

# The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 2.

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

NO. 33.

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1853.

PUBLISHERS.

## ARANAMA COLLEGE. GOLIAD, TEXAS.

Under the Care and Supervision of the  
Presbytery of Western Texas.

**PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.**—The first session of the second year will commence on the second Monday (the 15th) of September 1853. It will continue under the popular and successful management of C. C. SHIVE, A. M., with such assistance as will insure the rapid and permanent advancement of the pupils in their general studies. The pupils may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of this Institution, to make it worthy of the patronage of those who are desirous for their children a thorough education, and correct moral training, and discipline. It may be stated that a spacious new building, containing high, with thirty rooms, calculated to accommodate sixty students—has been commenced, and is in rapid progress of completion.

**Course of Instruction.**—McGuffey's second Reader, Penmanship, Mitchell's Geography, and the History; Billings' English Grammar, and Rhetoric. Mathematics, and Letter-writing, will be taught alternately, each week during the session.

**CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Caesar's Commentaries; Virgil's Aeneid; Cicero's Orations; Bullion's Greek Grammar; and Xenophon's Anabasis.

**MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Moral Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Mensuration and Surveying. The entire course by Davies.

**PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, by Comstock; and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Tuition per session of five months, \$20 00. The course of instruction will be continued to suit those who expect to finish their education in the Academy. Further details may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned Trustees.

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**Dr. Bennett & Hanks.**  
Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Lavaca county. Where a consultation is necessary no extra charge will be made. Office on the Hall street Drug store. June 1, 1853.

**BEAUMONT, JR.,**  
Lawyer, Street, Lavaca, Texas.  
**REPORTER AND DEALER IN  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Pain, Oils, Eye-stuffs, &c.  
Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch. Day or night.

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**H. B. CLEVELAND,**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.  
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries and Produce, which he sells low for cash or Texas produce.

**Matagorda Sugar.**  
Just received per Steamer, from Cayenne, 1000 lbs. superior brown sugar, best French sugar, which will sell at New Orleans prices.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of John H. Dale, deceased, are notified to present them to the undersigned, at his office, in Indianola, Texas, on or before the 1st day of November, 1853.

**Carriage Repository.**  
The undersigned has just received and repaired a lot of new and second-hand carriages, which he will sell at low prices.

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## GIRLHOOD.

A sweetness in the morning air,  
A whispering laughter in the woods,  
A group of maidens every where,  
With glowing cheeks and flowing hair,  
And not a sorrow or a care,  
Within their dainty boots.

An agile fleetness in their limbs,  
A tint of morning on their brows,  
Their posies full of girlish whims,  
No dabbled hair or dimly skims,  
Along the silver-flecked brows,  
Beneath the dripping boughs.

They are a rubicund, rosy race,  
Marionettes of each nook and glen,  
They disappear with song and shout,  
They beat the forest all about,  
And forest timid flowers out,  
Then comes in gloe again.

Such knots of flowers, and knots of girls,  
With beauty in their busy eyes,  
One plucks a cluster with her curls,  
Another in her fingers twines,  
A nosegay of this and liquid pearls,  
A solitaire in disguise.

Oh! girlhood is a garden fair,  
That buds left a recent race:  
There's stichery in its wayward air,  
Sprinkling the sunshine every where,  
Alas! the later years impair  
Its simple, guileless grace.

## PRAIRIE LANDS OF TEXAS.

We are glad to see that several papers in the west, the Nueces Valley and Gonzales Inquirer, have seconded our views in favor of the settlement and cultivation of our rich and beautiful prairies. The more the subject is investigated, the more popular will the idea become, for it is founded in truth, as exemplified by experience elsewhere.

We know of from twelve to twenty valuable citizens who will open places on the prairies in the neighborhood of this city within a few months, and extensively plant out timber seed, and hedges, and we shall expect these farms in a few years to be worth more money than any in the country.

There will be no clearing to do—no overflows, no bilious fever or chills and fever, and no delay or expense in getting their produce to market just when they may desire and they can always buy their supplies at the lowest possible rates, in sight of their farms. They can, by fencing once with cheap lumber or ditches, grow hedges in three years and timber for ordinary farming purposes. We have in our yard at this time two trees, 2 years old from the seed, measuring seven inches in diameter six feet from the ground, and affording probably half a cord of wood each, besides some thirty others as large in proportion to age.

