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PUBLISHERS.

FOUR STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT BULLIFFE.
The dew grew strange, the night grew cool,
The dew have left the clover;
The smile droppeth in the pool
Its silvery summer cover.
All day the swallows southward fly,
All night the whole sky drags,
And through the thin veil over
The moon looks wan and weary.
The crop leaves rustle on the path
That leads to the meadow,
The oak beside the hay pond
Drops down its naked shadow;
The birds bow at the window
On inland hills keep away,
And distant sounds through valley wide
At lonely hours are straying.
Three summer months to warm the heart,
And then the chill frost after—
Three summer months to dream of love—
Some sixty days for laughter;
And then the south and its reign—
The south wind dry and dreary—
The shadow droppeth once again,
To bid Love's empire acheing.
There is no strip of summer blue
But water clouds blue over;
There is no inch of sodden turf
The white snow shall not cover.
No pleasant thing but has its end
When many days are ending,
No note of woe for the lark
But endlessly complaining.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The Masonic celebration of the centennial anniversary of the institution of Washington into the order of Masonry, which came off in this city on the 4th instant, induced us to refer to the written life of that illustrious man, when we discovered that Washington, on the 4th of November, 1752, was not yet twenty-one years old; and, as no person can, according to the rules, be admitted into the order of Masonry until after he has arrived at that age, we supposed there was some historical error in the matter. Accordingly we mentioned our trouble to an old Mason of this city; he informed us that an exception was made in Washington's case, on account of his proposed expedition to the French camp in the west, by the request and intercession of Gov. Dunwiddie. Washington had previously expressed to the Governor his intention of becoming a Mason, when he should arrive at his majority, and his Excellency, who was the young officer's special friend, supposed his being a Mason might possibly be of service to him in the expedition, in certain contingencies.

The above fact is peculiarly interesting at this particular time. Washington would have been twenty-one years old on the 22d of February, 1753. At the age of nineteen, he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Virginia Militia, but was chiefly engaged in surveying up to the autumn of 1752, when the encroachments of the French upon the then western frontier made it expedient for the English Governor of Virginia to suggest to them to withdraw. The proposed embassy was circulated among the civility of the country; but the pathless route over the mountains, the unbridged rivers, the storms and snows of the wilderness, the roadless lodges, and the treacherous savages along the route, deterred the young men from undertaking so dangerous a duty, until it came to the knowledge of young Washington. Springing into his saddle, he repaired to Williamsburg, where the Governor resided, and volunteered to be his envoy. The Governor hesitated, saying he was too young and too valuable to undertake such a mission, but finally consented; and, with seven men, in November, the striking Washington started (with dispatches "urging the French to withdraw from the territory of the British on the right") on his perilous mission of five hundred miles through an unbroken forest.

The result of it is well known. On foot, with his knapsack on his back, and his rifle in his hand, never having seen a white man, or a house, since leaving the eastern edge of the Alleghanies, he finally arrived at the French camp, about one hundred miles north-west of where Pittsburg now is, and was received by St. Pierre, the commander, with that civility which is peculiar to the French gentleman. The answer to the threats brought by Washington, was equivalent to a total disregard of them. But the young officer had performed his duty, and returned to Virginia with the same error he came out to the West, arriving home on the 16th of January, 1753.

In a few months thereafter, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia, from which rank he rapidly rose to the head of the regular army, thence by the voice of the American people to the Presidency of these United States, and when he ascended into heaven he left the imperishable name of "Father of his Country" to a great nation.

Our readers will perceive that we have run a little astray from the incident we started with—in reference to Washington having been made a Freemason before he was 21 years of age; but it is an interesting fact, as well as beautiful, that the boy Washington, who became the greatest man that ever lived, and an American wish, is the only person that has, during all time, been permitted into the Masonic Order before arriving at the legitimate age of manhood.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAMP.—Among the list of late English patents, is one taken out by Mr. E. White, for a candle-lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock-face, and as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber-light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention.

