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BROWN & BRADY, | INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1853. | PUBLISHERS.

[The following beautiful lines were received last week from the native place of our late fellow-citizen Mr. J. C. Bullock:]

[For the Bulletin.

A Tribute to the Memory of J. C. Bullock.

BY A FRIEND.

He left his childhood's happy home—
The first to break the household bond—
Far in a distant clime to roam:
A stranger in a stranger's land.

To tread life's path alone he chose,
Away from home's endearing power;—
Visions of wealth, perchance, arose,
And nerved him for the parting hour.

At length his destined port was gained—
His home by Providence designed—
While thoughts, that early memory claimed,
Still turned to those he left behind.

Long years of patient toil were passed,
Amid a country's strife for right;
Youth's dream was realized at last—
The goal at length appeared in sight.

And now his footsteps turn once more
To that sweet land which gave him birth.
He treads with joy his native shore,
Where dwell the dearest ones of earth.

Within the sacred walks of home,
This little group again have met;—
A change, alas! has o'er them come,
And on each brow Time's seal is set.

A tombstone marks the resting place
Of some whom he may seek in vain,
But oh! a mother lives to embrace
Her dear, long absent child again.

And brothers clear with fondness greet
A loved one welcome home once more,
While early friends rejoice to meet
That cheerful, gentle smile of yore.

But loving hearts with anguish swell,
For oh! the parting hour has come.
He sadly breathes his last farewell,
And leaves for aye the scenes of home.

Hope's flattering tale—thou gentle one!
Was oft repeated—yet how vain!
That when two years their course had run,
Thou in thy home would'st stand again.

A year's brief space had scarcely flown,
While thou with wealth and friends wert blessed,
Death came and claimed thee for his own,
And they have laid thee down to rest.

But when was ebbing life's last sand,
And friends did o'er thee sadly bow,
Did'st thou not miss a mother's hand,
To wipe the death sweat from thy brow!

Did not the scenes of days gone by
Before thy mental vision rise!
And did'st thou not e'en wish to die
Beneath thine own dear native skies!

Yet rest thee on that distant strand,
Among other friends that hold thee dear,
While loved ones of thy native land
Will bathe thy memory with a tear.

EPIDEMIC IN GALVESTON.—The following table exhibits the number of deaths weekly in this city since the commencement of the present epidemic.

Week ending Aug.	22	5
" " "	29	9
" " Sept.	5	46
" " "	12	64
" " "	19	80
" " "	26	74
" " Oct.	3	52
" " "	10	39
" " "	17	34
Total in nine weeks		403

Out of this number there were probably between twenty and thirty deaths from diseases other than yellow fever. Of the deaths from yellow fever, probably about 50 of persons not residing in this city—travelers who have contracted the fever at New Orleans, by whom it was first introduced here, or sailors and others arriving here after the epidemic broke out. The number of deaths among residents have been about three hundred—a mortality sufficiently frightful, when it is recollected that the number of unacclimated persons cannot greatly exceed two thousand. It is believed that at least 1500 persons in all have been attacked. The disease, generally, appears to have been violent in proportion to the time of the patient's residence in this city or in the South—the latest comers suffering most. Some families have suffered dreadfully: that of a Mr. Mitchell, late of Louisville, Ky., consisting of four persons, was entirely swept off; also that of Mr. Putnam, consisting of three; Mr. Crocker's, also three; four out of six have died out of Mr. Shackleford's. Other families have had all their members attacked, but not fatally. There has been great mortality in the shipping, and from the number of vessels now due, the blind apathy with their crews and passengers are exposed to the disease we apprehend that many more are yet doomed to die. On our devoted city the storm has evidently spent its fury, but few persons being left who are liable to the disease. We repeat our caution to the unacclimated to remain away.—*Civilian.*

☞ Died, in this place, on Thursday evening last, of diarrhea, after an illness of two weeks, Mr. *Moses Evans*, (familiarly known as the Wild Man of the Woods,) in his 40th year.

The deceased was an old Texas Ranger, and a man that was universally esteemed. He has been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years. *He* has no family, and leaves all his goods and chattles to his niece and two nephews, who reside, we believe, near Columbus, Miss. His affairs will be settled by Messrs. Trabue and McGregor, it being the dying request of *Mr. E.* that they should administer on his effects.

Washington Ranger.

PUNS.—Hood had a way of perpetrating puns peculiar to himself. He never descended to quibbling, to mere play upon syllables, but travestied a whole sentiment, and gave a double meaning, not only to language, but to ideas conveyed in that language. What can be better than his description of Ben Battle, in the conflict:—

"That cannon-ball took off his legs,
And he laid down his arms."

Or that doleful announcment after his death, when

"They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton tolled the bell."

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—Col. Henry R. Jones, one of the most extensive and richest planters of Georgia, died on Sunday.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1853.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

With a searching Northwest wind and the mercury in our thermometers at 46, we may be fairly said to have entered on our Fall weather. The bracing temperature has had a stirring effect on all kinds of business, and our merchants are doing as much as they can well attend to. The monetary revulsion which was apprehended a short time since, appears to have passed over; the evil day has been deferred; the commercial sun still shines, and our business men are still making hay as successfully as before. Money keeps steady on call at 7 per cent. Mercantile paper passes freely at a range between 9 and 12 per cent. Foreign exchange stands at 109¾. Almost all our Railroad Stocks have improved of late in consequence of their increased freights of flour and grain. The Hudson River and Harlem Roads have raised their fare 50 cents each, making tickets to Albany $2, by the former, and $1,50 by the latter. The Erie has also increased its price 50 cents. The British steamer which sails to-morrow will take half a million in gold ingots.

Apropos of business, our mercantile men are having recourse to extraordinary shifts to attract custom. I will mention a case or two in point. An enterprising hatter in Chatham St. takes a daguerreotype of every one that buys a hat of him, and inserts it neatly in the crown free of all expense. How much neater a way is this, he reasons, of identifying your hat, than simply to have your name written in it. This is a peg above Genen. Another case is that of a large clothing house in Nassau St., who send home in a very handsome, well equipped private omnibus, made for the purpose at a cost of $600, those who buy a suit of clothes at their establishment. What will competition in trade lead to next?

Another meeting of the New York Bar was held yesterday in the Superior Court Room, for the purpose of making a further expression of respect for the late Ex-Chancellor and Chief Justice Jones. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Judge Edwards, Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, and others. It was resolved that a suitable person should be designated to prepare a memoir of Mr. Jones' life, character, and public services; and that the same should be published in a volume along with the Addresses and other proceedings.

Our venerable institution, Columbia College, which celebrates next year the one hundredth anniversary of its establishment, recommenced its session yesterday under favorable auspices. The whole number of pupils is 159, there being 31 in the Senior class, 27 in the Junior, 58 in the Sophomore, and 43 in the Freshmen. The condition of the College is exceedingly prosperous. The long leases which have been hanging over its property for years back, preventing it from improving, and making its income insignificant, are now fast running out. The real estate belonging to the College lies for the most part in the lower wards of the city, and has grown into great value. The Institution will therefore soon be one of the richest in the country. They have it in contemplation to remove before long to the upper and more fashionable part of the city, and there to erect a very fine edifice, the one they now occupy being rather time-honored than elegant.

The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church also opened yesterday. About 20 candidates were examined and admitted. The whole number of students is about 55.

Several meetings of inventors have recently been held in this city, which have been well attended and promise to do away with many difficulties that have heretofore interfered with the getting of patents. At yesterday's meeting, Mr. Salmon of Illinois stated certain facts, from which it appeared that the average cost of an application for a patent is $70. It was recommended that the Society should establish an office in Washington to prevent imposition in the obtaining of patents, and that examiners should be appointed in every State, to test the plans of inventors before even a model is made. Loud complaints were made of the examiners in the Patent office at Washington, as being entirely ignorant of the important subjects with which they are entrusted.

The City Inspector's monthly statements of births, marriages, and deaths in this city, has just been completed for August. It shows that 1846 were born during that month, 2822 died, and 560 marriages were solemnized. In each of these three particulars there is a considerable increase over the preceding month.

Few articles in the World's Fair elicit more admiration than the chairs, tables, tea-caddies, work-boxes, screens, &c., of papier mache, contributed by Jennens and Bettridge, of London. The establishment of this firm in Birmingham is one of the oldest and largest in England; by the improvements which experience has enabled them to introduce into the manufacture of papier mache, they have greatly extended the use of this material, and adapted it to almost every variety of useful and ornamental articles. This firm have added much to the beauty of their tables, waiters, and other fancy articles by a process of inlaying pearl and gems which they have invented and patented. The peculiarity of this process consists in the fact that none of the original material is cut away for the admission of the pearl; the latter is held firmly in its place by an adhesive varnish. After all the pieces necessary to the design are thus laid on, they are covered and the interstices are at the same time filled with several coats of tag varnish. This, when dry, is reduced with pumice-stone, until the surface is made uniform. It is then polished with rotten-stone, and finally finished up by hand.

A fine collection of gold watches contributed by John Donegan, of Dublin, should not be passed by in silence. I have no opportunity of judging of their works, but their exteriors are certainly unsurpassed. After the exhibition it is announced that six of these watches are to be presented to the most distinguished Irish exiles. Donegan's life affords a striking instance of the success which almost invariably attends persevering industry. He started in life as a jewelry-peddler, and succeeded after much hard work in establishing a store in Dublin for the purchase and sale of old and second hand jewelry and watches. This was the foundation of his fortune. By a long course of integrity he had gained the confidence of all with whom he had traded; and business in abundance soon poured in upon him. He is now in the sere and yellow leaf, and resides in Dublin, a much respected and truly liberal millionaire.—His heart is ever open to the call of distress. During the famine of 1847, he distributed several boat loads of provisions among the sufferers in his native county.

Both the European news and the accounts from the South are exerting a depressing influence on the cotton market. Only 400 bales sold yesterday. Flour has taken a further rise, since my last, of from 25 to 50c. Common to good Western ranges from $7 to $7 12½. Canadian is scarce and much in demand. Southern ranges from $7 12½ to $7 56½ for fancy. Wheat has advanced from 4c. to 6c.; fair to prime Western stands at $1 59. Corn stands at 84c. for Western mixed, and 85c. for Southern yellow.

Yours truly, NEW YORKER.

☞ We see by articles in the N. York papers that they labor under the mistaken opinion that the Howard Association was organized in this city for the first time this year. A Howard Association was first organized here during the pestilence of 1844, which was probably more fatal in proportion to the population than it has ever been since. The first Association was however disbanded on the cessation of the epidemic. In 1847, another Howard Association was organized under a written constitution with officers, by-laws, &c., which continued to extend relief to the destitute, to the termination of that epidemic, at which time they had on hand a small amount of funds entrusted to them. A resolution was then passed making the President the depository of the residuary fund with directions that it should be loaned on good security, bringing an annual interest. The money was so loaned and the amount was nearly doubled by the breaking out of the present epidemic. A resolution passed at the last meeting in 1847, also provided that the books, papers, &c., should be placed in trust with the clerk of the county, and that the Association should again be called into action whenever the occasion should require their services. This was accordingly done by the President on the first appearance of the present sickness. Until the present year the only contributions to the Howard Association fund, were made by our own citizens. This year for the first time, the Association has received liberal assistance from abroad for which we have heard a general expression of gratitude among our citizens towards the generous donors. The Association continues, through its visiting committees appointed for the several Wards, to provide for the destitute as far as they are able. We had hoped there would have been some diminution in the demands for relief, before this time, and we believe the number of the sick is considerably less; but the epidemic has made many helpless orphans, and has left many families in a state of destitution requiring relief. We believe the expenditures of the Association continue nearly about the same, being some six or seven hundred dollars per week, as nearly as can now be ascertained. The active services of the Association will doubtless be required as long as the present warm weather continues, though the sickness and mortality may be expected to gradually diminish for the want of subjects, if for no other cause. Our hopes however for effectual relief depend upon a change of weather and a frost, which we now look for with more than ordinary solicitude.—*Galv'n News.*

HARRISBURG RAILROAD.—The Harrisburg Railway Company have now twenty miles of their road *completed*, while no other company in the State have that number of miles even *graded*. The enterprising gentlemen engaged in this undertaking have boasted less and accomplished more than any other railway projectors in Texas, and they have inspired the people of Western Texas with far more confidence in the ultimate success of their work, than any other company. This confidence, too, is rapidly increasing. The citizens of Washington county have recently made a decided demonstration in favor of the Harrisburg road; and we believe a large party in Fayette county have always been, and are still, in favor of this road. They would sooner take stock in it than in any other. And if we are not greatly mistaken, every representative elect from this county is strongly in favor of the road. We know that our new State Senator, L. L. Hill, Esq., is quite zealous in its behalf, and will exert all his influence with his fellow-citizens in Fayette, to secure its extension to the Colorado valley.—*La Grange Monument.*

DEATH OF MAHLON DICKERSON.—Hon. Mahlon Dickerson died last Wednesday morning at his residence in Morris county, New Jersey. Mr. Dickerson was over 80 years of age, and through his long public career has filled an important place in the annals of his native State, and of the government of the United States. In June, 1834, he was appointed by President Jackson Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Mr. Woodbury. He was continued in the same station in the Cabinet of President Van Buren, on the accession of the latter in March, 1837, but resigned the office in June, 1838, and retired to private life.

Correspondence of the Indianola Bulletin.

