seen in a rough state among the Italian contributions.—Most of the Mosaics now in the Fair are from Florence; and consist chiefly of table-tops. More beautiful ornaments for the drawing-room could not be desired. It is surprising to see of what a high degree of polish these stones are susceptible. A magnificent specimen of Roman Mosaic will soon appear in the Exhibition. It is now on its way from the Vatican manufactory, having been sent by the Pope at the request of our countryman, John Wylie Barrow. It is a copy of Guercino's painting of John the Baptist.

There are, besides these, other styles of Mosaic, in which ivory and various kinds of wood are used for inlaying. These are all represented in the Fair. S. Derodzhl, of Geneva, contributes a splendid circular table, the top of which represents a sun sending forth divergent rays, formed by alternate pieces of ivory and ebony. The workmanship is exquisite. As the rays approach the centre, they become extremely minute; and to represent them as distinct and independent of each other, must have been a work of immense dificulty. The effect, as you gaze upon it, is dazzling; the eye, if kept upon it for any length of time, is pained by its brilliancy.

Not far off we have another triumph of art and manufacturing skill in the form of a table made by Ciando of Nice, the construction of which occupied five years. It was intended for the London Exhibition; but not being finished in time makes its first appearance at our Crystal Palace. The top is inlaid with fifteen different kinds of wood, which retain their natural color and form the various scenes and figures. In the centre is an allegorical representation of Brittania, borne along over the stormy main in the sea-car of Neptune, between the ocean deity himself on one hand and her own brave tars on the other. Around this centre are grouped representations of four of England's famous battles, Waterloo, Moodkie, the Nile, and Trafalgar. They are done with admirable spirit, fully equal to the choicest oil paintings.

The effects of the intense heat lately suffered in the city are visible in the long bill of mortality handed in by our city Inspector on Saturday last. For the week ending on that day, he reports the unusual number of 969 deaths; 274 of these assigned to sun-strokes. Children's diseases are prevalent; but with this exception I do not regard the health of the city as worse than usual at this season.

The foreign residents of the city have held several meetings for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the late gallant conduct of Captain Ingraham in the Kosta affair, and procuring a sword to present him in testimony of their esteem. A worthy tribute to a noble officer.

On Saturday last the Arctic sailed with a number of our recent appointees to Europe. Among her more distinguished passengers were Mr. Belmont, Charge d'affaires to the Hague; Mr. Daniels, Charge to Turin; Mr. Lacy Wise goes out to negociate the Texas Railroad Bonds for the Galveston and Red River Road; Gov. Jones of Tennessee; Mr. Walsh private Secretary of Mr. Buchanan; and Daniel E. Sycles, Secretary of the English legation.

The Pacific, over-due, has not yet arrived. About 500 bales of cotton were sold yesterday without any change in prices. Wheat was active.—Flour was in good demand, common state brands closing at $5 12. Sales of sugar amounted to 1400 hhds. and 500 boxes.

Au revoir, NEW YORKER.

MUNITIONS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—*N. York, Aug.* 25.—Orders have been received at Governor's Island from the War Department for the immediate transmission to the Rio Grande of a large quantity of ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., exceeding in amount what Gen. Taylor had during the whole of his campaign.

A battery of six-pounders is being prepared at the Washington U. S. Arsenal for the use of the troops on the Rio Grande.

CORPUS CHRISTI—MEXICANS.—A writer in the Nueces Valley proposes a meeting in Corpus Christi in regard to the outlawed Mexican free booters who haunt that place. He says:

"It is well known that there is a large number of Mexicans (free booters) who visit us from the Rio Grande with stolen horses, sell them to our citizens after having been fostered and fed by the Mexicans who live here, (they knowing, them to be outlaws,) until they have sold their stolen property to our citizens, and expended the proceeds in dissipation; and when they conclude to return, they steal our best horses and leave. Within the last few days many of our citizens have had their best horses stolen by them, and it is for you to meet together and say how long this thing shall be continued.

It is our duty to say to the Mexicans who live here, that if they continue to foster or countenance those who come from the Rio Grande to plunder, that we will hold them responsible for their theft; and if it is continued that we shall feel it to be our duty as good citizens, to expel them from among us; for it is admitted that no one's property is safe while they are allowed to continue their vicious practice towards us."

☞ We see it stated that moths will not go into a wardrobe, drawer, or trunk, where a piece of paper or linen, with turpentine is deposited. This, if effectual, is a convenient remedy against these destructive insects.

Correspondence of the Indianola Bulletin.

RHODE ISLAND LETTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 17.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

I arrived in this beautiful city in the height of a cold, cheerless northeast storm, which lasted three days thereafter. One predisposed to suicide would never survive such weather. Every body and every thing appeared to partake of its nature. People looked as if the tooth-ache were the prevailing epidemic. Notwithstanding the warm greeting and hearty welcome of many dear friends, it was difficult to raise the spirits much above the freezing point. The first clear day was hailed by general manifestations of joy. In the streets all was life and animation: fire companies were marching in grand procession to receive visitors from a neighboring city. Ladies and children in gay attire were hastening to join some pleasure excursion. Trade revived—men and teams thronged the busy marts, and every countenance appeared to reflect the sun's bright rays. After this change of scene it was impossible to remain quiet. A ticket was secured on the fine little steamer Cannoniers for Rocky Point, about 15 miles below, on Narragansett Bay. Unfortunately it was the event of a Sunday School celebration. Crowds of children were flocking on board, laughing, shouting and cutting up all sorts of shines,—their rosy cheeks were beaming with health, aand their little heads full of mischief. It was a great occasion to them, but they were calculated to take up an inconvenient quantity of room. On the upper deck were seven or eight youths dressed in blue, blowing on Saxhorns and beating drums as vigorously as a limited supply of wind and strength would admit. Their music was fully appreciated by the crowds around them: every chair, bench, stool and rail was occupied; but on they came; all the world and his wife were out, and as, apparently, the very last place where mortal could obtain footing, was taken, the boat was loosed; but before the engine bell rang to go ahead, a middle-aged man, by name "Jones," came running up almost out of breath, shouting to the Captain to "wait a minit!" On each arm was a basket, covered by very white napkins, indicative of good things beneath, and following with all possible speed were Mrs. Jones, three cousins, a sister and seven children. Jones was a small farmer, very independent in his way, and now bent on a good time on economical principles. As soon as the last little Jones was secured safely on board, we moved slowly down the river and soon entered the broad waters of the bay. Little steamboats, yachts and sail boats were moving in every direction upon its beautiful waters, filled with old and young, on their way to a clam bake or Picknick. The day was excessively warm, and in such a crowd the heat was almost suffocating. The perspiration rolled in torrents from Jones' face, as he squeezed his way, followed by his party, to the forward upper deck, where the band were playing between the pipe and wheel house, turning frequently to Mrs. Jones and requesting her to be particularly careful of the brown paper package under her arm. "Hurrah! hurrah!!" shouted a party on board a yacht we were passing. Our Captain pulled the whistle string, returning them a shrieking salute, which echoed far and wide among the hills. Jones, unconscious of his vicinity to such an unexpected and terrific sound, supposed the boiler had burst, and leaped about furiously to extricate himself. Mrs. Jones' nerves received so violent a shock that she came near fainting: the little Joneses cried,—but order was soon restored and we swept gaily down the placid waters, unruffled by a breeze. "Mrs. Jones!" exclaimed Mr. J., "where's the bundle!" "Lauks a massy, it's all spilt out! It dropped where that drotted thing made such a unairthly noise!"—"Darnation!" said Jones. Mrs. Jones said she really felt mortified to shagran. "Yass," yon orter, said Jones, pulling out his handkercheif, and picking up such remnants of a baked Indian pudding as were in a decent state of preservation and put in the hands of the seven children. In due time the boat arrived, and every body made his best effort to be the first on shore. Not being ambitious of such distinction it was thought most prudent to take a convenient stand, for witnessing the scene. The discharge was finally effected and we were about to follow when Jones and his family appeared: the baskets were on his arm, the wife three cousins, sister and seven children all in due order. "Tickets," said the clerk; "Wait a minit said Jones, making ashore. After setting his baskets on the wharf he returned to deliver his tickets. "Out of the way there, off the plank" exclaimed a man rushing on board followed by a horse. "Look out!" shouted another trying to lead a colt, but the colt became fractious and would not be led on. "Take away them baskets," vociferated Jones in a tone of excruciating agony. It was two late. The colt jumped back and give them both a kick that sent them and their savoury contents flying in every direction. Let the heart be ever so full of commisseration for a fellow being's suffering there are circumstances in which it is impossible to suppress contrary feelings. Jones doubtless felt that the shouts of laughter which followed this catastrophe was adding insult to injury, and it made him furious, but after a little raving he cooled down and proceeded to secure the fragments. Rocky Point is a favorite summer resort for the good people of Providence who there find amusements in bathing, swinging and riding or walking through the beautiful groves which surround the fine Hotel near the landing. But on this occasion there was no breath to stir the leaves above us, and the shady groves proved only a harbor for musketos. The dinner was far below our food anticipations. The chowder was too salt, and the fish half cooked. I remembered with something very like a sigh the choice pickings that Jones baskets revealed. After dinner it was cooler. Soon some heavy clouds began to appear and just as the steamer arrived to take us on (she had been down to Newport) it began to rain. No one dreamed of rain, therefore no one brought umbrellas. What was to be done? Mrs. Jones' new green silk would certainly spot. Their case was particularly hard, but go they must and the green silk was dripping wet long ere they reached the boat. "I'll be darned," "Hush Sammy, hush." Wal its enough to make a minister swear," said Jones as he jumped into a hack at the wharf in Providence.