RICE CULTURE.

Why does not some enterprising agriculturalist undertake the cultivation of rice in Texas? It is unquestionably the most profitable crop raised in the South, when properly managed and the locality for planting judiciously selected. The people of S. Carolina have grown rich in this pursuit, and we can see nothing to prevent the accumulation of handsome returns for even small investments of capital and labor to any one who would be disposed to enter into the business in this portion of Texas. The river bottoms and immense quantities of marsh land, subject to periodical overflows, in this section of the State, both from the water and the numerous streams emptying into the bay, warrant the supposition that rice might be cultivated here with advantage and profit, and thus much waste land brought into requisition and compelled to yield a handsome item of revenue in the list of our productions. Rice, at the rate it is raised in our market, at about 10 or 15 cents per pound, would afford a far better premium on the capital invested in its production, than the prime staple of cotton.—A letter published in our exchanges gives some valuable information on the subject of rice culture as practiced in Georgia and South Carolina, which may be interesting to our readers. Rice planting was first introduced into Carolina some 150 years ago, the result of which fully illustrates the important consequences often derived from small events. A brigantine from Madagascar touched at Suvaiva's Island about the period here alluded to, when Landgrave Smith, who was then Governor of the colony, paid the captain a visit on board his vessel, and in compliment was presented with a bag of rice, the production of the islanders of the Indian Ocean, with some information of its cultivation observed by the Madagascarians. The Governor concluded to try the experiment of raising the grain in South Carolina, and consequently divided his bag of rice among several of his friends, who, in order to give it a fair trial, planted their parcels in different spots, and from this beginning arose the staple commodity of South Carolina.—The process of rice culture, adopted at present in South Carolina, is described pretty fully as follows: In reclaiming swamps, the first labor is the erection of dams for the exclusion of tides. This being done, the native growth is disposed of in the usual way. The fields are drained by parallel ditches, usually 20 inches wide by 2 feet deep, and 100 feet apart. After the lands become settled, from cultivation, the ditches have to be increased in number and depth, to effect a perfect drainage, which must be had when the rice is taking the dry growth, or the crop suffers. In winter, careful and deep plowing—just before seed time a heavy harrow puts the land in condition for the sowing of rice, which is sown as thick as 3 or 4 tranches at a time, 15 in. apart. About the 10th March planting commences and may be extended to the 10th June. The seed rice is sown in the trench, and the water is immediately put upon the field as the sowing is finished, whether the rice is covered or not, and there remains till it is sprouted. Care should be taken to withdraw the water, when this occurs, or the seed is lost. This being done, the shoot soon makes its appearance above ground. The water, however, may be permitted to remain on portions of the field where the rice is not entirely covered, until the plant is several inches long. As soon as the last is sufficiently dry, (the water being withdrawn) hoeing commences, which is done with the narrow rice hoe stirring thoroughly the earth beneath the rice. It now takes a dry growth for fifteen or twenty days, at the expiration of which time the field is again sown and sufficiently covered every vestige of the plant, for the space of five days. The water is again withdrawn till the tops are uncovered in the lowest parts of the field, and remains at this stage for fifteen or twenty days. This watering is called the stretch flow. As soon as the lands are sufficiently dry the crop is again worked with the hoe, and all standing weeds and grass carefully removed, when another dry growth is permitted until the first joint of the stock is formed. When this is observed, the gates are again opened, and the field flooded to the depth of from 12 to 24 inches, depending on the soil, but upon the size of the rice, and continued, until the grain is fit for the hook. This is the final, and is called the "harvest overflow."—*Matagorda Tribune.*

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STRANGE STORY OF LOUIS NAPOLÉON.