RHODE ISLAND LETTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3d.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

Northerly winds have materially changed the temperature of this atmosphere during the week past, warning that the time to wend our way Southward is near at hand. Thick clothing and furs are necessary to comfort, and it is quite as difficult to keep warm as it was a short time since to keep cool. Providence has many advantages over many of its sister cities as a winter residence in being sheltered by high hills from the bleak winds to which they are exposed. The main portion is located in a valley, a few feet above tide waters.—Through its centre runs Providence river, which below, forms a junction with the Seekonk, as it empties into Narragansett Bay. From some of the highest eminences the views are beautiful. The numerous domes, steeples, and towers, interspersed with elegant buildings and rich foliage rise from beneath and cover a vast extent. Factories, warehouses, foundries and stores line the river, and in a different direction, Fall River & Warren with numerous little villages and beautiful country seats are visible. It has become quite the fashion among people of wealth during late years to build in the country and cultivate a small farm on scientific principles. This feeling is worthy encouragement as it confers a great benefit on the masses, in various ways, and beautifies the country. Rocks are removed, substantial walls erected, hollows filled, everything unsightly removed, everything beautiful and useful cultivated; no matter how barren the soil, chemistry reveals what it requires and it is provided. Soon a rich harvest springs up where a few years since the idea of planting would have been deemed absurd. It will soon be as necessary for a farmer to be thoroughly educated in order to become successful as for a lawyer. Nature is kind to those who obey her laws, and one must understand who wishes to obey. Another scientific branch exciting considerable attention now is the culture of the Arts of design, with a view of establishing on this continent a taste in fine arts which may compete with that so long enjoyed by the French and which has been of such vast benefit to them. The natural foundation on which to build is doubtless equal to theirs, and there is no reason why we should not enjoy the benefits of it, and keep ourselves the enormous sums paid annually for French patterns.

The wealth of the city is employed principally in manufacturing cotton, and the consumption amounts to about 80,000 bales annually. Real estate is gradually advancing and everything indicates a high degree of prosperity. There are thirty-one banks, each doing a good business and paying good dividends. Their railroads diverge to Boston, Stonington and Worcester from one depot which is the first building for a depot in the United States. It was designed by a boy aged eighteen, and is universally admired. It is built of brick—about 400 feet long, and in form concentric, with a large basin which is a mile in circumference. The upper part is divided into three large halls where the annual State Fair is held. The basin is a remarkable work. It was once an unsightly cove, the depository of rubbish and filth, impregnating the air with unpleasant and unhealthy odours. The little rivers Woonasquatucket and Moshausic empty into it. About five years ago the city authorities commenced operations by walling around the bank, and it is now nearly finished; its form is oval. The banks are laid out in beautiful walks, shaded by flourishing trees; a heavy iron fence is being placed upon the inner edge. During the summer this is a favorite resort and once a week the promenaders were regaled by the music of the brass band. Providence is not a Theatre going city; a company is performing at the museum but its patrons are not genefally very select or numerous. People are usually too busy to devote much time to amusement.

Social regulations are rather different here from most cities. There is no rigid aristocracy prevailing. The intelligent are welcomed to all circles, and wealth alone does not gain admission to the first. Whatever place one has the ability to take there appears to be a tacit acquiescence in his remaining there.

No State equals Rhode Island in its system of common schools. No one can plead want of means as an excuse of ignorance as books are furnished those who cannot supply themselves, and all classes have equal advantages. The schools are divided into primary, intermediate and grammar, where the common branches are taught after which the pupil can be admitted into a high school to prepare for a collegiate course if desired.

About two miles from the city is Swan Point Cemetery, which bids fair to rival in beauty Mount Auburn or Greenwood. It abounds in pleasant roads, fine groves and elaborately wrought monuments. One of the most romantic drives is along the banks of the Seekonk river. Near the Cemetery is the Butler Insane Hospital, a splendid edifice.

The principal topics now are the Kosta affair and the difficulties between Russia and Turkey. Secretary Marcy's letter is generally approved in all particulars except length. The same remarks will apply to Everett's letter. It would appear to better advantage if more concise. War is now considered inevitable in Europe, and whether it occurs or not, this constant apprehension will be detrimental to commerce. The latest accounts from Europe represent the Cotton market in a drooping condition, with a light demand. The stock in all Northern and European ports is large for the season and it is likely that a brisk demand will not occur in Gulf ports until late in December. Provisions, owing to a report of failing crops in Europe, are in good demand and gradually improving. The accounts of yellow fever at the south are yet watched with intense interest. Its unprecedented ravages have elicited sympathies which few suppose to exist.

DELTA.

TEN RULES OF LIFE.—The following rules of practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourselves.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pains those evils cost us which never happen!
9. Take things by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

GOOD LAWS.—Hawkins in his plea of the Crown, says:

"If a man does an act of which the probable consequence may be, and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, though no murder may be primarily intended."—This law coincides with the enlightened reason of every man. It would be no excuse for a man who had fired his gun up main street and killed a man that he did not intend to kill. It was a probable consequence of his act, and the law would hold him guilty. He shows a want of regard for social duty, and a heart bent upon mischief. Does not the liquor-seller know full well that his business kills the bodies and souls of his fellow-men. It is no excuse that he does not intend such consequences, when they are the natural consequences of his course.

Oh, what fearful guilt!!

SPANISH SLAVERY IN CUBA.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette says:—Reliable intelligence received here from Madrid, apprises us that the British scheme of negro emancipation in Cuba is being pressed again with great pertinacy—the British emissaries fearing that the arrival of Mr. Soule may interfere with their operations. I have reason to believe that if any positive steps are initiated to bring out this Africanization of Cuba, the Administration will *make* opportunity to interfere in the matter. Meantime Mr. Soule was probably instructed to throw no impediment in the way of the progress of the scheme.

☞ The New York Sub-Treasury now contains $10,000,000 in gold and a few hundreds in silver coin. The safe containing the coin is kept in the custom house, and is composed of double sheets of iron, strengthened by cross-bars of lattice work of cast-steel rods, between which no instrument can cut or file. The safe is fifteen feet long, eight wide, and about as many feet high. It is divided into two apartments, in the inner one of which the money is deposited; and it has three thick iron doors, each having two locks, the keys to which are distributed at night among the different clerks, the Assistant Treasurer keeping himself the register of the principal key, so that the safe cannot be unlocked unless all are present. On the sides of safes are tiers of boxes, capable of holding in all, nine millions six hundred thousand dollars. They are now filled with coin, which is put up in bags of five thousand dollars each, except a few containing small amounts for convenience in making payments. The weight of the ten millions of gold now in custody, is eighteen and three quarter tons.

GEN. RUSK AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the 2nd of Sept., Gen. Rusk made a speech at Henderson, Rusk county. He was, then leaving for El Paso. The Flag of the Union says:

He discanted eloquently upon the magnitude of the project and the immense advantages its route through Texas would be to her people.

He referred to objections made by some in congress that appropriations by the general government to build this road would be anti-democratic. In answer to this he said congress has the right to make appropriations *as it is a work of national defence.* After this he proceeded to give his plan for the Pacific Road as follows:

"The Central Illinois Railroad running from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Cairo at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, a distance of 470 miles, regarded in 1850, as a visionary undertaking, will now be completed in a year. All the northern roads connect with this. The last congress passed a law granting right of way, and six sections of land to every mile for a road running from Cairo, through Arkansas, to Fulton, on Red River. From Fulton, he would run the road on through Texas to the 32d degree of latitude, and then on that parallel west, to Santiago, on the Pacific.—The Charleston, S. C. and Memphis road would connect with it in some point in Arkansas; the Vicksburg and Shreveport road at some point in Texas, towards the Trinity river; and the New Orleans and Opelousas road also, at such a point in Texas as the locality of the country might justify. By this scheme, there would be a continuous grand trunk from New York to the Pacific, connected with every road in the Northern, Middle, Western and Southern States; concentrating the influence and inviting the capital and products of every section of our great country. The question is, *where shall it go?* Capitalists are awaiting with their millions ready to engage in its construction. Some action will certainly be taken soon. "Vicksburg, Memphis, Arkansas, Cairo and Santiago, will all be ready to co-operate in the general scheme for a continuous road from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean." *What shall Texas do?* She has eminent ground to be proud of her past history; but shall she continue to be so? If we do not secure the route in two years, we shall lose it. If we gain it, we shall make an advancement of fifty years at one stride. The whole matter rests on the Legislature of Texas to meet this winter. If that Legislature grant the right of way and give largely, it will, no doubt secure the object. He would suggest that in the construction, they should follow the plan of the Central Illinois road, by compelling the company to deposite some large amount, say $300,000 or $500,000, in the treasury, to be forfeited if 50 miles of the road are not completed in one year. Thus, he would bind the company to construct, through Texas 50 miles, or more, every year, or forfeit a large sum. But, by all means, let Texas donate largely of her domain. Let her not lose sight of the enterprise. It is the most stupendous undertaking of this or any other age. He was not opposed to branches; but let the great trunk be constructed first. That alone will enhance our lands to an enormous rate, and make Texas richer by $50,000,000 than she now is. Then she can build branches *ad libitum.* They must follow as a necessary consequence to the great trunk. There is a difference of opinion in Congress, arising from different localities. Some are inclined to one route; some to another. It is generally conceded that the best route lies through our State. Let Texas now offer a grand inducement—even half her lands, she cannot lose by it—and attract the road to her borders.

Most men are mistaken as to the value of railroad stock. They look upon subscriptions as to a charity box. It is a great mistake. It is the very best investment of capital—pays best—capitalists are anxious to take stock. It is the *safest* investment, being indestructable by fire, water or the elements, and needs no insurance. It is "money in a man's pocket." It is now only 23 years in October, since the first locomotive ran on a road. Since that time what rapid progress, what enormous wealth! Railroads have an equalizing tendency—the poor and the rich pay the same passage, and ride side by side, and they wake the sluggard and the idler from their dreams to new energies of body and of mind.

GEN. JACKSON'S FAITH IN THE PAYMENT OF HIS DEBTS.—Col. Benton has published some reminiscences of Gen. Jackson, which are peculiarly interesting, and they show the inner life of the Old Hero. Of private debts he contracted none of his own, and made any sacrifices to get out of those incurred for others. Of this he gave a signal instance not long before the war of 1812—selling the improved part of his estate, with the best buildings in the country upon it, to pay a debt incurred in a mercantile adventure, to assist a young relative, and going into log houses in the forest part to begin a new home and farm. He was living in these rude tenements when he vanquished the British at New Orleans; and probably, a view of their conqueror's domicile would have astonished the British officers as much as their defeat had done.

☞ The Washington National Monument has attained a height of 142 feet. The last contribution was from the Territory of Utah, consisting of a block of stone about three feet long and nearly two wide, deposited on Saturday last.

EXEMPTION OF SLAVES FROM FORCED SALES.—Col. Percy Walker of Alabama, writes to the Mobile Tribune as follows, relative to the proposition to exempt slaves from debt:

As the author of the "Minority Report" on this subject submitted to the Legislature at the session of 1847-8, it seems to be taken for granted that I shall renew the proposition at the ensuing session.

It may, therefore, not be unbecoming in me to express my opinions upon the subject, and participate in the argument to which it has given rise. With the view of directing to the discussion the shape in which the proposition will be presented to the General Assembly, I have prepared a Bill, which it is my intention to introduce into that body. Hereafter (if you will allow me to use your paper as a medium) I will consider its essential features, and endeavor to show that the enactment of the Bill into a Law, will be a wise and conservative measure, stimulating the energies of the individual citizen—encouraging the habits of thrift and economy—strengthening the institution of slavery by adding to the value of the slaves and increasing the number of slave owners—rendering the rule of the master more benignant—aiding the cause of public education by raising an additional fund for its advancement, and ultimately adding to the power and dignity of the State by the increased comfort, the general intelligence and active patriotism of its people.

The Bill is published in full in the Tribune. Its main features are as follows:

Any owner of slaves in this State desiring to obtain the exemption of such slaves, must furnish to the Judge of Probate of the county in which said slaves are, a statement of their names, ages and sex, and pay to said Judge the sum of twenty dollars for each slave designed to be exempted. Upon receiving said statement and said sum or sums, it shall be the duty of said Probate Judge to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be known as the "Record of Exempt Slaves," the names, ages and sex of said slaves, by whom exempted, and the date thereof. It shall moreover be the duty of said Judge to furnish the applicant with a certificate setting forth that the above provisions have been duly executed. The form of the certificate is given.

Sec. 3 provides that if any exempt slave be removed from the county in which the exemption shall have been obtained, said exemption shall not continue, unless the owner of such slave shall, within 30 days after such removal, present to the Judge of Probate of said county the certificates of the Judge of Probate of the county from which said slaves may have been removed. Upon the presentation of such certificate the Judge of Probate of the county to which such slave may have been removed, shall enter the name of the owner, and the names, ages and sex of such slave or slaves in the "Record of Exempt Slaves" in his office, and shall give to the owner a certificate of the same.

Sec. 4. Not more than five slaves shall be exempt by any one person or head of a family. But if any exempt shall become vicious or unmanageable, it may be lawful for the owner thereof by an application to the Judge of Probate, to substitute another slave in his stead, and such substitution shall be entered in the "Record of Exempt Slaves" by said judge and a certificate stating the fact, given by him to the applicant.

Sec. 5. Whenever slaves shall be exempt under this act by the head of a family, they shall be retained for the use of the family, and neither the head or other member of a family shall have power to sell such slaves, without first making an application in writing to the Judge of Probate, alleging under oath that a sale of such slaves is to the interest of the family. The Judge of Probate upon being satisfied of the truth of such allegation, shall make an order, authorizing the applicant to sell such slaves.

Sec. 6. The exemption obtained in this act, shall be confined to the person obtaining the same and shall not be transferable by a sale of the slaves.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this act exempts any slave from liability for debts contracted before the date of the exemption and the rights of such creditors shall be in no wise effected by this act.

