

# The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

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

NO. 37.

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

PUBLISHERS.

**COUNT D'ORSAY.**  
Count d'Orsay was now an all-accomplished man, *omnis homo!* He was gifted with remarkable physical beauty; his head might have been taken for the model of an Apollo or an Antinous; it had such strength and softness in its beauty. He spoke several languages with elegant ease; he was at home in the exercise of all arms; he was practiced in several instruments; he was a draughtsman of rare skill and taste; he excelled in every manly exercise.

It is one of the many singular characteristics of English society, that they allow—nay, seem to desire, a leader to assume royal powers in social circles. They desire a king of fashion, a lion whose decrees are laws, who is the model of everything—of manners, dress, morals, conversation: who is empowered to select fashionables rendezvous, to dictate which promenades, what drawing-rooms, what theatres are fashionable; what dances and artist shall be courted, what painter selected. To go no further back, Lord Chesterfield and "Papa Nash," Beau Brummel, and George IV, have in this manner ruled the society of their day.

When Count d'Orsay appeared in England, he was made King of Fashion by acclamation; for, let the elected elegant endeavor to decline so noisy success never so obstinately, his constituents will prove still more obstinate, and he must wear the crown, or else abandon England.

Count d'Orsay did not decline the title conferred on him. He was young, and he had all tastes and ambitions of that age—but he differed—there could, indeed, be no greater difference, than that which existed between him and Brummel. He was always an aristocrat. He never had any of the insolence, he had none of the air of the parvenu. He did not live on his friends, and make them pay his debts, by forcing them to patronise his creditors. If he gave time and paid attention to horses, and dogs, and equipes, and toilettes—if he made his hat the model for all hats during the season, and invented new cravat knots or new fashions, it was that he knew that to the silly crowd of lordlings who imitated him, these trifles were the serious business of life, and that these bugabees strengthened his position more than serious, useful, and grand deeds would have done. These frivolities he regarded in their proper light; they were merely the pastime of his idle hours.

It is astonishing with what power he ruled society in London; let me cite some instances, for they will exhibit more clearly both his power and position. Although everybody wears, few know the history of the invention of the sack, or paletot, as it is generally called, though neither of these is the true name of the popular garment—Count d'Orsay called it Chesterfield, in honor of his friend, the present Earl of Chesterfield, the great English racing nobleman, who owns the finest stud of horses in England. Count d'Orsay was returning from a steeple chase, when being surprised by a heavy fall of rain, he ordered his outrider, who always carried his coat strapped on his saddle, that it might be ready to protect the Count, in the event of an accident like the present—he ordered his outrider to bring him a cloak. The servant staggered out some excuse about having forgotten it. No house was near, the ordinary overcoat worn by the Count was getting quite wet; suddenly a turn in the road discovered to the impatient rider a low drinking shop, and a sailor covered with a large and long roundabout, which covered him nicely from his throat to below his thighs: "I say there, my good friend," says the Count to him, "what say you to a seat by you counter, and a chance of drinking my health until it clears up?" "I should like nothing better!" "Good; then off with your roundabout and sell it to me. You won't want it while you're drinking, and after the rain is over you can buy another." "Oh! I'm agreed." Thereupon the sailor took off his coat. Count d'Orsay gave him ten guineas, put on the thick roundabout over his coat, and entered London in his costume. The rain had ceased, the sun looked as bright as it can look in the leaden sky of England; it was the time of day when everybody went to the Park; Count d'Orsay rode down the fashionable avenue filled with exquisites and belles; his sailor's jacket still over his coat. It took no one, and before a week everybody in London was soaked.

Here is another example which exhibits his absurd only too truly. A young and pretty French actress has been recommended to d'Orsay by one of her Paris friends. This beauty left behind her in Paris some notes whose rapid advance to old age alarmed her; a note just maturity is perhaps more disagreeable than a woman

in the same predicament. Unwilling to be present at the death, and to receive the funeral ticket benevolent notaries always send, she made an engagement with Mitchell, and appeared at the St. James Theatre. Another actress (one of the Dennis family,) succeeded much better in the same line of characters, and the beauty's engagement was rescinded. She went to Count d'Orsay, avowed her disaster, and begged him to help her. Well indeed, mon enfant, said the Count, in his usual kind tone, women, I am sure do something for you. You have heard in the green-room, that I am attentive to La Georgia R. S.—that is not so, but—I would not like to give any subject of annoyance to Lady Blessington. I scarcely know what to do. However, to-morrow at 3 o'clock I will call for you, take care to be armed to the teeth with your best weapons, and be ready to fire on everybody. Next day, Count d'Orsay, in one of those admirable *anglaises* dresses, the extreme effort of art, which too, sets off admirably a woman's toilet, called for the young actress, and drove her in the most aristocratic avenues of Hyde Park. Every one ogleth her; the town wondered what Lady Georgiana and Lady Blessington would say. The wonder was increased when they saw him introduce her into his box at the opera. Every one sought an introduction to her; in three days some noble Lord stole her from the Count. In a few weeks she returned to Paris with her pocket full of guineas, and a Lord on her arm.

To select but one or more examples from the ten thousand instances of Count d'Orsay's omnipotence in certain circles, (he jokingly said to a friend: if I should take a fancy to commit suicide, there would be fifty suicides the next day, and the tribe of dandies would disappear for a time from London.) I may relate his introduction of course packing-cloth into the toilets of the aristocracy. A Frenchman established in London, a *marchand de nouveautés*, called on the Count one morning: "I am ruined, Count; I have no debts but have spent every cent of my capital." "Diabolical! and what are you going to do?" asked the Count. "I should throw myself into the Thames, but for my family." "Diabolical! is everything gone?" "Yes, sir, everything." "What hav'n't you a thing at home? To your heart, let's hear what you have. But perhaps the best I can do for you will be to come and loan in your shop for something." That evening the Count went to the shop he examined everything. "What's that?" said he, kicking over a pile of coarse packing-cloth lying on the floor. He was told what it was. "Open it and let me look at it." The shop-keeper opened it, and he examined it. "Send me ten yards of it tomorrow morning, and call in the evening yourself; we'll then see what can be done." Early the next day his orders are executed: a skillful cutter then out of employment is sent for, and all the morning Count d'Orsay and he are engaged in discussing and planning new patterns. At the appointed hour the poor shopkeeper comes. "I have it," said the Count; "day after tomorrow I shall go to Ascot races, wearing pantaloons cut in a new way, and with all the seams worked like a chamois glove. The next day you have a thousand persons at your door to purchase others; take this cutter, he will prepare needle-women for you; you get a plenty of packing-cloth, and my head on it, your fortune is made." Count d'Orsay's prediction was accomplished; the shopkeeper cleared \$40,000 that season, and has now retired to a pretty villa near Lake Enghien, worth his "puff."