I have to record another frightful railroad accident which occurred yesterday morning about 8 o'clock upon the Providence and Worcester Rail Road. So far as can be ascertained it was the result of carelessness. The down train was behind time and was forcing its way to the next station in season to pass the up train and they came in collision with tremendous force, entirely destroying both engines and three or four cars and instantly killing 14 passengers and wounding 17, many of them too seriously to survive.

DELTA.

NEW ORLEANS—SENSIBLE AND JUST.—The Picayune thus cuts a certain class of men, contemptible or despicable in character, who are found more or less every where.

"It is a fact too evident that we have in our community men who act as if they were enemies at heart to its best interests. We need not talk about Abolitionists and incendiaries. These are not apt to belong to our population, and, therefore, they are not likely to remain in the midst of an epidemic. But we have here this very day, and have them all the time, men who, either from the unnerving influences of unmanly fear or from want of common reflection, injure not only the good name of New Orleans, but her interests and her institutions.

We make these remarks more particularly now, because the most exaggerated reports, by telegraph as well as by letters, are going abroad through the country in relation to the sickness of this sadly stricken city. It is bad enough when the truth is told. We are sufficiently afflicted with the deadly scourge as it is. But when a man can deliberately write lies about us, and inform the country that Mr. So-and-so has died of the yellow fever, while he is yet alive and probably has not even been sick; such a wretch deserves the scorn and contempt of the whole community, and should be driven from its limits! So, too, with him that would injure the business of the city by perverted statements in correspondence."

In another article the Picayune says:

"As many exaggerated reports have gone abroad about the state of affairs in this city at present, we here deny most positively that any bodies have been burned, or rafts of them sunk in the river, on account of the want of men and means to bury them. We request our readers abroad to believe none of these terrible stories; we are suffering from an epidemic, true; but its horrors are not half so bad as frightened scribblers would make them out to be. Our people are calm and courageous under their misfortune, and in that state of mind they do their duties to their city and their fellow men without alarm, precipitation or disorder.

☞ It is estimated that Bexar will this year turn out over two thousand bales of cotton this season. Picking hands are averageing over two hundred pounds a day to the hand. Very well for Bexar if we reflect that this is comparatively the first year it has attempted the product.—*Ledger.*

SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.

The Western Texan, in responding to some remarks of the Houston Telegraph, called forth by our animadversions on the contract, speaks as follows: We are ever willing to give all sides a fair hearing:

It was a matter of much anxiety and deep solicitude with all interested and to be benefited, that decided action on the part of the directory was so long delayed. We are satisfied, that none regretted the delay more than this same directory. Definite action has now been had, and why should the early commencement and speedy completion of the road be longer doubted? That the present contractors are men of enterprise, is not denied. But the circumstances, that they have not already put hands upon the line and commenced more active operations, has become and is becoming more and more, a matter of complaint. Have they done, and are they doing nothing! Let us look at the facts, as they are known to exist. Since the contract was awarded, the engineers of the road have been steadily and busily at work, making surveys and preparing drawings, all of which are indispensible pre-requisites to more active operation on the ground. One of the contractors, Mr. Jones, has been for more than a month in our northern cities, for the purpose of effecting financial and other necessary arrangements for the early commencement of the work. Judge Devine, the other contractor is now on his way to join, as is believed, his partner, and to assist him in completing those arrangements. We are not advised of the steps they have taken, but we are informed, that there is a reasonable prospect of their succeeding. It may be here remarked, by way of parenthesis, that after all that has been said to the contrary, it cannot be denied that foreign capital *must* be invoked to the assistance of this, as well as every other railroad to be constructed in our young State. It is true, we are rich in resources, rich in our lands and rich in prospective prosperity; but we are poor in *actual cash* and *must*, we repeat, look elsewhere for this very indispensible ingredient. We can see no valid objection to this, nor does it argue against the building of the Gulf road. The contractors, have done still more. Mr. Platt has now in operation a saw mill on the west side of the Lavaca river, at which he is cutting cross ties for the first section of the road. When we regard all these preparations and consider, that, under the contract, the contractors are not required to begin the road until the first of October next, we are forced to the pleasurable conclusion, that the San Antonio and Gulf railroad will be built in due season, (i. e., in three years from December next,) whatever may be said to the contrary notwithstanding. And, we opine, Indianola will derive as much benefit from it as any other town along the line.

But, says the *Telegraph*, the directors have agreed to pay an exorbitant price to the contractors—$27,000 per mile. We must confess, that this is a startling amount, to be paid in a country that needs so little preparatory work, previous to receiving the superstructure of a railroad. Taking all things into consideration, however, this sum will be materially cut down by the time the peculiar payments are converted into hard dollars, though enough will still be left to the contractors, to insure them a handsome profit, if not splendid fortunes. These they are probably aiming at, and are they to be blamed for it? Most assuredly not. Taking for granted, that fortunes can be made out of the contract, does that lessen the prospects of the completion of the road? We think not.

We must say, and we say it in all candor, that the more we think of this railroad and the contract, the more are we inclined to the belief, that the latter will be performed, and that our gulf coast and the fertile country of the west of our State, will in due time be united in iron bonds of a common interest and a common bright future.

☞ Major Belger, the post quartermaster of this depot, is actively engaged in the performance of those duties, devolving upon him under the late orders of General Smith. The Major is one of the most energetic men in his department of the Army—he is prompt, kind and courteous. We do not say this from a casual observance of his acknowledged industry and uniform, commendable official bearing here—but we know him of old; we have seen him in the same kind of business before and can well testify, that he is peculiarly suited to minister to the wants of troops, who are about to take the field. —*Western Texan.*

☞ One of the Washington correspondents of a Northern journal gives us the following synopsis of the instructions to General Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, by which, as the correspondent says, the Administration expects to settle the many questions that have occurred to complicate our relations with Mexico:

"Gen. Gadsden is instructed to ask for and insist on the grant by Mexico to the United States of a free right of way for a Railroad along the 32d parallel of latitude. The United States in return agree to relinquish all claims to Tehuantepec; to give Mexico a certain sum as indemnity for Indian depredations, and to share with Mexico the advantages and use of the Road. This arrangement, it is hoped, will practically annul the 11th Article of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, rendering the keeping up a line of military posts along the Mexican border no longer necessary."

From the Washington Cotton Plant.

HOLLAND.