They have grown in our shell and sandy soil and cost nothing but planting.

In planting timber on our prairies, we should use seed of the native oaks, walnut, pecan, cotton wood, sycamore, mulberry, &c., and of growths not indigenous to this region, we would adopt china, black and yellow locust, catalpa, and any other attainable—the more of variety the better, in order that success would be certain with a fair variety.

All that we have enumerated by name, we know will succeed, from having either tested the matter ourselves or known others to do so. For hedges we would try the Bois d'Arc or Osage orange, the native Osage, the Cherokee and Alabama roses, preferring for certainty the two former which bear great quantities of seed. There is a hedge of the Bois d'Arc in Indianola, grown on sandy ground, that would resist cattle—and it is but 24 years old. In planting fruit trees on our coast prairies, experience has already proven peaches, figs, quinces, pomegranates, plums, grapes, bananas, plantains, and several other kinds to do well. In favorable locations oranges have succeeded well, and it is believed that persons able to prepare for it, may grow pine apples, coconuts, almonds, dates and fruit of other kinds. We have pine apples growing beautifully in our garden—shall protect during the winter and give them a fair trial. Our bananas, pomegranates, peaches, figs, grapes, strawberries, egg plants and divers other fruits, as well as the ordinary vegetables and ornamental shrubbery have all succeeded admirably. To commence a prairie farm on the coast, a man must necessarily buy lumber or dig a ditch for the first fence, till a hedge may be grown; a fence can be made at a cost of \$5.00 per 100 feet of fence in length, or 15 cents per yard, exclusive of nails and labor; and no where in the country can farm houses, out-houses, and barns be so cheaply made. No where do cattle do so well, nor any where in the State is there a better cash market for every thing produced on a farm, from eggs, butter, poultry, beef, vegetables and fruits, to sugar and cotton—and no where in Texas in our opinion, will labor be so well and surely repaid.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—The health of the city is quite good, the epidemic having nearly ceased. The people are returning home, business is opening and things are beginning to look cheerful.

## The Preachers—The Epidemic—Justice.

Since the epidemic appeared in Indianola, but more especially since its appearance in Lavaca, we have repeatedly heard very severe and unqualified terms of reproach applied to most of the ministers of the two places for running away from the plague, instead of planting themselves as beacons of the gospel of Jesus Christ, to light the path of the distressed and dying. So far as this censure is just, we are the last to object to it; but while we are aware of certain faithful shepherds of the flocks being excepted from the general catalogue of the denounced, we apprehend injustice has been done to others. We feel it but a simple act of duty to state what we know on the subject. We propose to speak individually of each minister, that there may be no mistake.

1st. We come to that old disciple of Christ, Father Green Orr, of Indianola, the old wheel horse of the cross in the community, who buckled on the harness of the faith, before we were born—whose silvery locks, were he a vile sinner, would claim respect. Through this and all other sickness in this place for the last 5 or 6 years, father Orr has been true to his calling, a comforting spirit around the sick, the poor and dying—a frail body, hoary age and self-dependence for support, have never lessened the efficacy or extent of his labors to comfort, soothe and aid the unfortunate. The man who would slander this patriarchal servant of God, and unpretending disciple of John Wesley, could not do so in our streets, for we verily believe the wildest young men in the place would resent it.

2nd. Mr. Wood of the Methodist church. He was stationed here and at Lavaca. He came here last spring with chills and fever and laid them alternately at both places through the season; after the epidemic broke out here he came down, discharged his duties and returned to Lavaca to meet his appointment. Though not enjoying a single day's health through the season, he flagged not, but labored whenever he was able to leave his bed. He finally died at Lavaca. Let no reproach rest upon his name—he was true to his holy calling.

3d. Mr. Hedges, of the Episcopal church. His family were temporarily stopping in Lavaca; his field of labor embraced that place, this and Victoria, alternately. After the disease appeared here, he came down to his regular appointment, though advised not to do so, as he was a late emigrant and was told here by many that he should not have come. He said he should go wherever his pastoral duties called him, sickness or no sickness; performed his appointed exercises, spent several days here, and returned to his appointments above, leaving an injunction upon his flock that if his services were needed before his next regular appointment, to send for him and he would hasten down. At Victoria he took the disease and has been unable to labor since. The most skeptical can find no fault with the course of Mr. Hedges.