**A CURIOUS FACT.**—There is an odd phenomenon attending the human body, that a person is shorter standing than lying, and shorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he rises. The cause of this proceeds from the different state or condition of the intervertebral annular cartilages. The vertebra, or joints of the spine, are kept separate, though joined by particular cartilages, every one of which has a spring. These yield, on all sides, without any index of the spine, to the weight of the head and upper extremities; but this is done by very small and imperceptible degrees, and most of all when the upper parts of the body are loaded with any exterior weight. So that a man is really taller after walking or carrying a burden a great while. For this reason it is said that, in the day and evening, while one is sitting or standing, the superior parts of the body that weigh upon the inferior press those elastic annular cartilages, the bony jointed work is contracted, the superior parts of the body descend towards the interior, and proportionately as one approaches the other, the height of the stature diminishes. Hence it is, that a person enlisting for a soldier, by being measured over-night, was found deficient in height, and therefore refused by accident being engaged again the next morning, and coming up to the stature, he was admitted. On the contrary, in the night time, when the body is laid to bed, as it is in a horizontal situation, or nearly so, the superior parts do not weigh, or but very little, upon the inferior; the spring of the cartilages is unbent, the vertebrae are removed from one another, the long jointed work of the spine is dilated, and the body thereby prolonged: so that a person finds himself about half an inch, or more, higher in stature in the morning than when going to bed.

**Major E. Barnes, of the United States army, arrived at Detroit last week, from Port Jefferson, 200 miles west of Santa Fe, which place he left on 15th of August. He reports the Indians as quiet.**

**A VINEYARD AROUND CINCINNATI.**—A committee was appointed last spring by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to obtain statistics in regard to the vineyards and wine making in Hamilton county, and from their report we learn that in 1852 there were 85 vineyards near that city, covering 250 acres, and the number commenced to swell the aggregate amount to 1,200 acres. The business gives employment to 600 laborers, at a cost of \$120,000 per year, and the annual yield is about 240,000 gallons of wine, estimated to be worth about the same number of dollars.

**A CONTENTED SPIRIT.**—A traveller once left his straw-bed on the garret floor, to get a great deal of good sleep out of it.

**ILLNESS OF DANIEL WEBSTER.**—It is not improbable that before these lines are in type, news of the demise of the great New England statesman will have been received by telegraph. The latest accounts from Marshfield, his place of residence, represent him as hopelessly diseased, and as standing upon the threshold of eternity. Our time, our labor, our ingenuity, is in much ready money, which we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but stand to your own judgment, and do not like children, when you have purchased one thing, repine that you do not possess another, which you would not purchase. Would you be rich? Do you think that the single point worth sacrificing everything else to? You may, then, be rich. Thousands have become so from the lowest beginnings, by toil, and diligence, and attention to the minutest articles of expense and profit. But you must give up the pleasure of leisure; of an unembarrassed mind, and of free untroubled temper. You must learn to do harm if not unjust things; and as for the embarrassment of a delicate and ingenuous spirit, it is necessary for you to get rid of it as fast as possible. You must not stop to enlarge your mind, polish your taste, or refine your sentiments, but must keep on in one beaten track, without turning aside to the right or to the left. "But," you say, "I cannot submit to drudgery like this; I feel a spirit above it." "Well, be above it, then; only do not remember because you are not rich."

I knowledge the pearl of price in your estimation! That, too, may be purchased by steady application, and long solitary hours of reflection. "But," says the man of letters, "what a hardship it is that many an illiterate fellow, who cannot construe the motto on his coach, shall raise a fortune, and make a figure, while I possess not the common necessities of life!" Was it for fortune, then, that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and gave the sprightly years to study and reflection? You then, have mistaken your path, and ill employed your industry. "What reward have I then for all my industry?" What reward? A large comprehensive soul, sprung from vulgar fears and prejudices, able to interpret the works of man and God—a perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of superior intelligence. Good heavens! what other reward can you ask? "But it is not a reproach upon the economy of Providence, that such a one, who is a mean, dirty fellow, should have amassed wealth enough to buy half a nation!" Not the least. He made himself a mean, dirty fellow for that end. He has paid his health, his conscience, and his liberty for it. Do you envy him his bargain? Will you hang your head in his presence because he outshines you in equipage and show? Lift up your brow with a noble confidence, and say to yourself, "I have not these things, it is true, but it is because I have not desired them nor sought them; it is because I possess something better." I have chosen my lot, I am content and satisfied." The most clear characteristic of a great mind, to choose some one object, which it considers important, and pursue that object through life. If we expect the purchase we must pay the price.