Holland possesses for us a history of peculiar interest. She gave the world the first constitutional right to the citizen; the first liberty of speech; Printing was invented by a Hollander; the first translation of the Bible for the use of the people, was made in Holland. Holland was the first Republic and the first defender of Religious freedom.

In looking back upon her history, the world must stand in awe and admiration. With a population of less than three millions, Holland sustained herself against combined Europe. Spain was then in her glory. The contest between the Dutch and the Spaniards was a bloody one. The Hollanders, in defence of their homes, defended the out-posts of their territory, using the very floods to drive back the enemy, and frequently inundating the whole country. At one time a great number of women and children were placed inside of the walls of Harlem for safety. The Spaniards penetrated to the city, where a sanguinary conflict took place. The women became warriors and defended themselves and their offspring against unequal force and odds, with a courage worthy of ancient Greece. Overpowered by superior numbers they dropped their weak arms and gave up their defenceless homes. Then followed a scene of carnage unequaled in its bloody cruelty. The Hollanders from the frontier hastened to Harlem to find that beautiful city in ruins, and their wives and children murdered.—Astounding as it may appear, this terrible contest was continued for *eighty years*, Holland triumphed. She afterwards occupied the first commercial position in the world. It was the Dutch idea that founded New York, and the commercial basis laid down in New Amsterdam, (as New York was first called) as the one on which that city has built so proudly. It was a Dutch idea, that of the Erie canal.

The Dutch came forward as our firm friends and allies, in the dark days of our revolution. They loaned us money. They sent us arms and ammunition. They stood by us in every trial. The consequence was a war between Holland and England. After sustaining their flag gallantly, and burning the English fleet in the Thames, the Dutch met with reverses. The English proved successful in one or two important naval engagements, and finally compelled Holland to lower the *broom* from the masts of her ships. There are many recorded instances of the desperate valor of their navy. These are not forgotten, and choice paintings and statues in public places, testify of the nation's gratitude and grief. There is a painting in the possession of HOPE (the great banker of Amsterdam) representing a young officer in the act of blowing up his vessel. He was overpowered by superior force, and rather than surrender, determined to blow up his vessel and the enemy's with it—which he did.

The people of Holland take great pride on account of the part they played in the American Revolution. The country may be called literally a thousand wind-mills and one canal. The occupations of the people are mostly maritime, and thousands of persons are born, and live and die, in boats. These boats are made with an eye to domestic comfort and permanent occupancy. The Dutch have a great facility for acquiring language, and every educated person, male and female, speaks at least English, French and German, fluently. The Dutch are accurate business men, and their young men are carefully and thoroughly trained. The common idea prevails that the Dutch are a stumpy, fat people—broad as they are long. Nothing can be more erroneous.—They are generally tall, with beautiful figures, except their *feet*, which are extremely large and flat. Americans are ironed with great distinction, and there is an evident desire to increase commercial relations with us. The commercial advance of Holland has been retarded by the *mono mania* for stock speculation. The monopoly of Java Coffee is one of those obsolete ideas which the Dutch merchants still cling to. It would be a good thing for them to have at least one annual sale in America. The climate is damp and the country low. The *Hague* is the court residence and is a most beautiful city. The society of the Hague is considered the first in Europe, not second even to St. James. The financial power of Holland is very great, and her influence is extensive and acknowledged over Europe. Owing, no doubt, to the sub-division of the soil, the population of Holland is one of great personal independence. A pauper is rarely seen. Great benevolence has been shown on the part of the public authorities in the founding of societies for charitable purposes. The orphan society of Amsterdam is extremely interesting. The press is perfectly free and independent; but on account of the Dutch language being so little known, we hardly ever see translations.—The Jewish population of Holland is very large. It is not generally known that most of the Diamonds and other precious stones are cut and polished in Holland, at Amsterdam. The stone is sent in its rough state, and turned out with a beautiful finish. The Dutch have almost a monopoly in this branch of industry. The building known as the "Diamond Manufactory," is a large, long brick house, presenting anything but a brilliant appearance. The amount of Diamond dust owned by the company is incredible.

The flowers of Holland are famous for their variety and beauty. There is a regular annual national flower show, in which all participate, from the Royal family down to the gardener. Holland boasts many superior institutions of learning.

Our new Consul to Amsterdam, R. G. Barnwell, Esq., is admirably qualified for promoting more intimate commercial, and industrial and social relations between this country and Holland. We like Holland and the Hollanders, and consider an identity of interest with them as a matter of great interest to us.

GERMAN POSTAGE.

For the information of our numerous German readers, we publish the following important postal arrangements:

Rates of postage on letters of the weight of half an ounce or under, by the United States and Bremen line of steamers, hereafter to sail semi-monthly between New York and Bremen—to go into effect with the first out going steamer after the 15th of August, 1853.

PRE-PAYMENT OPTIONAL.

	Cents.		Cents
Bremen	10	Mechlenburg Strelitz	12
Altona	21	Nassau	28
Austria, (Empire and Provinces of)	28	Oldenburg	12
Baden	28	Prussia, (Kingdom and Provinces of	28
Bavaria	28	Reuss	28
Coburg	28	Saxe Altenburg	28
Darmstadt	28	Saxe Meiningen	28
Frankfort on the Main	28	Saxe Weimar	28
Gotha	28	Saxony, Kingdom of	28
Hamburg	16	Schaumburg-Lippe	28
Hanover	21	Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	28
Hesse Hamburg	28	Schwartzburg-Sondershausen	28
Kiel	28	Wurtemburg, Kingdom of	28
Lippe Detmold	28		
Lubec	28		
Mechlenburg Schwerin	28		

A pre-payment of any sum less than the full rate is not admissible.

Newspapers sent from the United States must be pre-paid two cents each, and pamphlets and magazines one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce. This is the U. S. postage only—The foreign postage having to be paid at the point of delivery. On all printed matter from the continent of the U. S. and Bremen line, the whole postage (U. S. and foreign) is to be pre-paid.

CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.—A friend at Pittsfield, Mass., sends the Picayune the following, with a request to publish it immediately, for the sake of suffering humanity. He says that it is almost a *sure* cure:

"The late venerable Capt. Samuel Topliff, of Boston, gives the following as an effectual cure for the yellow fever. He has used it with invariable success in a great number of cases:

Receipe for Yellow Fever.—Give the patient, as soon after the attack as possible, a full wine glass of lemon juice with as much salt as it will dissolve in it.

Evacuate the bowels thoroughly with a copious glyster of warm castile soapsuds, molasses and water, or any other material, under the discretion of a physician; and let the patient drink freely of lemonade till the fever is abated; then let him have such nourishment as would be suitable for a sick or weak person."

BALTIMORE.—The importance of perfectly occupying the ground of trade and travel in the West, by good means of communication, is obvious to any one at all acquainted with the Western country. The merchants of Louisville and Wheeling can make us some most excellent suggestions in regard to what should be done. We see by the list of arrivals that there are several gentlemen from those cities in town. No doubt their object is to give advice in regard to Western affairs. We should have reliable and good packet communication between Louisville and St. Louis. On the Ohio river the towns of *Evansville* and *Paducah* are points of deposit for large amounts of freights; and points of departure for a great deal of travel. In low water time the first class Mississippi steamers can always get to Paducah on the Ohio. Steamers therefore between St. Louis and Louisville would form connections at that point—touch at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, and ascending the Ohio to Louisville, control a large amount of travel and trade. A packet connection is now formed between Louisville and Nashville, and we understand there will be one between the mouth of the Arkansas river, touching at the mouth of White river and at Memphis. Louisville will become (and in fact is now) a point of vast importance to us.

Information received at this office indicates that a grand combination of railroad companies, built under contract in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Virginia, will be made, so as to have a continuous line from Memphis through to Baltimore. The Little Rock and Memphis Road will soon be under contract, and the combination alluded to will embrace that road also.—*Baltimore Cotton Plant.*

MISSOURI COTTON.—On the 22d ultimo, twenty-six bales of cotton raised and picked in Polk county, Mo., arrived at St. Louis. The News of that city says:

"We note this as the first shipment of cotton from the Missouri river. In the course of time, South Sea Island will be rolling over the "road from India," and down the Missouri by the hundred and perhaps the thousand of bales."

