

# The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 2.

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

BROWN & BRADY,

NO. 43.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1853.

PUBLISHERS.

## The President's Message.

We publish below the most important portions of the President's Message, its length precluding its entire insertion. We publish, however, all that is interesting to us.

## Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I shrink shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths enunciated and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of friends and cities separated wholly from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of this common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted. For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the Northwestern coast, as to exclude negotiations from some of the fishing grounds to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions having also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America, Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject. A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the Northwest, as designated in the convention of the 16th of June, 1846, and especially that part, which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independent of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it.

Several annoying occurrences having taken place at Havana, and in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores, as it does, in the track of trade between our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that from the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended.

As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to the Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto, the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good under-

standing between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruptions. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The Commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the Empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that Empire. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the Government upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving a good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute arises as to the true boundary line between our Territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States employed in running that line, pursuant to the terms of the Gadsden Purchase, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but, notwithstanding his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the Surveyor or appraiser on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this Government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Republics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result—impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that Republic, and of yielding liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that arrangements mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress is being provided for a full session to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively and between each of them, and the United States.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them, and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the jealousy of all government to itself to render their respect for the rights of the States, its institutions, its welfare and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacredegis of the constitution.

This new language of unity and of mutual confidence in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures, by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Post Office have been brought to light within the last year, and in some instances merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but, in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questionable, are now universally seen and admitted to have been well in policy, just in character and a great element in the advancement of our country, and with it, of the human race, in freedom, in posterity and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

The revenue of the country, levied almost exclusively by the taxpayer goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of four million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for

the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand and four hundred and forty-seven dollars over expenditure.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to be obvious and clear, namely: first, to apportion the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could be judiciously done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of those objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt of all kinds, was, on the 31st of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

I commend your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, of their virtue and discretion, in Justice and Law, have contributed largely to the improvements we have, without, in many instances, departing from them, anything like an adequate value.

For your more interesting details upon this subject, I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but real, importance of existing laws, which you will find in the country.

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great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufac-

tures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy.—I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and to protect our fisheries, in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the benefits of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all these States, or parts of States.

The present judicial system of the United

States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and use of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the confidence of all the people, that it would be difficult to make any material change in it, without, in many instances, causing considerable disturbance.

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The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which in my judgment, deserves your early attention.

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Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of those States, (Nicaragua) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively and between each of them and the United States.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious discordance in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the jealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, its institutions, welfare and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred aegis of the constitution.

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The thirteen States have grown to thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on side, and on the other to the instant realm of Asia.

The revenue of the country, levied almost exclusively to the taxpayer goes from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty eight million nine hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars from customs, and two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for

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Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretary of War and Navy.—I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and command to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the Army, which, under our system, must always be prepared with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretary of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand and seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The causes which, under the postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are easily explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause being the enormous rates the department have been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures, by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Postmaster General have been brought to light within the last year, and in some instances, incurred punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these crimes, the remissness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is to be furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulty of detection. The defects of the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early attention relating to it is most desirable.

This new league of unity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords incentive and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questionable, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character and a great element in the advancement of our country, and with it, of the human race, in freedom, in posterity and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on side, and on the other to the instant realm of Asia.

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the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand and four hundred and forty-nine dollars of surplus above expenditure.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modification in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the public domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, been pinning with the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, the Territories; and there are so many obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former never can be considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and that you will be well advised to do the same.

Of those objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all kinds, was, on the 31st of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million four hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

Numerous applications have been, on my behalf, made to the Secretary of the Treasury, for an increase of funds for the construction of roads, and particularly for roads leading to the interior of the country, for the removal of obstructions to navigation, and for the improvement of the river system.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this, is apparent from the fact that it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes, but the general subject has not received the attention it deserves.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I call it the union of communities, or, in other words, the union of states, or nations, in a common cause.

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# Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription THREE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per month, if paid within six months, or FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per month, if paid after six months, and exceeding a square of ten miles in area, ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion FIFTY CENTS. One-half of these charges will be made to those who subscribe by the year, with the privilege of discontinuing at any time.

Advertisers can have more than one square, will be charged ONE DOLLAR per annum.

All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, otherwise they will be continued until filled.

All correspondence to be addressed to the Publishers, post paid.