**NAVIGATION.**—We have a curious account from a small town on the frontier of Spain, of a successful attempt at directing a balloon, made there by a Spaniard named Antonio Moles. His balloon was exceedingly small, just power enough to support him and his apparatus and have an ascensional power besides. There was no car, the cord supporting the top of a table而已, upon which the aeronaut placed himself bellywise, or as a school boy, used to slendring, was, belly-bumpus. He was likewise attached to the bag by cords. Upon his legs were two umbrellas, so as to spread out, when upon their sticks, and his hand was a set of silent screens opening, with hinges and expanding or contracting at will. A rope, attached around his neck, communicated with the valve of the balloon, and around his body was a belt containing six or seven pounds of shot for ballast. Upon letting himself loose from the earth, the balloon rose gently some two hundred feet, the atmosphere being perfectly calm. The aeronaut then commenced a motion very much resembling swimming, and the balloon began to fall with considerable rapidity, the speed increasing as the machinery of impulse began to work for him. He went five miles in a straight line and then returned, passing the same when in two or three minutes. He wrote that even should the wind blow, he could nevertheless make head against it, by tactics similar to the tacking of a ship.—*Paris letters.*

**THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.**—  
"Are not all things beautiful?" Are not all things beautiful? There is a beauty on the face of the garnished earth. Its snow capped mountains, ever wearing the chilling aspect of perennial winter—the lesser, irregular protuberances, that modestly raised themselves above the surrounding plains—the countless, fruitless varying from the rigidity of winter—the balmy freshness and fragrance of spring, to the full development and richness of summer, and the perfect maturity and abundance of autumn—all present charms and beauties peculiar to their own, and never, to the true admirer of nature, appear robes in forbidding or repulsive habitments.

All things are beautiful. A sparkling beauty rides on the wave of the ocean—an irregular beauty floats on the broken current of the turbulent river—an awful beauty is reflected by the leaping cataract.

There is a calm beauty on the unripled surface of the placid lake—a gentle beauty on the smooth gushing stream—a serene beauty in the stillness of evening—a subtle beauty in the star-spangled concave of the midnight sky.

The aurora borealis, as its glowing pillars move, to and fro along the northern sky, or its broad and luminous coruscations shoot swiftly upwards to the unmoving zenith, exhibits a striking beauty—a changeable beauty—repose in the bending colors of the arching rainbow—a vivid beauty glares forth from the red lightnings of heaven—an astounding beauty pervades the architecture of the material world.

A becoming beauty suffuses the cheek of the lovely maiden—a transient beauty attends the days of our youth—a many beauty shows forth in the prime of life—a venerable beauty crowns our declining years.

A placid beauty is evinced in the unpretending appearance of the harmless lamb—a terrific beauty in the potent aspect of the fierce tiger—an impudent beauty in the dormant recumbency of the unmoving earth. There is beauty in all things.

The scaly inhabitants of the briny deep are beautiful in their kinds—the feathered songsters of the expanded air show forth their thousand hues of living beauty. Look abroad over the bright face of the earth—survey the dashing waves of the mighty ocean—survey the grand architecture of heaven—trace the almost endless varieties of the minute creation—range among the hosts of the wood—live amidst the limy rocks that inhabit the depths of the sea—roam through the ambient air with the leafy trees—range the boundless volume of nature—the whole universe of God—and then, and then only will be unfolded an entire and impartial beauty!

**A STORY IN CIRCULATION.**—It is idle to say that a person enlisting for a soldier, by being measured over-night, was found deficient in height, and therefore refused by accident being engaged again the next morning, and coming up to the stature, he was admitted. On the contrary, in the night time, when the body is laid to bed, as it is in a horizontal situation, or nearly so, the superior parts do not weigh, or but very little, upon the inferior; the spring of the cartilages is unbent, the vertebrae are removed from one another, the long jointed work of the spine is dilated, and the body thereby prolonged: so that a person finds himself about half an inch, or more, higher in stature in the morning than when going to bed.

**COL. HENRY WILSON, THE U. S. INFANTRY.**—A letter from a merchant at the Sandwich Islands says more has been taken off the islands by the American whalers than ever before in one season.

**COL. HENRY WILSON, THE U. S. INFANTRY.**—A letter from a merchant at the Sandwich Islands says more has been taken off the islands by the American whalers than ever before in one season.

**A CONTENTED SPIRIT.**—A traveller once left his straw-bed on the garret floor, to get a great deal of good sleep out of it.

**THE NUECES VALLEY.**—The Nueces Valley is advocating the payment of our State debt with much ability, according to the tenor of the express obligations and in the very sense in which they were understood both by the Republic and its creditors, when they were issued. We copy the following paragraph which appears to us to indicate our true policy.—*Gads, News.*

"If the people of our State will come out openly and boldly in their primary meetings, and instruct their delegates in the Legislature, to meet the question of our past responsibilities, pay up all arrears, satisfy all our creditors, we shall have attained the strongest possible guarantee for a 'fair show' when we want to borrow. Our word to it, that if the State embarks in internal improvements on a large scale, so as to be compelled to borrow money for the payment of either wages or materials in the prosecution of the works, or to give her bonds in payment of materials, the rate at which such bonds would be negotiated on the estimated price paid for the materials, would amount to more than \$5 per acre, for all the lands we withhold from our present creditors as a settlement for the difference between the stated rates of our obligations and the rate of them."

**EXTRAORDINARY DISASTER.**—We understand that the demand for copies of the new Constitution yesterday, exceeded anything recorded of the triumphs of Waverley novels.

"From what we can learn from our ex-

changers, as well as from our own personal observation, the agency of the American Sunday School Union has been more

successful in this State than elsewhere. The agent, Mr. James Clark, has by his energy

and perseverance done more than we could

believe a single individual capable of accom-

plishing, not only for Sunday Schools, but

for the cause of Education generally. The new constitution is this the information imparted to us, and is not half the benefit

that results from the Union Sunday School.

"To impress on all the importance of education—to show the necessity of it in all the relations of life—to create a thirst for information in the breasts of the young, and to give the old their due respect, is the object of the Sunday School agency.

"It is because their labors do not immediately produce fruits, and because more is accomplished than meets the eye of the casual observer, that we compliment to Mr. Clark the success of his laudable efforts in behalf of education."

**ORDERS RECEIVED.**—Orders have been received at the Washington Navy Yard for additional guns and ordnance stores, to be prepared with all possible despatch for the Japanese expedition.

**KUBA.**—This will always do good.

It makes others happy, and that is doing good. It prompts us to seek to benefit others; and that is doing good. It makes others gentle and benevolent; and that is doing good.