Many strange anecdotes are told of the career of the taciturn, unscrupulous, daring, anomalous individual, now on the throne of the French Empire. But the following statement concerning him, from the Belfast (Ireland) Chronicle, a journal said to be trustworthy and reliable, is of so startling a nature, not exactly from the facts it gives, but the manner and locality of its publication, that we republish it, only for the romantic style of the narrator: There lives in Paris a gentleman who, in December, 1847, wrote, "I can see with perfect clearness that Louis Philippe will not be three months on the throne of France." Louis Philippe was exiled in February, 1848. That gentleman wrote shortly after the Presidential election; "This Bonaparte scion is a traitor. Not a man looks at him but feels the instinct of avoiding him as a treacherous man. He will strike for the consulate, for the Dictatorship, and God knows what will follow." He struck. The coup d'etat of December, 1851, tells in history how he struck. The same gentleman wrote in March of the present year; "The tyrant sits at the empire. His gaze is fixed upon the crown. Before a year there will be a revival of the Bonaparte dynasty, and the French will kneel before Napoleon the Third." The empire has come.

The man who predicted these events is no common man. He thinks and looks around him. He participates in many movements quietly, and gathers knowledge which, in our view, no other man at this moment, in or out of Paris, could find means to acquire. His previous predictions give us confidence in what he states. In fact, we know him, and know that he would not detail as truth what he did not know to be true, for he is generally one of the least speculative individuals we have ever met.

Well, that gentleman—we would give his name, if we were permitted—writes the subject on Thursday last, and all before whom it comes can measure its worth and the amount of credence to be attached to it from what they have already learned. The revolution will seem curious to many; to us it is by no means so, as we are aware of the sources from which much of this information is derived, and how he derives it. That it is true we are convinced, and the British Government are "up" to the machinations of the French Emperor, is evident from the embolism of our militia, from the addition to our maritime hands, and from the establishment of a channel fleet. The following is the communication referred to:

In a second part of the wood of Bonlogne, at a place called Madria, whence the residence of Labarriere, it is a house, surrounded by trees, and the windows of which are never open, except sometimes at dawn as if to let in fresh air. This house, all day, and in many nights, has the air of being uninhabited; but sometimes at night there comes about suspicious-looking characters, who take up their posts in the thickets, and then about 12 or 15 o'clock some carriages, with the blinds closed, and the port cochers is opened mysteriously; they drive in and the door closes behind them.

What is this place? It is the residence of Virginia la Sabotiere. This, for many reasons—indeed nearly all—is no explanation. But let us enter, one evening last week, and perhaps what may be going on may enlighten us.

In an apartment, sumptuously furnished, is a grand supper laid out, resplendent with plate, and brilliant with lights, and around at half a dozen men and as many women, who, like sipping their champagne, are talking animatingly of conquest and empire, of aggression and rapine.

"Yes," says one, striking his fist on the table, and uttering indignant outcries—"yes, when I am crowned, I will proclaim Jerome King of Holland, and not only Jerome King of Holland, but make him King while Belgium shall reign but as my vassal."

"Yes, sire," said all but one, whom we shall not mention. And then King of Rome and Italy, and Protector of the Helvetic Confederation, shall be no empty titles—they shall be mine!"

"But, sire, England," observed one gently, "England, my eternal signeture! England, the assassin of my uncle! Every step I take I find her in my way. Let her take care, perfidious and meddling Albion. Let her beware that she interfere not, for as surely as she interferes, will I land on her shores and show them that their island is her enemy, and she a French colony as was Algiers. They defy their mistakes!"

Thus spoke Louis Napoleon in the house of Virginia la Sabotiere. I must not explain who she is, and how he found himself there, premising that the information, I am giving you may cost me dear, though I hope no one will add the really polite of Bonaparte in tracing the author of the news here given. How I obtained it is a secret of life and death. But every word I write is true, and Louis Napoleon may not carry out his supper boast, but the words were spoken by him.

When Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was a State prisoner in Ham, he was treated with great kindness and consideration. Amongst others who saw him for different purposes, was Virginia, a very pretty girl, daughter of an old boot maker in Ham. After a while Louis made proposals, they were accepted, Louis and children were then attached to children he was very much attached to them. They were provided for and sent to first rate schools. On his advent to power, in 1848, the Prince gave Virginia a pension, and then, in December, 1851, he gave her the beautiful residence above alluded to.

With a natural taste for debauchery, resembling in character the debauchery of the regency of Louis XV., one of the delights of Louis Napoleon, is an orgy with plenty of wine and women. In fact, his happiness is a petty pleasure, such as when the Regent and Dubois lived. To indulge in these at St. Cloud and Elisee would be dangerous, as there is a certain amount of public opinion still alive; but then there was the cozy little house at Madria, and that has been selected by him as his seat for midnight conferences on the affairs of the Empire. Surrounded by parasites, pimps, and prostitutes, heated by wine, he tries to rouse himself in this deplorable way to emulate his uncle.

Not a dozen persons in Paris, apart from his own clique, know a word of all this. But I have told it. Was I present? Did I receive the report from one who was present? As the orgy revealed to a second party and then to me! More questions I cannot answer.

I give the information as true, exact and historical. It may be denied. That will only prove its truth, as for a Bonapartist to say a thing to be, is to prove that it is not.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce, after referring to the various projects which have been started for the construction of a railroad between the Atlantic States and our territory on the Pacific coast, and the difficulties and objections connected with them, goes on to say: But, fortunately, a solution of all the manifold difficulties with which this question is surrounded, is found in the proposition which is about to be made to Congress by an association of enterprising engineers, capitalists and financiers of the State of New York.

This association will be prepared, next week, to submit to Congress, in a formal manner, a project which has already brought to the notice of many members, and has been approved by them, for constructing "A military and post road from the Valley of the Mississippi River to San Francisco, in California, or other place on the Pacific Ocean." (The company consists of men of the most enterprising character, and the greatest amount of practical information, and the widest influence and credit, and the largest wealth, in New York. They are to be chartered as a company by the N. York Legislature.

Several agents of the association have already visited Washington and conferred with members of both Houses and have been invited to bring forward their project.

Mr. Chatfield, Mr. McAlpine and General Clarke were here for some days, as agents of the association, and were probably among its principal projectors.

The details of their scheme are yet subject to some alteration; but, in a word, they propose to relieve Congress of all difficulty as to the location of the road, by selecting the route themselves. They offer to make the road within five years, and by that time to have it in complete operation. They ask of the Government to public lands, except what may be necessary for the purposes of the road. They undertake to procure the assent of every State of States, within the boundaries of which the road may pass. They ask of Congress a loan of thirty millions, to be issued in five per cent. stock and delivered to the Company as they progress with the road, at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars a mile. Thus, upon the completion and furnishing with necessary apparatus for travel, fifty continuous miles, they are to receive stock to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Company are to pay off the loan in thirty years, and in failure thereof, the Government is to take possession of the road and its appurtenances. The Government may also at the end of twenty years, purchase the road and take possession of it, with all its appurtenances, on paying the Company the actual cost thereof.

The Company shall construct a single line of magnetic telegraph along the entire road, so as to be ready for operation of the road. The Company is to carry messages of the Government without charge, and they are also to transport the mails of the United States, military stores, naval stores and supplies, Indian supplies, etc., free of charge to the Government.

Such is the outline of this bold and truly great and beneficent project; and I have very little doubt, considering the auspices under which it is brought forward, that it is to be successful.

It is understood, however, that the Company have not designated or selected any route as yet, and may take the Missouri route, or Governor Rosne's route, or Gen. Rank's route, or that which a Texas Company has designated from El Paso to San Diego, or, with the assent of Mexico, M. Dupuytren's route, through Sonora. They take the wide range of the Mississippi valley for a point of departure.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to \$12,000,000,000, and the population is 24,000,000 of souls. The wealth, divided by the population, gives \$500 to each person, young and old; and counting five persons to each family, it would give the handsome little fortune of \$2,500 to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

FROM TAMPIOCO.