4th. Mr. Dade, of the Catholic church, though laboring in a different county, has been faithful to his fold here and in Lavaca, visiting both places during the epidemic. His skirts are clean.

5th. Rev. John M. Cochran, pastor Presbyterian church, Indianola. Mr. C. only came here from the mountains of Virginia in May. When the fever appeared here, he was advised by many friends, that being so recently from a northern and mountainous latitude, it was next to madness for him to remain at his post. This we assert from personal knowledge. He came to us and said, that he felt very deeply the burden of the gospel could be justified in leaving his people in such a time, and he had firmly resolved to stay at his post and trust in the merits of God. Early in the sickness, he visited Green Lake on Saturday and returned home on Monday or Tuesday, and went from house to house among the sick, specially visiting the poorest and most needy, officiating by the bedside, and at the grave. Already beloved by scores of our people, his kind and sympathizing course in this hour of distress, doubly endeared him to all who witnessed his labors. On a subsequent occasion, he again visited Green Lake on Saturday, intending to return on Monday, but was seized by the yellow fever, and has only recovered within a few days. No one can point out a dark spot on his robe.

6th. Rev. H. S. Thrall, Methodist church. We are well aware that a great deal has been said to the prejudice of Mr. Thrall, late because he fled from Indianola to Lavaca; and 2ndly, because he fled from La-

vaca to the country. Let us look at the facts and then judge. Last year Mr. Thrall was in Indianola through the whole epidemic, ministering with a seal, never surpassed, to both the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick;—his wife (may Heaven bless her,) leaving her little ones at home, to attend the sick and dying. We never can forget the devoted and unremitting kind attentions of both of them in our own family when all were sick and two dying. They came to us as angels of mercy, to pray, to comfort, and to work. At one time Mrs. T. kept vigil for 30 consecutive hours, without closing her eyes. Then we should be slow to impugn the motives of such persons. Now the facts of the present case are these: Mr. Thrall had been traveling all the summer as agent of the Bible Society; he was seized with a violent fever in Brazoria county, and with difficulty got home after a severe illness. His zeal in his work, soon brought on a relapse, and again another, and finally a third one, from which no one believed he would recover, and then, just as he was getting out for the fourth time, the epidemic appeared here. He was in no condition to labor among the sick; indeed, was scarcely able to walk, and hence, having a wife and small children, he left and went to Lavaca; very soon the destroyer was there, and the same motives prompted him to leave that place. These are the plain facts as known to us personally, and we do not think that any one, under all the circumstances, can justly attach blame to Mr. Thrall. Had he remained in either place, broken down as he was by four successive attacks of malignant bilious fever, he could not have possibly waited on the sick, and must almost inevitably have fallen a victim himself—indeed we heard several prophecies that he would be one of the first victims.

7th. Mr. Hann, German missionary, has labored among his distressed countrymen here unceasingly, nursing and ministering unto them to the utmost of his ability.

The above list comprehends all the ministers that have been in any wise connected with Indianola, four of whom also had connection with Lavaca. As to other ministers belonging to Lavaca, we are entirely unformed and of course cannot speak. We have only written what we know to be facts, and could not have done less, and felt grateful. We respect all worthy ministers—believe in the religion of the Bible, without sectarian bias—and hope never to be afraid to acknowledge our faith—at the same time, if any are really guilty of the charges alleged—if men profess to be the ministers of God and proclaim the cross to the world, with very long faces and holy men—frowning upon the idea that a religious man can possibly be a lively, laughing and even joking being—and yet belie their professions by wildly running from their distressed fellow-beings, and acting more like a thief dying from the night watch, than with the fortitude of a Christian,—then we should say in the language of the New York anti-Slavery Society, "Smoke 'em out!"

**THE BULL FROM ROME.**—Additional Appearances.—Bulls have been expedited to the following effect:  
**Province of Baltimore.**—An Episcopal bull has been erected at Erie, Pa., and the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh, has, at its own instance, been transferred to the New Sea.

**The Rev. Josiah M. Young,** of Lancaster, Ohio, has been named Bishop of Pittsburgh, Province of St. Louis.—A See has been erected at Quincy, Ill., of the Very Rev. Joseph Marquette, V. G., of St. Louis, has been named Bishop.