☞ Near Seguin, last Friday, a negro man and three mules were killed by a stroke of lightning.

☞ We have heard within a few days past that there are many deserving Mexican families in great distress. One on the East bank of the San Antonio has a father and some four children afflicted with the fever. They are supplied with food by neighbors. Instead of ostentatious fairs and pompous donations, our ladies would better serve humanity and God by hunting out real objects of charity and alleviating the necessities of the deserving.—*Ledger.*

Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

TUESDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 13, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription 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 the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding 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.

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

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

NOTICE.

All Job Work done in the Bulletin Office must be paid for on delivery, and all Legal Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

We come out this week in a half sheet, though with a good share of reading matter. Our apology is that Mr. Brady has been some time laid up with sore eyes, and we do not think it right at this time to impose extra labor on the faithful hands in the office. We shall consider two half-sheets as but one number of the volume.

The work on Villeneuve's magnificent new hotel, at the lower wharf, progresses finely, and it will be opened no doubt as early as contemplated, say first November.

THE MAILS.—Our mails or post masters are in a wretched condition. Complaints arise in every quarter. We never know when to expect anything by the interior mails. It is irregular and when it comes we often have reason to believe there is gross carelessness or down right wrong among post masters somewhere. We shall set a trigger to detect where the fault is among the latter gentry. No man has any business whatever with the office of post master, unless he is resolved to do his whole duty—to be patient and untiring in the multitude of little duties required of him. We have for some time suspected foul play between this point and the interior and shall endeavor to detect the guilty. Justice to ourselves and the country which has so generously sustained us demands this at our hands. We send a thousand copies of the Bulletin through the country and cannot consent to have our readers deprived of their rights by careless neglect or intentional wrong. By the way, whenever there is a post master known to be unfit or unaccommodating or so full of prejudice as to do injustice to one for the benefit of others, the people around that office owe it to themselves and the country on the line to procure his removal and the appointment of a proper person.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS—GALVESTON.

The fine steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith, arrived at the lower wharf on Thursday at 4½ p. m. having made the run from Galveston in 9 hours. To Mr. T. J. Poole, clerk we are indebted for full files.

The yellow fever in New Orleans, during the week ending Sept. 4th, had decreased from the week previous 638, and was evidently on a rapid decline. We shall look for a regular decrease till the disease ceases to be an epidemic.

The fever was prevailing as an epidemic in Port Gibson, Natchez, Mobile, Pensacola and elsewhere. Natchez was almost depopulated by removals to the country.

GALVESTON.—We learn by the manifest of the Louisiana, that there were 14 or 16 burials in Galveston on the 4th, and on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th 7 or 8 per day and a great many persons sick. The Journal of the 5th announces that the disease has become an epidemic, generally among unacclimated persons, and advises country people to stay away. We most sincerely regret this; but feel gratified that our confidence in the press of Galveston was not misplaced. So soon as they were convinced of danger they announced the fact to the country. That is the true spirit. Whenever lives are to be endangered, let money and trade step aside.

HEALTH OF THE WEEK.

Below we publish the weekly report of the disease in this city. Of the 11 deaths, 3 were late American emigrants, 6 late German emigrants, 1 acclimated German lady and an infant died from worms. Most of these cases existed at the date of our last report. While the mortality has been nearly as great as during the previous week, the proportion of cures has been much greater, and if strangers could have been induced to call in medical aid at once, there would have been few or no deaths. Our physicians now successfully treat almost every case where they get a fair opportunity.

Board of Health.

Weekly Report for the week to Sept. 13.

Total interments, 11—of which
Yellow fever (all but one German lady unacclimated, and most of them last week's cases) 10
Infant from convulsions from worms, 1

H. E. BOEHNER,
W. H. DALLAM, M. D.
J. C. LAWRENCE, M. D.
Secretary B. H.

GONZALES—ARTESIAN WELLS.—We are gratified to see that a public meeting has been called at Gonzales to consider the propriety of boring for an Artesian Well. If the people not only of that place but of every town in Western Texas, would sink such wells, they would achieve a measure of the utmost permanent importance. We have closely observed the history, progress and health of this country for fifteen years, and we fearlessly advance the opinion that there is scarcely a stream of healthy water from the Trinity to the Rio Grande. This will surprise some and by many be disbelieved; yet it is true beyond doubt and the sooner the people are convinced of it the better. We have as beautiful streams as any country and plenty of them, but it is notorious to most persons who have reflectingly examined the subject that our water is largely impregnated with a species of rotten lime and is consequently very impure. Families living in high and dry neighborhoods are subject to chills and fevers without the least local cause. It is the impure water they drink. We have long intended to speak plainly on this subject and shall do so more in detail soon; at present we have not space to do so. Time, however, will prove the absolute necessity for Artesian wells or cisterns—the former for towns, the latter for plantations.

AUSTIN.—Thomas Wm. Ward, the Mayor, having been appointed Consul at Panama, J. M. W. Hall and Wm. P. De Normandie are candidates for the vacancy.

YELLOW FEVER IN HOUSTON.—We are very sorry to learn that this disease is prevailing in a severe epidemic form in Houston. That place and San Antonio, in our opinion, from the character of the population in each, the size of the two places and the large number of unacclimated persons in each, must suffer more than any in the State should the disease prevail in both. We have no reports of its existence in San Antonio, but learn that there is a great deal of fever of some sort, especially among the lower classes.

PORT LA VACA.—We understand there is a good deal of fever in this place, but that it is not pronounced yellow fever, and hope it may not so turn out; yet the people should be careful in their habits and especially prompt in the medical treatment of every case or symptom of fever among them. We mention this fact from our experience here, for it is notorious to our physicians and different individuals that most of the deaths here among the poor, have occured in cases where the patients neglected to call in physicians till they were sick one, two, three and in some instances four days; while, on the other hand, the disease has almost always yielded to treatment where prompt attention and good nursing have been bestowed. It is also true that this disease now prevails at Port Gibson and in several towns on the bays between N. O. and Mobile in hilly piny woods locations, heretofore exempt from its ravages.—Hence the necessity of great care with all our towns and the liability of all them to be visited by it. We do no believe that there is any sufficient local cause to account for its existence in Indianola. Last year there was local cause for disease among us, but that cause has been almost entirely removed, and we had not a fatal case of sickness among us during the whole season, till the last week in August, and then only after several cases of yellow fever had been landed here from New Orleans,—hence we are constrained to believe that the disease was *brought here,* and finding food in the large number of new comers and unacclimated persons among us, became epidemical in its character. These opinions are not hastily formed: none but matured reflections should be published on so important a subject and especially when they conflict with the established views of large numbers of intelligent persons. The yellow fever, it seems well established in late discussions by the New Orleans press on the subject, *never has* prevailed in Natchez, Vicksburg, or any inland town in that region, till *it first prevailed for some time in New Orleans.*—This and numerous other facts prove our position to be true, and argue irrefutably in favor of a thorough and absolute quarantine system for all Southern seaport towns, New Orleans above all others. The Picayune now takes bold and incontrovertible ground in favor of quarantine hereafter. Had New Orleans adopted that policy in May, we do not believe this yellow fever would have prevailed there as an epidemic. We have not space now to enlarge upon this subject by introducing proof, but it is a question of overpowering importance to us and to all the coast and interior of Texas, and we shall hereafter submit some startling facts in regard to it.