Sec. 8, requires the Judge of Probate to report semi-annually to the State Comptroller the number of exempt slaves and to pay over to him the money received for such slaves. It also prescribes penalties for failure of duty by said judges, and the mode of enforcing them.

Sec. 9, declares the fund so received by the Comptroller, a *Special Educational Fund*, to be applied to the purposes of Public Education in the several counties in proportion to the number of children in said counties.

Sec. 10, provides that the Records and Certificates shall be evidence in all the Courts of the State.

Sec. 11, provides that the "Record of Exempt Slaves" shall be open to the inspection of all.

Sec. 12, provides the duties and liabilities of Sheriffs in case of levying upon Exempt Slaves.

☞ Last week a man, named [illegible] was killed in Montgomery, by a posse who were authorized by the sheriff to arrest him. He had broke jail and refused to give himself up, and offered resistance to the civil authorities, and was consequently shot down. He is said to be a blood-thirsty reckless and bullying desperado, and little or no sympathy is manifested for him.—*Bastrop Advertiser.*

Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of ten lines or less, for insertion One Dollar, and for each subsequent insertion Fifty Cents. One Dollar per square 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.

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

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

Church Notice.—The Rev. John M. Cochran, having recovered his health and returned from Galveston, will as usual hold divine service at 11 A. M. and at candle light on next Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Hedges also may be expected at his next regular appointment.

Academy Notice.—We are requested to state that Indianola Male High School will be reopened on Tuesday next, November 1st, by Mr. J. A. Guffin. The school has been closed during the epidemic, though Mr. Guffin, notwithstanding his recent emigration from the North and his kind nursing of the sick, has escaped the disease.

We understand also that Mrs. Simpson's Female School will be re-opened next week.

New Goods.—Runge & Co., Etter & Co., Dale, Maas, Salles, Cleveland, Dalme & LeSage, Wood, Frommer, and divers others have received or are receiving new supplies, and are ready to oblige their customers. Call and see them.

At Home.—By the Louisiana several of our neighboring merchants got home—among them, Wheeler of Victoria, Forbes of Lavaca, Salles of this city, &c.

The Mails.—Our papers of last week left here properly, but, the bag containing them was returned from Lavaca. It happened from the postmaster being sick and the mail having been opened by a friend, who overlooked the bag. We mention the fact not to complain under the circumstances, but simply to let our readers know it was not our fault.

The Sickness Gone.

It is with the most grateful pleasure we can now announce to the public that the yellow fever has disappeared from Indianola. The health of the town is again restored. But one death has taken place in the town limits within eight days, one that was a peculiar and complicated case.

As the disease suddenly abated in our old or up-town some eight or ten days ago, several cases occurred, generally among strangers, down at the Bayou, where the above death occurred. The rest have recovered.

We can now say to all who wish to come to this place, come ahead. From the first till now, we advised all to stay away, and feel that we have done the part of faithful sentinels. All may now come without fear.

We have no advices from Lavaca for a few days, but have no doubt from all we then heard, and the cold weather we have had, that they, too, are freed of the epidemic. We heard some days ago of two or three severe old cases, but no new ones. We have no idea there is any danger in visiting that place any more than this—and here there is none.

We hope and believe the same change has happened in Galveston, but have no dates later than the 8th, eight days ago. The cold weather must put almost break up the disease there. In fact, we consider the coast free of yellow fever.

P. S. After the above was in type we learned of Major Ker this morning of the following deaths at Lavaca since our last: Mr. Diterich, German carpenter; infant child of Mr. Haggerty; negro man of Mr. Peck's head; H. and W. Sawyer, 1st and 2nd mates on board of the N. Y. schooner Mustang—5.

As we have stated above, Major Ker considers the epidemic as having run its course, and that the country people need apprehend no danger at Lavaca.

Welcome, thrice welcome, Old Boreas!—On Saturday night the 22nd inst., we were visited by an old-fashioned, cold, blustering norther, which continued till Monday. If frost purifies the atmosphere and exhausts malaria, much more so would we think one of these chilly, puffing northers do so. We have found cloaks and overcoats in most demand—bed blankets all the go—and a good fire decidedly attractive.

The Family Visitor.—This is a new Temperance paper started at Memphis, Tennessee. It is a handsome weekly sheet and deserves the patronage of the Temperance Advocates in Texas. Terms—1 copy per annum $1; 2 do. $1,50; 5 do. $3; 10 do. $5,00—J. Ebbert, Editor. Sustain it, in the cause of Temperance.

Steamship Louisiana.

On the last trip of this vessel to our wharf, we had the pleasure of examining the late improvements upon her. Truly, she is a fine ship; her saloons and state rooms are greatly enlarged and improved: on the upper deck, the state rooms are more than doubled in number, with fine, covered promenades her entire length and a small but beautiful ladies' saloon aft. *Her* shafts have been raised two feet, by which the wheels are enlarged and her motive power and speed much augmented. Altogether, she is a credit to the south, and one of the fastest vessels on southern waters. She has now made as quick time from Galveston to Indianola as has ever been made, equaling the quick trip of the *Texas*. Passengers speak in the highest terms of the officers, waiters and accommodations on the Louisiana. Captain J. Smith and *Mr.* Thomas J. Poole, Clerk, are too well known to require notice of their merits.

☞ Large quantities of corn have been purchased for our market.

☞ The Schooner Nebraska, Washington, arrived from New York on the 21st.

☞ The flux has prevailed at Goliad, but not very fatally. Dr. Dill, a young friend of ours from South Carolina, has won golden opinions in his treatment of the disease.

☞ Victoria is entirely healthy, as we learn by the Advocate, and has been much blessed through the season.

☞ The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Rodney, Miss.

To the Farmers of Texas.

We would urge upon the farmers and land holders of Western Texas, the propriety and necessity of enclosing large portions of their lands by means of hedges. Many persons now own tracts of rich prairie lands that are comparatively valueless for want of fencing timber. This same land, if enclosed by hedges would command from $3 to $8 per acre. Suppose A. owns 640 acres of prairie land (as hundreds do) in a square form, and it is often well watered. Four miles will encircle this land. Then by plowing a strip say 30 feet wide around the whole and harrowing it well, the ground is ready for planting. Four bushels of either Osage Orange or Guisatchee seed will plant a row all round. These will grow and in three years form a hedge. It will be said the cattle will destroy much of it. True some of the scions will thus be broken down; but comparatively few, and the roots of even these will remain to send up new shoots. Vacant places can be replanted. In this way, by beginning now, men may realize fortunes by preparing their lands for market or for their own use. Smaller or larger tracts can be enclosed in the same way. At the same time furrows could be opened and timber seed planted to be coming on for use. In three years from planting a pecan acion will make a hoop-pole; China will make firewood. In five years China or locust will make fence posts; cotton wood and sycamore will make cabin poles; and almost any kind will answer some useful purpose to the farmer. The Palma Christi will make firewood in one year. When green it will not burn, but when dried a few weeks it burns like white pine and it is a certain growth in sandy soil.

Western Texas must bring her rich and boundless prairies into cultivation before her greatness will be one half told. They are well watered and afford better health than the timbered lands—they are already prepared for the plow. Fencing and timber for ordinary use are all that is wanting to make them the most valuable lands in the State.

Guisatchee seed is abundant in the west, especially on the San Antonio. Osage Orange seed can be obtained in New Orleans in January and February at about $5 to $7 per bushel.

We have letters from gentlemen in different parts of the country endorsing these opinions and saying they intend going into the timber planting and hedging business in good earnest. It should be borne in mind that a hedge once made, is made for an age or ages to come. Think of it—try it.

The Present Aspect.

Now that the epidemic has left us, it is indeed pleasant to see our absent citizens getting home, business reviving and improvements going on as before. The travel is commencing, and henceforth we shall have cheerful and lively times.—Very soon the late gloom that hung over the Bay will be forgotten, and men will plunge as before into the dizzy mazes of business. Cotton, sugar, coffee, bacon, dry goods and sundries will occupy the minds of many, while the druggists will enjoy repose; the carpenters will strike livelier licks, and all will look, act and feel very differently.

Let us remember the past only to profit by its lessons; and now thankful for the return of health let us take a new hold on our respective occupations in life, aiding all laudable enterprises, encouraging strangers to settle among us, and in all proper ways laboring to develop the advantages of our Bay and Western Texas.

Long, long may it be, before the shores of the lovely Bay of Matagorda shall be visited by another epidemic—but may her long reputed healthfulness again be established, and her energies continue as they have lately begun, to receive new settlers, and present to the traveler's view fine farms and beautiful country seats.

New Orleans Steamers—Winter Arrangements.

Hereafter Harris & Morgan's line will give us three steamers in two weeks, averaging one in a little less than five days. The Louisiana, Mexico and Perseverance will compose the line for the present. A schedule of the new arrangement will appear in the Bulletin next week.

We may now expect the fall and winter Emigration to set in without molestation. We have every reason to expect an unusually large number of emigrants by water from Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia—comprising a great deal of wealth and intelligence.

The exports of cotton will be larger this season than ever before from the ports on this Bay; the amount of sugar and molasses from Matagorda will be also larger, while not less than 2,500 beeves will be shipped from Indianola to New Orleans. A good deal of cotton is coming in already, but the late sickness has kept it back materially—now, however, there will be no difficulty on that score.

The Railroad.—We get nothing from the North to induce the belief that the San Antonio Railroad will be successful. On the contrary, we have reason to believe it is a failure. A little time will tell.

Western Texas Presbytery.—At Clinton, De Witt county, on the 12th October instant, this judicatory of the Presbyterian church assembled, and had an interesting session of three days. It was composed of ten ministers and four elders.

Presbytery elected the Rev. David Teese principal of Artanama College in place of the late deceased incumbent. *Messrs.* David *Murphree*, William G. Venable and Pryor Lea were chosen *Trustees of* the College to fill vacancies.

☞ Hon. Thomas W. Newton, of Arkansas, died very suddenly on the 22d ult., in New York, from the rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain. Mr. Newton was for some time Marshal of the State of Arkansas, and in 1846 represented it in Congress, having the honor of being the only Whig ever returned from that State. He was a brother of Commodore Newton, of the Navy, the present commander of the home squadron. The body has been embalmed, and sent on to his late residence, Little Rock, for interment.

☞ The Galveston Civilian says that no case of yellow fever has occurred at the Convent in that city.

☞ We see it stated that Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, lately died of yellow fever in Philadelphia.

Sale of Ashland.—Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, was sold on the 22d ult., at public sale. It was purchased by his son, James B. Clay, Esq., at $140 per acre. The tract contained 337 acres.

☞ The Bastrop Advertiser says that much more cotton has been made in that county than can be gathered with the most favorable weather. Corn is plenty and is delivered at Bastrop at 35 cents per bushel.

Matagorda Bay—Its Importance.

A short time since the San Antonio Ledger made use of an expression, much to our astonishment, to the effect that it regarded Galveston as really the only port in Texas. We confess this surprised us very much indeed, but we were then unable to notice it.

The Bulletin has ever pursued a liberal course and entertained the kindest feelings towards Galveston. We would not take one iota from its claims as a seaport. But we look upon Galveston Bay and Matagorda Bay as geographically distinct and independent of each other. Galveston is the largest seaport in Texas—Indianola is second in size, and hardly a third as large as Galveston; but it should be remembered that Galveston began its actual existence in 1836-7, and was for ten or twelve years almost the only and entire shipping point in the State. The Government aided her incidentally and she, having no other point on that Bay to rival her, grew rapidly and became a little city, while no other point existed much more than in name. After annexation, in 1845, attention was slowly directed to Matagorda Bay, but not until 1848 did we have steam connection with New Orleans. Since then, the growth of our Bay, in the aggregate, has, in our opinion, been much greater than in Galveston; but it has been dribbled out among four or five different points on the Bay, and does not show its benefits to a stranger, or indeed to any one, as it would had we, like Galveston Bay, but one point.—Then we should be a united people, laboring hand in hand to build up a really important commercial town, worthy of the magnificent and boundless country behind us. Let us behold Lavaca, Matagorda, Decrow's, Saluria, La Salle and Indianola, all small seaports, thrown into one point at a place on the Bay (and we have such places) where the entire shipping, large and small, can come freely to the wharves, and then we should behold a town equal in real importance to Galveston—her superior in point of accessibility by land, and inferior in but one particular, viz: the depth of water on the entrance to the Bay. In this Galveston has an average advantage of one and a half feet, important it is true, but not over powering by any means. We have the position on the main western shore of this Bay to build up one of the first cities in the South, and by improvements that can be made on the bar, we can have a draft of water superior to New Orleans or any place South of Pensacola. Time will do this. For building railroads we have no better country on earth than that leading from this to the upper Colorado, Gaudalupe or San Antonio.

Let Matagorda Bay unite on one good shipping point, convenient to the country. Where is it? Let the large vessels answer—go till you meet *them* and there stop: that is the best test. Where the large vessels are compelled to drop anchor, as they approach inshore, there build the city. Go to the place, for we cannot move that from where nature fixed it. So long as we are divided into small and contending points, so long will it be impossible to bring capital to bear among us—so long will our noble Bay be overlooked and men will be driven away to seek homes and investments where that rivalry and uncertainty do not exist. We have invariably advocated the same principle in regard to the metropolis of this Bay, as shadowed forth above. If we build a city where the large shipping can come, we, for all time to come, remove an enormous tax from the exports from and the imports into this Bay. This tax consists—

1st.—In lighterage from the towns around the Bay to the large vessels below the bars, or if shipped on smaller vessels, it is found in the delays they meet with in ascending and descending to such points.

2dly.—In the uncertain and vexatious delays and losses attending the shipment of goods where lighters have to be employed.

3dly.—In the actual damage done to merchandise by an additional and generally careless handling from large to small vessels, and vice versa.