*Selling to the severity of the weather we have*

*found it difficult to get out our paper—but here*

*is a call for the indulgent reader.*

*After a severe winter of two or three days,*

*the sun shone forth-day at 11, old horses con-*

*tinued to blow, and we have this afternoon pleasant*

*winter.*

*H. Dugay & Co. have just received a splendid*

*lot of lumber. Give them call.*

*Mr. J. R. Sweet, one of the directors, is out in*

*the Ledger, capturing the managers and con-*

*tractors, in regard to the contract. He says some*

*bad things.*

*O. Hartley, Esq., of Galveston, author of*

*our invaluable Digest, arrived by the Persever-*

*ance, and left yesterday for Austin.*

*We publish on our outside to-day*

*an extract from the Priest of Refugio,*

*not from any intrinsic value it possesses,*

*but because of its date, and the ideas it gives*

*of the affairs of the Mission of Refugio, 34*

*years ago.*

*The new steamer Charles Morgan, will be*

*out in January, commanded by Captain James*

*Lewis.*

*The cholera is not prevailing in*

*New Orleans. Mayor Crossman has offi-*

*cially denied the existence of an epidemic*

*in the city, and he is reliable authority.*

*Legan, late of the Advocate, has been here*

*several days—he likes the occupation of ranchero*

*first rate—hates the fighting cock in the Creo-*

*lito Village settlement, on Blind's bay—has fine*

*neighbors, cows, horses, fowls, dogs, etc. in any*

*number, also deer, panthers, wild geese, ducks,*

*and many bounties, and if he were in a state of*

*single-blessedness, he would include the pretty*

*modest.*

*The Louisiana on Thursday, brought*

*over a fine lot of new-comers, seeking*

*homes among our friends in the country—*

*besides some fine blooded hogs, 100 fine*

*sheep, and some other stock. Emigrants*

*on the steamers have been remarkably*

*healthy. On the Louisiana there was no*

*sickness at all—the previous boat one*

*nigro died of consumption, after landing in*

*Galveston. The utmost efforts of alarmists,*

*as far, have not succeeded in spreading*

*cholera on the boats, and we hope such*

*may continue to be the case.*

*The occurrence in our family of one of these*

*little events peculiar to the domestic circle, must*

*apologize for any lack of interest in this number.*

*From our old bachelor readers we expect no ex-*

*citation, but among others we look with com-*

*fortance.*

*We note a steady increase in our trade, espe-*

*cially in the receipt and shipment of cotton ser-*

*eral of our merchants are making liberal adver-*

*tages on the latter article, and many persons are*

*now shipping this way, because of the certainty*

*that their crops are shipped at once, without de-*

*lay or the expense of lightering. By another*

*means, we feel confident, most of the cotton of*

*the interior will pass this way. We have known*

*of several instances lately where lots of cotton*

*shipped from the country and was shipped off on*

*the steamers the same day. The planter wants*

*quick despatch and quick returns, and through*

*shipper, under the new order of things, he gets*

*both.*

*We understand there is a great deal of cotton*

*above awaiting transportation to Indians, one*

*planter having 109 bales.*

*Fax Diego.—We have received two numbers*

*of the San Diego (California) Herald, of the 5th*

*and 12th November, marked "prior exchange."*

*We shall do so with pleasure, as there is a fair*

*prospect that San Diego will be in rail road con-*

*nection with Texas in a few years. Two of our*

*old fellow-citizens, including James W. Robins*

*son of Victoria and John Hayes of Indiana,*

*reside in that place, and are warm advocates of*

*the Texas route for the Pacific railroad.*

*Two Mexicans, the other day, were tried for*

*murder in the first degree in San Antonio—ver-*

*dict guilty—penalty, hanging.*

*Forney, of Ohio, and Orr, of South*

*Carolina, were the opponents of Mr. Boyd*

*for Speaker of the House. Boyd was elect-*

*ed on the second ballot. Forney was re-*

*elected Clerk, without opposition.*

*David L. Atchison, Senator from Mo.,*

*continues as President of the Senate, having*

*been elected last year. He is a good man*

*and true—the champion of the anti-Benton*

*Democracy of Missouri, and one of the first*

*to board old Bullion in his den—a true*

*friend to the South in all its length and*

*breadth. He has been ten years in the*

*Senate.*

*We learn that several strong men have*

*been bought for the week in Indians.*

**TEXANA.**—It will have been seen by a

call in our last issue, that the people of

Texans have determined to carry out a

measure alluded to by us some three weeks

since: the establishment of steam communica-

tion with our bay, and a line of stages

to Austin. We look upon this as one of

the most desirable measures within our imme-

diate control. To open a quick and cheap

communication for 150 miles, through a

rich and growing country, is certainly worthy

of an effort. The merchants of Austin,

Lockhart, Halletteville, Petersburg, La-

Grange, and the rich region on the route,

can reach Texana over excellent roads,

without crossing any but small creeks, and

have a pleasant timbered region to travel

in. They will save some thirty-five

to forty miles of the road now, though

they will not save in distance, but in

time, comfort and money. We wish to

emphasize every success, and we say to those

who serve the country, with the present

effort, that we have your hearty support.

**ARRIVAL OF THE PERSEVERANCE.**

The steamship *Perseverance* arrived at

the Lower Wharf, during the severe northers, yester-

day, bringing a heavy freight and a large num-

ber of passengers, mostly emigrants.

To Mr. Hughes, her clerk, we are indebted for

New Orleans papers in the 16th.

In our columns will be found copious items of

the latest news.

Sergeant T. G. Moyer, the senior surgeon on

the army list, who served throughout the war

of 1812, died in New York, Dec. 7th. For many

years he had been the army's medical par-

ent.

**GOVERNMENT.**

The Inquirer of the 16th says: "A

man by the name of Smith was found dead in

the prairie, about six miles above this place, yes-

terday. He is from Virginia and recently came to

the country. It is said he was addicted to intem-

perance, and it is believed he was intoxicated at

the time of his death."

The same paper says the residence of Mr. Jas.

McAlistair, two miles from Gonzales, with its con-

tents, was burnt on the 3rd inst.

The Inquirer says also: "Mr. Shamus, a young

gentleman and intelligent emigrant from the

State of Missouri, who passed through Goliad,

on Red River, and this place, was found

two thousand three hundred emigrant wagons bound

for western Texas. A great many of which are

from Missouri. He mentions one county in that

state being almost depopulated, by emigration to

Texas. The same gentleman says that in the

vicinity of Belton, Bell county, exclusive of

the wagons, there are

five hundred tents pitched, all house boats."

The Inquirer speaks of much emigration to the

counties of Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays and Comal,

and La Vaca county, and adds: "Mr. McLean,

who is engaged in farming on the San Marcos river,

informs us that the number of bales of cot-

ton which he has sent to market in that state

in the last twelve months, will not be less than

twelve hundred."

**WASHINGTON, December 13.**

The Senate to-day elected Mr. Beverly