**FORCE.**—Force may subdue, but love gains, and he that forgives first wins the laurels.

**WHEN THE VENERABLE FEBBLES WORTHY WAS IN NEW YORK.**—When the venerable Febbles Worthy was in New York, he asked a pipe-smoking London Dutchman a origin of the name of Tammany Hall. "V. y. you see," said the H. man, "when we have a meeting for a speaker, we all sit round him, and he is the master of the meeting, and he is the master of the house, and he is the master of the country, and he is the master of the world." "What's that?" asked the H. man. "It is he who is unto whom every other is busy in discussing his power and his doings."

**THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.**—  
"Are not all things beautiful?" Are not all things beautiful?

There is a beauty on the face of the garnished earth. Its snow capped mountains, ever wearing the chilling aspect of perennial winter—the lesser, irregular protuberances, that modestly raised themselves above the surrounding plains—the countless, fruitless varying from the rigidity of winter—the balmy freshness and fragrance of spring, to the full development and richness of summer, and the perfect maturity and abundance of autumn—all present charms and beauties peculiar to their own, and never, to the true admirer of nature, appear robes in forbidding or repulsive habitments.

**THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.**—  
"Are not all things beautiful?" Are not all things beautiful?

There is a beauty on the face of the garnished earth. Its snow capped mountains, ever wearing the chilling aspect of perennial winter—the lesser, irregular protuberances, that modestly raised themselves above the surrounding plains—the countless, fruitless varying from the rigidity of winter—the balmy freshness and fragrance of spring, to the full development and richness of summer, and the perfect maturity and abundance of autumn—all present charms and beauties peculiar to their own, and never, to the true admirer of nature, appear robes in forbidding or repulsive habitments.

**THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.**—  
"Are not all things beautiful?" Are not all things beautiful?

There is a beauty on the face of the garnished earth. Its snow capped mountains, ever wearing the chilling aspect of perennial winter—the lesser, irregular protuberances, that modestly raised themselves above the surrounding plains—the countless, fruitless varying from the rigidity of winter—the balmy freshness and fragrance of spring, to the full development and richness of summer, and the perfect maturity and abundance of autumn—all present charms and beauties peculiar to their own, and never, to the true admirer of nature, appear robes in forbidding or repulsive habitments.

**THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.**—  
"Are not all things beautiful?" Are not all things beautiful?

There is a beauty on the face of the garnished earth. Its snow capped mountains, ever wearing the chilling aspect of perennial winter—the lesser, irregular protuberances, that modestly raised themselves above the surrounding plains—the countless, fruitless varying from the rigidity of winter—the balmy freshness and fragrance of spring, to the full development and richness of summer, and the perfect maturity and abundance of autumn—all present charms and

# THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

**Job Wong.**—We are prepared to execute Job Wong, of all kinds with promptness and in the best style at the Bulletin office.

Up to going to press the steamer had not arrived at her anchorage. She will no doubt be in through the course of the day, and leave at her regular hour, Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M.

**The obliging clerk of the steamer J. T. Day will please accept our thanks for his favors. The files received are up to the 28th ult.**

We acknowledge the receipt of the October No. of the "Southern Lady's Book," published in New Orleans, and edited by that talented authoress, Miss L. Virginia Smith. From a cursory glance at its contents, we have no doubt it will attain a high rank among the periodicals of the day.

**The Emancipator.**—Another last determined the actual issue as to whether Scott or Lincoln should be the next President of the United States. As yet, we can only give the vote at Indianapolis, to wit,—for Pierce & King, 80; Scott & Graham, 68.

The contributions to the "Washington National Monument" at the polls on Tuesday last amounted to \$7,15, or a little over 6 cents each voter.

**THE MASONIC HALL.**—This building which has been for so many months in an unfinished state, we are happy to see, is now being rapidly completed.

**Game of every description is at present abundant in our market.** The Venetians of Nimrod have a rare time of it in the pursuit of their favorite pleasure.

**Our streets present quite an animated business appearance the past two days.** Most of the emigrants left this morning with their train.

**The inveterate traveller, and Editor of the N. O. Picayune, George Wilkins Kendall, passed through our town last week en route for San Antonio.**

We are informed his work on the Mexican War, to which he has devoted his time in Europe for the past two years, meets with admirable success, and it is his intention shortly to publish a new edition of it.

May health and prosperity attend him wherever he goes.

**During the past week the weather has been delightful—but at this time the atmosphere indicates a northerner many hours.** Notwithstanding the many exaggerated reports that have been circulated in the interior in regard to the health of Indianola, our hotels are crowded, and the return of high day augments the number.

We pause for a reply. QUAR.

**LATE MEXICAN NEWS.**

The Brownsville "American Flag" of the 10th ult., contains news from the capital, up to the 29th Sept., and from Tampico to the 20th ult. A fight had occurred between the *tradicio Nacional* of Jalapa, and 150 insurgents, in which the insurgents were victorious, capturing 200 stand of arms and \$3,000 in money, being part of the recent Vera Cruz loan. An order was issued from the President restricting the "Free" throughout the country. Serious difficulties were anticipated and considerable excitement prevailed in Matamoros.

Every thing was quiet in Brownsville. A heavy gale occurred at Point Isabel on the 20th ult., doing considerable damage.

The steamer Arispe, Capt. Land, bound from Atascosa to Indianola, with 150,000 feet of lumber, consigned to Baldridge, Sparks & Co., encountered a severe blow in the Gulf last week. When 10 miles outside the Pass she lost both anchors and injured her mainmast, so that she was compelled to run the hazard of entering through the oil and shallow pass above Pelican Island without a pilot. She was drawing 7 fms. large, and with an ordinary tide would have been lost; but as it was, she got in without striking. The captain threw overboard 10,000 feet of lumber; but the vessel is not seriously injured.

We understand the steamboat Maj. Alvarado is about leaving the Bay to run in the Colorado river.