4thly.—In the want of concentration of capital and business at one point, by which all business would be done cheaper. So long as we are divided into small rival towns, no one place can furnish much facility, while, if united in one town, our combined aggregate means and facilities would reduce expenses, attract capital, give confidence to strangers and soon build up a large city. Then we would get money to build railroads, to deepen the outer bar, and Matagorda Bay would not only be known in Texas, but would enjoy a direct trade with Europe. We could employ large ships and load them with our great staples for Liverpool and Amsterdam, bringing back foreign goods in return.

But our object was mainly to show that the remark of the Ledger was not founded in wisdom or fact. It is as much the true interest of Western Texas to build up a reliable market on this Bay, as it is for the farmer in New York to have the great metropolis at his door. The further the planter has to go for a market, the more agents he has to employ, and the more his cotton and sugar are taken out of his own control and placed in that of jobbers abroad, who have so long fleeced the planters of the South. A railroad can be built from this point to Austin on a shorter and better route than from Galveston, and of course, to any point west of Austin. We want to see the Pacific Railroad run through the centre of Texas, east and west—then we want to see one or two roads each from Galveston and Matagorda Bays run up to intersect that great trunk. From Galveston there will soon be two if not three of these roads running near parallel to each other—the Harrisburg, the Henderson and the Red River routes. From this Bay we shall want one route to San Antonio and one by Austin to join the Pacific road. The latter we regard as of the most immediate importance, because it goes through the most settled and productive route. As for Galveston ever taking the trade of the west away from this Bay, we have no such idea. We wish her all prosperity and the greatest success in her railroads, but whenever she crosses the Brazos and runs up the ridge between that and the Colorado, she will have done all that will avail her in the west, if this Bay should do its duty. More than this Galveston does not contemplate. We have as large a Bay, as deep a Bay and as good a harbor as Galveston. She has the deepest bar—that is all.

In the above remarks we have spoken in general terms; not in a local sense as appertains to matters on this bay. A concentration of our commerce at any one of our ports would be better, morally, socially and commercially, than the present unfortunate division and unnatural rivalry: yet we look upon the settlement of the position at such a point as we have indicated, as of the greatest permanent advantage not only to the country at large, but also to all citizens of the bay towns who design permanently residing on the bay for business purposes.

NAMES OF PLACES.

It is of some interest to the people of a country to know the origin of the names of places in the same, and of convenience to those elsewhere to be enabled by the name of a place to know its locality. Persons at a distance are often annoyed to ascertain the locality of a place, which its name affords no means of doing so.

For instance the Pass leading into Matagorda Bay has generally been termed Paso Caballo, (Horse Pass;) which, by the way, is incorrect; for Paso Caballo is the name of the old and shallow channel between the peninsula and Pelican Island, while the other and only one in use is the Main Pass into the bay and should be laid down on the charts as Matagorda Pass. By the latter name, a man of the least intelligence any where in the United States, would at once know where it was. But by the term Paso Caballo, no one unacquainted with this coast would have any idea of its locality. Matagorda Pass is the proper name and the most expedient one.

This bay was originally known as the bay of San Bernard—why or precisely when it acquired the name of Matagorda we know not. *Matagorda* we believe, signifies a copse or bunch of bushes; separately, *Mata* is to kill, *Gorda* is fat. The names of the arms of the bay as La Vaca, Trespalacios, &c., are of modern origin, for local convenience.

The name La Vaca, (the cow,) was given to the river of that name in 1683 or '85 by La Salle, the discoverer, from the number of wild cattle, (Buffalo, we suppose,) on its banks.

Guadalupe is the name of the Virgin or patron Saint of Mexico.

Victoria was originally named Guadalupe de Jesus de Victoria, in honor of the Virgin, as appears by De Leon's archives.

Goliad was originally called Mission La Bahia del Espiritu Santo. Englished the "Bay Mission of the Holy Spirit." It was changed to Goliad after the Revolution, as an anagram complimentary to *Hidalgo*, the patriot priest.

Colorado means red or reddish color. *Rio Brazos de Dios*—arms of God River—from a tradition of the drowning of a body of Indians in that stream.

Navidad—the Nativity or Christmas.

Nueces—Nuts, from the pecans on its banks.

Corpus Christi—Body of Christ.

Galveston—in honor of Col. Galvez.

Gonzales—in honor of the then Governor.

Seguin—in honor of Col. Seguin of San Antonio.

Bastrop—in honor of Baron de Bastrop.

San Patricio—St. Patrick.

Mission Refugio (Re-foo-he-o,) Mission of Refuge or Mercy.

Laguna Verde—Green Lake; more properly, Lake of Green Verdure.

Trespalacios—Three palaces, said to be from three trees on the river. Probably from General Trespalacios, first Governor of Texas.

Cibolo—Indian word for buffalo.

Espiritu Santo—Holy Spirit.

Leon—Lion; *Leona*, Lioness.

Rio Frio—Cold or frozen river.

San Antonio de Bexar—St. Anthony of Bexar. We have heard it said that "Bexar" was from a town in Spain—one tradition says it means *lee*, and that de Bexar was added because of a swarm of bees once settling on the church steeple. The original name was San Fernando, and it was once adopted for a short period a second time.

Mission San Jose, St. Joseph; *San Juan*, St. John; *Concepcion*, Conception.

Texana, once bore the name of Santa Anna, but abandoned it when its namesake apostatized.

Bastrop, was for a time called Mina, (Mee-na,) in honor of that great and good patriot General Xavier Mina.

The original name of Milam county, was *Viesca*, for a governor of Coahuila and Texas.

It was proposed perhaps in the second Congress of Texas to adopt the names of Texian patriots for all towns and counties bearing Mexican names, but it met with little support.

☞ The Democrats of New York are again in hostile array in rival factions—the old Hunkers and Barnburners, otherwise known as National or Compromise Democrats, and Free-Soilers.—The Whigs are divided in about the same way, and the manner in which abuse and recrimination are applied by one to the other, indicates the political atmosphere of the Empire State, to be decidedly corrupt. It is to us Southerners a strange fact that among the boasted refinement and civilization of the north, there is less of courtesy in political discussions and more rancourous billingsgate and hot-headed tomfoolery than in the South, to say nothing of the ever rising isms and schisms, the fanaticisms and infidelity among the northerners. With these hydra-headed monsters the north is rent asunder, while they have no abiding place in the south. We are proud of our clean sheets,—our flag is sustained by such fanatical manifestations. So may it ever be; and we shall be proud to see the day when the north may be freed from them and present an unbroken front in favor of law and order, social progress and religious consistency.

☞ The Jefferson (Texas) Herald states that rice of fine quality has been grown in that vicinity, and that the corn and cotton crops of that region have been very full. Five hundred bushels of pecans were received in Jefferson in one day.

Cholera.—Reports by the Arabia state that the cholera is raging in Ireland, as well as in England and the North of Europe. At Constantinople the deaths from this disease average one hundred per day.

☞ The Austin Gazette says that the removal of the troops from the posts on our northwestern frontier, has again turned loose the Indians upon the settlements.—About ten days since, a band of Comanches came down into the settlements below Fort Graham and carried off about twenty-five head of horses, and probably other plunder. The American says there is no reason why the savages may not come down as far as Austin. Once below the posts, there is nothing to hinder them from coming down through the mountains, and making a foray upon the upper Colorado settlements. They could find a large number of fine horses running loose upon the prairies, some distance from any habitation. One night would place a wide gap between them and pursuers. The Indians are very well acquainted with our localities. It would be a matter for wonder, should they not take advantage of so favorable an opportunity.

☞ We have been requested to contradict the report that butter, eggs and chickens had been sent from the country to the sick and indigent of Indianola. On the contrary, we are informed they are being held back with the expectation of commanding exorbitant prices upon the disappearance of the epidemic. Butter and eggs can hardly be had at any price now, but in a short time our market will be well supplied with them from a distance.

Mr. Harrison, editor of the Nacogdoches Chronicle, and now one of Gen. Rusk's El Paso exploring party, writes thus:

Johnson's Station, Tarrant Co., September 19th, 1853.

When I penned my last letter, I thought we should have left here on the 17th, but we have been detained, and I address you again from this point. Our company received an invitation from Major Merrill, commanding at Forth Worth, to dine at the Fort on the 17th. The invitation was of course accepted, and General Rusk and the writer, accompanied by one of Colonel Johnson's sons, left for the Fort early on that morning. Five miles brought us to Village creek, where General Rusk destroyed the Caddo village in 1838, and where poor Denton, the Warrior Preacher of Texas, lost his life on a subsequent occasion.—Such scenes must always be interesting to the Texian; and this possesses a melancholy interest of a peculiar character, from the fact that Denton was the only man killed. Denton was a man of powerful eloquence; one of nature's orators; the Patrick Henry of Texas. He was raised in the backwoods, without any of the advantages of education. Shortly after his marriage, he professed religion, and his wife having taught him to read, he commenced preaching, and was soon acknowledged to be the most eloquent preacher in the South-West. Poor fellow! he preached and fought alternately, and while bearing aloft the standard of the Lone Star, was equally zealous in advancing the interests of his Redeemer's kingdom.

Ten miles travel took us through the Cross Timbers, and brought us in sight of Fort Worth. Although five miles off, we could see the flag distinctly, and almost involuntarily the exclamation burst forth—

'The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'

Two miles before reaching the Fort, the road crosses Sycamore Creek,—so named from the fine sycamore timber growing on its banks. The creek is not running now, though the water standing in holes is very clear and pretty. Fort Worth stands upon a high bluff, on the west bank of the Trinity, near the junction of the Clear and West Forks, and commands an extensive and most magnificent view of the surrounding country.

Major Merrill's command had left the Fort about an hour before our arrival, on their way to Fort Belknap, and we had the pleasure of seeing them wending their way over the hills, for five or six miles. The Major and his officers remained, and entertained us in a truly hospitable manner. Here we met with Lieutenant Holliday, who has been through the country from here to Albuquerque, and to El Paso, and who informs us that there is no serious obstruction in the way anywhere.—There is no continuous range of mountains, but only a few isolated, disconnected peaks. *He* is an intelligent young officer, and his statements are entitled to full credit.

Fort Worth is most handsomely situated, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in fertility, and where God's choicest blessings are scattered around with a most beneficent hand. You must not suspect me of exaggeration, when I tell you that it is the richest country I ever saw. The land is all rich. Since we entered the prairies in Kaufman county, to Fort Worth, I do not think we have passed over ten miles of poor land. And for fine views, magnificent scenery, and beautiful locations, I have never seen this country equalled. There is bound to be a very dense population here, and that before many years; and a sufficient internal commerce will be created to make a railroad profitable, even if it should stop here, and never extend to the Pacific.

After spending several hours very pleasantly at the Fort, we returned late in the evening to Col. Johnson's. Fort Worth will be entirely abandoned by the troops, in a few weeks, and will then be laid off as a town, and will probably become the county seat of Tarrant county. It is within five or six miles of the outermost settlements, but they are rapidly spreading to the north and west; and in a few short years Fort Worth, now the *ultima thule* of civilization, will be the centre of a mighty population. Colonel Johnson owns the land upon which the new town is situated, and his liberal and enlighted policy will soon make it a flourishing place.

Major Young and one of Col. Johnson's sons will, in a few days, conduct Mrs. Arnold (relict of the late Major Arnold) to Austin, where she will be taken charge of by Col. A. Sidney Johnson, until an opportunity offers to send her to her relatives in Kentucky.

We hope to be able to leave here to-morrow, and make Fort Belknap about the 25th; from which point you may expect further intelligence. This is the last post-office that we pass, but the government expresses from Belknap to Austin will carry our letters down. After we leave Belknap, I will keep a memorandum of our movements, discoveries, etc., for publication in the Chronicle when we return. I think we will be in Austin by the 10th of Nov., and possibly a week earlier.

I have never seen Gen. Rusk in better health and spirits than he is at present. Every indication, so far, has been entirely favorable to the success of the Texas route. In this connection we may well quote the language of the immortal hero of Trafalgar, merely substituting a name—'Texas expects every man to do his duty.' If this is done in the next Legislature, the road is ours, and in five years the 'iron horse' will be careering over our plains, from one extremity of the State to another. I have an abiding confidence that all will go right. More anon. J. C. H.

FROM EL PASO.

Capt. Tom Rife arrived on last Tuesday morning with the Santa Fe and El Paso mail, sixteen days from the latter place.

Hon. Messrs. Doane and Crosby, Lieut. Wilkins and lady, and Messrs. G. P. Devine and Duncan, came passengers with the mail train.

Mr. G. P. Devine, was successful in disposing of his entire stock of merchandize, amounting to $60,000, at El Paso, to Mr. Isaac Lightner.

Capt. Wm. Smith is on his way in with a train of fifteen wagons. He is expected in ten or fifteen days. Mr. John Fusto an old trader, comes with him. Capt. Smith will freight back for Mr. Buchanan and M. Fusto.

We have received but little news by this mail. We have dates to the 10th of September, from Santa Fe, but they are mostly filled with discussions in reference to the opposing candidates as Delegates to Congress.

On the up trip, Ewd. Stevens was shot thro' the back, by the accidental discharge of the gun belonging to one of his companions. The gun was caused to go off by the hammer catching on a twig as they were riding along side and side. Stevens was able to be about, but not sufficiently recovered to return with the mail party.

On the way in, the party met a number of horses four miles this side of Comanche Springs. It was supposed the Indians were near by, and that the inclement weather had caused the animals to stampede. An attempt was made to catch them, but without success.—*S. A. Ledger.*

Galveston Pears.—Not long since we were induced to speak of the successful growth of Galveston apples, having been presented with some six or eight large fine ones growing on one small stalk, from the garden of Mr. Stephen Kirkland. We are now able to state positively that Galveston also produces pears of a superior quality. We have been handed a sample from Mr. N. B. Yard's garden which we think will compare well with any grown at the North. We have seen northern pears, but we have never seen any larger or better. The weight of one was fourteen ounces.—*News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Baltic, Capt. Comstock, was telegraphed early Monday morning, and soon after 7 o'clock her signal gun was heard as the steamer was passing the Battery.