**The See of Chicago will ad interim,** administered by the Bishop of Quincy.  
**Province of Cincinnati.**—The Very Rev. Frederic Hays, V. G., long a devoted Missionary among the Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, has been appointed as Vicar Apostolic among the Indians in that region, which has hitherto belonged to the Diocese of Detroit.

An Episcopal See has been erected at Covington, Kentucky, and Rev. Geo. Carroll, S. J., President of St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, has been appointed Bishop.  
**Province of New Orleans.**—An Episcopal See has been erected at Natchitoches, La., and the Very Rev. Aug. Martin, V. G., Pastor of St. Francis Church at that place, has been appointed Bishop.

The vacant See of Natchez has been filled as above.  
**Province of San Francisco.**—San Francisco has been erected into a See and Metropolitan Church and the Rev. Dr. Alemany, Bishop of Monterey, has been named Archbishop.

Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C. M., has been named Bishop of Monterey.  
An Episcopal See has been erected at Santa Fe, New Mexico; and the Rev. Dr. Lamy, Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, and the Bishop in partibus has been transferred to that See.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

## New York Correspondence.

Life in New York.—Neighborhood of the Palace.—Machroom growth of Buildings.—The Three Fat Brothers.—Rocky Mountain Ox.—Wild Men of Borneo.—Mammoth Mule.—General Wade Hampton.—Military Menagerie.—Convention of Librarians.—Immigration.—Address to Capt. Ingraham.—Hungarian Newspaper.—The Market.

New York, Sept. 20, 1853.  
Messrs. Brown & Brady:

Our walks heretofore have been confined mainly to the interior of the Crystal Palace; I have not led you through the little world which clusters around its walls on the outside. If the Palace itself displays to our view miracles of art and industry, this exterior microcosm shows us far more of human nature. Here, comparatively unstrained by the strict rule of discipline prevailing at the Palace, our fellow men show themselves as they really are; and I think you will agree with me that a visit to these precincts will be neither uninteresting nor unedifying.

It must be remembered that when Reservoir Square was selected as the site of the great Exhibition, the greater part of the immediate neighborhood was not built up, but lying in vacant lots. Very little improvement of any kind had taken place there. No sooner, however, was it known that the Crystal Palace was to be located there than the symptoms of life began to be manifested throughout the whole vicinity. The old fences that surrounded the lots were torn down, foundations were laid, and a mushroom growth of tenements appeared. Lots were sold and leased at immense prices. Speculators embarked in the matter. Dr. Townsend, of Saratoga Springs, and other capitalists, erected their tents, stores, or a dozen houses, and found ready tenants in boarding-house keepers, showmen, bar-tenders, and others of that ilk. Most of these edifices were of course wretchedly put up. The majority of them are little more than shanties. Wood is the material mostly employed in their construction, and abundant opportunities for ventilation have been left between the boards.

The busy scene commences on the Sixth Avenue as low down as Thirty-third Street, where we have the picture of an immense ox, drinking beneath a fat, with his weight, 3,500 pounds, inscribed underneath. Farther up, on the corner, the side of an unpretending hotel is covered with a representation of a bloody-minded alligator who has a wild horse between his fangs, from which torrents of remarkably bright-colored gore are flowing so rapidly and abundantly as to suggest to the mind the idea of crimson Niagara. Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets is a phenomenon, whose attractions are thus set forth on a large sign: "A Rocky Mountain Ox, calved on the Rocky Mountains, with six legs. Three streets higher up, a little west of the Sixth Avenue, we come to the three mammoth oxen brothers, which their proprietors assert to be the largest and fattest oxen ever exhibited. They were raised in Erie County, are six, seven, and eight years old, and are named Erie, Superior, and Niagara. They are one quarter Durham, and produced from the same cow and bull.

On Forty-third Street, opposite the South side of the Palace, are several enterprising establishments. At one of these may be seen "The Wild Men of the Island of Borneo, supposed to be part human and part animal." The same sign that makes this announcement is embellished with a pictorial representation of the said wild men, who bear a remarkable family resemblance to orang-outangs. A phreatic drummer and dyspeptic fiddler are generally found at the door of this establishment, whose dulcet strains invite the passer by to enter. Occasionally, moreover, a red-faced, sucker-looking fellow mounts a broken chair, and exhorts the crowd by the hour together to walk in to the show and enjoy themselves like gentlemen and Christians.