☞ Our friend of the Gonzales Inquirer responds to our remarks reminding him of a too hasty publication of reports of yellow fever in Galveston and the resignation of Mr. Glass. Well yes, he does indeed; but then it is done in the right spirit, as a gentlemanly whole-souled typo should do up such things. But really, brother, you take too much of our talk to yourself—that in regard to Gen. Lamar, who couldn't die while his lady and peaches survived, as well as the *general* remarks made in the premises bore no allusion whatever to you. They were general in their application to certain rules. In regard to Mr. Glass, we had been entirely misinformed by what any one would have considered good authority, while you had the data in black and white—there you "got us." In regard to the gold mines you do us injustice. The first article in the Bulletin on the subject was written by a friend. We declined publishing it as entirely too hasty and in accordance with the rule we aim to be governed by, to look before we leap; but its contents were "vouched for" and its publication urged by several friends. We yielded reluctantly. The next was merely a recital of old traditions and a statement of facts in regard to searches made for gold by old Texians. With that number we left for the "States," and never returned till the humbug had exploded. Extracts from other papers and perhaps mere editorial allusions to transpiring events were published; but nothing whatever, editorially, that could mislead. But were it necessary, it might easily be ascertained where the fraud did spring, from and we opine no paper in the State is responsible for it.

LATE MILITARY ORDERS.—From two orders received from Br'vt Maj. Gen. Smith, one dated Corpus Christi Aug. 20th, and the other Indianola, Aug. 24th, we glean the following synopsis:

Three companies of the 1st Infantry from Fort Territt, 4 com. of the 5th Inf. from Fort Belknap, 4 from the Post on Clear Fork of the Brazos, 4 com. of 8th Inf. from Fort Chadbourne, 4 from Fort McKavitt, will march without delay via San Antonio to occupy points on the Rio Grande hereafter to be designated. Each battalion shall carry subsistence stores to last from Post to Post on the route. Regimental Head Quarters accompany the Regimental Commanders. The garrisons of the reduced posts will be composed of

Fort Territt under command of Capt. Granger.
Fort Mason under Col. May.
Fort McKavitt under Col. Bomford.
Fort Chadbourne under Col. Hardee.
Post on the Clear Fork under Col Sibley.
Fort Belknap under Maj. Lamotte.
Forts Croghan, Graham and Worth, will be abandoned.

The Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, will immediately direct transportation necessary for the movements. Medical officers assigned to different battalions.

On complete organization, the two Regiments will be put in march by the Fort Ewell road, the fifth to Loredo, and the 8th to Ringgold barracks until further orders.—*San Antonio Ledger.*

A FAST COUPLE.—We find the following marriage notice in the Rochester Advertiser. If the happy couple don't "make good time," it won't be the fault of their names:

Married.—At Saratoga Springs, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Baxter, Mr. C. H. Trotter to Miss Eliza A. Gallop, of East Avon.

☞ We announce to the public that the yellow fever is prevailing as an epidemic in Galveston. Unacclimated persons and persons residing in the country are advised not to visit this place during during its prevalence. We shall endeavor to give our readers, from time to time, reliable information in regard to the disease, while, on the one hand, we shall seek to put down the exaggerated rumors that are now rife through the country in regard to it, on the other, we shall aim not to conceal or misrepresent the truth. In every instance that has come within our knowledge, where both prompt medical aid and *good nursing* have been secured, the disease has readily yielded to remedial treatment. Thus far it has been confined to unacclimated persons, and has not manifested that virulence which marks its course in New Orleans.—*Galveston Journal.*

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—We publish in this day's issue of *The Times,* the recent decision of Judge McLean, at Cincinnati, remanding the slave Washington McQuerry to his master. McQuerry had escaped from his master Joseph Miller, residing in Kentucky, and fled to Cincinnati, whither he was pursued and claimed under the fugitive slave law. This triumphant vindication of the law in a city where abolition sentiment prevails to so great an extent, is peculiarly gratifying to every friend of the supremacy of the laws, and the protection of every man in the possession of his property. Subscriptions have been set on foot for the purchase and liberation of McQuerry, and it will no doubt be accomplished.—*Baltimore Daily Times.*

TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.—*Intended to be put in every man's hat.*—Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck, (called Adam's apple,) and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs.—Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

VALENTINE MOTT,
Surgeon General of the American Shipwreck Society.

MANIFEST.

Per Steamship Louisiana from N. O. Sept. 4th.

PASSENGERS.—Col Bainbridge, Maj Thomson U S A, Vandenburg, Lorassy, McNeally, Miss Stockard, C C Shive and lady, Dr Banke, W W Mann, Whitmore, and 5 on deck.

CONSIGNEES.—*Indianola*—Maj E B Babbitt, A Fromme, H Runge & Co, B Segui, White & Southern, Dahme & Lesage.—*Lavaca*—W H Kerr, Clow & Keene, Fulton & Hensley, R M Forbes & Co, G W Adams, Saunders & Spaulding.—*Matagorda* Gordan McCamley & Co, Powell & Coen, Sheppard & Burkhart W J Phillips, J H Jones.

PORT OF INDIANOLA.

Arrivals for the week to Sept. 13.

Steamship Louisiana, Smith, from New Orleans.
Schooner Arispe from Atakapas, Louisiana.
Sloop California from Corpus Christi.
Sloop Emigrant, Norris, from Hinds' Bay.

Cleared.

Steamship Louisiana, for Galveston and N. Orleans.
Sloop Emigrant, Norris, for Hinds' Bay.
Sloop California for Corpus Christi.

Vessels in the Bay.

Brig La Vaca, Greenman, from New York.
Schooner Telegraph, Green, from New York.
Schooner Pacific, Ben Atwell, from Baltimore.
Schooner Victoria, from Mobile.
Schooner Gov. Bennett, from Sabine.
Schooner Emma de Russy, Fish, from Pensacola.
Schooner Clinton, Smith, for New York.

IMPORTS.—Per schooner Arispe, lumber and three house frames to Baldridge, Sparks & Co.

The E. de Rusey is taking in corn for Pensacola.

MEMORANDA.—The following vessels have arrived at New York from this bay:

Schooner Nebraska, Washington, Aug. 19. Probably a mistake—must have cleared for this bay.

Cleared from New York for this bay.

Schooner William H. Hazard, Saunders, Aug. 13.
Schooner Wm. A. Spafford, Kent, Aug. 16th.
Schooner Hannah Martin, Perine, Aug. 23.

Up for this bay, Aug. 27, to sail soon.

Schooner S. N. Smith, Ryder.
" Mustang, Sawyer.
" Anthem, Burrows.

Schooner "Indianola," Cathcart, from N. York for Australia, put into the Cape of Good Hope, June 11th, with bowsprit sprung.

The schooner Blooming Youth, Lewis, which was injured on Aransas bar in June, struck by lightning in Matagorda bay, July 31, and left for New York July 11th, was spoken by the Bache August 16, 22 miles south-west of Mobile bar, out of water and provisions. The Bache supplied her.

DIED.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 23, Capt. Hachaliah Brown, U. S. army, a native of N. York, a graduate of West Point, and an officer of great promise and high attainments.

In Saint Louis, Missouri, August 20, Mrs. Eliza Clemens, wife of James Clemens, jr., daughter of the late wealthy John Mullanphy, and sister to Mrs. Gen. Harney, U. S. army.

On a steamer bound up the Mississippi river, August —, of congestion of the brain Mrs. Fish, wife of the Rev. Mr Fish, Chaplain U. S. army, San Antonio, Texas.

At Vaucluse, Northampton co., Va., August 17th, Susan Upshur, and on the 21st, Abel Upshur, daughter and son of Capt. T. L. Ringgold, U. S. army.

At Pensacola Navy Yard, of yellow fever, Purser Fauntleroy, of the navy, and Captain Baker of the marine corps.

In Richmond, Va., August 11, of quick consumption, James W. Webb, aged 28 years, son of Judge James Webb, of Corpus Christi. The deceased was well known in Texas and had many personal friends in Indianola. He is the second son lost by the grief-stricken father within a few months.

On Mobile bay, August 23, of yellow fever, Dr. William K. Northall, one of the accomplished editors of the New Orleans Delta—the fifth N. Orleans editor who has fallen this summer by the epidemic.

In this city, September 8th, of the epidemic, Dr. William Joy, aged about 23 years, from Tennessee.