IMPORTANT AS TO THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Parish *Pays* states that the French Government entertains confident hopes that the differences between Russia and Turkey will be arranged without any recourse to arms. The *Patrie* adds that the new memorandum of the Russian Cabinet is very moderate in its tone; that the Czar is yet willing to accept the original note of the four Powers, *and will not, under any circumstances commence hostilities.*

It transpires that on the 4th inst. on learning the Czar's rejection of the Turkish modification, the conference at Vienna hastily assembled, and immediately despatched a courier to Constantinople bearing intelligence of the rejection, together with a private despatch from the conference to the Sultan hoping to induce him to accept the original note.

It was expected at Vienna that by dint of haste the favorable answer of the Sultan might be known to the meeting of Sovereigns at Olmutz about the 24th or 25th inst. There was reason to believe that the Divan will not act with any haste in the matter, but will wait advice from London and Paris, transmitted in despatches.

These left Marseilles in the British War steamer Triton on the 17th Sept., and as the T. is not expected to reach Constantinople before the 25th, and allowing the Divan two or three days at the least, to weigh their resolution, it will be seen that we cannot learn the result before the second or third week in October.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that the British Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to demand that the Porte should accept the Vienna note, pure and simple,—a statement which the London Times emphatically contradicts. The Daily News, on the contrary, gives considerable prominence in the statement of the *Debats*, and uses it as the text of a leading article. The heads of the *Debats* statement are, that the English ambassador must insist on the Sultan accepting the original form of the note; if he will not do so, war will be at his own risk; if he does the fleet will put down any insurrection that may break out in Constantinople in consequence. It does not appear how far France is pledged to that line of policy.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

By the overland Indian mail, received in England, we learn that the United States Expedition sailed from Loochoo, on July 3d for Japan, the Commodore's fleet consisting of the steamers Susquehanna and Princeton, and ships Plymouth and Saratoga, to be followed by the Powhattan and Vandalia.

The North China Herald, of July 9th says—"Information has reached us privately, that whilst the United States fleet were in the neighborhood of Napican—(Napakaing?)—the Susquehanna and Saratoga went on a cruise eastward, and touched at several beautiful islands where they distributed live stock. They also touched at an island named Bonam.

To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish and Spanish, who had left whalers, and established themselves there. Amongst them were about eleven women. The Governor of the Island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years.

He has a family of several children, one of whom was drowned, a few days before the Susquehanna touched there, in endeavoring to cross the bar.

The Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing almost ten acres for fifty dollars. It is in a good situation, on one of the best sites of the harbor, and is intended for a Government coal depot.

The Island is mountainous and the harbor is excellent, having from 8 to 20 fathoms of water at the anchorage. Shellfish such as lobsters and crawfish, abound, plenty of wild goats, plantains, bananas and choice fruits.

The Russian frigate Pallas and a Russian brig of war immediately followed the American Squadron.

BRITAIN.

ROYALITY USEFULLY EMPLOYED—HOTEL-KEEPERS *versus* THE LONDON TIMES, ETC.

The Queen was still in the highlands of Aberdeenshire, where she had been regreeted by a meeting of the clans, of Duff, Forbes, and the Farquharson islanders, all clad in kilts, and commanded by their respective lairds or chiefs. Prince Albert, we read, has been making himself useful as a fireman, in extinguishing the accidental conflagration of a cottage at Balmoral. Her most gracious Majesty was herself on the ground "giving orders" to put out the flames. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred undertook to carry buckets, and before such a royal attack the fire was speedily annihilated.

FRANCE.

Some talk was current in Paris respecting a loan, but it was admitted that the Government would not attempt such a measure, at present, unless under the strongest necessity. The utmost extent that would be done in the way of raising money, would probably be to receive twenty-five millions from the Bank of France, to make up the funds required for the payment of the half years interest on the Three per Cents.

An Imperial decree reduces the import duty on caoutchouc in French vessels to 5f. per 100 kilogrammes, and in foreign vessels to 10f. per 100 kilogrammes.

The greatest activity prevailed in the marine department. When the present equipments at the Navy Yards are completed, France will have about a more powerful Navy than at any former period of her history. Before a year she will have, according to present arrangements, fifty ships-of-the-line, and fifty frigates, and most of them with auxiliary steam. The sum voted for the Navy Yards the present year is 25,-000,000 francs.

IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE POTATO CROP, ETC.

Conflicting accounts have been circulated for some time past respecting the potato crop in Ireland. The following is from the Dublin correspondence of the London Times, under date 17th inst:

"The last accounts of the position of the potato crop, do not upon the whole furnish substantial grounds for the gloomy prediction indulged by the alarmists during the earlier part of the week. From Kilkenny, Carlow and Derry the reports speak of the rapid progress of the fatal distemper; while from Sligo, where a few days since it was stated that the blight had committed fearful ravages, it is now said that the statement was put forth as a mere supposition and not from any practical examinations of the grounds for such a conclusion. Altogether the belief continues to prevail, that owing to the great abundance of the produce, some loss can be sustained, and still, nearly an average crop be preserved for consumption."

HOLLAND.

OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The States-General of Holland were opened, at the Hague, on Monday 19th, by the King. The following is an extract from his speech:

"The Pacific Policy followed by the Government, gives it every opportunity not to neglect anything for the extension of free commercial relations between the Netherlands and other States.

The works connecting the Netherlands with the neighboring states extend more and more. The Railways already commenced approach completion. Applications for new concessions are encouraged as far as possible. The electro-magnetic telegraph lines are increased and continually improved. The lately completed line to England, undertaken by private individuals, is one of the highest interest for our commerce.

"So far as an opinion can be formed on the partial reports received, the harvest can only be reckoned an average one. "Although the uneasiness caused lately by this state of things seems to have been exaggerated by some people. I have, however, taken measures to suppress the very trifling impediments which opposed the free importations of the principal articles of food."

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

On the 1st September, the Sultan reviewed his fleet amidst the enthusiasm of the people. Anonymous placards still continued to call on the Turks to fight against the Russians for Liberty or Death. Mehemet Ali Pasha, Minister of War, and Medschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign affairs, were now in open opposition, and mutually accuse each other of being the instigators of these placards. Redschid accuses Mehemet of writing those that call for war under any circumstances, and Mehemet retorts that Redschid writes those that call for peace at any cost. The opinion at Constantinople was that if war breaks out hostilities will first take place at Batrum, near the Caucasus. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men, left on 5th inst., on board eleven war steamers. These Egyptians are described as a fine body of men, mostly old soldiers, and in perfect discipline.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

From Bucharest, Sept. 2d, the march upon that city, of the third corps of the Russian army, under the command of Gen. Osten-Sacken is confirmed. Four thousand Russians were on the road from Fooktchany to Jassy, Sept. 6th. Prince Gortschakoff was about to proceed to the frontier to inspect the corps now marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to winter in the Principalities. In Bulgaria the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold, and the Russians too, will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards have been arrested by the Russians, on charge of secretly corresponding with Omar Pacha, whom they informed of the Russian movements.

A report was prevalent that an attempt had been made to poison Omar Pacha.

Constantinople letters say that Lord Redcliffe's position was very unpleasant, under the present tone of Turkish feeling. He kept very retired, seeing few persons except the Minister Reichid.

One hundred and seventy houses have been destroyed by fire at Constantinople. At Eescazar, Philiopoli, a very destructive conflagration had likewise occurred.

The Jews of Constantinople have made a voluntary offer of a million piastres towards the expense of the military operations. The Jews of Smyrna proposed to do likewise.

The Czar has added to his numerous titles that of the "God fearing Sovereign" (souverain craignant dieu) which title is duly recorded in the new issue of the Imperial almanac.

☞ We mentioned a few weeks since that the citizens of Lockhart had purchased the "Lavaca Express" establishment, and would, in all probability, soon have a paper published in their midst. We are now credibly informed that the enterprize has proved a failure, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that the payment of the notes given for the press have been stopped. Concerning these facts, a friend writes us from Lockhart as follows: "These notes were given by Mr. Wilson for the celebrated "Lavaca Express," which was represented as being *entirely new*; and when the press arrived here, it was an old one, and had probably been in use for 20 years, at least it was worn out, and not the one that Mr. Wilson purchased; therefore, he refuses to receive it."—*Gonzales Inquirer.*

Texas Debts.—Attorney-General Cushing's opinion on the Texas five million matter has been fully approved by President Pierce. The opinion is pronounced by eminent legal men as exceedingly able and learned. It occupies about fifty manuscript pages, and is destined to enhance the fame of its author. The opinion recommends the retention of the five millions by the Treasury until further legislation on the part of Congress, and on the main points it fully sustains the course of ex-President Fillmore's administration in relation to the subject. James Hamilton, not Alexander, in his scaling notions is completely overthrown.

Gen. Cushing most magnanimously and handsomely compliments the ability and legal learning of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, attorney general under Gen. Taylor.

THE BUSINESS OF BALTIMORE.—The present season is one of great activity in the business of Baltimore, and in the dry goods, hardware, and shoe jobbing, the activity has been almost unexampled. There is no difficulty in the sale of goods in either of these branches of trade. The sales to the West have been larger than ever heretofore, and those to Virginia and North Carolina, which are still progressing and increasing, are unprecedented. This activity in the jobbing business, betokens prosperity to all other branches of commerce, and the importers have encouragement to enlarge their operations for the supply of the future trade which will centre in Baltimore. The great measures now in progress for connecting this city with others of our country, both on the Atlantic and inland, will warrant the belief that the intercourse direct with Europe, must be established and kept up. If Baltimore can maintain the ground by her enterprise, which she has from her position as a commercial centre, there can be no difficulty in the way. Our jobbers certainly might not to be sent outside of their own city for their supplies, and the city should not share with others the advantages of an increased trade or advance in prices.

The prices of goods of all descriptions are now well up, the demand is brisk, and whether foreign affairs become involved or not, the trade must continue—if not in one way, in another.—*Baltimore Times.*

☞ The Sexton's report for the last three days indicates just about the same amount of mortality as previously reported, the average deaths being something over four per day. The sickness now, as compared with what it was when the epidemic was at its worst, has certainly considerably diminished, but all agree that the diminution is attributable solely to the greater scarcity of subjects liable to receive the infection. We still continue to hear of new cases every day, either among the children or among the few unacclimated who have hitherto escaped. It is worthy of remark, that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in the Convent, though, as we understand nearly all of the ladies and pupils are unacclimated. This is accounted for on the ground that the regulations of that institution effectually cut off all communication with the balance of the city, and are therefore in the nature of a perfect quarantine. This affords a striking contrast with the afflicting mortality that has prevailed among the Catholic clergy whose duties required them to visit and relieve the sick and suffering members of their church. Out of nine of those clergy, only three now survive, all the rest having died with the epidemic!!—*Gal. News Oct. 18th.*

THOUGHTS ON EL PASO.—We are truly gratified to learn that at last troops have been ordered to El Paso. This news will be a source of rejoicing to the people of that unprotected region. Four companies have been ordered there, but of what class of troops, or when they are to depart, we are unable to learn. It is good news anyway.—*Ledger.*

NEW BRICK.—Our enterprising townsman Mr. Charles M. Brown, having purchased a patent machine for making brick, has put up a large kiln, ready for burning. The machine works admirably, turning out about fifteen thousand per day. The same number of hands could not, by the old process make half so many.

Mr. Brown will be enabled to supply this town, and the towns all around us with this necessary article; of a superior quality. —*Vic. Advocate.*

☞ Memphis, Tenn., and the county in which it is situated have voted for a total prohibition of the sale of liquor.

"Gold winter's coming, and by the lord Harry,
Girls you'll all suffer, if you don't marry."

MARRIED.

In Indianola, October 20th, 1853, by the *Rev. Mr. Pasley*, Doctor WILLIAM H. DALLAM, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss FANNIE M., youngest daughter of Mr. Bernardo Segui, senior, late of St. Augustine, Florida, all of this city.

Baltimore papers please copy.

A bottle of Champagne and a portion of cake, accompanying, gave zest to the above announcement—the inner man was re-invigorated, while the mind intellectual was led into patriotic visions of the rise, progress and future glory of "Young America!"—happy union of thought and material enjoyment!—Our friend Dallam, a worthy disciple of Esculapius, sought in vain for earthly bliss in ministering alone to the ailments of his race,—and was warned in a dream that he should straightway go forth and take unto himself an helpmate; when lo! he arose, girded on his armor, went forth and did as he was commanded—and behold much people round about met and saluted him, saying: "*All hail!* honor and joy and power be unto thee, thou child of Esculapius! then and the helpmate *forever!* Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for thou twain art made one flesh evermore!" So mote it be.

At Green Lake, October 20th, by the *Rev.* William C. Blair, Mr. CHARLES B. HUBBELL, of Indianola, to Miss MARTHA C., daughter of Mr. T. R. Fleming, formerly of Sumter county, Ala.

Good King David of old anticipated the fortune of Hubbell when he exclaimed: "Because thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee." "We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company." I said, "Hearken, O daughter and consider, and incline thine ear; forget thine own people, and thy father's house;" and "thou diddest incline." "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing: thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness."

For their kind remembrance of us, the young couple have our *fatherly* blessing—peace, plenty, long life, and happiness, be theirs.

In Indianola, October 25th, by the Rev. Green Orr, Mr. ANDREW J. MOORE, to Miss CATHARINE HOLLINSWORTH, both of this place.