By the arrival of the schooner J. Truman, Capt. Ashley, the Pionayre has received papers from Tampico on the 23rd ult. The Truman left Tampico on the 22nd, and we learn from the officers that a party of Californians, who were at the port, had taken passage on the schooner, and were going on board, when they were seized by the Mexican authorities and their money, (\$5,000) confiscated for non-payment of duties.

The revolution appears to be spreading with unexampled rapidity over Tamapipe and the adjoining States. The infection had reached the regular army, and the leading officers had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. Among these are Col. Casanova, at Victoria, Col. Cruz, at Camargo, Col. Tenorio, at Sierra Gorda. The papers are filled with accounts of these and other pronouncements, and *El Tamapipe* confidently pronounces the government of Senor Arista as doomed.

Juan Jose de la Garza, Provisional Governor of the State of Tamapipe, published an address to his fellow-citizens, in which he justifies the revolution and recommends Don Ramon Prieto as the proper person to assume the duties and responsibilities of Governor. Prieto is the person who ran against and defeated Cardenas in the gubernatorial contest. The latter set aside the election, seized upon the reins of Government, and caused the present movement of the State.

We see nothing in the papers confirmatory of the reported seizure of the person of Cardenas, and his being taken prisoner to Tampico.

The *Tamapipe* of the 22d says that the commanding general was organizing a force to march upon Matamoros, and that in a few days they would be upon the road. The editor adds that this is the only point of consequence in the State of Tamapipe that had not seconded the plan of Tampico.

On the 21st the ayuntamiento of Tuxpan, in the State of Vera Cruz, pronounced against the existing Government.

Gen. Uruga has issued a proclamation denouncing in severe terms the conduct of Gen. Minon who had ordered Senor Pacheco Loal, an old respected citizen of Jalisco, to be whipped and sent to the army as a recruit. The only excuse given for this atrocious act, is that Senor Loal had adhered to the plan of Hospicio. The affair has created intense excitement throughout the country. Senor Loal having had three sons officers in the army, two of whom were killed in the late war with the United States, and the other is at present upon the frontier fighting the Indians.

Col. Mejia and Vega had joined the revolutionists, and the Tarralpa says it is ascertained that within a few days a force of 1,500 men would be organized, under the command of these distinguished chiefs, which would march to occupy San Luis and the other States of the interior.

TEXAS DEBT.—In reference to Pearce's bill, which proposes that the United States should assume that portion of Texas debt for which her revenues from customs were pledged, the Washington correspondent of the Pionayre, says:

"Gen. Rank is preparing an elaborate speech, intended to show that the United States are bound for the whole debt; because she failed to keep the Indians from the Texas territory. The debt was not incurred by fighting the Mexicans, but by fighting the Indians who, from the United States, invaded the territory of Texas and were guilty of all species of depredations. These Indian depredations are still going on, and will continue until by some treaty arrangement the United States shall be able to confine them to some land set apart for their occupation. The probability is the United States will yet have to treat with Texas for an Indian reserve, and that the creditors will help Texas to accomplish that result, provided Texas and her creditors can agree on some just and equitable basis of settlement."

The bill was to have come up on the 6th instant.

LARGE EXPORTS OF COTTON.—Our table of receipts and exports in the commercial review of this morning shows the exports yesterday to have reached the large amount of 28,645 bales, the largest quantity ever cleared from this port in one day. The exports of the entire week embrace 71,465 bales, reducing the stock, notwithstanding receipts of 42,365 bales, to the extent of 29,000 bales. The amount remaining on hand, and on shipboard not cleared, last evening, was 289,759 bales, against

Green Lake FEMALE SEMINARY.
The undersigned have secured the services of Mr. C. H. ...
For the English and Latin languages, in connection with the English branches, ...
STEPHEN F. COCKE, W. B. MILLER, Indiana, Jan. 6th, 1892.