This young man, a native of Bolivar, Tennessee, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, came among us well recommended about 2 months ago. His deportment won him friends who were attentive and devotedly kind in his fatal illness. Mrs. Jones, with whom he resided, was a good Samaritan. His plans and cherished hopes were suddenly blasted: "his years were spent as a day that is told." Young men, pause and reflect! May a gracious and merciful God bless this afflicting dispensation to your good! and pour His holy spirit into the hearts of the absent mother and sisters. This promising young man, thus cut down in the midst of hope, should admonish us of the uncertainty of life and the duty of all to have "their lamps trimmed and brightly burning." To his distant relatives I would say that he was interred by tender hands, accompanied by appropriate and feeling services by our beloved pastor, the Rev. John M. Cochran. A FRIEND.

In this city, Sept. 11th, Mr. Marchant, from Nashville, Tennessee.

In this city, Sept. 12th, Mrs. Christina, wife of Joseph Miller, aged 22 years, a native of Germany.

I. O. O. F.

WESTERN TEXAS LODGE, No. —, I. O. O. F., holds its regular meetings at every Thursday evening, at their Hall opposite the Planters' House, on Main street.
D. LEWIS, Sec.

Notice.

THE undersigned has either lost or had stolen from him three Notes of hand, dated the 20th day of May, 1853, Indianola, Texas, payable in 12, 24 and 36 months after date, the first drawing interest at the rate of 8 and the two others 8 per cent. per annum. The sum total of the three is $1,674 25-100, drawn by L. E. Salles (on bill paper) in favor of Mannah W. Bateman, who hereby warns any person or persons bartering for said Notes, for they are null and will be protested if ever presented for payment.
M. W. BATEMAN.
September 13, 1853-30-3t.

HENRY BEAUMONT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
General Land Agent.

WILL give his attention to the investigation of titles and settlement of land claims, payment of Taxes and locating lands in this State.
Indianola, Sept. 13, '53-30-tf.

Lost Land Warrants.

THE following certificates have been lost, to wit:

	Acres	No.	Harrisburg	Co.
Charles Claremont,	640	666	do	do
Gottlieb Gosche,	640	—	do	do
Robert Dobepig,	640	907	do	do
Albert Kellberg,	320	785	do	do
L. Klauser,	640	987	do	do
Engelbert Rahl,	1280	692	do	do
John Schwickard,	640	896	do	do
Charles Schussler,	640	894	do	do
William Uecker,	320	—	do	do
William Ewald,	320	—	do	do
Philip Kreiser,	320	900	do	do
August Babilla,	640	897	do	do

Were once surveyed by J. W. Hayden, surveyor in Bexar District, and were in his hands when last heard from. Any information placing them in the possession of the undersigned will be suitably recompensed. HENRY BEAUMONT, Agent.
Indianola, Sept. 13, '53-30-4w.

LOST.—An iron safe key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Negro for Sale.

ANY person or persons wishing to get a bargain in a good house and field servant, will by applying to Daniel D. Brown on the *Chocolate* or to John S. Shely and W. O. Shely, Carlos' Ranch San Antonio River, get a bargain.
September 6, 1853-1m.

Beef Market.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand choice beeves and butchers daily. His stall is on the market square, where he will be pleased to supply families, hotels and vessels with superior beef. C. G. W. VANDEVEER.
Indianola, Sept. 6th, 1853—29-3m.

State of Texas, Calhoun County:
To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that whereas John F. Segui, administrator of the estate of Secundino J. Segui, deceased, has this day filed in my office a full and complete exhibit of the condition of said estate with his administration account, and his application in writing for leave to resign said administration: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that said application will be considered at the next term of the Calhoun County Court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Indianola on the last Monday in this month, when and where all who are interested may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county L. S. court at office of said court in Indianola, the 4th day of September, 1853.
29-3 Wm. P. MILBY, Clk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Calhoun County State of Texas, (siting on business pertaining to the Estate of deceased persons,) August term 1853. The undersigned administrator of the estate of J. T. Benedict deceased, will on the 28th day of Sept., 1853, between the hours subscribed by law, proceed to sell at the city of Lavaca, in said county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a large lot of assorted merchandise inventoried at $11,000, three fine horses, at $800, one fine carriage at $300, &c., on the following terms to wit: All sales of $50 and under cash; all sales over $50 and under $100, on a credit of six months, and all sales of $100 and over on a credit of twelve months, purchasers giving note, with approved security, to secure the purchase money. Nothing to be delivered until after the terms of sale shall be complied with. T. R. THRELKELD.
Lavaca, Aug. 2, 1853.

LARGE SALE OF
FARM LOTS ON TIME.
Five Years Credit—Village of Cayloma.

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, at 1 p. m., being District Court week, for the proprietors, I shall sell at public auction, at the court house door, in the City of Indianola, one hundred garden and farm lots in the rural village of

CAYLOMA.

This village has been handsomely laid off at the head of tide and the forks of Powder Horn, fronting both on that stream and its principal fresh water tributary, on a direct line to Long Mott, and six miles south-west of Indianola. The site is high and dry and the soil is a rich sandy loam, admirably adapted to the growth of timber, corn, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. &c. It is in the heart of the best stock-raising part of the country, and is convenient to the market of Indianola, over a good sandy road. The lots are laid off into 2½, 5½, 11, 16, 22, 54 acres each, each lot fronting at least one street 100 feet wide. The privilege of the creeks is secured to the village by a wide street on the bank. The object of the proprietors is to enable persons wishing desirable locations convenient to town and a good market for residences, orchards, gardens, dairies, small farms or for raising horses, mules, cattle or sheep, to procure the same on terms so liberal as to please all. A number of persons in Indianola have already procured ground with the view of enclosing and planting it in timber and fruit trees.

Terms.

Ten per cent cash in hand;—the balance on a credit of five years, with 8 per cent interest per annum, the purchaser giving note with a lien on the property.

The plan of the village may be seen at my office. Title indisputable.
Wm. P. MILBY.
Indianola, August 23.

Negros, Carriage & Mules.

At the same time I will sell for cash in hand 2 negro women, a fine Rockaway carriage and two harness mules. One of the women about 40 years old, a good washer and ironer; the other about 25 years old, an excellent cook; both are stout and healthy, first rate cotton pickers and good out-door hands.
Wm. P. MILBY.
Indianola, Aug. 23, 1853. 27-5t

NOTICE.

OCCUPANTS of houses within the corporate limits of the city of Indianola, are hereby required to have their lots, out-houses and premises generally cleansed within three days from the date hereof, otherwise proceedings will be commenced against such persons under the laws of the city. Said cleansing must be repeated once a week till otherwise provided.

LIME for purposes of purification can be purchased at the warehouse of Southern & Landa.
JOHN C. CLELAND, City Marshal.
Indianola, August 23, 1853.

100 BOXES Boots and Shoes for sale by
Aug. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

15 KEGS Nails for sale by
Aug. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

To the Citizens of Indianola.

WHEREAS, a fearful epidemic is now raging in New Orleans, and having weekly communication with said city, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to use his utmost endeavors in assisting the City Council and Board of Health to preserve cleanliness as the chief means of preventing an epidemic.—I therefor, call on each and every citizen to keep his yards and out-houses clean and free from filth, and every citizen having a knowledge of any yard or out-house left in a filthy state, should report the same to the Board of Health, (composed of Drs. Lawrence and Dallam and Messrs. Henry Runge, A. K. Peiser and H. E. Boehner,) or the City Marshal, John C. Cleland, and any person or persons whose premises shall be found in a filthy state will be fined to the fullest extent, according to an ordinance approved March 29, 1853.
H. E. BOEHNER, Mayor.
Indianola, August 22, 1853.

Einwohner von Indianola.