DIED.

In Palmyra, Missouri, September 15th, 1853, Col. PARKER DUDLEY, aged — years, a native of Fayette county, Kentucky.

In the death of Col. Dudley, a soldier of New Orleans, we have lost a friend of our boyhood, a man of noble impulses, generous, magnanimous and brave—a friend to youth—one to whose kindness we shall ever recur with grateful pleasure. He was brother of the great surgeon, B. W. Dudley of Lexington, and a son of Ambrose Dudley, a celebrated Baptist preacher of the early days of Kentucky, who reared ten sons and three daughters and lived to see them all married and well settled in life. The deceased was the youngest but one of that chivalrous family, whose valor in the war of 1812 did as much as any other to shed lustre on the arms of Kentucky. Major Ben Graves, who fell at the River Raisin in 1813, married one of the sisters, who still survives to venerate the memory of her chivalrous husband. —*Delaware Bulletin.*

At the Bayou, Oct. 22d, DANIEL ELAM, an old citizen of Texas—formerly of Matagorda county.

MANIFEST.

Per Steamship Louisiana from N. O. Oct. 20th.

PASSENGERS.—H M Forbes lady 2 children and servant, Capt J Smith and lady, Capt J O Wheeler, Weaver, Phelps, Lockridge, L E Salles, Master O'Brien.

CONSIGNEES.—*To Indianola*—A Fromme, H Runge & Co, L E Salles, H B Cleveland, C Villeneuve, Dalmo & LeSage, J H Dale, Maj E B Babbitt, Lieut W *H* Stevens.—*Lavaca*—Fulton Hensley & Co, R M Forbes & Co, W H Kerr.—*Matagorda*—Powel & Coon, Sheppard & Burkhart, Wadsworth & Lilly, W. J. Phillips.

PORT OF INDIANOLA.

Arrivals for the week to Oct. 26.

Steamship Louisiana, *Smith*, Galv. & N. Orleans.
Schooner Nebraska, Washington, New York.
Sloop California, Peters, from Corpus Christi.
" Emigrant, Norris, from Hinds' bay.

Cleared.

Steamship Louisiana, Smith, Galv. & N. Orleans.
Sloop California for Corpus Christi.
" Emigrant, Norris, for Hinds' bay.

Shipping Intelligence.

Schooner Desdemona, Lee, from this bay, arrived in New York October 4th—all well.

New schooner Chrysolite, Ackerly, cleared at N. York for this bay, October 5th.

At New York, Oct. 8th, loading for this bay.

Schooners W. *Mason*, Staples, and C. T. *Smith*, *Hawkins*. In port, bark Matagorda, sch. Desdemona.

Schooner Edwin *H.* Fisler, *Howitt*, cleared from Philadelphia, Sept. 29th, for Galveston, Indianola, Port La Vaca and Matagorda—one of the new line.

Schooner Gipsy, *Miller*, from New York for Corpus Christi, got ashore at Star Key, Sept. 2nd and hilged; cargo sold to Nassau and sold; crew reached Philadelphia Oct. 5, in sch. J. Ward, fm *Rum Key*.

EXPORTS.

TO NEW ORLEANS.—Per steamer Louisiana, 130 bales of cotton; 132 beeves; 1 horse; sundries.

A general attendance of the officers and members of Western Texas Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., is requested to-morrow night, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge.

D. LEWIS, *Sec.*

Indianola, Oct. 26, 1853.

I. O. O. F.

WESTERN TEXAS LODGE,
No. 28, I. O. O. F., holds its regular meetings on every Thursday evening, at their Hall opposite the Planters' House, on Main street.

D. LEWIS, *Sec.*

For Sale.

A desirable residence, with five acres of land, in the city of Indianola, is offered for sale. This valuable place is situated on the beach, and one of the most desirable family residences in the city.—For terms, &c., apply at this office. 34-tf

Constantly Receiving.

HENRY LUHRS & CO. are receiving by every steamer a well-selected stock of *GROCERIES* which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail, low for cash or country produce.

Indianola, June 14, 1853.

Indianola Male High School.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the *Indianola Male High School*, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have been so fortunate as to procure the services of *Mr. J. A. Guffin*, an accomplished graduate of Union College, New York, and that the first session of five months commences this day, Tuesday, June 21st, in the house on the corner of Nueces and Second streets. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be made a competent German teacher will be employed, in order that that language may be taught.

The public may feel assured that this Institution will be permanent. For the present not over forty students will be received. The terms will be low and shall be made known in a few days.

Terms per Month.

Primary class—Reading, spelling, and mental arithmetic,	$2 50
Junior class—Written arithmetic, geography, writing, history, composition, elocution and declamation,	3 00
Senior class—Philosophy, mathematics, Latin and Greek Languages, &c.,	4 00

☞ Students will be charged from the time of entrance, and no deduction made for absence except in cases of sickness.

Board of Trustees.

H. E. Bochner, John Henry Brown,
Wm. P. Milby, W. H. Woodward,
Wm. M. Fornell, Chambers Etter.

Indianola, June 21, 1853. 18 5m

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

The following extract of a letter from Mobile, shows the efficacy of the preparation, where worms are not expected to cause the disease, and that it should be administerred in all cases of indisposition among children.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.

Gentlemen—A respectable planter of Tuscaloosa Co, Ala. informed me that he some years ago, lost two boys by a mysterious and unmanageable disease, but which, *after death, was proven to be worms, in manner too horrible to relate.* After this sad event, he heard of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, as a sure remedy, and determined to give it a trial, should another case occur in his family. The ensuing year another child was taken ill, with similar symptoms, and upon administering the Vermifuge, a large quantity of worms was expelled, and in a few days the child was perfectly well. He now uses it for nearly all simple attacks in children, with success, and does his negroes, young and old, with it every spring, whether they are sick or not.

Truly yours, W.

Sold wholesale and retail by the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States. [21-4w.

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-tf

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.

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.

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 Desdemona, we can fill all orders that our friends may favor us with. We have made arrangements to have erected immediately a fire Concrete house on the lot occupied by our former house. We have now on hand 200 ounces of Quinine expressly for punchkinkers, that can be relied on, and we warrant it free from all the adulterations so common among druggists.

LEWIS & HUGHES.

Indianola, Aug. 2, 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

WILLOW Wagons for children for sale by H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, October 12th, 1853.

$25 Reward.

I WILL pay $25 to any person or persons who will furnish information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons, or any one of them, who robbed the store of C. Etter & Coon the night of the 12th or 13th inst. CHAMBERS ETTER.

Indianola Oct. 19, 1853-2t.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A FINE lot of assorted clothing just received from the north and for sale by ORR & CO.

Indianola, Oct. 19. 34

Jaynes' Celebrated Medicines

FOR sale at the Drug Store of J. M. REUSS & CO.

20 BBLS. Molasses on consignment from from Caney, for sale low by

October 19, 1853. H. RUNGE & Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Calhoun County State of Texas, (sitting on business pertaining to the Estate of deceased persons,) August term 1853. The undersigned administration 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 invoiced at $11,000, three fine horses, at $300, 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. TUBELKELD.

Lavaca, Aug. 2, 1853.

☞ In consequence of the epidemic the above sale is further postponed till Monday the 7th November.

Advocate, Inquirer and Locker copy.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a note for $1098 94-100, dated May 28, 1853, payable in 12 months, to the order of W. R. Rawlins; also, one note, same date, for $1,174 91-100, payable 24 months after date, to same, as we shall not pay the same, the consideration for which they were given having failed.

Sep. 27, '53. BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having opened a Coachmakers Shop at Powder Horn where all repairs to carriages buggies and wagons, such as painting, trimming, wood work and blacksmith work, will be done in the shortest notice.

All orders from the country done without delay.

D. W. SHANNON.

Indianola October 12th, 1853-33-1y

Furniture Wareroom.

WE HAVE just received by late arrivals from New York and have now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture; consisting of Bureaus, cane and wood seat Rocking Chairs, and Nurse Rockers, Maple, fancy and wood seat chairs, cane and wood seat stools, childrens chairs of wood and cane, and childrens rocking chairs, Cherry and Walnut tables, Wash Stands and Kitchen Safes, high and low post Beadsteads, Trundle Bedsteads, Cradles and Towel stands, all of which we offer for sale.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola October 12th, 1853.

Stoves.

COOKING and Parlor Stoves and Parlor Grates of assorted sizes for sale by

H. RUNGE & CO

Indianola, October 12th, 1853.

Wagons.

PITTSBURG and Philadelphia light and heavy Ox Wagons and Mule Waggons for sale by

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, October 12th, 1853.

Lumber.

WE ARE now receiving per schooner Sea Drift an assorted cargo of dressed and rough Lumber, which with our stock on hand makes our assortment complete which we now offer for sale.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola October 12th, 1853.

TO RENT—A house in a central location suitable for an oyster house. Apply to

Oct. 5. 32 E. WOOD.

TO FISHERMEN.—A new seine for sale, 300 feet long, with bag. Apply to

Oct. 5. 32 E. WOOD.

RECEIVED, per steamer Mexico, fresh Corn Meal, Soda Biscuit, Sugar Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread, Sugar Cured Hams, &c.

For sale by oct 5 32 E. WOOD.

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.

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

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

S. A. WHITE. S. F. SOUTHERN.

WHITE & SOUTHERN,

Receiving, Forwarding
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

LIBERAL advances made on shipments to our correspondents in New Orleans and N. York.

☞ Galveston News, San Antonio Texan and New Orleans Delta will please insert their card till forbid, and forward bills.

Feb. 2d, 1853—50.

WM. S. GLASS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
VICTORIA,

march 10—3-1y. TEXAS.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell low, for cash or negroes a valuable tract of land, situated on the East side of Navadad river, thirty miles above Texana, in the lower edge of Lavaca county, containing 536 acres, 25 acres being under good fence. On the premise there is a good Dwelling House with all the necessary out houses. Also a lot of hogs and corn which I will sell with the place, if desired.

T. F. ROYSTER.

Texana, Jan. 8th, 1853. [48:tf

Barbering
AND CHAMPOONING.

THE above business is carried on in all its various branches by

MICHAEL DEMONET

Indianola. 1y1]

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 12th) 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 permanant advancement of the pupils in their several studies. The public may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of this Institution, to render it worthy of the patronage of those who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, and correct moral training and discipline.

It may be stated that a spacious stone edifice, three stories high, with thirty rooms, calculated to accommodate sixty students—has been commenced and is in rapid progress of completion.

Course of Instruction.

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

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

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Virgil; Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Bullions Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mental and larger Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigometry; Mensuration and surveying. The entire course by Davies.

PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENT.—Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, by Comstock, Astronomy moral and mental Philosophy.

TUITION, per session of five months,...$20 00

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

Rev. S. F. Cocke,	Mr. W. H. Miller,
" Joel T. Case,	" A. H. Philips,
" James Wallis,	" John Dix,
" Jno. M. Cochran,	Dr. L. L. Williams,
Mr. P. R. Fleming,	" Joseph Weisiger,
" Barton Peck,	Mr. Day Murphree,
" Peter Lee,	" W. G. Venable,

Julius A. Robins.

Goliad, August 14, 1853.

H. E. BENNETT, M. D. D. H. HAWKS, M. D.

Drs. Bennett & Hawks.

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 in the Hallettsville Drug Store. Dec. 9, 1852—42

E. BEAUMONT, JR.,
APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST,
Commerce Street, Lavaca, Texas,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.,

Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and despatch, day or night.

Medicines and Drugs at low rates for cash. Orders from the country promptly attended to, when accompanied with the cash or drafts on responsible merchants in Lavaca.

Lavaca, May 25, 1853. [15-tf

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.

Indianola, June 14, 1852.

Matagorda Sugar.

JUST received per Sloop ——, from Caney River, twelve hogsheads best Texas Sugar, which I will sell at New Orleans prices.

JOHN H. DALE.

Indianola, March 3, '53-2

FLOUR.—I am in weekly receipt of the choicest brands Extra St. Louis Flour, Crescent and Albian Mills, in half and whole barrels; also other good brands, which will be sold low for cash.

JOHN H. DALE.

Indianola, Aug. 12, 1852.

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted the plan of settling twice a year, all persons indebted to us will be expected to come forward and pay their accounts before the first of July, or pay cash for what they get in future.

J. M. REUSS & CO.

Indianola, June 7, 1853.

Carriage Repository.

THE subscriber has just received and opened at his store, Main street, Indianola, a lot of most beautiful and splendid

Carriages,
Rockaways,
Buggies, &c.,

which he offers for sale low.

March 3, '53-2. JOHN. A. SETTLE.

DRUG STORE.
BENNETT & SANFORD,
HALLETSVILLE, TEXAS,

HAVE just received a new and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, &c., which they offer for sale at their Store. [38]tf

Dr. John Bull's celebrated Sarsaparilla

FOR sale by BENNETT & SANFORD,
nov11 [38] Hallettsville, Texas.

200,000 CYPRESS shingles received by schooner "Roam", from the Sabine, which we offer for sale.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, Feb. 21st, 1853.

Summer Hats.

PANAMA, Canton, Palmleaf, Hungarian, fine Mole and Outer Hats, in store and for sale by

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

"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. 16-tf

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.

15 KEGS Nails for sale by

Aug. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

B. H. WOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FINE
WATCHES, JEWELRY &
FANCY GOODS,

MOST respectfully announces to the citizens of Indianola, and his friends generally, that he has taken the store under the Masonic Hall, where every thing in his line will be found, as cheap as in any southern market. Not a single article will be sold without a full guarantee wh ch will enable the purchaser to buy with confidence.

His assortment is complete, and he hopes to be encouraged sufficient to justify him in keeping a full supply to all seasons.