**The great sale of lots in the city of San Antonio takes place next Monday, the 8th inst.** The Ledger of the 28th ult., has an article on the subject, says:

Four thousand acres of land within the town limits will be exposed for auction. It may average many at a distance how much such valuable property. Over one hundred years ago, by legal instrument, the town proper secured an area of about forty thousand acres. The late Supreme Court quoted the title to this tract by vesting it in the city. The survey ranges the lots from a single acre to one hundred, according to the position of the land. The terms of sale are probably favorable, being one fifth cash and five per cent interest on the balance, with the payment of eight per cent interest. The indorsements for indorsements are overpowering.

A letter to the Times states, that in one small living room, in a densely populated neighborhood, lived Mr. and Mrs. John's Wood, brothers, from 1809 to 1840,寿者 are buried annually—the whole soil being one foot deep of corruption. Horrible!

Two marriages occurred in Cincinnati a week or two ago, at one of which the husband was fifteen, and the wife fourteen years old. The other couple were aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years.

**DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.**—The nation has not yet discarded the habiliments of mourning for Mr. Clay, when the telegraph brings us the painful intelligence of the last act in the lives of the three greatest contemporary intellects America, if not any nation, has ever produced—the death of Daniel Webster. He died at his residence in Marshfield, Massachusetts, on the 29th ult. For nearly fifty years past, Calhoun, Clay and Webster have stood like three mighty pillars in our government, differing in their form and symmetry, but each combining so much of beauty, power and grandeur as to win the admiration of millions. They have been aptly termed the three great lights, the East, West and South, standing in the three grand divisions of our country, yet annually assembling in the centre of the system, and reflecting the combined, yet varied rays of their mighty genius through every extreme. That the grave should close upon them all so nearly at the same time is a singular coincidence, and could we look beyond with a Christian's faith, we should doubtless behold our fallen statesmen in the same celestial group, around the great throne above, invoking blessings upon each of them, we believe, with unclouded heart in Jesus Christ.

**From Germany, Duran.**—The ship Diana, Capt. Helm, direct from Bremen to Indianola, arrived off the bar on Sunday last. She brings to our welcome about 175 passengers, who come to seek a new home in our prosperous State. Judging from the general appearance of the passengers, they are of the better class, and come not unprovided with means. The ship made the passage in the short space of fifty days, and not a single death occurred on the voyage.

Two births took place on the voyage—a male and female.

The male was named after the captain, and the female "Diana," after the ship.

The passengers were brought up to town on Tuesday, by the schooner Rosalie, Capt. John Colley. The agents, Messrs. Rung & Co., deserve great credit for the arrangements made to receive the passengers, and to their transmission, without delay, to the scenes of their future labors.

Two other large ships from Bremen, with emigrants, are hourly expected, consigned to the same agents.

Mr. Geo. W. Fitchell, of Austin, has

our thanks for a copy of his address delivered before the Bistrop Academy, on the 28th Aug.

We have given it but a hasty glance.

In our next issue will appear an extract from the same.

**Mr. Garrison.**

By the resignation of Mr. Bernardo Segui, as Justice of the Peace, on the 28th September, a vacancy of said office was created.

As the law requires that such vacancies

should be filled in a specified time, why

have not the proper authorities taken the

requisite steps to fill the void?

We pause for a reply. QUAR.

**THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.**—It will be remembered the Library and West wing of the Capitol at Washington, was destroyed by fire, some months ago—since then steps have been taken to erect a much superior building in the place of the one destroyed.

The following extracts are taken from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, in regard to the building now in process of erection.

The present building is 252 feet 4 inches from north to south, and 121 feet 6 inches from east to west, with a portico of 160 feet in width on the eastern front and a projection on the western front of 83 feet, embracing a recessed portion of ten columns, which constitute the facade of the library.

The extension of the Capitol consists of two wing-buildings, placed at the north and south ends of the present structure, at the distance of forty-four feet from it, with connecting corridors. Each building is 142 feet 8 inches from north to south, by 238 feet 10 inches deep, from east to west, exclusive of the porticos and steps; the porticos consist of passages leading from the centre building to the wings, of 21 feet 4 inches in width, with outside colonnades, which make the entire width of each corridor 58 feet 8 inches.

The wing buildings have porticos on the east front, extending the whole width, with a flight of steps to each, corresponding to the steps of the present capitol. Each of these porticos have a centre projection ten feet four inches by seventy-eight feet in width, thus forming a double porches in the centre of the facade, similar in general design to that of the present eastern porches. There is also a porches on the west front of each wing, 105 feet 8 inches in width, projecting ten feet six inches, and on the north and south fronts, porticos of the same projection, each of which is 121 feet 4 inches in width.

The whole extent of the buildings, from north to south, when finished, will be 751 feet 4 inches, and the greatest width from east to west, including porticos and steps, is 324 feet.

The ground actually covered by the building, including the porticos and steps, and exclusive of the court-yard, 153,112 square feet, or 652 square feet more than three and a half acres, of which there is covered by the present building \$1,261 square feet, and by the new wings and corridors 91,941.

Two marriages occurred in Cincinnati a week or two ago, at one of which the husband was fifteen, and the wife fourteen years old. The other couple were aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years.

For the Bulletin.

**NOTES ON CUBA.—CONTINUED.**

However absurd may be the civil and military code of Cuban laws, the spirit of good enactments and the enforcement of temporary interests America, if not any nation, has ever produced—the death of Daniel Webster. He died at his residence in Marshfield, Massachusetts, on the 29th ult. For nearly fifty years past, Calhoun, Clay and Webster have stood like three mighty pillars in our government, differing in their form and symmetry, but each combining so much of beauty, power and grandeur as to win the admiration of millions. They have been aptly termed the three great lights, the East, West and South, standing in the three grand divisions of our country, yet annually assembling in the centre of the system, and reflecting the combined, yet varied rays of their mighty genius through every extreme. That the grave should close upon them all so nearly at the same time is a singular coincidence, and could we look beyond with a Christian's faith, we should doubtless behold our fallen statesmen in the same celestial group, around the great throne above, invoking blessings upon each of them, we believe, with unclouded heart in Jesus Christ.