HINBLICKEND auf die schreckliche epidemie welche jetzt New Orleans heimsucht, ist es die pflicht eines jeden guten Burgers, besonders da wir in einer wochentlichen verbindung mit genannter stadt stehen,—den stadtrath sowie die gesundheits-commission jeder beziehung und nach allen kräften zu unterstützen, um reinlichkeit, als hauptmittel die epidemie nicht zum ausbruch kommen zu lassen, aufrecht zu erhalten. Ich fordere daher ein und jeden Burger auf ihren hof und aussen der wohnung rein zu halten und frei von allen koth.—Jeder Burger welcher in erfahrung bringt dass irgend jemand vernachlässiget sein haus recht rein zu halten wird aufgefordert die anzeige davon an die gesundheits-commission, Doctors Dallam und Lawrence und Henry Runge, A. K. Peiser & H. E. Boehner oder an den City Marshal, John C. Cleland, zu machen dessen haus und hofraum in einem unreinen zustand gefunden werden solle gestraft werden mit den hochsten strafsatz der ordinance vom Marz 29, 1853.
H. E. BOEHNER, Mayor.
Indianola, August 22, 1853.

TO WOOD CHOPPERS.

WANTED—Twenty good wood choppers, either white or negros, to cut wood on the Colorado raft, by the day or cord. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Lieut. W. H. Stevens, U. S. Engineers, at the store of Mr. Jacob Maas, the Quarter Master at Indianola, or to Mr. W. J. Ward, Palacios.
W. H. STEVENS, Lieut. U. S. Eng's.
Indianola, Aug. 23, 1853.

Shingles! Shingles!!

JUST received per schooner Atlas, 250 000 superior heart Cypress SHINGLES, and for sale low by
BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.
Lower Wharf, Indianola.
August 2, 1853.

Dr. William Joy,

HAVING permanently located himself, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Indianola and vicinity. Office opposite the Eutaw House.
Indianola, Aug. 2, 1853.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

NOTWITHSTANDING our recent loss by fire, we have temporarily opened in Messrs. Etter & Co.'s Warehouse, at the Lower Wharf, where, with our summer stock, which has just arrived per schooner Desdemonia, we can fill all orders that our friends may favor us with. We have made arrangements to have erected immediately a fine Concrete house on the lot occupied by our former house. We have now on hand 200 ounces of Quinine expressly for practitioners, that can be relied on, and we warrant it free from all the adulterations so common among druggists.
LEWIS & HUGHES.
Indianola, Aug. 2, 1853.

R. B. PORTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LOCKHART, CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS.

☞ Will practice his profession in the Second Judicial District, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [21:tf

Direct Steam Communication
With Corpus Christi.
The A No. 1 Steamer
SWAN

Will run regularly between this place and Corpus Christi, will leave Indianola on the arrival of the New Orleans steamers, and returning, will arrive time enough for the departure of the same. When in port, will make engagements for towing vessels in or over the Bar.

Fare to Corpus Christi, $5 00
Freight per barrel, 50 cents.
For freight or passage apply to
J. A. SETTLE, Agent.
Indianola, July 12, 1853. 21:tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of PEISER & BRO., either by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, else it will be my duty promptly to enforce the same. I am selling off the stock of General Merchandise at the lowest cash rates, and invite the attention of purchasers.

Persons wishing to make payments or purchases, can do so at the old stand.
ISAAC T. WINNEMORE,
Assignee of Peiser & Bro.
Indianola, June 28, 1853. 19

CIGARS.

JUST received and now landing from steamer Louisiana, a consignment of superior Cigars, consisting of
84 boxes media regalia cigars,
14 " sevillana,
10 " hermands,
18 " media regalia hermands,
24 " regalia sevillian,
47 " regalia los dos hermands,
21 " sol gutierez yelaro,
9 " cabra cabarza,
For sale low for cash.
WHITE & SOUTHERN.
June 14, 1853.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. SIMPSON has opened a *SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES* in Indianola, in a comfortable room on Second street.

Rates of Tuition.

Primary Department, including Orthography, Reading, Writing and Simple Arithmetic, per Month, ... $2 50
Second Department, including English Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Simple Mathematics and Composition, ... 3 50
Third Department, will include Chemistry, Philosophy, Phisiology, Geography, of the Heavens, Astronomy and Botany, 3 50
Embroidery or Worsted Work, ... 3 00

No deduction will be made for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

Mrs. S., if fortunate in giving satisfaction, will labor for the establishment of a permanent Female Institute.
May 12, 1853. 12

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE CITY BAZAAR.

I HAVE just received a fine assortment of Youth's and Misses Shoes, Bootees and Slippers, Bonnets, Gentlemen's tip cloth Shoes, Ladies ties and Buskin Slippers and Boots, which I will sell low for cash. Call and examine them.
June 28, 1853-19 L. E. SALLES.

A. M. McKinney, M. D.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Indianola and its vicinity in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

Office in Keller's house on Second, between Addison and Fromme streets.
Indianola, June 21, 1853. 18

Cologne Mill Stones.

ONE pair good size for sale by
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO

Wagoning & Blacksmithing.
SEGUIN, TEXAS.

THE subscriber has established in connection in the town of Seguin, the Blacksmithing, Wagon-making & Saddlery business, in all their branches, and invites a liberal patronage.
March 8, '53-2-1y. J. R. WINTZ.

JUST landed from steamer Perseverance a large consignment of Groceries, consisting of Flour, Potatoes, fine and common Tobacco, white and brown Sugar, Lard, Mackerel, Raisins, Soap, Candles, &c., and for sale low for cash by
WHITE & SOUTHERN.
Indianola, March 2, '53-2.

GONZALES COLLEGE.

THE Gonzales College opened on Monday the 4th of April, 1853, for the reception of students.—The building is of rock, 34 by 62 feet, two stories high, neatly plastered throughout, situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the town, and very comfortable for either summer or winter. To it is attached a large rock cistern, capable of holding 500 barrels of water.

Apparatus has been supplied for the Institution which, as to variety and perfection, is surpassed by no college in the South, and the musical instruments are various and of the most costly kind.

Rev. J. F. HILLYER has been chosen President, a gentleman whose character and qualifications as a teacher are extensively known.

The Female Department will be conducted by Mrs. MARY HILL, formerly of Seguin, and Mrs. Dr. COLEMAN, late of Georgia. Mrs. COLEMAN will have special charge of the Music Department and Ornamental Branches. Such other Teachers will be from time to time employed as the wants of the Institution may require.

The Institution will soon be supplied with elegant Cast Iron Seats and Desks, and the Trustees are resolved, that no expense or pains shall be spared to give to Gonzales College advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Institution of Learning in the West.

The collegiate year will be divided into two Sessions, of five months each.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary Department, including Reading, Orthography, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, per Session, ...$10 00
Second Department—English Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition and Declamation with the foregoing, ...15 00
Third Department—Including all higher English Branches, with Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages, ...20 00
For Music—Including the use of the Piano, there will be an extra and separate charge of, ...25 00

A considerable number of Scholars can be accommodated with Board in respectable families, and houses are being erected for accommodation of all who may wish to attend.
THOMAS J. PILGRIM, *President of Board of Trustees.*
Gonzales, April 1, 1853. [1-tf

Just Landing.

JUST received and now landing from steamer Perseverance, a consignment of
5 bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey,
5 bbls. common Rectified "
8 boxes Claret,
10 boxes Star Candles,
5 boxes Soap,
5 boxes assorted Candy,
10 boxes superior Raisins,
For sale low for cash by
WHITE & SOUTHERN.

GREEN ORR. E. D. MARTIN.

ORR & CO.,
Indianola, Texas.

HAVING removed their store to the room between the Postoffice and J. H. Davis's, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Family Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., comprising almost every article in their line, at wholesale and retail, which they propose to sell as low as can be found any where in this market. They hope by a strict adherence to their business, and a determination not to be undersold in the market, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

They have in store, and expect soon to receive, the following articles, to wit:
Prime Rio Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Black and Green Teas, Pickles, Sardines,
Flour, Mackerel, Soap, Starch,
Tobacco, Matches, Cigars, Sauces,
Candles, Fresh Butter,
Brandies, Wine, Gin,
Cheese, Ketchups, &c.,
At the very lowest cash prices.

