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

NO. 39.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1853.

PUBLISHERS.

& BRADY,

THE SOUTH.
A letter from
the South
to the North
is a rare
thing. It is
not that the
South is so
remote from
the North, but
that the
South is so
different from
the North.
The South is
a land of
freedom, of
peace, and of
prosperity. It
is a land where
the people are
content with
their lot, and
where the
Government
is respected.
The South is
a land of
loyalty, of
courage, and
of honor. It
is a land where
the people are
proud of their
country, and
where they are
willing to
sacrifice for
its honor.
The South is
a land of
industry, of
enterprise, and
of energy. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to improve
themselves,
and where they
are always
willing to
take the lead
in every
good cause.
The South is
a land of
wisdom, of
moderation, and
of prudence. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to listen to
reason, and
where they are
always willing
to compromise
for the sake
of peace.
The South is
a land of
kindness, of
gentleness, and
of sympathy. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to help their
needing, and
where they are
always willing
to forgive their
enemies.
The South is
a land of
truth, of
justice, and
of equity. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to stand up
for their
rights, and
where they are
always willing
to do what is
right, no matter
what the
consequences
may be.

New York Correspondence.
New York, Nov. 1, 1853.
Messrs. Brown & Brady:
"A mile is as good as a mile," they say; but there are exceptions to every rule, and we should have decided objections to coming as near the northward as did the seven hundred passengers in the 4 o'clock Express Hudson River Railroad train last Saturday. It was an unusually long train, consisting of thirteen passenger cars, and was drawn by two powerful locomotives. The train was running at a speed of 40 miles an hour, when, two miles east of the Yonkers Station, owing to a mistake in the position of the switch, it was thrown off from the main road on to a station branch and was driven with inconceivable violence into eight heavy freight cars which happened to be standing there. The engines observed that the switch was wrong, and after having reversed the engines I stepped from them, followed by the firemen. The greatest panic prevailed among the passengers; and with good reason, for the shock was terrific. The locomotives were broken to fragments, and three of the cars were destroyed. The passengers were dashed from their seats, and some of them were considerably bruised about the body; but strange to say no one was killed, nor was a bone broken. One of the engines was slightly injured by jumping off. It was a miraculous escape from death. The locomotives and cars demolished are valued at \$50,000. As soon as the switchman saw the consequences of his carelessness, he took to flight and has not since been heard of. He had the reputation of being a careful man, and attended to the draw-bridges at Yonkers as well as to the switch.
One of the most destructive conflagrations that have recently visited the city, took place on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. It broke out in the third story of No. 121 Fulton St., next door but one to the corner of Nassau, a fine free-stone front store, belonging to the row known as Fowler's Buildings. The fire was discovered simultaneously in four or five different spots, from which it is inferred that it was the work of an incendiary. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the firemen aided by the police, the flames spread rapidly and soon communicated to the large clothing store of Messrs. F. L. Rogers & Co., 123 and 125 Fulton street. This establishment, known as "Union Hall," was one of the most extensive in the city, and was filled with a heavy stock of winter goods which had just been laid in. This stock was valued at \$180,000; the building was soon enveloped in flames that only \$5,000 worth of goods was rescued. Mr. Rogers was insured to the amount of \$50,000; the balance, say \$130,000, is a total loss. "Union Hall," occupied the corner; and from this spot the fire spread Northward along the eastern side of Nassau St., destroying the whole of the fine row of stores erected by Mr. Fowler, Salisbury and Arrowmuth, extensive manufacturing jewellers, lost a stock worth \$75,000, only \$7,000 of which was insured. Thos. W. Strong, the publisher and stationer, suffered to the extent of \$75,000, of which \$20,000 is covered by insurance. He is the largest Valentine publisher in the United States, and had \$40,000 worth of these articles ready for next February, in the form of engaging Cupids and symmetrical hearts transfixed with unifying arrows. These were all destroyed. Major Crawley, the proprietor of the Military Arms, lost all the contents of his office, including a new font of type which he had just laid in. The total value of the property destroyed is estimated at \$375,000, and the insurance on the same is about \$125,000. As a proof of the energy of our citizens, I may add that by Sunday evening Mr. Strong had made arrangements for the unintermitted issue of his comic periodical entitled—"Yankee Notions," and that Rogers & Co. commenced business again on Monday morning at 128 Fulton Street.
The saddest part of this melancholy history is yet to be told. While the firemen and police were using vigorous efforts to rescue some of the more valuable goods of the clothing establishment, the walls of the building suddenly fell in, carrying with them an immense weight of timbers. Upwards of fifty men were in the office at the time. About twenty of these were more or less injured. Two were taken out dead, and it is supposed that several more still remain buried beneath the ruins. A large meeting of firemen was held yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the funeral of their unfortunate brethren.
The evidence in the Henry Clay case was closed yesterday; and this morning counsel will commence summing up. Judging from the evidence, it would seem impossible for the jury to bring in any other verdict than guilty.
A heavy and audacious Bank robbery took place yesterday between 12 and 1 P. M. The teller of the Bank of the State of New York had counted out \$27,810 in bills, and delivered the bag containing the money to the colored porter, with directions to carry it to several neighboring banks. The porter put it down behind the counter for a moment, until he should get ready; and when he returned to find it, it was gone. The Bank officers have no clue by the thief, but have just the whole matter in the hands of the police.
To-day a great tin mine runs takes place at the Centreville Course, Long Island, for a stake of \$10,000. Sporting gentlemen are still in vogue, and a number have arrived from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, for the express purpose of being present on this occasion. What lends particular interest to this race is that it is a match between a pacer and a trotter. One of \$100 to \$50 were freely offered last night in favor of the pacer.