Keeping along Forty-fifth Street, we come to a wooden shanty which boasts of two considerable curiosities. One of these is "The largest Mule in the world," and a monster indeed he is. He is five years old, nearly 20 hands high, and weighs 2,225 lbs. As a phenomenon, to the other physiological curiosity which is exhibited, along with him.—This is a light-colored negro, with the dignified style and title of Gen. Wade Hampton. The peculiarity about him is that he is the leanest man alive. Though full grown and apparently in good health, with sound limbs and fair digestion, he is nothing more than a greathole skeleton and weighs only thirty-one pounds. He converses well, can sing as good a song as any one, and is the father of two children. This curious nature is the product of Columbia County, Georgia.

Next we come to quite a miniature menagerie, the principal features of which are two vast oxen, which dispute the palm of fatness with the three mentioned above; an immense sheep with a billy horn feet in circumference and a fleece three feet long; a dwarf ox, full grown and the mother of a promising calf, but which is not more than knee high to a moderate sized man; a buffalo bull from the West; and a tremendous hog, whose fat has almost deprived him of the power of locomotion. He is three years old, 8 feet 7 inches long, 7 feet 9 inches round, and weighs 1,401 pounds.

Such is a faithful representation of the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. I have not the space, nor you the patience, to prosecute this description any further. Suffice it to say that the remaining sides are of the same general character as the one I have described, with occasional varieties in the way of Drinking Saloons, Ice-cream Booths in which flourishing retail trade is driven at a cent a glass, Model Animal Establishments, Camera obscura exhibitions, Panopticon, Pistol Galleries, Merry-go-rounds, impromptu Circuses and other diversions, most of which are popular with the crowd. Most of these establishments have glaring signs as bright as oil-paints can make them, which entirely take the wind out of Balaam's sails and the fearful pictures he holds over

the masses. If perspective is sometimes violated, this must be overlooked in the general spirit of the representations. The people seem mostly to be doing a good business, particularly on Sunday, when bad weather and larger beer are at a premium.

In the way of news I have not much to give you. A convention of Librarians from all parts of the United States assembled in this city on Thursday for the purpose of considering various subjects connected with their profession. The Association of the Southern Institute was chosen President. The best organization for libraries, the most desirable plan for catalogues, the most convenient arrangement of books, shelves, and departments, were among the topics discussed. It was decided that the next meeting of the body should be held at Washington.

The immigration at this port continues unprecedented. During Sunday and yesterday there were 2,018 arrivals of emigrants.

A well written address, numerously signed by the Hungarian residents of the city, has been sent to Captain Ingraham, thanking him, warmly for his interference in the Kossuth affair. This is independent of the movement made a short time since.

A weekly paper published in the Hungarian language and called the Hungarian Exile, is soon to make its appearance in this city, under the editorial charge of Charles Konis, late Professor of Law in the University of Pesth. The first number will be issued on the 1st of October.

In cotton there is nothing doing; sellers and buyers seem to hold back. State and Western brands of flour are plentiful and lower by the barrel than at last advice. Canadian is pretty much out of market. Yesterday's elevator moved to 11,400 barrels at \$6 25 to \$6 43 for mixed to good, and \$6 45 to \$6 65 for favorite. Wheat has fallen 5 to 4c, per bushel, and now stands at \$1 47 for Genesee, \$1 41 for Western, and \$1 27 for Canadian. Corn has fallen 2 to 3c per bushel.

Yours, &c.  
NEW YORKER.

## Departed Texian Statesmen.

THE WHARTONS—THE JACKS—BRANCH T. ARCHER.

Not long since we gave in the Bulletin a brief sketch of the figures of the declaration of Texian independence, with others of our distinguished dead, doing with the following paragraph:

"It would be a grateful treat to have a faithful sketch of the lives of some of these noble departed spirits, especially of the brothers Wharton around whose name there seems an enchantment published. We would suggest that the Hon. Guy M. Bryan or James H. Bell of Brazoria, would do an acceptable service to the country by preparing memoirs of the eloquent brothers."