PEISER & BROTHER
Are in the Field, with the following
Which were purchased at such remarkable low prices that the closest buyers cannot help exclaiming:
Chop! Chop! than the Cheapest!!!!
Our Stock consists of the following which will be sold very low:
Dry Goods,
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, cottons, checks, katey stripes, dominos, Kentucky jeans, ...
Boots & Shoes,
Men's, women's, youth's and infants' ...
Hats & Caps,
Beaver, molekin, seal, angora, Mexican brush, ...
Saddlery,
Men's and women's saddles, bridles, martingales, ...
Hardware & Cutlery,
Knives and forks, pocket, pen and butcher knives, ...
Crockery Ware,
In original assorted crates, suited to the country trade, ...
Glass Ware,
Tumbler, goblets, wine, champagne, ...
Groceries,
Flour, coffee, sugar, lard, molasses, butter, ...
Liquors,
Whiskies, Oat & Dupuy's, champagne, ...
Tens,
Imperial, gunpowder, snuff, ...
Preserves,
Jellies, jams, preserves, ...
Cigars,
Imported from Havana, ...
Fruits,
Raisins, figs, currants, nuts, candies, ...
Drugs & Medicines,
Castor oil, olive oil, ...
Paints & Oils,
White lead, black lead, ...
Stationery,
Footcups, letter paper, ...
Clocks & Watches,
Of the most celebrated make, ...
Furniture,
Tables, chairs, ...
Jewelry & Fancy Goods,
Bangles, rings, bracelets, ...
Stationery,
Footcups, letter paper, ...
Clocks & Watches,
Of the most celebrated make, ...
Furniture,
Tables, chairs, ...
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New Fancy Store,
BATEMAN & SALLES, respectfully invite the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Indiana and the country generally to the opening of their stock of **FANCY GOODS**, which was selected with the greatest care, and contains our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and no pains will be spared in exhibiting the goods. Our stock consists of satin, silk, plush and gros de grain and black silk, fancy embroidered silk, ...
H. BONNABELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Foreign & American Chemicals,
Wholesale for Drugs and Confectionery, Perfumery, Varnish and Brushes of all kinds.
R. YEATMAN & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 84 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

HALL & RODD,
General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 4, Front Lane, New Orleans.
C. T. CHURCH,
Sole Agent for the State of Louisiana, ...
DAGUERRETYPE OPERATORS
And Dealers in Daguerreotype Stock,
No. 100, ...
ROGERS & WALKER,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Halleysville, Louisiana, ...
NEW FALL AND WINTER
We are just in receipt for the season's ...
House and Lot for Sale,
THE late residence of George W. Palmer, on lot 10, block 4, in Indiana, ...
AUCTIONEER
AND COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS,
WALTER CHAMBERS, (Sheriff of Calcasieu county) offers his services to the public as a collector of accounts, ...
DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
Is a sure and reliable remedy for all the ...
INDIANOLA FEMALE SEMINARY.
The undersigned have secured the services of Mr. C. H. ...
LEWIS & HUGHES,
Have just received from the principal ...
ARCHD. H. LOWERY,
Wholesale Grocer,
121 Front Street, New York.

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121 Front Street, New York.

CUBAN OYSTER SALOON.
FRANCISCO E. BRAVO, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has recently returned to the above establishment in a style ...
COOK & HARPER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Foreign & American Chemicals,
Wholesale for Drugs and Confectionery, Perfumery, Varnish and Brushes of all kinds.
R. YEATMAN & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 84 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.,
Indiana, Texas,
HAVING established themselves at their new **POWDER-HORN WHARF**, with a view of procuring a Wholesale Business, respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants and Planters of the interior to their **LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**, which they have recently selected by the Eastern ...
DR. W. D. KELLEY,
Respectfully sends his services to the friends of Indiana and vicinity. Having had several years experience in the practice, he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all cases of ...
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.
Plain and fancy silks and satin of all colors, ...
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