A WORD TO THE TRADE.

He has and will keep a general assortment of Watchmaker's tools and materials, all of the best quality.—Time pieces of all kinds repaired and warranted for twelve months, or no charge made.

ENGRAVING done neatly.

Indianola, Jan. 6th, 1853.

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 21, 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

100 BOXES Boots and Shoes for sale by

Aug. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

Cart-wheels and Axles.

JUST received, per steamer Louisiana, a superior lot of *Cart Wheels* and *Axles* of 4, 4½ and 5 inch tread, from the manufactory of *Messrs.* Busby & Little, Wheeling, for sale very low.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.

April 26 Powder Horn Wharf.

Cologne Mill Stones.

ONE pair good size for sale by

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO

JUST received on consignment and now in store, a superior lot of Lynchburg, Virginia Tobacco, consisting of—

5	Boxes Harry of the West Tobacco,	
8	do Clinton	do
9	do Crescent City	do
9	do Murphy	do

Also, just received and now in store 12 boxes Ky. chewing Tobacco for sale low for cash by

march 21, '53-6. WHITE & SOUTHERN.

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. 12, '53-30-tf.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS 10 by 14, for sale by sep 9 *H. RUNGE & CO.*

H. RUNGE & CO.,
INDIANOLA.

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

Groceries, Wines &c.

JUST received per schooner Gazelle from N. Y

Old Otard Brandy in ¼ & ½ pipes	Duties paid at this port.
Burgundy and Sweet Port,	
India Madeira,	
Champaigne Pts. & Qrts.,	
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,	
Old Mongl. Whiskey,	
Mustard,	
Tomatoe and Walnut Ketchup,	
True Lemon Syrup,	
Asst. Candy,	
Pickles, in Boxes and Kegs,	
Preserved Peaches and Quinces in cans,	
Preserved Lobsters do.	
Principe, La Favorita, La Rama,	Segars.
Curiosidad Regalias, La Severita,	
Julia Dean, Morris Baldwin,	Tobacco.
Sugar Pear, Pierre Soule, &c.	

for sale low by. [47:tf.] J. A. SETTLE.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received per schooner Clinton, direct from New York,

22 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
3 do old Java do
25 boxes Soap,
6 boxes Lemon Syrup,
50 boxes and half boxes mr Raisins,
1 case Sardines,
40 bags ground Rock Salt,
8 boxes " Pepper, Ginger and Spice,
10 do Scotch and Macaboy Snuff,
3 boxes Stoughton Bitters,
12 boxes and barrels Soda Biscuit,
6 bbls Water Crackers,
19 do Pilot and Navy Bread,
10 boxes Claret Wine,
6 " Chocolate,
12 " assorted Brandy Fruits,
9 dz " Lobsters,
16 " assorted Pickles,
8 " " Pie Fruits,
1 case Canton Ginger,
24 packages choice Wines and Liquors.

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

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

October 7, 1852. [3:tf.

BROWER HOUSE,
LAVAÇA, TEXAS.

BROWER has now opened his *House* for the accommodation of Travelers. He also has a good Stable for horses, and will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

Lavaca, March 30, 1853-6

Sugar and Molasses.

PER Schooner Magnolia direct from plantation. 25 hhds. sugar, a superior article for retail, 60 bbls. molasses. A. FROMME.

Indianola March, 10 1853.

GREEN OAK. R. P. 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 the 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 Leaf Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,	Pickles, Sardines,
Flour, Mackerel,	Soap, Wheel,
Tobacco, Matches,	Cigars, Sances,
Candles,	Fresh Butter,
Brandies,	Wine: Gin,
Cheese,	Ketchup, &c.,

At the very lowest cash prices.

N. B.—They will pay the highest cash price for Hides, and Cattle Pelts.

Indianola, May 21, 1853.

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. BILLITER 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 Arithmatic 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. [7-tf

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint and Vegetable Paint Oil.

JUST received in store and for sale 15 barrels Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint, and 5 barrels Vegetable Paint Oil.

The above is a cheap and durable Paint, and an excellent article for Buildings, Roofs, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

Indianola, June 7, 1853.

READ!!

D. B. LEST, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been an application of "Blake's Metalic Fire Proof Paint" upon the roof of the house in which I reside. Said roof was of shingles, in a very bad condition, having, as I have been told, been on over 10 years. It became so leaky that we had to remove out of the attic chambers every rain storm. Since the application of one coat of Blake's Patent Paint (although it has rained several days upon it) I have had no trouble from it. It has become very hard, resembling slate; and I have no doubt it has saved the expense of a new roof for many years.

D. BARTLET.

To Stock Raisers and Shippers.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announce that their new and magnificent Wharf, at Powder Horn Bayou, is now completed, so that the largest steamships and sail vessels entering Matagorda Bay can at all times receive and discharge freight upon it without the trouble, delay, expense, and damage of lightering. They have constructed in connection with it, a large and convenient pen for shipping live stock, with the railroad car running into it, by which cattle, horses, mules or sheep can be shipped on to the vessels at the wharf with safety, speed, and great convenience. Grass and water is abundant within one and two miles of the wharf.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.

Indianola, Dec. 2d, 1852. [41]tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that they will not be responsible for the board or contracts of any person or persons in their employ, except accompanied with a written order.

D. A SALTMARSH & CO.

Indianola, May 1, 1853. 12tf

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND MOULDING FACTORY.
BAGDAD, West Florida.

THE undersigned, having purchased of Messrs. Forsyth & Simpson their interest in the above establishment, are prepared to execute, at short notice, all orders in their line. They expect to keep constantly on hand, at their factory and with their agents, an assortment of Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings, comprising all the various kinds most in use throughout the South.

A list of prices will be furnished, upon application to their agents:

A. P. SIMPSON, New Basin, Covington Landing, New Orleans.
R. T. HOWELL & CO., Mobile, Ala., or to BRONNUM & AVENY, Bagdad, West Florida.

Post office address: Pensacola, Florida.

A list of prices may be seen at this office.

LOUDEN & CO'S
Superior Medicines.

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

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

Having been Agent for these Medicines for near two years, and seeing their good effects, takes pleasure in recommending them to the public.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

ola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

DR. JAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

H. RUNGE & CO., *Agents in Indianola*, have constantly on hand an assortment of these well known Medicines, viz; Expectorant, Hair Tonic, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Vermifuge, Sanative and Ague Pills. The character of these Medicines is to well established to leave any doubt about their effect, if taken as directed in the Almanacs, which are furnished gratis to the public, and for which they are invited to call.

sep 9

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

WE have received, by late arrivals from New York, a new supply of *FURNITURE* viz: Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Childrens' Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat Stools, Wash Stands, Toilet, Reading, Work and Card Tables, Cherry and Walnut Tables, Cradles, Bureaus, high and low post Bedsteads, and Kitchen Safes

GLOBE HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.

THE public are respectfully informed that this well known and long established House is again open for the accommodation of *Travelers and Boarders*. The Proprietor has thoroughly repaired and renovated his House, and added additional rooms for the use of Families and Ladies. His

TABLE

will be supplied with all the necessaries of life, and as many of the luxuries as can be procured in the Victoria market.

There is conveniently attached to the House a good

STABLE AND HORSE LOT,

of suitable size, with a well of excellent water for the use of the stable. His stable is well stored with corn, fodder and hay, and will be faithfully attended by careful and experienced hostlers.

The Proprietor feels thankful to the public for past favors, and trusts by strict attention and industry in his business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He flatters himself that his charges are extremely moderate and liberal. J. L. NICKELSON.

Victoria, Sept. 23, 1852. 31:6m

HUFF'S HOTEL,
DECROW'S POINT.

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

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

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

☞ Terms moderate.

1:1y. JOHN HUFF.

DAVID LEWIS. F. E. HUGHES

Lewis & Hughes,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

At their new stand, Powder Horn Wharf,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP a large and well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Oils, Pushin Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Stationery, Books, Blank-Books, Paper, Pens, Ink, Drawing Paper, Drawing Pencils, Water Colors, &c., &c.,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Perfumeries, Soaps, &c.

By ordering fresh supplies weekly, we have no old Medicines on hand; and the public may rely that none but pure and fresh Medicines will be sold at this establishment.

To Physicians we say, send in your orders, and they shall be filled to your satisfaction.

1:tf. LEWIS & HUGHES.

NEW STORE.

J. H. DAVIS has just opened in Indianola a large and valuable Stock of Goods, suitable for Fall and Winter—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queens & Woodware,

Comprising a very complete assortment of Merchandise, selected with care, expressly for this market, which he offers upon the most favorable terms. ☞ Cash advanced on cotton, wool, beef hides, deer skins and pecans, for shipment to New Orleans, New York or Philadelphia, or he will purchase at the highest cash price. n4[37

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

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

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

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,

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

GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE

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

Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

Augustus Fromme,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS. [1:1y

JUST received a lot of nonpareil cooking and parlor Stoves of assorted sizes, which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.

October 7.

J. H. DAVIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, &c.

Opposite the Post Office, Indianola, Texas.

Sept. 30, 1852.

MAIN STREET BAKERY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Indianola and Powder Horn that he has opened his new BAKERY, and is prepared to furnish Hotels, Private Houses, Balls and Parties with every thing the taste can desire in the way of Loaf Bread, Pastry, Cakes and Confectionery, in the New York style, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. WILLIAM DICHER.

N. B.—Fresh Bread furnished to Families at all hours. Tickets to be had at the Bakery. [3-3m

250,000 *FEET LUMBER* on hand, a full and complete assortment of dress flooring and ceiling, rough inch plank, weatherboarding, finishing, all sizes of scantling, 2-inch and 1½-inch plank, window sash, blinds, etc., with the constant new supplies we receive every month, people at a distance can always depend upon finding a full and complete assortment to select from, which we offer for sale. H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, June 27, 1852.

JOHN H. DALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Western Produce,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

GUNNY BAGS for sale by

sep16 H. RUNGE & CO.

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; toweling; 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 cassimeret pants; coats; sacks; cloaks; vests; shirts; drawers; suspenders; flannels; gurneys; 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, cassimere 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 bits; gimlets; traces and log chains; axe irons; andirons; pots; ovens; stew pans; shovel and tongs; funders; 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; soaps; 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; bedsteads; 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; salve; 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.

Allen's Line,
INDIANOLA AND SAN ANTONIO

Mail Stages,

VIA VICTORIA, CUERO, GONZALES, SEGUIN AND NEW BRAUNFELS.

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

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

RATES:

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

JAMES L. ALLEN, *Proprietor.*

Indianola, 1:tf.

SALTMARSH'S
LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES

D. A. SALTMARSH & Co., *Proprietors.*

From Indianola to San Antonio, via Lavaca, Victoria, Yorktown, Sulphur Springs and Eclato.

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

For further particulars apply at the stage office, Albantros Hotel, Indianola.

J. R. FRETWELL, Agent.

Indianola, Feb. 1852. 1:tf.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS
For the Million.

☞ ECLECTIC SERIES ☜

Best and Cheapest School Books ever Published.

THE Eclectic series of School Books was projected by that well known friend and advocate of popular education, Prof. William H. M'Guffey, of the University of Virginia, whose life has been spent in the West and South, where his active labors as a judicious instructor having gained the approbation of all lovers of a sound, practical and progressive education. The Reading Books bearing his name have been proved, by actual trial, and are now more extensively used than others, and are daily receiving the adoption and approval of the most intelligent and discriminating teachers of the land.

☞ Professor PINNEO, author of the Grammars for ten years a Professor in Charlotte Hall Institute, Maryland, has furnished in the Grammars bearing his name, what are regarded by all who have examined them, as model text books for the English language.

☞ Professor RAY, from Wood county, Va., one of the most able Mathematicians and practical instructors in the country, has supplied what has been much needed—a simple, progressive and thorough series of text books on *Arithmetic* and *Algebra*.

READING AND SPELLING BOOKS.—M'Guffey's Eclectic Primer, for little children.

M'Guffey's Spelling Books, for primary and common schools.

M'Guffey's Eclectic First Reader; lessons in spelling and reading for the younger pupils.

M'Guffey's Eclectic Second Reader; lessons in spelling and reading for young pupils.

M'Guffey's Eclectic Third Reader, for middle classes, chaste and instructive lessons in prose and poetry.

M'Guffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, for more advanced classes, elegant extracts in prose and poetry.

M'Guffey's Fifth Reader; (Rhetorical Guide) a rhetorical guide for the highest classes.

The Hemans' Reader, for female Seminaries; elegant extracts in poetry and prose.

☞ The above reading and spelling books have few equals and no superiors; which is evinced by the fact that in schools where they were, for a time, superseded by the novelty of other books, M'Guffey's have been re-adopted to the exclusion of all others, experience having proved their greater practical utility in the school room; and in view of the large amount of matter they contain, and the low prices at which they are sold, they are very much cheaper than any other similar works.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Pinneo's Primary Grammar, an the analytic method; a complete work for beginners in the study.

Pinneo's Analytical Grammar; a full and complete treatise for academies and schools.

Pinneo's English Teacher, in which is taught the structure of sentences by analysis and synthesis; an admirable work on the analysis of English sentences.

☞ Professor Pinneo's new works are *model class books* on the subject of English Grammar. This study usually dry and uninteresting to learners, is rendered in these volumes attractive and interesting. They are strikingly simple, progressive and thorough in their plan and arrangement, and enable pupils to become good grammarians. They are the cheapest works of the kind published.

ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Arithmetic, part first; simple lessons for little children

Ray's Arithmetic, part second; a complete text book in mental arithmetic, by induction and analysis.

Ray's Arithmetic, part third; for schools and academies; a full and complete treatise on the inductive and analytic methods of instruction.