James H. Bell, the young man named in the preceding paragraph, is a promising lawyer, editing the Brazoria Planter, a native of that distinguished county—the cradle of our liberty—as son of Josiah H. Bell, deceased, whose name is indissolubly associated with the history of Austin's colony from 1822 to his death in '33, and grew up under the eyes of the distinguished deceased patriots whose names head this article;—hence his peculiar fitness, and the latter point applies equally to Mr. Bryan; to prepare the memoirs suggested.

Mr. Bell, in a recent number of the Planter, responds in the following graphic style: "I have copied these sentences, not because they contain a flattering allusion to two of my young friends, nor yet because they contain a still more flattering allusion to Mr. Bryan and myself, but because I do not wish even to appear indifferent to the recollections which they suggest. The history of my native State has to me all the thrilling interest of Epic Poem; and in the progress of the nation I recognize instances of heroism, of self-devotion and of gallant achievement, as illustrious as ever sung by ancient poet, or recorded on the page of modern story. The ardent spirits who mingled in the struggle for Texas Independence, though the career of many of them, was like the meteor which blazes but for a moment across the gloom of night, will not be forgotten. The enterprise of Texas colonization, and the subsequent establishment of an independent Government, where only twelve years before, she had savage roamed the forest and built his camp by the crystal stream, without dreaming that the pale faces even knew of the existence of his hunting grounds, is too important a chapter in the history of human progress to remain unwritten. Of the distinguished actors in those scenes, who have passed away, memory always points to Stephen F. Austin, to Mirabeau, Travis, Bowie, Fannin, Bingham—to John Austin, to John A. Wharton, to Wm. H. Jack, to Patrick Jack as amongst the foremost. Impartial history will unquestionably accord to Stephen F. Austin a sort of primacy among the distinguished men of Texas, because of his early and arduous labors in the untrodden to which he devoted himself; because he made every sacrifice which man should make to carry out his noble purpose, and because he lived as he had lived, with his heart on his banner, and his banner on his heart. Mirabeau and Travis and Bowie and Bingham died as heroes love to die, in the midst of smoke and the whirl of battle. Fannin was the most unfortunate; his name will go down to posterity as that of a soldier brave and true; and his memory will go down to succeeding generations, because of his tragic fate. Brazoria County cherishes with peculiar tenderness the memory of John A. and William H. Wharton, and of William H. Jack as brave citizens. Between these distinguished men, it is not my purpose to institute any comparison in point of merit. William H. Wharton and William H. Jack were men of polished manners. Both were distinguished by conversational ability. Both possessed much amount

of temper. John A. Wharton was a more restless and a more fiery spirit, than either his brother or Mr. Jack. He was often slight in company, but sometimes over-ruled freely, letting fall here and there a brilliant sentence, which always gave his hearers a assurance of his superior parts. Mr. Jack was the most interesting man in conversation that I have ever been in good fortune to hear. He talked without any preparation of learning, or of his superiority to his audience, but his mind seemed to impart light and transparency to every subject he touched. In public debate John Wharton's high temper, often broke out in cutting remarks. He always spoke with much energy, and was always bold and eloquent, inspiring his hearers with his own enthusiasm. Mr. Jack was a most accomplished debater. He possessed the trait for which Charles Fox was so remarkable. He would state his adversary's points with more clearness and force than those who urged them, and would demolish them with such command of logic, with such felicity of language, and with such copiousness of illustration, that they must needs be invulnerable, not to fall before his attack. His manner at the bar was most admirable. It betokened confidence in himself and great respect for the Court and Jury. He was distinguished for his authority towards his opponents, and for the flattering consideration which characterized his intercourse with the younger members of the profession. I have heard it remarked by good judges that the speech which he delivered to the army when encamped at the Salado, in the fall of 1836, was the most eloquent and inspiring of all his efforts. To say that these distinguished men have none of the seven of human frailty would be to say what is not true of any man that ever figured on the stage of life. They were gifted as men are rarely gifted. They played a distinguished and honorable part, and Texas is justly proud of them. John Wharton was cut down in the early vigor of manhood, and before his fine powers were fully matured; "Blest, brave and glorious, was his young career." Wm. H. Wharton was his young career. Wm. H. Wharton was his young career. Wm. H. Wharton was his young career.

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