Much the largest city is Havana, which contains a population of over 30,000 inhabitants. Although possessing every commercial facility, she may more fitly attribute her great advancement over other sister cities to the fact, that anterior to the year 1820, it was the only port in which a foreign trade was permitted. Subsequently, Matanzas, Santiago, Baracoa, Gibara, Trinidad, Mazatlan, and Cardenas, have all rapidly improved. In 1847, the arrivals from sea at all the ports were 3,740, and the clearances 3,346, about two-thirds of which were foreign bottoms, and mostly of the United States. There is no harbor in the world more excellent or beautiful than that of Havana. Its pass is deep, easy of access and navigation, and capacity, from its natural iron promontory, upon which stands the famed Moro Castle, of the most indestructible defence ever afforded a city. Following the base of the hill, the inlet winds a quadrant into the heart of the city, and can accommodate a fleet of a thousand sail.

The resources of every land may be multiplied and increased by the aid of internal improvements, rail and plank roads and canals, but how rapid is the development

when that land is groaning with the wealth which centuries of years, marked by industry, frugality, and other extraneous adjuncts, have heaped upon it. Such is it with Cuba. Her wealth was as gorgeous

as Aladdin's dream, before the steam horse

had snorted on her plains, and the rip Van

Winkles Habaneros were as much astonish-

ed at the change as they were previously ignorant of the science.

The first railroad in the Island was originated and constructed by the Government, at its own expense,

from Havana to Guiney, and stimulating

the same spirit in individuals and compa-

nies, the example has done much to ad-

vance this branch of internal improvement;

and in 1850 there was completed and in

operation near 300 miles of railroad. In

1848 only 122 miles of the Havana road

was finished, which in that year transported

140,000 passengers, 185,678 boxes, and

571 hogsheads of sugar, 2,260 casks mola-

ses, 4,512 pipes rum, 5,018 bags coffee,

1,588 wagon-loads corn, 2,770 wagon-

loads plantains, 3,470 hogs, besides a lar-

ger quantity of fruits and smaller produc-

tions. The management of the business of

this road has been highly applauded. A

company composed of merchants and plan-

ters made a purchase of it from the Govern-

ment, which bound them to a completion of

a number of additional miles in a given

time, under penalty of a heavy forfeit.

All of the railroads of the Island are com-

pletely owned by the Government, and are

under the control of the Ministry of Public

Works.

It will be remembered, that the

Emperor was the mediator between two

conflicting ages; he destroyed the old regime

in establishing all that was good in it; and he de-

stroyed the revolutionary spirit by everywhere

causing the benefits of the revolution to triumph; that is the reason why those who overthrew him soon had to depose their triumph; as to those

who defended him, it is not necessary for me to remind you how much they have won over his fall.

"And so it was, that as soon as the people saw themselves at liberty to make their choice, they cast their eyes on the heir of Napoleon, and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons, on every point of my passage, a unanimous cry of 'Vive l' Empereur' has been raised. But in my eyes this cry is much more a hope which touches my heart than a hope which flatters my pride.

"Faithful servants of the national never shall

have but one object, and that is to re-establish

in this great country, by so many communi-

cations and amicable treaties, the governments

of the various states, and that is to make

them all stand the right way, and to those

who regard it as no very wonderful affair

for a locomotive to pass over a railroad

track at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

The way the white paper comes through

the press is easily printed on both sides

at the rate of a mile in length in a minute.

The type is placed in two cylinders,

each printing a separate side, and the paper

is put on the press in large rolls, as it

comes from the manufacturer, and is not

cut into sheets until it is printed. The

printed sheets are all cut and folded as they

come from the press, to which at any time

we can add the exact number of impressions that

have been taken.

"And so it was, that as soon as the people

saw themselves at liberty to make their choice,

they cast their eyes on the heir of Napoleon,

and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons,

on every point of

## BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO., Indiana, Texas.

HAVING established business at their new  
HOME IN HORN WILDER, with a view  
of procuring a moderate business, respectfully  
inform our friends and Merchants and Planters of  
the State to their LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,  
which they have recently selected in the Eastern  
States, and import same at low rates. They  
have confidence that with dishonest supply they  
cannot beat the experience they have had in  
the West, and facilities they are enabled to afford  
that they can make it to the interest of pur-  
chasers to patronize them instead of going to New  
Orleans, offering as they do, rates as low, and  
terms as accommodating. Their Stock consists  
in every article.

### STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Pearl and fine silk and satin, brocades, drapes,  
damask, chintz, cashmere, calicoes, tartans;  
tartans, gingham, lawn, cambric, muslin, lace;  
velvet, trims, cords, velvets, etc., etc.;  
Cotton, linens, vestings, satins, tweeds;  
Hemp, twine, flax, 500 per cent; sheetings;  
shirts, cambric, blue, red, white, yellow, green;  
linen, lace, towels, diapers, handkerchiefs, hand-  
kerchiefs, buttons, pins, needles, tapes, gimp,  
spool thread, sewing silk, bonnet ribbons; ar-  
tificial flowers, with every article belonging to  
Dry Goods.

### PEISER & BROTHER

*In the Field, with the following  
GOODS.*

Which were purchased at such remarkable low  
prices that the closest buyers cannot help  
proclaiming

*Chap! Cheaper than the Cheapest!!!!*

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

### Dry Goods,

Blacked and brown sheetings and shirtings; cot-  
ton-cloth, checks, hickory stripes; Kentucky kent-  
ucky linens; kerseys; tweeds; satins; cambric;  
blanket flannels; print gingham; delaine; al-  
paca; merino; cashmere; silk; lawns; jacquard;  
mull; swiss; and book binding; thread and bobbin  
lace; voile; hemstitch; diapers; handkerchiefs; hand-  
kerchiefs; buttons; pins; needles; tapes; gimp;  
spool thread; sewing silk; bonnet ribbons; ar-  
tificial flowers, with every article belonging to  
Dry Goods.

### Clothing.

Cottonade, Kentucky jeans, satins and cotton  
pants; coarse tucks; cloths; vests; shirts; dresses;  
satin; flannel; gingham; under-silks; etc.

### Boots & Shoes.

Men's, women's youths' and misses' brogues; rus-  
sette; ladies' walking buskins; slippers; guitars;  
and fisherman's and dress boots; rubbery; log-  
ging and all kinds of children's shoes.