the removal of Collector Brown, there was a great Mass Meeting at City Hall, at Metropolitan Hall. The excitement which is here had during the past year of outrageous corruption and profligacy in our municipal authorities, led finally to the reform; and many an honest citizen who has heretofore languished within party lines will find himself justified in so far deviating on this occasion as to support the Reform ticket for Aldermen and Commonalty. Our tax-rates are frightful; with fifty various hands constantly in the public pocket, it may be imagined how it suffers. Unless we can do something to reduce our taxation, property-holders will flee from New York as from the plague. This has, in fact, already been the case of driving so many of our merchants to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and other places in the neighborhood.
On Sunday, three newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishops were consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral; these were, Rev. John Longhin, Bishop of Brooklyn; Rev. J. R. Bailey, Bishop of Newark; and Rev. Louis Goebel, Bishop of Burlington, Vermont. The ceremonies continued from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and were of the most imposing character. The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Bessi, officiated. The building was crowded to excess as early as half past 9; tickets had been issued at \$1 each, and it was announced that the proceeds would be set apart for the Normal School now being erected by the "Brothers of Christian Charity" at Manhattanville. Those who were unable to procure admission inside of the Church, gathered around the exterior, to see the procession enter the building. It was formed at the house of Archbishop Hughes. There were sixty Priests, robed in satin richly wrought with gold and scarlet; and six Bishops attired in full pontificals, with mitre, cope, and crozier. A rich canopy of scarlet velvet was borne over Bessi.
George N. Sanders, our new Consul to London, called last Saturday in the steamer Atlantic. William Hoagitt, the author, and John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, are expected to arrive here from Australia at an early date.
Since the statement of the recent Wall Street panic, the Stock and Money Markets have been unusually quiet. The former has been relieved in a great measure from its unprecedented depression. Confidence is fast reviving. The Arctic's news had a favorable effect on Broadstreet, raising good State bonds of Flour from \$6.62 to \$6.87, Canada ranges from \$6.87 to \$7.00. Wheat advanced 4 to 5c. per bushel on receipt of the steamer's news. Genesee stands between \$1.00 and \$1.55, and other qualities in proportion. Corn has not varied much. Western stands at 77c, and yellow Southern at 80c. Cotton is in fair demand at all prices. This staple has recovered all that it lost two weeks since. Weather, cool but pleasant.
Yours truly,
NEW YORKER.

LETTER FROM MR. BRONSON.
The following letter from Mr. Bronson, the Democratic Collector of New York, of the "Hard Shell" or National stamp, in answer to Jefferson Davis, is published in the Washington Sentinel:
The Hon. Jefferson Davis recently published two letters in the Washington Sentinel relating to New York matters, in one of which he spoke of me as "having been a very few years ago the advocate of Free Soilism," and referred to a letter which I wrote in July, 1848, to a Van Buren or Free Soil meeting in this city. The General very generously adds, that he is willing in this, as in other cases, "to drop the inquiry into bygone opinions and associations," and "to adhere to the compact of 1852." While I duly appreciate the intended kindness, I have no occasion to avail myself of this short statute of limitations; for I never had any "opinions" or "associations" on the side of "Free Soilism." Although I did not engage in the strife of political while occupying a high judicial station, it is well known in this State, and probably in some other, that I was a firm supporter of Gen. Cass in 1848, and decidedly opposed to Mr. Van Buren and the leading politicians who joined him in his revolt. I have never had but one opinion, nor acted in more than one way, in relation to the slavery question.
The letter which has been mentioned proves that I declined Free Soil "associations," and was opposed to Free Soil "opinions." Mr. Van Buren and his followers were then insisting that Congress should enact the "Wilmot proviso," and exclude slavery from the new States and territories. The letter which has been mentioned would demand the interference of Congress to authorize them to carry their slaves into free territory. I declared myself opposed to any action of Congress on the subject, either by way of prohibiting or authorizing slavery in any territory where it did not already exist. This would leave the matter to be settled by the States themselves, when States should be formed.
On the mere constitutional question the opinion was expressed that slavery could not exist where it was not authorized by law; and, consequently, that if the master removed with his slaves into a free State or territory, the slaves would be free. Whether that opinion, so far as relates to the territories of the United States, was well founded, is a question which may at some time be considered by our courts of justice; and by their decision I shall abide. But as yet I have seen no reason to change my opinion on the subject; and shall not, therefore, invoke the aid of "the compact of 1852" to cover up any old heresy in politics.
GIVEN AT NEW YORK, THIS 26th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1853.
NEW YORK, OCT. 26, 1853.

NEW YORK "COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION."
The N. Y. Price Current of the 26th ult., contains the following notice of the organization of this new Board of Cotton Brokers:
"The Cotton Brokers of this city have formed a 'Cotton Brokers' Association,' for the purpose of adopting uniform classifications and quotations, and to make correct daily reports at 3 P. M., of the sales and tone of the market, stating the quantity taken for export, home use, or in transit from Southern to Northern or to European ports. At their weekly meeting, which is to be on Mondays, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., the prices which govern the average sales of the preceding week will be fixed and known as 'official.' The classification is only to be of the following grades, viz: Ordinary, Middling, Middling Fair, and Fair, of the four growths, say Atlantic or Uplands, Florida, Mobile, and New Orleans and Texas, from which the probable prices of other grades can be determined. They have agreed upon samples for their standard, and in a short time will be prepared to furnish them to all the Cotton Brokers' Associations elsewhere. We learn that the standard is a very rigid one—the Middling being fully equal to what has heretofore been classified as 'Good Middling,' and the other grades in proportion, to be known hereafter as the 'New York Classification.' The bye-laws of the Association provide for settling disputes by monthly Arbitration Committees, etc. It is believed this new arrangement will give greater uniformity to the system of reporting, and be more satisfactory to those engaged in the Cotton business, than the mode hitherto practiced of every broker quoting for himself. We retain for the present, our quotations according to the old classification, but shall adopt the new one after Monday next."
The Commercial Advertiser of the same day, says that all the regular Cotton brokers have united themselves with the new association, and adds:
"The Association will form a board of arbitration to which all disputes, and questions in regard to any transactions in Cotton, may be referred for settlement. Standard samples of Cotton will be kept, to which all sales of given descriptions must conform. The members are liable to fine for emitting to reader to the Secretary notice of sales on the day they are made; and such an omission if extending to more than one day, will lead to expulsion from the Board. Such an association cannot be other than of benefit to the trade, and the only wonder is, in a city like this, that its organization has been left to so late a day."

Is it the true Policy of Parties to be Liberal to their Opponents and allow a wide margin for differences of opinion among their own Members?
It will be seen that the above interesting question is answered in the affirmative by that old and leading Democratic paper, the Richmond Enquirer, which gives the following liberal, and as we think, sensible and correct view of the subject:
"Among the noticeable tendencies of the time, not the least remarkable is the gradual relaxation of party discipline, and the growing disposition of men to assert an independence of judgment on political affairs. The day is just past, when the slightest suspicion of disaffection or the bare intimation of rebellion against party organization, was sufficient to repress the energies, fetter the genius and blast the fortunes of the ambitious politician. Then no distinction was made between fidelity to principle and loyalty to men, but treachery to creed or to candidate cast an equally fatal blight on political character. But this stern discipline and this relentless punishment were the consequences of a crisis in which it was absolutely indispensable to enforce a perfect party organization. In the presence of a watchful and powerful foe, the presence of martial law is essential to the safety of the army, but men rebel against the severe restraint when the enemy is beaten and his forces dissipated. In presence of the formidable array which the whig party presented in the day of its power, the democracy could tolerate no looseness in opinion and no treachery in conduct. Indifferences and cowardices suffered the same penalty with flagrant treason. But the crisis is past. The whig party is no longer formidable. Its cause is discredited—its strength is annihilated. It will never strike another blow for victory. The danger over, men begin to resume the privileges of ordinary times—to think as they please and to act as they please. They do not hesitate to repudiate an unpalatable dogma, or an unworthy candidate, in defiance, even of party platforms and caucus nominations. The lash of the whipper-in, and the threats of organs are equally ineffectual. Men 'bolt' with a perfect consciousness of impunity, and 'scratch' without the least dread of ultimate retribution.
This strange condition of things is the cause of much concern in the breasts of many honest democrats. But they do not properly appreciate the crisis. They look only to the past—they do not comprehend the bold, progressive spirit of the present day. Ordinary land-marks are obliterated; the waters are out, and we cannot stop their flow by paper barriers. We must prepare for present exigencies; we must take counsel of the spirit of the age. The democratic party is a party of progress in principle, and of tolerance for individual freedom. Its cause has nothing to lose by the utmost liberty in speculation. Its principles rest not on prescription, but on reason, and they appeal not to the prejudices, but to the judgment of men.
It must not be understood that we mean to encourage insubordination or disaffection in the democratic party. On the contrary, we wish to prevent insubordination and disaffection, by adapting the organization of the party to the more independent tone of public opinion, and by conceding something to the demands of the day. Traitors and deserters should still suffer the penalty of death, but respect should be paid to the honest convictions of honest men, albeit they are not in exact and entire accordance with obsolete formulas. If necessary, on immaterial issues we must agree to disagree. The organization of the democratic party consists in allegiance to essential principle, in support of chosen leaders, and in devotion to a common cause. Beyond this, it has no claim on any man.
The Lion Pioneer, (Centerville), in concluding a long but sensible article on temperance, gives the following advice for the eradication of the evil:
"Our advice to those in Texas, who wish to stay the ravages of intemperance, is, to banish liquor as a beverage from your houses, neither to touch it yourself or permit your children to touch it—induce every man in your neighborhood to abandon it that you can, by reasoning with him and pointing to its evil effects upon individuals and body politic. If you are a candidate, never treat, and on every occasion respectfully, but firmly, discountenance it as a beverage. By pursuing such a course, you will do more to promote the temperance than if you had made an hundred windy speeches, and voted a thousand times for the Maine liquor law. Let every man in Texas who pretends to be the friend of temperance pursue this course, and we venture the assertion that in two years, without a solitary legislative enactment on the subject, Texas will be the most temperate State in the Union."
There are thirty thousand Jews in the city of New York. They have been celebrating a series of solemn feasts, in their various synagogues in that city, with great solemnity. Among their feasts was "The Feast of Tabernacles." The congregation calling themselves "The Remnant of Israel," give the oldest association of Israelites in the United States, after service, repaired to a tavern or tent, formed in the yard where they were refreshed with bread, wine, fruits, &c. The contributions in the various synagogues was unprecedentedly large for congregational purposes. The Jews in New York own thirteen synagogues, besides two or three more places of private meeting.

CONCENTRATED MOLASSES.—We noticed a few days since the decision made by the Board of General Appraisers in regard to the importation of the article, since which various paragraphs have appeared in some of the papers in this city and in Philadelphia, conflicting with our statement, and, in some respects, at wide variance with the facts in the case. Messrs. Becher & Bro. of Missouri, imported at New Orleans certain articles called "concentrated molasses," and "concentrated melado," which were invoiced at a certain rate at their true value at Matanzas, whence they were shipped. The New Orleans appraisers said that the invoice did not represent the true value at Matanzas, and marked them up much higher; while ignorant letter-writers at Washington and elsewhere, instead of stating what was the only real question at issue, viz: the market value of the articles—asserted that it was an attempt at fraud, by importing sugar under the guise of molasses. After much dispute the subject was referred to the Board of General Appraisers, who met in this city, and whose samples of the New Orleans appraisers, and whose samples of the 28 cargoes held in New Orleans were valued at about \$300,000, was sent on for their inspection. This Board, after carefully investigating the matter, decided that the articles were invoiced at their market value at Matanzas, thus sustaining Messrs. Becher and Brother in their position, and completely reversing every point made by the New Orleans Appraisers against them. They went further, however, as stated in our former article, and decided that the duty in this country must be paid not only on the market value at Matanzas, but also on an export duty which they say ought to have been charged by the Cuban authorities.
This question, which is an entirely new one, will have to be settled by the U. S. Courts; but the assertion that because this new point was made, the decision upon the question previously raised was not in favor of the importers, is wholly erroneous. The Board of General Appraisers affirmed the claim of the importers that the invoiced price was correct; they made a trifling variation in the charge for duties, of no practical account, but for the new claim of a Cuban export duty, there would not be any further cause for dispute, so completely were all the points of the previous difference settled against the original appraiser. The Board of Appraisers made an elaborate report of their proceedings; a garbled copy, containing but a few brief extracts, has been published as the entire document, but appeared in one or two journals in this city. It would seem from this, that certain parties, from interested motives, were determined to place the matter in a false light before the public.—*Journal of Commerce.*
TRIPS.—In a letter addressed by Gen. Charles Lee, of the revolutionary army, to Patrick Henry he says:
"There is a barbarism creeping in among us, that shocks me extremely. I mean those titled epithets with which we are beset; his excellency and his honor; the honorable president of some honorable convention. This fulsome nomenclature is well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies, or to gratify the undisciplined pride of the magnificence pompous aristocracy; but, in a great, free, and equal country, it is quite inadmissible. For my own part, I would as lief chew bitter herbs as be transfused with your excellency, with which I am daily pestered. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of the address among the Romans, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Brutus Inspirator, or Cato Marcellus Consul, than his Excellency Major General Noodle, or the Hon. John Doodle. My objections are perhaps trivial and whimsical, but I cannot help stating them. Therefore, should I sometimes address you without taking on your excellency, you must not esteem it a mark of personal or official disrespect, but the reverse."
General Lee would find in the present age, abundant materials for his satirical pen, age, abundant materials for his satirical pen. We seem to have more than made up for the loss of noble titles by the abundance of others within the reach of republican invention. We have not given up the title of Excellency, and as for "Honorable," we are all "honorable men." The next step will be to confer the title of Excellency and Honorable on the wives of Presidents and Judges; for, why should the fair sex be excluded from the benefits of an ambitious aristocracy.
L. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the L. O. O. F., of British North America, having ceased to exist an application was made by the members of the Order to the Grand Lodge of the United States, to resume jurisdiction over Canada, and at the annual Communication of the latter body, held in September last, Wilson G. De Saussure, the Grand Sir of the Order, was instructed to proceed to Canada, and make such arrangements as he should think the circumstances required. Accordingly, Mr. De Saussure proceeded on his mission to Canada, from whence he has just returned, and has issued a proclamation declaring that the L. O. O. F. of Canada is now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States.
Rev. Eleazar Williams the supposed Dauphin of France, has been appointed missionary to the Indians of Caughnawaga, by Bishop Wainwright, of New York, with the consent of the Bishop of Montreal. Mr. W. will continue to preach, as heretofore, to the Indians of N. York State along the St. Lawrence.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, U. STATES.—The following Orders, dated Washington, are issued from the Adjutant General's Office:
Directs that the existing geographical divisions and subdivisions, and that the following commands be submitted in the East.—The company east of the river. Headquarters at Cayuga.
of the West.—The company west of the river and east of the line, except the department of New Mexico. Headquarters at Denver.
of Texas.—The State of Texas north of the 23d parallel. Headquarters at Austin.
of New Mexico.—The Territory north of the 32d parallel, except the country between the Colorado and the Rio Grande. Headquarters at Santa Fe.
of the Pacific.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Utah and the department of Headquarters at San Francisco.
Further directs that all and experienced be placed in secret departments above.

LIUT. BEALS AND THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—The National Intelligencer has an article in reference to Lieut. Beals, Superintendent of Indian affairs in California and his policy, in which we find some adventures of the gallant officer thus recorded:
He seems formed by nature to "subdue and charm" the savage mind. Justice, humanity, generosity, self-possession, and the confidence in danger inspired by dauntless courage, give him an ascendancy over these people and a facility of managing them which has rarely been seen in any person. Great as has been his success in travelling among these savages, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and gaining their good-will, he has even added to his reputation during his last expedition over the unexplored route of the Upper Colorado. Three times he had to depend upon the resources of his mind, his self-possession, his knowledge of Indian character, and the steadiness of his confidence to save his life. As the crossing of the East Fork of the Colorado, where he lost arms, provisions, and ammunition, and had to send back his party to get supplies, remaining with two or three comrades, he was discovered by twenty Utnahs, who prepared to attack him. He went among them, gained their friendship, and hunted with them three weeks, till his party returned.
He afterwards encountered three hundred Utah warriors, returning from a war expedition against the Mormons; they drew up against him, preparing their bows and arrows. He went in among them, and they became friends and facilitated his passage. At the Little Salt Lake he found the Mormons breaking up their small settlements and collecting into a stronger one for defence. They warned him of the danger from the Pah-Utnahs, and that he and his little party would be killed and robbed if they went on. They went on, and fell in with a camp of the most dreaded Indians and inveterate horse thieves. Beals went up to them, inquired for their chief, told him, as he had told all the rest, who he was, and delivering them to be sent by his young man to a good place of grass and water and brought back to him in the morning, all which was done, being the first instance known in their history in which they missed a chance to steal a mule or horse when they could.

HORACE GREELY lectured to a crowded audience at Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening. The subject was temperance, and the Mercury speaks of it as follows:
Although not an attractive speaker, Mr. Greely managed to hold an audience by the cogency of his reasoning, and the impressive earnestness of his manner. Few men bring equal vigor to the support of the Maine Law.

THE CONVOY CASE OF 1852.—The following table of the export amount and value of the late Cotton Crop for the year ending the 30th of June last, taken from the official statistics of the Treasury Department:
Exported from Ports Value
New Orleans..... 610,995,603 \$27,857,186
Mobile..... 182,829,646 16,650,268
Charleston..... 120,411,600 14,411,264
New York..... 104,811,674 11,681,210
Savannah..... 84,824,745 8,957,016
Galveston..... 5,957,203 541,821
Philadelphia..... 2,189,141 227,329
Boston..... 2,046,096 228,190
Key West..... 120,294 20,582
St. Marks..... 128,800 8,747
Baltimore..... 48,600 4,937
Newport..... 4,980 487
Nigeria..... 557 62
Grand Total..... 1,111,405,870 \$109,684,297
Previous year..... 1,000,230,620 87,985,782
Increase, 1853..... 111,175,250 \$21,698,515
Average price per pound, 1853..... 18.14 cents
Average price per pound, 1852..... 8.62 cents
Averaging the above total weights at 450 pounds to the bale, would give an export value..... \$49,950,000
From July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853..... 8,475,651
From July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1852..... 1,422,243
Increased exports, 1853..... 40,250
SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.—During the year ending June 30, 1853, there were built in Maine, 128 ships, 63 brig, 148 schooners and 8 sloops—making total of 344,047 47 95 tons.
The entire amount built in the United States in 1852, were 225 ships, 73 brig, 654 schooners, 287 sloops, and 250 steamers—making a total of 356,323 tons.
Maine builds about one-third of all the tonnage of the United States.
HON. HENRY A. WISE.—This gentleman was married on the 10th inst., to the sister of the Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va. This will be a third time the honorable gentleman has taken a wife.
APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—J. F. Parker to be Surveyor of the Port of Lavaca, in Texas, vice Moses Johnson deceased.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of the New York Crystal Palace have resolved to keep the exhibition open through the winter, instead of closing it in December, as they had previously contemplated. It is said that from the first of December to the present day, the receipts have been highly satisfactory, averaging \$4000 or more a day, while the current expenses are but \$600. The receipts of the fortnight ending on the 22d ult. were \$28,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*
It is rumored in Washington that Ritchie is about to publish a scathing anti-Administration letter over his own signature, in the Washington Sentinel; and further, that Mr. Fryer, one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, on his return from a present visit to N. York, is to publish a manifesto over his own signature, in that paper, professing against its recent support of the Administration's removal of Bronson. With the memory of Mr. P.'s "independent support" of the Administration not long since, over his own signature in the National Intelligencer, we think it not unlikely that he may publish some such paper.

LEGAL ANECDOTE.—The Richmond (Va.) Mail publishes the following anecdote, and the editor says he can vouch for the truth of it, having often heard the same story from the lips of the learned Judge himself:
During the session of one of the courts of Wisconsin, Hon. Judge L. presiding, a case was being tried upon an indictment for defauling fare. The counsel for the defendant, Mr. S. contended vehemently, in his plea to the jury, that it was not fact but fiction, an entirely different game. The court then asked the learned counsel to show the jury how the game was played.
Counsel—"Certainly, sir, and after running both hands into all his pockets turned to the judge and said, 'Charley, I've left my cards at home—just lend me yours.'"
Court—(throwing himself back with dignity.) "I should not think the honorable councillor would even imply that the court carried cards. Mr. Clerk enter a fine against Mr. S. of \$50."
Counsel—(casting a knowing look at the judge) "Charley, you needn't put on any airs; I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll go down to the saloon and play three games of old sledge to see whether it shall be one hundred or nothing."
Court convulsed with laughter—fine remitted and prisoner acquitted.
NORTH CAROLINA RICE CROP.—The Wilmington Herald, in alluding to the rice crop, says: "We rejoice that our planters have reason to be abundantly grateful for the rich returns of their labors—the present season. The crop is more than an average we believe, and will probably reach 900,000 bushels."
It is said that there is not a completed railroad in Ohio that pays less than 10 to 14 per cent. The city of Cleveland subscribed \$400,000 to railroads, and she has been selling that stock at from \$24 to \$27 premium, and her taxable property since 1849 has risen from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000.
EDUCATED TO THE BUSINESS.—It is said that young Lippincott, who married Miss Greenwood, was under her training for a proper husband for three years. She procured him a clerkship in Washington, and kept him under her special supervision.

THE SOUTH.
A letter from
the South
to the North
is a rare
thing. It is
not that the
South is so
remote from
the North, but
that the
South is so
different from
the North.
The South is
a land of
freedom, of
peace, and of
prosperity. It
is a land where
the people are
content with
their lot, and
where the
Government
is respected.
The South is
a land of
loyalty, of
courage, and
of honor. It
is a land where
the people are
proud of their
country, and
where they are
willing to
sacrifice for
its honor.
The South is
a land of
industry, of
enterprise, and
of energy. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to improve
themselves,
and where they
are always
willing to
take the lead
in every
good cause.
The South is
a land of
wisdom, of
moderation, and
of prudence. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to listen to
reason, and
where they are
always willing
to compromise
for the sake
of peace.
The South is
a land of
kindness, of
gentleness, and
of sympathy. It
is a land where
the people are
always ready
to help their
needing, and
where they are
always willing
to forgive their
enemies.
The South is
a land of
truth, of
justice, and
of equity. It
is a land where
the people are
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to stand up
for their
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NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. 1853. CHAMBERS ETTER & CO. Fall and Winter Goods. Stationery. Groceries. And Western Produce. Painted and Cider Tubs. Election Notice. THE STATE OF TEXAS. To W. G. Woodman, Constable of Precinct No. 3.

EUREKA HOUSE, INDIANOLA, TEXAS. THE undersigned having leased the above premises, desires to have all the goods and fixtures on hand, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

FREDERICK FISHER, Manufacturer and Dealer in All kinds of FURNITURE and HARDWARE. SHOP and Warehouse directly across the Alabama River, where the undersigned has on hand a large and complete assortment of all the goods and fixtures on hand, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

Administrator's Sale. I WILL sell by public auction, on the premises, all the goods and fixtures on hand, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

READY MADE CLOTHING. JAMES CELEBRATED MEDICINES. ARANAMA COLLEGE, GOLIAD, TEXAS. L. H. WOODS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

NEW STORE, INDIANOLA, TEXAS. THE undersigned, having leased the above premises, desires to have all the goods and fixtures on hand, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

R. B. PORTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. CHAMBERS ETTER & CO. BROWER HOUSE, LAVACA, TEXAS. SUGAR AND HONEY. GONZALES COLLEGE. THE undersigned, having leased the above premises, desires to have all the goods and fixtures on hand, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

THE STATE OF TEXAS. To W. G. Woodman, Constable of Precinct No. 3. WE command you to see by publication the notice of the sale of the premises on which they are now standing, and to have the same removed to the premises on which they are now standing.