N. B.—They will pay the highest cash price for Hydes, and Country Produce.
Indianola, May 17, 1853.

"CITY BAZAAR."
L. E. SALLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Indianola and vicinity, that he has removed his New Fancy Store from his old stand to the house next to Huck & Ogsbury, where can be had Fancy Goods of every description. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Shoes, and a complete assortment of all articles belonging to his line. He is constantly receiving the latest and most fashionable patterns of Muslins, Calicos, &c., &c. A complete assortment of Summer Clothing for Gentlemen on hand. All of which he will sell as low as any house in Western Texas, for cash, and for cash only, as he came to the conclusion that book-keeping is too troublesome.
Indianola, May 3, 1853.

PETERSBURG STORE.
Pennington & Scruggs,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries,
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
PETERSBURG,
Lavaca County, Texas. 19-tf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line of Low Pressure Steamships.

MEXICO, ...(1,200 tons) CAPT. J. LAWLESS.
PERSEVERANCE, (900 tons) CAPT. T. FORBES.

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

One of the above vessels will leave N. Orleans on every Sunday and Indianola on every Saturday, commencing May 29th, leaving New Orleans at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Indianola at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARRIS & MORGAN, New Orleans.
H. E. BOEHNER, Agent, Indianola.
May 31, 1853.

Indianola, the Pass and Matagorda U. S. Mail Boat
SLOOP MARY ANN.
JOHN CUSHING, Master.

THE fast sailing Sloop MARY ANN, coppered and copper fastened, will leave Indianola for Matagorda, carrying the mails, at 10, A. M. every Friday, connecting with the Corpus Christi Mail Boat at the Pass. Returning will arrive at Indianola on Tuesdays.

For passage apply at the Post Office.
Aug. 2, 1853-6m.

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving per schooner Desdemona and Clinton a full assortment of
Boots, Hardware, Clothing,
Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats,
Crockery, Stoneware, Groceries,
Furniture, Woodware, Liquors.

These goods have been bought and expressly selected for this market in Boston and New York, and we offer them to the country trade on favorable terms.
H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, Aug. 7, 1853.

LAND AGENT.
J. Douglass Brown,
Gonzales, ... Texas.

BUYS Land Certificates, sells and locates Land for others. All Land business entrusted to his charge will receive prompt attention. Locates for one-third of the Land, or at the rates of $60 for 640 acres. [23:tf

Indianola & Hinds' Bay Packet.
SLOOP EMIGRANT, GEO. NORRIS.

WILL make regular trips to the "Crescent Village," on Hinds' bay, carrying freight and passengers at the lowest living rates. The Emigrant is a fast sailing craft and pleasure and hunting parties will find the "Crescent Village" a pleasant retreat—game and fish abundant, and good society around the bay. For freight or passage apply on board or to JNO. H. DALE.
Indianola, Aug. 16. 26-4t

PEISER & BROTHER
Are in the Field, with the following
GOODS,
Which were purchased at such remarkable low prices that the closest buyers cannot help proclaiming
Cheap! Cheaper than the Cheapest!!!!!

Our Stock consists of the following which will be sold very low:

Dry Goods.
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings; cottonade; checks; hickory stripes; denims; kentucky jeans; linseys; kerseys; tweeds; satinets; cassimeres; blankets; flannels; prints; ginghams; delaines; alpacas; merinos; cashmeres; silks; lawns; jaconet, mull; swiss and book muslins; thread and bobinet laces; veils; hosiery; diapers; towelling; table cloths; gloves; mitts; linen; curtains; handkerchiefs; lace; jaconet and swiss edgings and insertings; umbrellas; bonnets; buttons; pins; needles; tapes; genuine spool thread; sewing silks; bonnet ribbons; artificial flowers; with every article belonging to Dry Goods.

Clothing.
Cottonade, kentucky jeans, satinet and casimere pants; coats; sacks; cloaks; vests shirts; drawers; suspenders; flannels; guernseys; under shirts; &c.

Boots & Shoes.
Men's, women's youths' and misses' brogans, russets; ladies' walking buskins; slippers; gaiters; mud, fishermen's and dress boots; rubbers; leggins, and all kinds of children's shoes.

Hats & Caps.
Beaver, moleskin, seal, angola, mexican brush, jenny lind, pearl, casimere and wool hats; cloth, glazed, plush, military and navy caps.

Saddlery.
Men's and women's saddles; bridles; martingales; halters; heads and reins; girths; circingles; bridle bitts; stirups; stirup irons; hames; collars; webbing; whips; buckles; needles; tacks; thread; silk; leathers.

Hardware & Cutlery.
Knives and forks; pocket, pen and butcher knives; razors; scissors; spoons; locks; latches; bolts; hinges; files; screws; chisels; augurs; planes; saws; brace and bitts; gimlets; trace and log chains; sad irons; andirons; pots; ovens; stew pans; shovel and tongs; fenders; anvils; vices; bellows; stoves; pipes; tin ware; &c. &c.

Crockery Ware.
In original assorted crates, suited to the country trade; plates; dishes; teas; coffees; tea and coffee pots; pitchers; bowls; basins; ewers; chambers; &c.

Glass Ware.
Tumblers; goblets; wines; lamps; sugars; creams; salts; molasses jugs; castors; candlesticks; decanters; lanterns; preserve dishes, &c., &c.

Groceries.
Flour; coffee; sugar; lard; molasses; butter; cheese; hams; bacon; soap; oils; shot; powder; lead; apples; peaches; potatoes; onions; spices; starch; indigo; vinegar; candles; rice; sardines; mackerel; codfish, &c., &c.

Liquors.
Brandies, Otard & Dupuy's; champaigne; rum; whiskey; gin; st. julian; claret; hock; cordials; &c.

Teas.
Imperial, gunpowder, souchong, pouchong, oolong, young hyson, &c., &c.

Preserves.
Jellies; jams; prunes; peaches; fruits; apricots; pears; strawberries; raspberries; currants; gages; pickled and brandy fruits.

Cigars.
Imported from Havana, varying in price from $8 to $75 per thousand. American in abundance.

Fruits.
Raisins, figs, currants, nuts, candies.

Drugs & Medicines.
Castor oil; olive oil; quinine; Brandreth's and Moffat's pills; cream tartar; borax; rhubarb; nitre; magnesia; with a whole supply of plantation medicines.

Paints & Oils.
White lead; black lead; venetian red; spanish brown; chrome; green; &c. Oils, plain & boiled.

Stationery.
Foolscap; letter paper; post and all kinds of writing paper; steel pens; ink, sands; inkstands; blotters; pencils; slates; quills; blank books; hymns; bibles; novels; romances; visiting cards.

Clocks & Watches.
Of the most celebrated make, and warranted good time pieces.

Furniture.
Tables; chairs; rockers; wash stands; stools in a very great variety.

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.
Breastpins; ear-rings; bracelets; cuff-pins; lockets; card cases; gold and silver spectacles; silver spoons and forks; napkin rings; finger rings; dressing cases; work boxes; perfumed cushions; lily white; perfume; cologne; hair oil; salts; powder; powder puffs; spy glasses; thermometers; fancy hair pins; fancy knitting needles; &c., &c.; together with such an endless variety of Fancy Goods that it would be too tedious to enumerate them.

☞ Cash Advances on cotton, sugar hides, skins, &c., &c., consigned to our friends in New Orleans, New York, or Europe.

PEISER & BROTHER,
[34] Indianola.

DAHME & LESAGE,
Indianola, Texas,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

Just Received per steamer Mexico a consignment of
12 bbls. Old Peach Brandy,
1,000 lbs. Sugar Cured Beef, (superior,)
8 boxes fine Chewing Tobacco,
3,000 Havana Regalia Cigars,
Now in store and for sale low for cash by
WHITE & SOUTHERN.

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

J. H. & J. SELKIRK,
Daguerreotype Operators
And Dealers in Daguerreotype Stock,
MATAGORDA, TEXAS.
Dec. 9, 1852. [42] 1y

HENRY LUHRS & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Western Produce.
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BERNARDO SEGUI, Jr.,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer
FORWARDING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Indianola, Texas.
Feb. 14, 1853-52-tf.