### Hats & Caps.

Beaver, molekin, seal, angola, mexican, brush,  
jelly lind, pearl, cashmere and wool hats; cloth,  
glazed, plain, military and navy caps.

### Saddlery.

Men's and women's saddles; bridles; martingales;  
horses' heads and reins; girths; cringles; bridle  
bits; stirrups; strap iron; horses' collars; web-  
bings; whip; buckles; needles; tacks; thread; silk  
leathers.

### Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and forks; pocket, pen and butter knives;  
razors; scissors; spoons; locks; lattice bolts; hinge  
pins; files; scissars; chairs; angus; planes; saws;  
brace and bits; gimlets; truss and log chains and  
iron; andnis; pots; ovens; stoves; pans; shovel  
and long; fenders; nailies; vases; bellows; stoves;  
pines; tin ware; etc.

### GROCERIES.

50 lbs sugar; 100 sacks coffee; molasses; rice;  
teas; tobacco; dried fruits; pepper; ginger; spice;  
pickle preserves; oil fruits; lobsters; sardines;  
clams; sauerkraut; codfish & herrings; and a large stock

### WESTERN PRODUCE.

Without enumerating further, we simply say,  
our stock of Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,  
Gloves & Garters, Woolenware, Fancy Arti-  
cles and Stationery, is full and complete, and  
that we will take great pleasure in showing them.

We again invite the attention of purchasers be-  
fore buying elsewhere. We will pay the highest  
price for Cotton, Pellets, and Fecula.

### LUMBER.

In connection with our business, we have placed  
on hand fine schooners, the "Alaska" and "Mary &  
Joseph," and with them we hope to keep a fine  
supply of all kinds Building Materials, which we  
will afford lower than has ever been sold to the  
market at any previous time.

### CASH ADVANCES.

We will make liberal cash advances on cotton  
and other produce consigned to our friends in New  
York and New Orleans.

### BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.

Indiana, Oct. 21, 1852.

MURKIN—All produce to be freely forwarded  
for prompt purchasing or trading for the schooner  
"M. J." For 150-85 tons burthen, without  
considering net, as Capt. James Murkin is not  
the sole owner of said vessel.

Port Caravan, Oct. 16, '52. W. NICHOLS.

### Removal.

HICK & OSBURY have removed their  
store to the house more recently occupied by C.  
A. Hubbard, and lately by Wm. R. Rawlins & Co.,  
where they will keep always on hand a large as-  
sortment of Groceries & General Merchandise.

Indiana, Oct. 20, 1852.

### At Government Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED, at the New Store, Govern-  
ment Wharf, Indiana, A SPLENDID STOCK  
OF GOODS, embracing in part:

### Negro Clothing.

Sold by jeans and linseys; 2 cases kerseys;  
200 pair blankets.

### Linsey, Calicoes etc.

50 pieces plain and plain linen; 100 pieces fancy  
prints; 4 boxes brown domes.

### Cigars.

Imported from Havana, varying in price from \$5  
to \$75 per thousand. American in abundance.

### Fruits.

Raisins, currants, nuts, canaries.

### Drugs & Medicines.

Caster oil; olive oil; quinine; Brandish & Maf-  
fot's pills; opium; tartar; borax; rhubarb; nitre;  
magnesia; with a whole supply of plantation med-  
icines.

### Paints & Oils.

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

### Stationery.

Footpads; letter paper; pens and all kinds of writ-  
ing paper; steel pens; ink; sand; inkstands; hams;  
pencils; slate; quill blank books; hymns;  
hubs; novels; romances; visiting cards.

### Clocks & Watches.

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

### Furniture.

Tables; chairs; rockers; wash stands; stools in a  
variety of good variety.

### Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

Brocades; earings; bracelets; cuff-pins; jackets;  
card cases; gold and silver spectacles; silver  
spoons and forks; napkin rings; finger rings; diam-  
ond cases; work boxes; perfume cases; gilt  
white; perfumed; cologne; hair oil; salts; powder  
powder puffs; oil glasses; thermometers; fans;  
hair pins; combs; needles; spectacles; etc.; together  
with such an endless variety of Fancy Goods  
that it would be too tedious to enumerate them.

### Clothing.

Shoes, Boots, Hats, Clothing, etc.

A very large stock of the above named articles,  
which are offered very low.

### Sundries.

12 boxes assorted candy; 2 bbls almonds; 10 box-  
es cracked; 2 bbls crackers; 10 lbs nutmegs;  
1 lb ginger; spiced pepper; cloves; India; &c.

### Liquors! Liquors!

2 casks cognac brandy; 3 casks Dalton dry; 4  
cases port wine; 100 kegs 60°; 1 bbl wine;  
100 kegs 50°; 100 kegs 40°; 100 kegs 30°; 100  
kegs 20°; 100 kegs 10°; 100 kegs 5°; 100 kegs  
1°; 100 kegs 0°; 100 kegs -5°; 100 kegs -10°;

### Cigars! Cigars!

40,000 Havana cigars; 4,000 la Caldo dry; 2,000  
Farolettes; 1,000 grand; 1,000 La Congos.

### Tobacco.

100 boxes assorted candy; 2 bbls almonds; 10 box-  
es cracked; 2 bbls crackers; 10 lbs nutmegs;  
1 lb ginger; spiced pepper; cloves; India; &c.

### Powder! Powder!

5 bags rice powder; 10 bags do; 20 do do;  
25 cans do.

### Candles and Soap.

10 boxes star candle; 50 do; 20 do; 5 do; 5  
boxes spermaceti; 10 do rosin soap; 2 do fancy do.

### Sugar.

1 case loaf sugar; 3 bbls crushed do 1 bbl  
deodorized brown, etc.

### Pickles, Sauces, etc.

17 boxes pickles; 4 & 2 gallons; 2 lbs pepper  
sauce; 5 do catup; 5 do olive oil; 100 lbs Sardines.

### H. S. FULKERSON & CO.

Indiana, Oct. 14, 1852.

### BOUNTY WARRANTS.

I will pay cash for any State or County  
Warrant issued by the State of Indiana.

### FOR SALE.

THE fine copper and brass  
furniture Schooner, R. M. FOOTE,  
now the last at the Pier, She reg-  
ards no time, and is in the very best of order;  
will be sold now. For further particulars apply to  
Capt. JAMES CUMMING'S.

### LAND CERTIFICATE AT AUCTION.

The papers of executors of the estate of  
William Chamberlin, deceased, in the County of  
Calhoun, made at its September term, 1852,  
the undersigned, as trustee of the minor  
bequests of Peter C. Chamberlin, deceased, will pro-  
ceed to sell at public auction in the town of Indi-  
ana, on Tuesday, November 24, preceding, for  
cash in hand, the certificate for one hundred and  
forty acres, (400 acres), granted to said heirs  
by the last legislature of the State of Texas.

### JOHN HENRY BROWN.

Indiana, Oct. 14, 1852.

### BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.

At the new wharf, Powder Horn Bayou,  
Indiana, Oct. 20, 1852.

### AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

### IN FANCY AND SIMPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

HAVING located in Indiana offers his profes-  
sional services to the citizens of this place.

### B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermilion.

THE most and most efficient Remedy for Worms  
that has been discovered. The following is one  
of many varieties of remedies of its efficacy and  
popularity from Dr. J. A. Hill, an eminent friend  
of mine. Take a spoonful of this every day for  
one month, and you will be rid of worms.

### Residues.

Dr. A. Foster, San Board Health,  
Ed. Hall, Cracker, Tint, Commissioner.

### J. P. MILBY, Clerk C. C. G.

For sale by Chambers Eiter & Co., Indiana,  
and by me and myself in Indiana.

## LEWIS & HUGHES.

HAVE just received from the principal Atlantic  
cities a large and splendid assortment of  
Drugs, Medicines, Die Sniffs, Oil, Paints, Por-  
celain, Glassware, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Among the more valuable articles are  
Colombian snuff; white tooth dentifrice; hair  
oil; fancy soaps; trichloro for the hair; tooth  
brushes; hair brushes; flesh brushes; wall  
paper of different qualities, and a  
large and splendid assortment of

## GLOBE STORE.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THIS public are respectfully informed that this  
well known and long established House again  
offers for sale a large quantity of Furniture and  
Household Goods. The Proprietor has thoroughly  
and satisfactorily repaired his house, and added  
many conveniences to it.

He will supply all the wants of life, and  
will be pleased to furnish the services of his  
household to those who may require them.

He affords himself that the charges are extremely  
moderate and liberal.

J. L. NICKELSON.

Sept. 23, 1852.

15,000 FEET

OF VALUABLE LANDS.

Belonging to the City of San Antonio.

In pursuance of a resolution of the City Council  
passed on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1852,

will be offered for sale on the

Second Monday of November next.

A. D. 1852, being the eighth day thereof, in  
front of the City Hall door, in the city of San  
Antonio,

15,000 FEET

OF STABLE AND HORSE LOT.

of suitable size, with well of season water for  
stock, and well suited to all kinds of animals.

These lands are well suited to all kinds of animals.

They are well suited to all kinds of animals.

They are well suited to all kinds of animals.

They are well suited to all kinds of animals.

They are well suited to all kinds of animals.

### NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

**PHILADELPHIA  
SAFETY WAREHOUSE,**  
No. 4 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.  
MANUFACTORY NO. 19 DECATUR STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**MAGEE & KNEASS,**  
We cordially invite the attention of persons  
wishing to purchase articles in the Safely  
Warehouse, to visit and examine their stock of Goods,  
which for durability and quality of finish, cannot  
be equalled. Their prices are as low as any establish-  
ment in the city.

The Safely is every large and well assorted,  
being made of common manufacture, and comprises almost  
every article.

Manufactured Hardware, Trunks,  
Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Boxes, Trunks,  
Mosses, O. O. F. and Sons of Temperance  
Books in all its varieties.

Principals agents for the Boston Safety Case  
Manufacturers of Boxes, Trunks and Mill Bands,  
Case Furniture, Safety Cases, Boxes and all Descrip-  
tions of Safety Goods. [15]

**J. H. STEEL,**  
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,  
6 CAMP STREET,

Brown, Carter and Peppin Streets, ready  
to receive Commercial Place.

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard  
authors, and the latest editions of Literature.

CARDINAL PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices,  
reduced so as to meet from the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large supply of all kinds in  
several cities, selected with great care by the  
best authorities.

PRACTICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY—A valuable descrip-  
tion of the most approved and  
reputable works on the various medical subjects.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE—The most complete  
and largest collection of commercial books and publications.

BLINDS—The largest and finest collection.

PAPELS AND CARDS—Letters, Postcards, Photo Cards  
of all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—In all their various  
branches, promptly and neatly executed.

**NEW LAW BOOKS,**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

**J. H. STEEL'S,**  
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,  
6 CAMP STREET,

Books and Stationery, in all its branches, in  
the most New, Mercantile, and the Territories  
selected for the Louisiana and Florida Trade,  
when annexed to the United States.

National Laws of Spain, Mexico & California.

Commercial Laws of the United States, by Cushing.

Code of Navigation.

Marine and Maritime Reports—12 vols.

Revised Laws of the Chambers, by Green & Pendleton.

English Law—12 vols.

French Law—12 vols.

Spanish Law—12 vols.

Portuguese Law—12 vols.

Italian Law—12 vols.

German Law—12 vols.

French and English—new edition.

The works of Sir W. E. Gladstone, new and improved

editions, being a continuation of the former.

Green's Louisiana Supreme Court General Index.

And many others, relative to Public Law.

JOHN KEMP,  
NEW ORLEANS.

HALL & KEMP,  
GROCERS,

No. 12 TCHUMITOLLA STREET,  
(CORNER OF CANAL STREET.)

NEW ORLEANS.

A Full Assortment of Groceries.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRUGS,  
H. & H. BLOCK,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.