☞ Numerous and skillful instructors regard the Arithmetics of Professor Ray as the most simple, progressive, methodical and thorough class books on the subject ever before offered to American teachers; and they are at least twenty per cent. cheaper than other arithmetics of like size, and of an equal amount of matter. These volumes are the result of a practical experience in teaching; and they are prepared in compliance with the solicitation of many friends of education, who were cognizant of the marked success of their author as an instructor.

ALGEBRA.—Ray's Algebra, part first; for common schools and academies; a simple, progressive and elementary treatise.

Ray's Algebra, part second; for advanced students in academies, and for colleges; a progressive, lucid, and comprehensive work.

The great excellence of Ray's *Arithmetics* warranted the expectation that an Algebra by the same author would be an improvement on all similar treatises. *Ray's Algebra* has the approbation of the most judicious educators, and is superseding all others in many of the best schools in the U. States.

☞ *Each part of the Arithmetical Course, as well as the Algebraic, is a complete book in itself; and is sold separately.*

All the foregoing books have been compiled expressly for the Eclectic Educational Series. Their authors are practical teachers—men of acknowledged ability and learning, who have long been identified with, and have constantly labored for the advancement of the cause of education. The several books embraced in this series are admitted, because of their merit, the excellent style of their manufacture, and the quantity of matter contained in them, to be the cheapest class books published in the United States.

In Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, the entire Eclectic Series is being adopted in the best schools, in preference to other books. In Texas they are being adopted as an elegant, economical, and uniform series of class books.

For sale in Indianola by C. Etter & Co.
" " Lavaca by F. Beaumont.
" " San Antonio by J. M. Devine.
" " Lafayette by D. G. Gregory & Co.
" " Bastrop by L. C. Cunningham & Co.

Also by JAES BURKE,
General Agent for Publishers Houston.

New Orleans and Texas
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
OF LOW-PRESSURE
STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS, (1400 tons) Capt. *Jas. Lawless.*
LOUISIANA, (1200 tons) Capt. *J. Smith.*
MEXICO, (1200 tons) Capt. *Place.*
PERSEVERANCE, (900 tons) Capt. *Thos. Forbes.*

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

One of the above vessels will leave the Powder Horn Wharf at Indianola every Wednesday and Saturday, and Galveston every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
H. R. BOEHNER, *Indianola.*
HARRIS & MORGAN, *New Orleans.*

Dec., 1852: 44.

JACOB MAAS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

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

PROVISIONS AND BEVERAGES,

Articles of Dress for both sexes—Naval Materials, Hardware, Dry Goods, Building Materials, Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds,

Besides a full assortment of various

GROCERIES,

All sorts of Wines and Liquors, such as American and French Cognac Brandies, Gin, Peach and Apple Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, Rhenish and Champagne Wines, Claret, Port and Madeira Wines, and a variety of other pure spirits, from common *Rectified up to best old Irish Whiskey.* For sale Wholesale or Retail at the lowest possible figures, *particularly for Cash.* [1:tf.

H. RUNGE & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

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

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

RECEIVED per steamship James L. Day a new supply of heavy Pittsburgh Ox Wagons and Mule Wagons, which we offer for sale low.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indianola, June 18th, 1852. [48:tf

500 Willow Baskets.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. J. H. Baldwin

OFFERS his Professional services to the inhabitants of Indianola and its vicinity.

☞ Office at his residence. [1:1y.

J. A. PASCHAL. T. H. STIRLING.

PASCHAL & STIRLING,
Attorneys and Counselors
AT LAW.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

J. A. SIMPSON. J. S. JONES.

SIMPSON & JONES,
Attorneys at Law,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WILL practice their profession in the 10th Judicial District, in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Texas. 19

Archibald G. Campbell,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. [14

A. S. CUNNINGHAM, *Victoria.* GEORGE H. REID, *Clinton.*

TEXAS.
CUNNINGHAM & REID,
Attorneys at Law,

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

LYTLE & STOCKDALE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
JAMES T. LYTLE, Lavaca, Texas. F. S. STOCKDALE, La Salle.

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

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

PHILLIPS & PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Victoria, Texas. [5

A. H. PHILLIPS. A. H. PHILLIPS, JR.

W. T. ROGERS. D. B. WALKER.

ROGERS & WALKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Hallettsville, Lavaca County, Texas.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of the Tenth Judicial District, and the Supreme Court at Austin. Especial attention will be given to buying and selling Land, and examining titles in Western Texas. Dec. 9, 1852-42

JAMES A. POAGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BASTROP, TEXAS.
Refer to—John Henry Brown, Indianola.

W. B. Leigh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SEGUIN, TEXAS.
—REFERENCES:—
W. H. Gordon, Esq., Austin.
Judge I. A. Paschal, San Antonio.
R. M. Forbes, Esq., Port Lavaca.
Col. John Henry Brown, Indianola. [4
John A. Mitchel, 32 Poydras st., N. Orleans.

DR. ADOLPHUS MYLIUS,
Dr. Med. et Chirurg.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Indianola and vicinity.

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

☞ Will attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. [14:1y.

E. H. VONTRESS. T. F. HUGHES

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

H. S. PARKER. B. F. FLY.

PARKER & FLY,
Attorneys,
GONZALES, TEXAS.

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

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

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

WILLIAM P. MILBY. JAMES ASHWORTH.

WILLIAM P. MILBY & CO.,
Licensed Auctioneers,
22:1y INDIANOLA TEXAS.

GEO. M. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hallettsville, Lavaca co., Texas

WILL practise in the various Courts of the tenth Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. [50-1y.

Stirling T. Seawell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Indianola, Texas.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, *Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for the following States* in Ianola, Tex. All acknowledgments taken before him, or before any notary public, chief justice, county clerk, district or supreme judge, and certified to by him, will be valid in any of the states for which he is commissioner, towit: Maine, Connecticut, N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, California, North Carolina.

BERNARDO SEGUI, Jr.,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer;
FORWARDING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Indianola, Texas.

Feb. 14, 1853-52-tf.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.,
COMMISSION
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

Crockery, Glassware, Tin, Iron and Hardware, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, &c., &c.

At the new wharf, Powder Horn Bayou,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WOODEN WARE—Painted Buckets, Painted and Cedar Tubs, Brass Bound Cedar Buckets, cedar and painted churns, milk piggins, clothes pins, axe handles, scrub brushes, iron and brass wire sieves, &c. In store and for sale low by

C. ETTER & CO.

Indianola, April 22, 1852.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS WANTED. THE undersigned will purchase Hides, Skins, Cotton, Wool, Tallow, Wax, Horns, Moss or any other Texas produce at fair rates for cash, or exchange against other merchandise.

sep 2 JACOB MAAS.

150 *BBLS. WHISKNY AND BRANDY* We have received on consignment a lot of Boyle's Rose Whiskey, Monongahela Whiskey and Brandy, which we offer lower than they can be brought for from New Orleans. Apply to

Oct. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

NEW YORK CARDS.

Merchants' Line of Packets,
BETWEEN
N. York & Matagorda Bay,

Composed of the following first class vessels:

Schr. INDIANOLA,	I. Cathcart,	Capt.,	4000 bbls.
" REINDEER,	Cathcart,	"	2500 "
" CLINTON,	T. Smith,	"	2500 "
" DESDEMONA,	J. S. Chatin,	"	1600 "
" W. A. STAFFORD,	Kent,	"	2000 "

The above having been built or selected expressly for this line, are all new vessels of light draft of water, well adapted to the trade, and being commanded by masters of experience in our coasting trade, shippers may rely upon their passages comparing favorably with any other vessels afloat. Freight will also be taken on the most accommodating terms, and every facility and attention extended to shippers for the prompt dispatch of their goods.

☞ All goods consigned to the agents will be forwarded free of commissions.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., Agents,
36 South street, New York.

Indianola, Dec. 2, 1852.—[41]

STAR LINE
WESTERN TEXAS PACKETS
BETWEEN
New York and Matagorda Bay.

THE line is composed of the following splendid vessels, sailing punctually as advertised.

New Ship	Island City,	Capt.	*P. Saunders.*
" Ship	Gulf Stream,	"	*O.P.Saunders.*
" Brig	Lavaca,	"	*W.Greenman.*
" Schr.	Telegraph,	"	*Green.*
" Schr.	Anthem,	"	*Burrows.*
" Schr.	Wm. H. Hazard,	"	*Austin.*
" Schr.	Urbanna,	"	*Lincombe.*
" Schr.	Venice,	"	*Fiat.*
" Bark	(now building)	"	*Barber.*

The above vessels are all of the first class, built expressly for the trade, and being of extremely light draft water, will cross the bars without detention. They are commanded by Captains of experience in the trade, who will, with the Agents, exert themselves to accommodate shippers. All goods consigned to the Agents in New York will be forwarded by the Line free of commissions.

Agents STANTON & THOMSON.
50:tf.] 114 Wall street, New York.

JOHN SAVERY. WM. SAVERY. ALEX. LAW

JOHN SAVERY & SONS,
Phenix Works Warehouse, No. 54 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Light and Heavy Hollow Ware,

Tinned and enamelled ware, fry pans, ground wagon boxes, sad irons, fancy dogs, air tight cooking, parlor and box stoves, cylinder boxes, &c., and castings in general. 21:tf.

ARCH'D H. LOWERY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
121 Front street, New York.
A. M. GENTRY. 32:1y.

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

Has constantly on hand the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the Northern markets, selected expressly for the Southern trade, which he will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the city. Orders will receive prompt attention. [33:1y

WILLIAM GROESBEECK,
WITH
WALDRON & PAIGE,
GROCERS, IMPORTERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 71 and 73 Front Street,
NEW YORK. [8:1y

STANTON & THOMSON,
Commission Merchants,
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Packet Agents.
50,tf.] **114 Wall Street, New York.**

Livingston & Myers,
State and Stock Brokers,
No. 39, WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

CHARLES M. LIVINGSTON,
MICHAEL A. MYERS.

☞ Loans Negotiated.

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

KEEPS constantly receiving fresh and seasonable Goods, consisting of

Prints of the latest styles and paterns, Ginghams, Bareges, Muslins, Delanes, Lawns, Linens, Swiss and Bard Muslins, Cambrics, bleached and brown Domestics, Checks, Ticies, Denims, Stripes, Tweeds, Cotton and Linen Drills, Table Cloths and Covers, Flannels, Blankets, Osnaburgs, Lowells, Cottonades, Jeans, Ladies' Hose assorted, Gentlemens' Half Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Cords, Laces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.

Clothing,

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

Boots and Shoes,

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

HARDWARE

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

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Tumblers, Lamps, Girdlins, Plates, Tea and Coffee Tureens, Eures and Basons, Bowls, &c.

STATIONERY.

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

GROCERIES

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

All the above Goods, with many others, will be sold by the subscriber low for cash or produce.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.

Indianola, Sept. 30, 1852. [1:tf.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

THOS. M. CONVERSE..... WM. P. CONVERSE, JR.

CONVERSE & CO.,
Grocers, & Dealers in Western Produce,
97 Tchoupitoulas, corner of Lafayette Street,
NEW ORLEANS,

CALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers to their very extensive Stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following, which they will sell cheap for cash or city acceptances:

Sugar—brown, loaf, crushed and powdered;
Coffee—Java, Rio, St. Jago, &c;
Bacon—hams, sides and shoulders;
Rice, flour, lard, candles, soap;
Mackerel, shad, salmon;
Tea—imperial, gunpowder, hyson and black;
Pickles and catsups, assorted;
Syrups, brandies, wines, rum, gin and whisky;
Scotch and East India Ale;
London and American Porter & Brown Stout;
Dried apples and peaches;
Cologne and bay water; pepper, spice, cloves;
Nutmegs, cassia, mace; saleratus;
Nitrate soda, carb. soda;
Powder, shot and bar lead; 2,000 bxs tobacco.
100,000 segars, assorted;
Writing, letter and wrapping paper;
Envelopes, wafers, pens, pencils, pen-holders;
Plantation Medicines;
Buckets, tubs, brooms, brushes, washboards;
Blacking, nails, pipes;

Together with every article usually kept by grocers. Orders promptly executed. [38-y

HARDWARE.

R. RICHARDS, No. 11 Chartres street, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic *Hardware*, has received a very large addition to his previously extensive stock of shelf Hardware, Iron, etc., which he offers to country merchants on the most favorable terms. The following comprises a part of he stock:

500 tons Swede Iron, assorted;
100 tons Hoop, Band, Boiler and Sheet Iron;
20 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel;
200 casks Trace, Log and Ox chains;
130 casks Hoes, assorted, Carolina, Louisiana, Grubbing, etc.;
3000 kegs Nails, assorted, Weymouth and Anchor brands;
1000 dozen Axes, assorted, Collins', Hunt's and other makes;
300 dozen Shovels and Spades, assorted, Ames', Rowland's, and other makes;
150 tons Savery & Co's. Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Firedogs, Cauldrons, etc.
Cologne Mill Stones, Mill Irons and Bolting cloths; together with a full assorment of shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc.

Dec. 9, 1852-42.

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

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

He refers in Texas to:

Messrs. Proctor & Metcalf, Lockhart.
Dr. C. S. Brown, Gonzales.
Russel Jones, Chism Grove.
E. Luter, Goliad.
Chambers Etter, S. A. White & Co., Brown & Brady. } Intlianola.

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

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

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

HALL & RODD,
General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 4, Front Levee, New Orleans,

GIVE their undividual attention to the Sale of Cotton, Sugar, and all other Produce, the Purchase of Plantation Supplies, Groceries, or other Merchandize. Refer to—

Cook & Harper,
Baldridge, Sparks & Co.,
Chambers, Etter & Co.,
John Henry Brown, } Indianola.
[39-y]

H. BONNABEL,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas Streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER