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LETTER OF STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

The following letter in the manuscript of the author, has been placed in our hands for publication by a friend. Apart from its being a relic of the early history of the times and a record of the difficulties which surrounded the pioneers of Texas, it is right and proper that these stray leaves should be recovered and preserved to old some future historian, whose remarks will then, with those who may be upon the theatre of life, when the present generation have passed away from earth.—[Ed. Bul.

AUSTIN'S TEXAS, Oct. 12, 1829.

JAMES W. BRYANT, Esq.: I had leave to return my thanks for the information which you communicated through Mr. E. M. Williams relative to the rumor of an invasion of Texas by 500 Frenchmen. They can expect nothing here but "hard times, hungry times" and rice bullets. It is to be hoped that the Tampico troops will learn them to stay where they are, for neither money or bucksn will they ever fall on the Mexican soil.

I shall always feel grateful to you for any information which you may deem interesting to this settlement, or to the Government.

I thank you for your kind disposition manifested in your letter, to Mr. W. towards this settlement; and in reply to your inquiries relative to the speculation of land lots, I deem it my duty to explain to you, numerically in detail the nature of the colonization law, the authority given to the "Empresario," and also the nature of the authority under which I have acted. This subject is not understood in the United States, and the consequence has been, that some persons have been greatly deceived, and even this Government has been most injuriously slandered and abused for exercising the powers and doing what it is by law compelled to do. You are no doubt informed that the person who contracts with the Government to introduce families, or as it is commonly termed, settle a colony, is called in the law Empresario. By explaining to you what an Empresario is, you will understand this matter, and see that such projects, as published by Dennis A. Smith of Baltimore are totally incompatible with the authority given to Edice and Wilson & Co., for they are nothing more than Empresario in an agent, who is hired by the Government to introduce a specific number of families of a certain description within a certain time, who are to be seated within certain designated limits.—Should the Empresario introduce the families, and they should be received by the Government Commissioners as being of the description required, then, and notwithstanding, he is entitled to receive his pay, which is five leagues of land for each hundred families so introduced by him.—The title for land are all issued by the Government Commissioner, who is especially appointed for that purpose, and he *alone* has the power to survey or appoint surveyors to survey land, and to put settlers in possession; and no one, under any circumstances, can hold land unless he first removes to the country and becomes an actual and permanent settler; neither can a foreigner hold real estate at all; and should a person who has lived hard all his life, and who has a good title, sell his land to a foreigner, the whole of the property thus sold becomes public by attempting to the Government the moment such sale is made. The Empresario has no power nor shadow of power of any kind or description whatsoever, except to bring in the families. He is nothing but an agent for that express purpose; and like all other agents, he is liable to be dismissed by his employer for malpractices or neglect of duty. He is not entitled to one foot of land until he has complied with the conditions on which he was to get it; he has no claim to the so right to dispose of one foot of land in any manner whatsoever, (except his premium land (usually after he has received his title as above stated,) and all the land that remains vacant within the limits assigned to the new Colony or settlement, after the specified number of families are seated, is public land and belongs to the Government, and not to the Empresario as some of them have pretended to claim. It is truly astonishing to see to what extent this subject has been misunderstood. We see an Empresario advertising in the public papers upwards of 43,000,000 of acres of land as though it was his own individual property, when, in fact, he has no more right to dispose of our foot of it than you have. This error has perhaps arisen from the want of a correct knowledge of the Spanish language, which has caused the law to be misunderstood—but the misfortune is that innocent persons are injured, and the Government unjustly slandered. I have no doubt that the contents of Edice, Wilson & Co. will be annulled by the Government; for Edwards contract was annulled for a similar reason, added to others, and the agency of Empresario-ship taken from him; if that is done, those who are really themselves, will in all probability lay the blame on the Government and complain that they have been robbed of 24,000,000 acres of land. All this is very unjust, and it is important that justice should be dispensed in regard to it. I am, however, entirely unwilling that my name should appear in the public papers in any manner connected with this matter. I have therefore given frank and honest advice to persons on this same subject, and have never yet failed to make an enemy by doing so, for the reason that they knew better than I did. I have experienced this much. But nevertheless my intentions in this respect, I have uniformly followed, and intend. You know the character of North Americans, they are taught from their infancy to look upon all who are in office with jealousy and suspicion; and, in general, they always interpret, generally corruption, to what they do not clearly understand. The information contained in this letter is given to you in reply to a friendly letter addressed by you from Natchitoches, I was then not intended for the public eye, and should you think it worth the trouble to do so, you are at liberty to let it be seen, if you so it really is.

In order that you may more fully understand this subject, it is necessary that I should give you a sketch of the authority under which I have acted in the settlement of my first Colony. You will perceive that it was of an entirely different character from that which is or can be given under the present law. The application to settle 300 families from the United States in Texas, was originally made by my father, Moses Austin to the Spanish authorities in 1820 and granted in July 1821, about one month before the *grito de Iguala* or the revolution of Iturbide.

My father died in Missouri in the spring of 1821, a few days after he heard that his petition had been granted, and left as a last request that I should prosecute the enterprise. I came on to this country in the autumn of 1821 and spent forty months in endeavoring to comply with such arrangements as were demanded by the Government of Texas to be a sufficient for me to proceed with the settlement. These arrangements were all made through an interpreter, for at that time I did not understand one word of Spanish. In the winter of '24—'25, I arrived on the Brazos with the first families—about 60, and after getting them arranged to their satisfaction, I went to Saltillo to report to the Government, etc. and on my arrival there in March he informed me that I must go to the City of Mexico and procure confirmation of my authority from the National Congress which convened in February, 1823. This was unexpected and rather discouraging, for the families were in an entire wilderness and my presence was highly necessary. I started, however to Mexico and arrived there in April. The various revolutions and political changes of the eventful 1822 and 1823 detained me in that city one year before my affairs were finally despatched. Previous to the fall of Iturbide my business was completed, and I received all the necessary documents, but not until I became convinced by the State of parties and public sentiment that the Empire must soon fall; and I feared that in such an event a doubt might hang over the legality of his gets and those of the *Junta Instituyente* under whose constituents my business was dispatched. I therefore waited until he did fall and was dethroned and the National Congress convened. I then presented the documents which I received from the Imperial Government, and obtained Congress to confirm them or do with them as that body might esteem proper. On the 18th of April, 1823, Congress passed a decree authorizing the Supreme Executive power to confirm them; and on the 14th of that month the Executive did confirm them in due form and return them to me. I then left that city for Texas. I give this narative to show how and whence my authority emanated. You will understand that at *that time* the Government of this nation was consolidated. The Federal system was not adopted and the State Governments established until about one year afterwards.

The authority given to me was to introduce and settle 300 families from the United States or elsewhere, in certain limits of Texas. The Baron de Bastrop and myself were jointly appointed the Government Commissioners to survey the lands of the settlers and issue titles to them in due form in the name of the Government. We were specially authorized to increase the quantity of land over one league to any settler who, in our opinion, was entitled to such an increase, either by the capital which he introduced into the country or by the size of his family, and there was no limits fixed as to the extent to which we might go in making such increase of quantity. We were entitled as commissioners to receive fees or pay for our services, and the necessary office fees and charges for writing, translating and recording, and also the surveying fees, all of which were fixed by a regulation of the Government of Texas, and were, or ought to have been paid by the settlers; for the Government allowed us nothing for our services. I was therefore both Empresario and Commissioner to my first Colony.—Besides this, I was specially appointed by the Supreme Government of Mexico the Civil Chief, the sole judicial officer, and the commandant of the militia of the new Colony, subject always to the orders of the Government of Texas, and the Commandant-General of the military department, but for these services I received nothing from the Government. These several appointments (for they were all separate and distinct the one from the other,) threw a vast burden of labor and responsibility and expense upon me individually.—An expense and labor which I was not bound by my contract as Empresario to bear. What rendered my situation still more troublesome and perplexing, was that the Government at that time was unsettled and shaken by frequent political revolutions and changes of systems, policy and officers, and I had to make new friends and acquaintances amongst the superior powers at every change. Added to all this, out of my office there was not one person in the settlement who could correctly translate any law or order of the Government. I was from necessity the sole organ of communication with the Government; and as respects the local government of the settlement, the granting of lands, etc. etc., it appeared to the settlers that my authority was absolute.—It is sufficient for me to say that my settlers were North-Americans, and many of them frontier men who had never known restraint, to inform you that I was looked upon with jealousy and suspicion. It was the natural result of the national character of those people, and of the situation in which circumstances and necessity, and even the salvation of the settlement had placed me—and that situation also imposed upon me the duty and difficult task of bearing in silence and good humor, all the abuse and jealousy that ignorance and suspicion could heap upon me, leaving it to time to test my acts and prove whether they were correct or not. It has done so, and all are satisfied with except a few. I do assure you that it was a difficult task, and I may frankly confess that I would have abandoned the settlement, the settlers and the country, if no other motive than pecuniary individual interest had influenced me. My ambition was to be the means of laying a foundation for spreading an intelligent and enterprising population over this fertile and hitherto unknown and wilderness country; perhaps, also, I had a little pride in wishing to succeed, for I undertook this enterprise in opposition to the advice of my friends in the United States, who nearly all pronounced it visionary and impracticable. You must pardon my egotism in speaking so much of myself, but the history of this settlement is so closely connected with me individually, that one cannot be clearly explained without allusion to the other, and besides it seems to account in part for some of the erroneous opinions that has spread as to the powers of the Empresario, for those who were ignorant of the language, or who would not or could not take the trouble of inquiring, supposed by pretended to suppose that I derived all my authority solely from being Empresario, when, in fact, I held various distinct appointments, and those powers have been supposed to attach to the Empresario, which in no respects whatever belong to him.—Also, they have confounded the old National Colonization law of January 4th, 1823, which is no longer in force, with the present State law passed 25th of March, 1825.

As I have before observed, my business was dispatched by the National Government, 14th of April 1823. About one year afterwards the State Governments were established under the Federal system, and on the 18th of August, 1824, the National Constitutional Congress (the same that formed the Federal Constitution, and was, in fact, the Convention,) passed a law relinquishing to the State respective limits, and authorizing each State to make its own Colonization law, with the restriction that not more than eleven leagues of land should be granted to any one individual, and also that the lands within ten leagues of the coast and twenty leagues of a line of an adjoining nation, should not be colonized or granted without the consent of the President of the nation. Under this authority the State of Coahuila and Texas passed the colonization law of March 25, 1825, which is now in force, and under which *all* the Empresarios have been made, for my first Colony is the only one that was ever granted under the law of the 4th of January, 1823. In addition to my first Colony, I made three contracts with the State Government to settle 900 families in all, on the *second land* remaining within the limits designated for my first Colony; one of those contracts includes the land bordering on the coast, which was granted with the special approbation of the President as the law requires. Also, in one of said contracts (the one on the coast,) I was appointed Commissioner as well as Empresario, and in virtue of those two distinct appointments, all the powers of both were centred in me. I am the only person in whom these two appointments ever have been united, although others have only looked at what I did without examining my authority or attending to my advice, and have supposed that all Empresarios could do the same.

A General Commissioner has lately been appointed for the whole of Texas who will shortly be on here. I presume that his appointment will supersede all other appointments of Commissioners, also a Surveyor-General has been appointed, who will be on with the General-Commissioner. If you have not already procured the Colonization law of this State I will send it to you as soon as it can be published in English in the Texas Gazette; and by comparing this statement with the law you will see that it is correct. It may be late in the winter before it is published, for there are some other laws which it is highly important to get out in English before the elections in December, for owing to the want of a printing press it has heretofore been impossible to publish them.

The colonization business is the last on earth that any man ought to undertake for the sole purpose purpose of making money; and no Empresario will ever advance one step if no other motive than money influence him,—for he will not undergo the labor and receive the abuse for all he can make—that he will not advance *legally*. No Empresario ever had such an opportunity of making a fortune by imposing on the ignorance and credulity of capitalists in other countries as I have had, for no one of them ever had the power that I had; but instead of leaving my settlers to shift for themselves, and instead of distorting the law to mislead others and benefit myself, I have remained here and shared the toils of settling a wilderness, and have rigidly adhered to the law and my duty to this Government. And I have also succeeded in laying a permanent foundation for the settlement of Texas by an enterprizing population, and the day is not far distant when it will become, the *richest* and most *powerful* State of the Mexican Confederation. But I am *poor*. I have not even the means of living with comfort and that decency which my station would seem to require, unless I raise those means by a sacrifice of a part of my premium land so hardly earned, and that I will not do for it is my only stake for my old age. Will it not appear strange to you that although *such* is my real situation, an opinion has gone abroad that I have made myself rich by what I received from the settlers or rather by selling land to them as the uninformed and ignorant have styled the fees which I was by law entitled to as Commissioner, and for surveying, etc., etc. Strange as it may seem it is nevertheless a fact, the majority of the settlers were unable to pay any thing, and must have left the country if the fees had been exacted from them promptly, and in order to keep all afloat I did exact prompt payment from those who were able to make it, and out of the money thus raised I paid the way of the poor who were unable to pay any thing, and I also defrayed the expenses of the administration of the local Government, and was enabled to keep the Indians friendly by presents and feeding them until we got strength enough to whip them into subjection, and by this course of policy I have saved this settlement, and brought it to what it now is, and have secured large landed estates to hundreds of poor men who otherwise would or could not have ever have got one foot of land. Some of these men have never yet paid me one cent, and accuse me of speculating and cheating them because I ask it of them. It is human nature and I do not complain, besides it is my duty to bear these matters with patience, for it is a sacrifice that is due to the future prosperity and greatness of this favored country, to bear with patience and perseverance *all* the labor and *all* the mortifications attendant upon the difficult task of laying the foundation of that prosperity. I have again become an egotist. Perhaps I am influenced by the idea that a man who labors faithfully to the best of his abilities and pure intentions is entitled to *some* compensation, and that unless I derive one by getting a little credit for what I have done or tried to do, I shall come off badly, for I doubt very much whether I shall like to reap much advantage from my premium land, which as I before observed, is my only stake, and it is not free from embarrassments created *solely* for the benefit of this settlement.

I have just recovered from a dangerous spell of sickness, and also I have to mourn the recent death of an only and beloved brother, and I am not in a situation to write connectedly on any subject; you must therefore overlook my style. I will be responsible for the *facts* which I have stated.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.—It appears that Nicaragua has formally announced her severance from the Central American confederacy, and constituted herself a Republic, thus abandoning all hope of reforming the old league. A new constitution has been adopted, which increases the Presidential term to four years, and, gives him almost unlimited powers. The army has been greatly increased, and the pay more than doubled. The Commisioner sent to arrange the boundary dispute with Honduras, failed to do so, as Honduras still insists upon her ultra territorial pretensions. An revolution was at last dates apprehended in Nicaragua, the result of which upon property was much feared.

"OLD KIT" IS DEAD!—Professor Wilson, the venerable "Christopher North," of Blackwood, is at last, in verity, no more.—This time the report is true. He died on the 3d of April, at the advanced age of sixty-six years. We shall refer to this suggestive incident again.

The Columbus (Wis.) Reporter hoists the name of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856.

A NOVEL IDEA.—We saw, one day this week, a new plan of "packing" the ardent. It was carefully done up in a saddle blanket, which planket was, at the same time, in its proper place; that is, it was upon the back of a horse. We concluded, the gentleman to whom we have reference loved "the critter."—*Saguin Mercury.*

The Canal now connects Galveston Bay with the Brazos. The steamer Harris will come through to-morrow. Some work remains to be done; but hereafter it is thought boats will come through without delay.—*Civilian.*

LITTLE THINGS.—The editor of the Columbia Democrat appends the following to the notice of his own marriage:

"Now, that we have got this matter arranged, we hope to be able to devote more of our time to the readers of the *Democrat.*"

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 6th, 1854.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

News has just been received from Europe, by private advices, to the effect that our Minister to the Court of St. James has at length succeeded in obtaining from Lord Aberdeen an admission of the cardinal principle that a flag covers ship and cargo alike, and that therefore free ships make free goods. The British Government also relinquishes all claim to the right of search for the impressment of seamen, so far as American vessels are concerned. A draft of the convention concluded across the Atlantic may be expected, it is said, in the next steamer.

Mr. Buchanan certainly deserves great credit for his success in negotiating this important matter, for which our country has been struggling for forty years. He has been aided, to be sure, by the peculiar position of circumstances and the necessity to England and France of securing our neutrality in the war now hanging over Europe; yet it was hardly to be expected that the concession would be so promptly made, especially since it was opposed by a strong party, whose hostility to the rights of America has lately been manifested by rabid speeches in Parliament. Mr. Buchanan has thus accomplished what our Commissioners at the treaty of Ghent failed to effect, and what the repeated efforts of our ministers and cabinets since that time have been equally unsuccessful in bringing about. The renunciation of the right of search on the part of Britain can hardly fail to strengthen the friendly feeling now happily subsisting between the two countries and rivet the ties which bind them together.

The admission of the other principle is of hardly less importance to our commercial marine. Our flag will now protect all goods on board of American vessels, no matter to whom they may belong or where shipped. Our navy will thus be safe from annoyance, and will necessarily secure a large share of the carrying trade to which the war will give rise.

All that is demanded of us by England in consideration of what she has given up, is a strict neutrality in the war that is about convulsing the Old World; and this our Government will be prepared to maintain, as well from a regard for its own interests as from any pledges that may be made at London. Intervention, however, has its advocates among some of our citizens. While the sympathies of the masses are strong with the Turks and their allies; while, as I have already notified you, a Polish legion is now filling out for active service in the Ottoman camp; several of our enterprising New-Yorkers have started for St. Petersburg under the auspices of a Russian emissary, for the purpose of laying before the Czar, in behalf of the Submarine Armor and Battery Company, their apparatus for the destruction of vessels, which has been lately invented and successfully tested in our harbor. Somehow or other Nicholas has gained the reputation for patronizing deadly engines which all other princes shrink from employing from considerations of mere humanity. Drawings have, also, been forwarded to him of a new contrivance which has lately been exhibited in Wall street, known as the Steam Marine Catapult. It consists of a steam vessel provided with long, sharp iron beaks, which is to be driven into the sides of hostile ships, and must necessarily break them in and sink all vessels against which it is directed. The machinery is so arranged as to throw streams of boiling water on those who attempt to board the Catapult. If Nicholas puts in operation these destructive inventions, however weak his navy may be, he will soon make himself felt upon the sea.

Some incredulous persons will not believe the old story of Hercules' cleansing the Augean stables, on the ground that it was more than any single man could do; they may, however, now justly yield their unbelief since Genis has succeeded in cleansing Broadway. This enterprising hatter, it will be remembered, a short time since got up a movement among his fellow merchants and a private subscription, for relieving themselves of the clouds of dust which spoiled their goods and annoyed their customers. Genin was chosen treasurer and superintendent of operations. He resolved that the work should be done when there was no one stirring. Accordingly he hired two gangs of men who, every night between the hours of 12 and 4, A. M., sweep the whole length of this great thoroughfare with corn brooms, completing their task and carting away the dirt before the morning current sweeps down the street. All this is accomplished at an expense of but $400 per week, and shows what an active and upright city government could accomplish. We who have so long rooted in filth may well be proud of the present appearance of Broadway.

A case of yellow fever which recently occurred in this city has caused some alarm and excitement. The victim was a passenger by the Empire City from Havana; and the steamer, tho' thus infected, with the usual disregard of law and rock human of life, was allowed to come up to the city. The quarantine officers excuse themselves by stating that both the Captain and Surgeon assured them there was no disease on board. The two latter of course shift the responsibility on somebody else; and it finally turns out, as is generally seen, that no one is to blame.

A villainous nest of counterfeiters was broken up on Monday last in the upper part of the city. Extensive apparatus for the manufacture of base gold and silver coin was captured, and several parties were arrested. Forty thousand dollars in process of manufacture was seized. Our retail store-keepers have suffered much from the operations of these villains, and it is believed that their capture will lead to the arrest of various other parties concerned in the same nefarious business.

Forrest completed a very successful engagement last Saturday night and has been succeeded by Mr. Julia Dean. Burton's success with the Midsummer's Night Dream has induced him to attempt the revival of another Shakspeare novelty, the Tempest. It was brought out with considerable effect on Monday night. Wallack, at his neat little box of a theatre, has produced a new piece of mediocre merit, entitled Penelope Webb. The so called moral dramas (Heaven save the mark!) Hot Corn and the Old Brewery, are still retailed nightly at the Bowery and Barnum's Museum. By the way, a law is before our Legislature, which, if carried into execution, will materially curtail the profits of our minor histrionic establishments. The bill in question prohibits under heavy penalties the admission of any child under sixteen years of age to a theatrical exhibition, unless accompanied by a person of adult years. Such a law the interests of the rising generation imperatively require. At present, the Pits of the Bowery and National are crowded nightly with striplings between the ages of ten and eighteen, who have to be kept in order by men with rattans moving among them. The outside accompaniments of these theatres are of the lowest character, and there is imminent danger that the habits thus formed will be preserved through life.

The last accounts from Europe are decidedly unfavorable as regards the prospects of the money market. Credits are being curtailed in all quarters, and a season of considerable stringency may be expected. There is promise of an abundant harvest in England, and as large quantities will be sown there as well as in France and the United States, it is believed that the supply next Fall will be abundant and that prices will rule low. The present tendency of the grain market is downward. No change in the price of flour since my last.

Yours truly,
NEW YORKER.

The following communication with which the Picayune has been favored, gives the latest intelligence from Mexico, and will be found generally interesting:

The writer left Mexico on the morning of the 19th April, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d at 6 A. M. left by the Texas at 8 A. M., entered the Balize at 10 P. M. on the 24th. Thus if Capt. Place can't put a steamboat through, we should like to know who can!

On the 17th there was great ringing of bells and firing of cannon, and shops were ordered to be closed at half-past 5, on account, as it was announced, of a great victory gained by Santa Anna over Alvarez. It was alleged that he had taken the Cuesta del Pelegrino; but when the news came to published next day, it was stated that he had driven Alvarez from a port called Coquillos and would probably be at that time at the Pelegrino. Alvarez, as has been seen, had already abandoned an advanced post called Cajones, and it is very probable that Coquillos may have fallen into the possession of Santa Anna in the same manner. Some foreigners in the service of Alvarez, who were met in search of recruits at ———, stated that his positions were such that the devil himself could not carry them, but that he wanted some more men like themselves to command his posts.

On the 18th, on the strength of this victory, the lists were opened to competitors for the payment of the $15,000,000 to be derived from the Messila treaty, provided always that the successful candidate should pay down on the same day $300,000 on account. The contest was limited to the Clipper company of Davidson and the screw one of Jecker, the latter being the favored on. There are rumors that one of his conditions is that an extra 2 per cent. circulation duty is to be laid on to insure a good sale of his bills, against which measure some merchants begin to kick in anticipation. Some people are incredulous enough to think that there has been no victory at all, and that the whole affair has been got up to procure money and give news by the Texas calculated to operate favorably, on the pending treaty.

Business never was duller, and foreign goods are as stagnant as the ditch water that surrounds the city, the high tariff has ruined importers, but the home manufacturers of low articles are of course deriving some advantages from it.

The writer has much pleasure in stating that little inconvenience is felt by Americans though the American Minister is absent. American interests were never better attended to than by the present Charge, Mr. Cripps, who does not give undue prominence to the assumption "that private interests ought to merge into great national questions," but considers no just claim from an American too insignificant to be attended to, and is steadily carrying out the principle laid down by the president, that an American citizen must be respected wherever he may be.

No other State thus far seems to have joined Ahasea, and with the great superiority of troops he has arrayed against him, it would not be surprising, if, from one day to another, his fall should be announced. The roads, be it said, in honor of the actual Government, are safe, and the general police of the country much better than heretofore, and from the number of Mexicans being sent out of the country to acquire new ideas, it is to be hoped that on their return, by a judicious application of them, Mexico may yet figure among nations. Pray use your influence to hurry up the Gadsden treaty, as a great many distinguished "patriots" are deeply interested in its consummation.

JUNIUS.

Mr. Benton is opposed to the Gadsden treaty, and says, he "only wants one hour to send it to hell!"

HAVANA AND ITS DEFENCES.

There is no doubt, as has been asserted by a recent visitor, that the harbor of Havana is one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate a thousand ships. The entrance is by a channel three-quarters of a mile long, but so narrow that only a single vessel can enter at once, fortified through the whole distance with platforms, works and artillery. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles. That on the eastern side—called the Moro Castle—is built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with forty pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel is another strong fort, called the Punta, connected with the town, to the north. The city is situated on the western side of the harbor and is surrounded by ram parts, bastions and ditches. Besides these fortifications, it is surmounted by works, all of them furnished with artillery, even to profusion. A square citadel—El Fuerte—stands to the northeast corner of the town. This work, also, has heavy cannon, and here the treasure of the Government are deposited. It was at the foot of the hill upon which this fort stands, that poor Crittenden and his party were shot and mutilated.

The Cabanas is a fortress situated on the south of the Moro, and directly opposite the city. It is, perhaps, the largest, as it certainly one of the strongest fortifications in the world. It was rebuilt, enlarged and strengthened after its restoration by the British, at an expense so enormous that when the cost of its construction was made known to the King of Spain, he honestly asked whether the walls were made of silver. This fort commands the whole harbor and city, and is hardly a musket shot distance from the Moro, with which it is connected by a subterranean passage. Yet notwithstanding the number and strength of these defences, the city of Havana has been besieged and taken, though not by a "single frigate" or any other mode of storming Gibraltar with a pocket pistol.

In 1762, during the war with Spain, the English under Lord Albemarle laid siege to Havana, and took it after a desperate assault. On the 6th of June of that year the British squadron, counting 250 vessels of all sizes, appeared off the coast. The Spaniards had mounted their fortresses with heavy guns, and made all necessary warlike preparations. They had in the forts of the city, of regular troops and militia, 27,618 men under arms. The priests and women were sent out of the city, and vast preparations were made to stand a siege by laying in ample supplies of provisions. They sunk three ships in the harbor's mouth to prevent the entrance of the British flag, and their fortresses were defended with great courage and valor.

The British land forces numbered 14,041 men of all arms; their loss was very considerable both by the climate and the desperate defence of the enemy. The Cabanas soon fell into the hands of the English, who approached from the land side, having landed the troops to the east of Havana.—But it was not until 44 days of unwearied exertion, with a loss to the Spaniards of upwards of 1000 men, that the Moro was taken. With the Moro, 302 pieces of cannon, 11 mortars, and a large supply of small arms and ammunitions, fell into the hands of the English, who could now turn their own cannon against them, demolished all their fortifications, and after some slight in delay in negotiation, the city of Havana was taken possession of.

It was just two months and eight days from the date of the arrival of the expedition to the day the British took possession of the city. With the capital there was given up the whole territory annexed to it, extending 180 miles westward; so that this conquest was the most decisive of all that had taken place throughout the course of the war. It had besides all the effect of a naval victory. Nine ships of the line fell into the hands of the conquerors; three had been sunk in the harbor; and two, far advanced on the stocks, were destroyed. The loss of the Spaniards in ships of war, merchant ships, money, tobacco, and other articles of value, was estimated at £3,000,000 sterling. On the return of peace in 1804 Havana was restored to the Spaniards. The keys of the city were formally delivered up to the Conde de Ricla, on whom the government had been conferred on the 7th of July of that year, and the English garrison was embarked for Europe.—*Mobile Register.*

ROBBED HIMSELF.—An Indiana paper says:—A Mr. Hiss, of Jackson township, who, we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money, $1000 in gold, on Thursday evening last, and putting it into a carpet sack which he hung upon his bed post, went to sleep. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world. To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day. During the day of Friday, the carpet sack was found in a hollow post or stump, near his barn, with the pocket book in it, but no money there—the thief had secured what he wanted. On Friday night, Mr. Hiss was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn, after searching a little while, came out with the money in his hand, and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost. He had, doubtless, while in his sleep, become uneasy about his money on the first night, and got up and hid it; on the second, fearing it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secure place. Fortunately for him, his wife detected him in his somnambulistic wandering, and saved him.

A person asked Chapman if the tolling of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end? He replied:

"No, sir; but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

Judge Baylor, in sentencing a negro to be hung at Brenham, a short time since, advised him to make his peace with his maker, when the darkey promptly replied, "I have fixed this little matter with God."

AN IRISH DEMURRER.

Stephen O'Kelly, for many years known in Western Georgia and Eastern Alabama as an eccentric teacher of youth according to the Hibernian fashion of the aborigines, stood indicted at the spring term of Chambers Circuit court, in the year 1854, for assault and battery on a boy of ten years old—not, however, a pupil of our have, but a pert chap who met Stephen in a barroom and offered him some indignity.

Being unable, or perhaps only unwilling to give bail—for Stephen is a "gentleman" old fellow—the sheriff left Mr. O'Kelly at large on his *parole d'honeur*. When the case was called, the presiding judge inquired of the defendant, who represented himself.

"Yer honor! I'm without money, an' shall hav to defend myself."

"You have that right, Mr. O'Kelly," said the judge.

"Be sure!" responded Stephen. "As I wa nt a *ready* thrial, for I'm unable to give bail, an' bein' in jail's no fun, yer honor."

"Certainly, certainly! If you are in that condition you shall have a trial if possible."

"Only *guessi*, yer honor," said Stephen, who plumes himself on the knowledge of the "noble Roman tongue," which he is said to have acquired at "*Trinity College, Dublin.*"

"Only *guessi*; because the sheriff has the charge av me, an' kapos me *constructively* in jail, at Judge Falkner's hotel. It's *guessi* your honor."

The State, "by its Solicitor," had by this time got the witnesses for the prosecution within the bar, and announced "ready.—Just at this juncture some one whispered to Stephen that the indictment was demurrable in this, that instead of alledging this offence to have been committed before the finding of the indictment, it was laid to have been done before the filing of that document. Mr. O'Kelly, from the hurry of the moment, only partially understood the suggestion; but it was quite enough for him that the instrument was supposed to be defective. Verbal inaccuracies of all sorts he professes to abhor. So Stephen announced "ready" too.

"Go the jury on my left," said the Judge. What says the State to the jury?"

"Satisfied," said the solicitor.

"What says the defendant to the jury?"

"Niver a word, yer honor—no mother's son av 'em will iver have a say on the bit av paper I hold in me hand, an' which it would be wastin' a good word to call an indictment. I claim me demur-r-r-r-r!" he added with great boldness, energy and unction, and with a roar of r's in the word demurrer which was truly imposing.

The solicitor picked up his ears.

"State your grounds, Mr. O'Kelly," said the court.

Stephen squared himself, in rather pugilistic style, and with hat and cane in one hand and the indictment in the other proceeded:

"May it please yer honor, for forty years its been me lot to be engaged in instructin' the youth of the country in the classics, the mathematics, and in litthercharc generally. Me juvenile days was spent among boys; me manhood's prime has been engaged in bangin' knowledge into their heads; and in me old age, it goest to me heart to be prosecuted for flippin the nose of a switch av a lad that was misbehavin' intheirly. But the thing that mostly pains me feelins, yer honor, is bein' brought inter the presence of yer honor by the myrmidons of the law, on a charge set forth in language so vague and intechnical.—Yer honor, the bit av paper in me hand recites that Stephen O'Kelly, is guilty of strikin' and bein' the boy, an' that is bad enough yer honor! But it gits better niver so fast when it talks of a sworn grand jury *files* a bill, insid yer honor, like Christian men who had been instructed in their humanities, uses the ter-r-r-m *findes* the bill. I'm glad, yer honor, I've no responsibility for tackin' any av 'em, and—"

"That'll do, Mr. O'Kelly," interposed the judge "I think I see yer point. What says the State?"

The solicitor remarked conversationally that he thought the indictment, under the code, was good. There was a mere *lapsus pennæ* as to a single letter. "Perhaps," he added laughingly, "it might be cured by the application of the maxim *minimis non curat lex.*"

Stephen couldn't stand so much Latin without taking a hand.

"Yer honor," he exclaimed excitedly—"the very maxim of the law that I plant meself upon. The *lapsus pennæ* shall not work, yer honor, the injury av the subject, there shall be no intendments, yer honor, in this fray country against the liberty of a citizen! And, yer honor wit's a more raisonable construction of *de minimis non curat lex*, than that an old teacher may *spank a little boy!* *De minimis non curat lex* is good law an' good Latin, yer honor, an' the *film* av the bill is neither the one nor the other. An', yer honor—he added with increased dignity—"*I stand upon me demur-r-r-er-r.*"

The court sustained the demurrer and quashed the indictment; whereupon Stephen, having offered "me compliments to your honor," and bowing patronizingly to the solicitor, with hat in one hand and stick with the cruciform head in the other, withdrew from the court (the solicitor declining to bind over,) to tell a crowd of his friends in the lobby that he was "saved intirely by his inthimit knowledge of the English and Latin tongues an' standin' like the rock av Gibralter on his demurrer-r-r-r!"—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

[Indi]anola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 10, 1854.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription: Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within six months, or Four Dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of ten lines or less, first insertion One Dollar, and for each subsequent insertion Fifty Cents. One half these charges will be made to those who advertise by the year, with the privilege of changing quarterly.

Business cards, of not more than one square, will be inserted for Ten Dollars per annum.

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

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

☞ To Gen. Rusk we are indebted for a copy of the speech of Mr. Toucey of Connecticut on the Nebraska bill.

Also for the speeches of Senators Butler of South Carolina and Dodge, of Iowa, on the same bill.

To Thos. J. Poole, Clerk of the Louisiana, we are indebted for files of late city papers.

Gov. Bell has our thanks for public documents.

The proceedings of Congress are quite void of interest. The bill known as Miss Dix's bill, granting lands to the several States for the relief of the indigent insane, has been vetoed by the President.

☞ This county was visited on last Thursday night by a fine rain, filling all the cisterns and reviving crops and all kinds of vegetation. It was much needed, and came in good time. If general, it will be of immense advantage to the crops.

George J. Durham, who killed Wm. H. Cleaveland, in Austin a few days since, has been examined and acquitted. Verdict, self-defence.—Cleaveland was a son of the landlord of the Metropolitan hotel, late of Howard county, Missouri.

Juvenile Party.—The little ones had a handsome party at Capt. Bœhner's on Thurday evening last. All seemed exhilerated with childish delight and each one stood forth as if the affairs of the commonwealth depended materially upon his or her bearing. Go it little birds, while ye are young, for there's no telling what may turn up in your path by and by.

It is announced that Matthew F. Ward, of Louisville, Ky., who is distinguished for his wealth and his books of travel abroad, has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Prof. Butler. This result was predicted—not that Ward was not guilty, but because of money and family influence.—Prof. Butler had whipped a young brother of Ward's in his school, for which the latter on the next day (abundant time for reflection,) entered his room and shot him.

John J. Crittenden volunteered his counsel for Ward and brought his great eloquence to bear in his defence.

☞ Our friend of the Gonzales Inquirer publishes a good paper, and a credit to his town and himself. This is all right; but we would direct his attention to the article in the 4th column, first page of his paper of April 29th. That is the second time, neighbor. Much obliged, but foot the document.

The Austin Times and many other Texas papers strongly condemn Gen. Houston's vote against the Nebraska bill. He and Bell of Tenn., were the only Southern Senators who voted with the North against that acknowledgment of justice to the South.

The Frontier.—Indian depredations are reported in almost every interior paper we receive. A petition, signed by the Indian agents and others, has been sent to Gen. Smith asking protection on the El Paso and other roads. It states that in April 15 wagons, carrying $85,000 worth of goods, and 2500 head of cattle left San Antonio for El Paso and California, and urges that they are entitled to military protection. Besides the above they include 30 emigrant wagons with 200 souls and 1,000 head of cattle; Skillman's train passing monthly; J. R. Sweet's train of 60 carts and 10 wagons now bound in, &c.

It requires no argument to show that the trade and travel on the El Paso road merits protection, and no one will doubt that Gen. Smith will promptly afford all the aid he can in the matter. But he has not the means at hand of defending that route as it should be done. Infantry cannot do it—cavalry he has not in sufficient numbers.

Now that the San Antonio railroad project is considered hopeless, the minds of the people will naturally be directed, (as should have been and was the case at first till diverted by jaggling and humbuggery,) to the importance of building a short railroad from the steamship landing at Indianola to Victoria, about 28 miles. This idea was favorably advanced and well received long since, but was drowned in the whirlwind of flattering promises made in behalf of the road to San Antonio. It was believed here by the friends of the latter road that if it could be built only to Victoria, it would subserve the present demands of the country for transportation, and in due time extend to San Antonio and Austin. Such was our opinion, and now the country must fall back on this position, or have no road at any very early day.

It is hoped this idea will be held up to public scrutiny. It is a short road to a point from which branches will easily and naturally follow. It will pay so soon as 20 miles may be put in operation, and we are candid in the belief that a road to Victoria is the best step that can be taken. It cannot terminate everywhere on the bay. Let it meet the largest vessels and then we shall soon have such a town as would enable business men in other towns on the bay to make money by abandoning their present homes and removing to the depot.

LATEST NEWS.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Lawless, arrived at our wharf yesterday from New Orleans, with papers to the 8th inst., for which we are indebted to Mr. Lockhart, her clerk.

A heavy white frost appeared at Natchitoches, La., on the 1st and 2d inst.

Mr. Borland, U. S. Charge to Central America, has resigned.

There has been a great fire in New York. Fourteen persons perished in the flames.

A fire occurred at Charleston on the 3d inst., which destroyed several buildings' loss about $20,000.

In New York on the 3d, flour was firm, with an upward tendency. Corn is also improving.

The Gadsden treaty, as amended and ratified by the Senate, will be sent to Santa Anna for his approval, which, it is thought, will be obtained.

Hallettsville.—On the 24th of June the Masons of Hallettsville design laying the corner stone of their educational edifice and have invited the bretheren of all neighboring Lodges to be present. It will be an occasion of much interest, and will mark an era in the history of Masonry in Western Texas and especially in La Vaca county, where the institution is to be situated.

Should circumstances permit we should be delighted to be present at this assemblage in a neighborhood where it was once our pleasure to reside when settlers were few and far between. The change has been very great since. Where then there were not over twenty-five or thirty voters, there are now nearly 600, proving La Vaca to be the second largest voting county between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, composed too, almost entirely of farmers. Verily, this beautiful country is progressing in a remarkable manner.

A writer in the Galveston Civilian, in reviewing some publications made by Prof. Forshey, showing that the harbor of Galveston was filling up to an alarming extent, ridicules the position taken, and denies the facts asserted by the Professor; and attributes selfish influences to the latter in the formation of his opinions. It is to be hoped the latter writer is correct; for, according to Mr. Forshey's statement, Galveston is in imminent danger of destruction as a shipping port. It is asserted that as large vessels, if not larger, enter Galveston harbor now as ever could have done so; that while the entrances change, one channel fills up or shifts, another, and sometimes a better one, opens. We are disposed to coincide with the latter opinion, for the reason that large ships are constantly to be seen at the wharves of that city and find little or no difficulty in entering and departing.

We noticed, not long since, an article in the Indianola Bulletin charging certain persons in the lower part of this county with driving off cattle belonging to citizens of Indianola. As we had previously heard much complaint from our stock-raisers against the people of that place—and as all the stock owners with whom we are acquainted in the neighborhood referred to, are gentlemen who would scorn so mean an act, we perused the article with astonishment.

We hope, as public attention is called to the subject, that the farmers living below will furnish us with such facts as will enable us to place the matter before the public in its true light.—*Victoria Advocate.*

The Bulletin reiterates every word contained in the article alluded to, and the editor of the Bulletin is responsible to any one who feels aggrieved thereby. If the shoe pinches any gentleman he must wear it. We mentioned no names, for we knew them not; but we wished to expose the act. When men, contrary to express law, go into a strange cattle range and drive off all the unbranded yearlings to their own range and then divide them out pro rata, we hold that it is time for public journals to speak out. When our own yearlings are so driven off, we feel a *private* as well as *public* interest in the matter.

No man is allowed by law to go into a strange range and drive off stock without giving notice to the people in that range so that they can look out for their property.

Threats and bully bragging will not deter us from speaking our sentiments on this or any other subject, and again we say, we are responsible for our acts.

The San Antonio Railroad.—By an article in the Ledger of the 4th inst, we learn that Maj. J. Y. Dashiel, President and Director of this company has resigned. This, we take it, means something; for we heard some time since that the Major had declared his intention of resigning unless the contractors *did something*, pretty soon. In our opinion, then, it simply means that he has become convinced the contract is a total failure—that no road is to be built, and that it is of no desirable honor to preside over a defunct corporation.

The contractors were to have completed twenty miles of road by the first day of next November, now less than six months. To do this all know is impossible; and we are more than ever convinced that the whole contract has fallen still-born. The article in the Ledger says:

"The Major was one of the most efficient members of the Board, and is a high-toned gentleman, who, we doubt not, adhered to this, in my opinion, corrupt concern as long as he could find it in his heart to think that there was a shadow of a shade of hope left. He is identified with this part of Texas—knows its wants—hoped for success. But alas! the scales have fallen from his eyes, and he no longer believes in the Gog and Magog of San Antonio. Many have preceded him, but they may have possessed knowledge of the presiding spirits anterior to his acquaintance with these immaculates. He, finding hope of a commencement of the work indefinitely postponed, may have thought an eternity too long to start a work that time in other places completes. What gentleman will feel his self respect compromised by the association and next resign? One at a time gentlemen, or the shock will be too great for those financiers who resort to falsehood and slander against all who are not as pliant as wax in their hands. One Director, not long since, offered $2,000 in stock for a 'pocket knife.' Straws are said to show which way the wind blows."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE!

The American ship Underwriter, 1200 tons, and carrying 640 emigrants and other passengers, sailed from Liverpool for New York, March 17th, and had a rough voyage. She was insured at $72,000; valued at from $80,000 to $90,000.

She was totally wrecked on Squam Beach, coast of New Jersey, April 18th, and the passengers, after great suffering and imminent risks, were taken off by steam tugs and conveyed to New York.

The steamship *Humboldt* is safe and has arrived at New York.

The fine new packet ship Robert L. Lane, from New York for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo, was lost on the Berry Islands, near Nassau, N. P. The R. L. Lane was built in New York in 1853, and valued at $90,000.

The ship Orlando, while going into the harbor of Nassau, in charge of the Vice Admiralty, was sunk. Only about 100 boxes of sugar was saved from her up to last accounts.

A bark in ballast, a brig with provisions, and another with shooks, were also reported ashore on the Berry Islands, on the 26th of March.

A wrecking vessel arrived in New York from the ship R. L. Lane, with a letter from Captain Cornell, stating that the vessel struck on Harbor Cay, Berry Islands, on the 26th of March, at 1 a.m. The captain of the wrecking vessel stated that there were several wrecking vessels assisting to get the ship off by taking out the greater portion of her cargo, &c.

But the greatest disaster reported, is that of the ship Powhatan, Capt. Myers, of Baltimore, bound from Havre to New York, with 311 passengers, besides the crew. She was lost on Long Beach, April 16th. The statement of Capt. Jennings, the wreck-master, is so graphic that we copy it as follows:

On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the north-east. The sea ran very high all day, and I supposed that there would be many a wreck along the coast from Barnegat to Egg Harbor. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 900 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the Government station-house, distant about six miles, for the lifecar, mortar and other wrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within seventy-five yards of the vessel, which I found to be the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, Capt. Myers, on her voyage from Havre to New York. The surf ran mountains high; indeed, I never saw such a sea in my life. Several persons now began to be swept overboard.

Capt. Myers hailed me through his speaking trumpet and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore. I told him I had went down the beach to where the bodies washed ashore, but found them all dead, and it was no use trying to save them, as they were all drowned before they got half way to the beach.

Captain Myers asked me just before this if any aid would soon reach them. I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the Government station for that purpose.

Captain M. again called out to me to save any of those who might be washed ashore alive. I replied that I would see to it, and went down about two hundred yards on the beach where the bodies were being washed on shore. Women and children came on shore first.

The vessel then lay E. S. E., and had shifted N. E. Her foremast was gone at this time. I suppose she lost it before she struck on the bar. About 5 o'clock, p.m., on Sunday, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers. The sea running mountains high, and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain. I never saw him since.

The main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty-five, [illegible] mostly women, came ashore about, not more than a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was scattered into fragments, which tossed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed, but I could render them no aid, as the sea ran so high I could not get near the unfortunate people. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water, except a few fragments of the wreck. Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high-running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the Island, and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

The men got back the next morning from the Government station-house with a life boat, mortar, and the usual wrecking apparatus, but it was too late, as all on board the ill-fated Powhatan had perished—not one remaining to tell the fearful tale.

None of the officers or crew of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a curious fact; but I think they will be found some ten or fifteen miles further down the beach.

The luggage and portion of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and have found some money ($80) in a money belt, belonging to some of the passengers. The friends and relations of the deceased can have all the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned by inquiring of me at Manahawkin, New Jersey.

CAPT. EDW'D JENNINGS,
Wreck-master.

The Ledger of the 4th says:

"We are informed that Chiquito, Costelito and other chiefs of the Lipan tribe are still in custody at Fort Inge; and nine Tonkowas, who had just arrived from a scout, and supposed to be a portion of those who committed the various depredations lately, were also arrested and are now in the guard-house at that place. One of them was wounded."

Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) is about to retire from the bench with a pension.

☞ The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, late United States Commissioner in China, has reached Washington City in excellent health.

The "Know-Nothings" are not to have all the fun to themselves. Another organization has been introduced, called the "Say-Nothing."—*Ex.*

Notwithstanding these new aspirants for public favor, that old organization, the "Do-Nothings," is still on the increase. Members are to be seen at all hours at the corners of the streets. Badge—a gash under the arm-pits and a patch on the left knee. Place of initiation, the nearest three cent doggery.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Spirit of the Times learns from a Washington correspondent that there has just been formed in that city an Order called "The Sovereign Order of Have Nothings."

We would suggest that there might very plenteous material be found for the establishment of yet another of these Orders—that of the *Deserve-Nothings.*

The Artesian Well.—The operations connected with boring the Artesian Well in Canal street, have been confined to sinking the heavy iron pipe with which the excavation is tubed. About twenty feet of the small hole has been enlarged and the pipe forced down that distance during the week. The work now stands at 212 feet in depth with the small augers; 193½ feet of which depth has been enlarged and the fourteen inch iron pipe forced down.—When another length of pipe, which is about ten feet long, is pushed down, the boring will recommence with the small exploring auger and proceed with rapidity for about one hundred feet, should no obstacle be met with. Unless the strata of clay is very firm and stiff the excavation must be lined as it progresses, to prevent caving in to an extent which much impedes if it does not stop proceeding with the boring. We await the future developments with much curiosity and interest.—*N. O. Picayune.*

TEXANA CORRESPONDENCE.

BY D. D. S[illegible]ETT.

Opening for Business Men.—Great numbers of business men, and men of credit and capital, are yearly seeking new homes and new fields of enterprise in Texas. Most of them seek places that are growing rapidly, or that have prospects of immediate and rapid growth. Such persons can find few more eligible points in Texas than Texana. All it wants is more capital and more merchants. Five times the number of merchants that we now have would in a few years do ten times the business that is now done here. It would draw, from an immense scope of country, trade that now goes elsewhere. Our merchants should use their best efforts to bring other merchants to our village. Let it be generally known that good supplies of goods are kept at Texana, and that they can be obtained on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, and our streets will be thronged with customers, and new warehouses will be crowded with home products for export, and merchandise for home consumption. Let any business man examine our fine navigation between Texana and the bay, the eligible site which Texana possesses for a large and beautiful city, and the immense range of rich farming and stock raising country north of us, watered by hundreds of streams of pure running water, and learn how rapidly this section of country is settling up with substantial and enterprising farmers, and he will not hesitate in saying that Texana has splendid prospects ahead.

Passengers for Austin.—Our worthy landlord at Texana, Mr. Danzie, has made arrangements by which he will be prepared to take them to Austin, or any intermediate point between Austin and Texana, at any time it may be desired. Our steamer, we expect will be in the Navidad in a few weeks. Then Mr. Danzie's arrangement will be highly important to the travelling public.

If a single individual, of moderate means, has the ability and enterprise to make even a temporary arrangement by which travelers may reach Austin from our place conveniently, and without delay, what ought we to expect, when the people to Austin and Texana, and all interested in the movement between the two points, take hold of our stage enterprise in good earnest? To establish a line of tri-weekly stage coaches on this route, taking passengers through in twenty-four hours, can be accomplished, and will be accomplished at a period not far distant.

Gardens.—Many of our gardens on the Lavaca have this spring been much injured by the cut worm. Garden seeds have been replanted repeatedly, and the tender plants produced from them have in quick succession been swept away by this little destroyer.

It is generally, perhaps universally conceded, that the eggs from which these worms are produced are deposited in the ground in the fall of the year.

If those having gardens would [illegible] the winter, these eggs would be destroyed, and the soil be improved by the operation. There is no probability that the egg is deposited so far beneath the surface as to be out of the reach of the hoofs of cattle, sheep or hogs. We have known cocoa to be utterly destroyed by penning hogs on it, and that has about as tough a constitution as anything else that has ever been discovered.

Cattle in Texas.—There are in Jackson county, over thirty thousand head of stock cattle.—The beeves are generally sold out pretty close, so that but few of these over four years old remain among the stock. Cows are never killed for beef, but are kept expressly for breeding purposes.—On this account a large majority of the cattle are cows. The increase in stock cattle is twenty-five per cent yearly, and in some instances much more. This, compounded yearly, produces, in a series of years, immense results.

With such a stock, and such an increase, and such an immense range for cattle, who can realize the amount of stock that will be owned in this county fifteen years hence? This increase is certain—cattle seldom die here except of old age. How immense then will be the herds of cattle in this country in fifteen or twenty years!

But, looking further into the matter—Texas contains probably between one and two millions of horned cattle. The same management that is adopted by our Jackson county stock raisers, and prevalent all over Texas. With such economy of means, and such facilities for stock raising all over this immense territory hundreds of miles in extent, what immense stocks of cattle will eventually spread out over all of these prairies, and what an immense income will Texas receive from the increase of these stocks.

Dew Berries.—This excellent fruit, that grows spontaneously all over the country, has been quite plentiful this season. We have seen the largest and finest dew berries in this county this season that we have ever seen any where. This fruit grows on the prairies, and though the fires in burning off the prairies, destroy the bushes, the fruit is produced on a growth of the present season. In old fields, around old fences and log heaps, the fruit grows larger than in other localities.

If the roots of the dew berry bush were dug up, placed in gardens, and cultivated, there is no doubt that in a few years the size of the fruit would be greatly increased, and its flavor much improved. Besides, a small bed set apart in a garden for this purpose would supply a small family with an abundance of fruit. And it is such a luxury, and so wholesome, and makes its appearance so early in the spring, that it deserves a great deal more attention than it has ever yet received.

Printers Convention.—It is proposed by nearly all the papers in the State to hold a convention of printers, publishers and editors at an early day, to devise means for promoting uniformity in prices, good feeling and an harmonious understanding among our brethren generally.

We are in favor of the move, it is much needed and must do good, then let the convention be held. Of all the times and places proposed, we second the motion for Austin on the 28th day of June, instead of the first Monday in July, as there are various grave gatherings to come off on the 4th, in divers places, which would prevent many from attending at Austin at that time.

Cattle Stealing.—It seems that there is much complaint in our county, and also in neighboring counties, of foul play among stock this season. It has been discovered that a drove of cattle were gathered between the Chocolate [illegible] some months since, and smuggled through the county to a place some considerable distance north of this, and sold. Some cattle were driven from the east side of the La Vaca to Victoria, by some Mexicans, not long since. The thieves were followed, and instead of the cattle, those belonging to Mr. John Garrett and others were recovered. Some cattle were stolen between the La Vaca and Arenosa, not long since, and the last that was seen of them they were bound west. A traveler noticed the brands on the cattle and reported them, but too late. The thieves were Mexicans.

Literary and Personal Chat.—Bishop Kip, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has lately gone to San Francisco to reside, writes to the Albany Evening Journal, among other things, as follows:

"You speak of the 'refined society and marble palaces of San Francisco.' It is literally true. There are more splendid buildings here than in Albany. One built of brown cut stone, for offices, &c., is as large, and fully equal in exterior, to the Metropolitan Hotel in New York. As to the society, there is more active intellect in it than any society I have ever seen. There are more men of distinguished talents gathered from all parts of the Union—ex-members of Congress, like Gov. Foote, Stanly, of North Carolina, Duer, of New York, Baillie Peyton, of Tennessee, &c.—You may think it a strange declaration, but it is literally true, that I never preached with so much diffidence before any congregation as those in this city. I see before me on Sundays an array of talent and intellect that I never did before in any church. I can select men here from any part of my congregation whose names have been celebrated for years in the politics of the country from some of the old States."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, April 28, 9½ o'clock at night.—Between six and eight thousand persons are congregated at the court house. Resolutions have been passed, expressive of the opinion of the citizens of Hardin county, the verdict of the jury in the case of Matt. Ward, and of Wolfe, one of the attorneys for the defence. Twelve persons are to be burned in effigy, and the excitement is intense.

Louisville, May 1.—At the meeting on Saturday night, resolutions were passed, requesting John J. Crittenden to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and also Wolfe to give up his seat in the State Senate. Matt. Ward was requested to leave the State. The multitude then proceeded to the residence of Robert J. Ward, and burned effigies of Matt. and Robert on the front door. The wood work caught fire, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Russian Attacks in the Black Sea.—Some Russian vessels of war fired into five English merchant ships in the Black Sea. One of them received seventeen shots and was sunk. The crews were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released.

Church Burnt in Baltimore.—*Baltimore, April 28.*—St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in North Charles street, in this city, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The fire was doubtless caused by incendiarism. The building cost $100,000, and the damage done is estimated at $50,000.—There was no insurance.

Ericsson Caloric Ship Sunk.—*New York, April 28.*—There was a very severe storm experienced last night, during which the Ericsson caloric ship returning from a trial trip, sunk opposite Jersey City, in twenty feet of water. There were a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen on board at the time, but they were all safely landed.

A similar storm has been experienced at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Congressional, *Washington*, April 26.—The vote on the Gadsden treaty was 32 to 12.

[illegible] Albert Pike, of Arkansas, left Washington on the 21st on his return home. He has sojourned at Washington during the last two winters, and has made hosts of friends. Shortly previous to his departure, Mr. P. put to press in New York a beautiful edition of his poems, written on various occasions for periodical and otherwise. Mr. P. caused but one hundred and fifty copies to be printed, designing them for his personal friends rather than for general circulation.—*Picayune.*

London Money Market.—The London market was free from any remarkable features. No important fluctuations were taking place or seemed to be expected.

Money was easy at previous rates.

Consols are reported to have experienced a decline of ⅜ per cent, but the closing quotations are 87½.

Foreign Items.—By a return presented to the British House of Commons, it appears that the vessels wrecked last year belonging to the United Kingdom were 581, of which 569 were sailing vessels, and 12 steam vessels. The tonnage was 120,714.

The number of members of Parliament who are going out in the expedition to the East, to take part in the war, is 14 or 15.

The abandonment for the present of the reform bill has been announced by the Government, in both Houses of Parliament.

It is stated that Queen Victoria has signified her intention to be present at a grand *bal costume*, at the new French Embassy on the 12th inst. This is the first occasion upon which the sovereign has ever honored any Ambassador with her presence.

The Will of Judge Talfourd bequeaths the whole of his property to his wife, and appoints her sole executrix.

A curious discovery has been made in Paris within a short time. A colossal statue of Louis XVI. had been ordered from a celebrated sculptor early in 1830 for the city of Bordeaux. It was in the mould when the revolution of 1830 broke out, and it appears to have been forgotten, for it was only discovered a few days ago by some workmen who were cleaning the site of some new building to be erected on the Quartier Beaujon, in Paris.

A large number of Poles, under the command of Gen. Dombrowski, have obtained permission from Napoleon to join the army of the East.

"I'll See that One and Go Five Better."—If the following, which we clip from the last "Spirit of the times," is not from the pen of the author of "The Arkansas Gentleman," we lose our guess:

D——, being in the West, and short of cash, could not tell where to get the necessary Wilmot proviso for *internal* improvement, but finding a widow who had shot one husband dead, and wounded several others, he concluded to marry her, in order to get a boarding house.

Shortly after the yellow garlands of hymen were faded, D—— came in one night slightly *swaggy*, as the Choctaw poets express it and found his new spouse awaiting his arrival. She pitched into D. like a thousand of brick, and spread herself like a fan tail pigeon, drawing a single-barrel pistol upon D., who instead of traveling, pulled out a *revolver*, and remarked, as gently as the sigh of an Æolian harp—

"*Mrs.* D., I see that one (bid) and go five better!"

First and Last Duel in Illinois.—The year 1820 was signalized by the first and last duel that was ever fought in Illinois. This took place in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett, two obscure men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridicule upon Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret, but Bennett, somewhat suspecting a trick, rolled a ball into his gun, without the knowledge of the seconds, or of the other party. The word to fire was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape, but two years afterwards he was arrested in Arkansas, brought back to the State, indicted, tried, convicted of murder, and hung.

On the 31st ult., Sir John Franklin and his expedition were struck off the books of the British navy, and given up for dead.

THE TEHAUNTEPEC RAILROAD.

We feel that we have good reason to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the fair prospect that now lies before them of the early completion of an enterprize in which there are perhaps really more deeply interested than in any other that could possibly be devised. We mean the Tehauntepec Railroad, to the advancement of which Col. A. G. Sloo has devoted so much energy, time and talent, and now has the pleasure of seeing his favorite project in a fair way of being accomplished. The Gadsden treaty having passed the Senate of the United States, with the proviso in favor of Col. Sloo in it, additional facility is of course given to the carrying on of the work, which however must eventually have been effected, so important is it to the interests of this city and those of this part of the country and of California.

Its completion will form the best and most important link in the chain of mail routes from the North, through the South, to the Pacific States. New Orleans lies in the line of that route, and must be greatly benefited by the accomplishment of this great and important undertaking. The mail from New York to New Orleans will, ere long, be transported in five days, and, this road completed, we shall have a direct, short and expeditious mail route from this city to the Pacific, saving a great amount of time and distance between the Atlantic States and California. No plan for the connection of the two oceans has ever been suggested that can for a moment compare with this, in feasibility or convenience, and we may well rejoice that its sure and speedy accomplishment may be looked upon as a fixed fact.

Already have operations commenced, and we trust they will be zealously and vigorously pushed forward to completion.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to repeat the details of this project, and the character and direction of the route, or to dwell on the advantages that must accrue to our city from its accomplishment. These facts must be too familiar to the most of our readers, already to make this necessary. A moment's recurrence to the map will satisfy every one, at once, of the practicability of the abounding advantages of the undertaking. Nature almost seems to have formed that narrow isthmus for the very purpose to which the proprietors of this route propose to put it; it lies so invitingly in the path that leads from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. We hope soon to be able to announce that the interesting and important work is fully and successfully achieved.—*Picayune.*

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of procuring a statue of the late Daniel Webster.

Some of the papers inimical to Gen. Houston have endeavored to mar the beautiful and feeling allusion which he recently made in the Senate to the disappearance of nearly all his compeers in Congress. The following extract is a literal corroboration of all that he then said:

Time's Changes.—Of the officers connected with the Federal Government in 1820, thirty years ago, but few remain as memorials of by-gone days. The only person now connected with the Departments who at that time occupied an official station is, we believe, Mr. Pleasanton, the Fifth Auditor, and his silver hairs, wrinkled brow, and declining years, mark too truly how brief must be the sunset of his existence. The old porters of the public buildings, those remnants usually of the past, have disappeared, and their places are filled by members of another generation. Ten Presidents have occupied the Executive chair. Out of three hundred representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives but three remain—Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Hon. Edward Everett, and Hon. Sam Houston—links in the chain of association binding the past to the present.—*Washington Globe.*

"Ion" the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 21st ult. writes as follows:

The President will probably return the Indigent Insane land bill to the Senate, where it originated, on Monday, with his objections. Thus the President will be even with the Senate—for while they reject his first treaty, he will veto the first important legislative act which has yet reached him.

The President has another treaty before him, which, it is hoped, he will not give the Senate a chance to reject. Mr. Borland has sent a treaty which he has made with Nicaragua. The chief object and purport of this treaty is to extend the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua over all such territory as may be claimed by or for the Musquito Indians. Nicaragua has not been able to acquire this territory by her diplomacy or her arms, and it is necessary that she should invoke the aid of the United States in favor of her territorial expansion.

If the United States has the right, as the power, to settle the territorial and political questions of foreign countries, why not annex Nicaragua to the Mosquito Kingdom, and thereby bring both under the new regime, which a private American association has lately established in the latter State? This private company, like the East Indian Company, will ultimately rule where it has once obtained a foothold; and, under its influence, the Isthmian region, which, judging from the monuments left in it of a former race, must have contained, at one time, fifty millions of people, may possibly become again populous and powerful.

Mr. Borland's treaty, so far as it undertakes to assign territory to Nicaragua, was not, probably, made according to instructions. The Senate, at all events, will not undertake to settle the boundaries of Nicaragua. We have not got that far down the latitude yet, in our career of expansion.

The Nebraska bill will, it is supposed, be put under the screw of the previous question early next week. It is time that the House should decide this question. There is little room to doubt that the bill will pass. The flood of populations is breaking over our non-intervention laws, and the territorial government must be organized.

The Senate, mark me, cannot evade the responsibility of adopting a Mexican treaty project. They will do it next week.

Col. Colt has received an order from the British Government for 4000 revolvers for use in the fleet.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

"If you are afraid of hurting your enemy, put cotton bullets in your guns and rice balls in your cannons," said Admiral Napier, not long ago, when the question was raised in England as to whether the law of nations would prevent the employment of other warlike instruments, in war, than those used or at least known to the enemy. This reply is said to have put an end to the argument, and now we learn that the new means of destruction which the war will bring to light are destined to surpass all others that have ever been hitherto known or imagined. Both England and France have long been engaged in favoring these new inventions and the arsenals of both nations have been occupied with their preparation. Among them are the floating fire of Capt. Wagner, for which he asks £300,000, and it, and other destructive engines of the kind, are awaiting their time to be brought forth to take their parts in the pending engagement between the Western powers and Russia. This fire has also found great favor in France. Being lighted and thrown into the water, it goes straight and sure to its mark, and if it hits a vessel is sure to disable her entirely.

Then there are the submarine boats, which have now been so perfectly improved as to be easily used to make fast fire-ships to a vessel without exposing the operators to the least danger. And we hear of what is called the *asphyxiant* ball as being about to be used by the belligerants. This ball does not kill, but paralyzes. Then there were all sorts of explosive bullets put on board Admiral Napier's ships.—Wherever some of them strike they are sure to explode, even if it be in the body of a man or horse, and are calculated to commit all sorts of havoc among the baggage wagons and ammunition of the enemy.

Prof. Faraday has invented an infernal machine, in the shape of a fire-ship, a description of which we have read. It has been tried with success, and the result clearly ascertained that one of them has only to make its way, under the guidance of a single person, into the harbor of Sebastopol, during a fog, in order to do the enemy immense damage.

Besides all these horrible engines of death and destruction, they have been making at the Woolwich Navy yard, a great quantity of iron cylinders, filled with explosive materials, which are to be buried on shore, in the night. A flag is to be erected near the spot, and when the enemy come to pull down the flag, the thing is to be so arranged as to explode in their midst and deal havoc among them. Says the account we read, "if many of these flags figure at the Kemlin, they will cost the Russians."

In case the English army is forced to evacuate a fortress, it will not be safe to occupy it, arrangements having been made that will secure its being blown up, as soon as the enemy takes possession. One of the newly invented explosives is so contrived that the lifting of a tree out of the road, or even the weight of a troop of men and horse trampling over it, will cause it to [illegible]. Moreover the English fleet is well supplied with balloons which will carry combustible materials into and over towns and villages and cause [illegible] destruction of property and life.—*Pic.*

Gen. Rusk.—A Washington correspondent of an Arkansas paper says:

"Nobody can guess who will be candidates, or how selected at the next Presidential election.—Gen. Cass is an antediluvian relic. Douglas is dead for the present, if he wanted to be President, and he does not. Sam. Houston won't do for all his efforts. Hunter, of Virginia, is talked of; but, in my opinion, Rusk, of Texas, an honest man, of fine common sense, stands a better chance than any of them."

News from California.—On the 16th the Legislature passed an act requiring the Supreme Court to hold its sessions at the Seat of Government—by which Sacramento was meant. On the 27th, the Supreme Court held a session and decided that the seat of Government, legally established at San Jose, has never been legally removed; and accordingly they have ordered their clerk to take the records to San Jose. This decision will probably be followed by an effort to compel the Legislature and Government officials to remove thither likewise.

Chief Justice Murray dissents from the decision of his colleagues, and gives it as his opinion that Sacramento is the capital. He likewise says that the Legislature can do no valid act except when in session at the Seat of Government, and that consequently, if San Jose be the legally established capital, all the legislation since January, 1851, is void. If this view prevail, the great majority of our laws, the contracts made under them, the city governments established under them, etc., are without any legal sanction. If this were any place but California, the very idea would be sufficient to fill the people with frenzy.

Lieut. Whipple, of the U. S. Pacific Surveying Expedition, arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st. His route was past Fort Smith, Albuquerque, and thence nearly due west by the Pueblo of Tuni, Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado and the Tejon Pass. He brought wagons to the Colorado, where he was compelled to leave them for want of grass. The great portion of his route was over ground hitherto unexplored, and he reports that a railroad might be constructed there.

It is reported that one of Fremont's party has arrived in San Bernardino and states that he left Fremont in the snows of the Sierra Nevada, south of Walker's River Pass, and that the whole party was in imminent danger from cold and starvation.

We have news from San Vicente to the 13th March.

Walker's force was reduced to about 70 men, and he intended to leave San Vicente on the 15th and attempt to cross the Colorado to get into the northern part of Sonora. On the 6th, they sacked San Thomas, and many of the natives, robbed of all their property, are removing to San Diego.

The British newspapers announce the death of the Duke of Portland. The Duke had high positions and very large wealth, but never distinguished himself as a public man. His political connections were very distinguished. His father was the duke of Portland, who was Prime Minister during the reign of George the Third; he was brother-in-law to George Canning, once Prime Minister, both having married sisters, and he was father to Lord George Bentinck, who led the Tory party in the House of Commons a few years ago, with so much unexpected ability. The Duke held several high offices during the administrations of his friends, but was never any thing more than a respectable, wealthy peer, of amiable dispositions, and tolerably liberalized opinions for an avowed Conservative.

Prince Czartoryski has addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart an interesting letter on the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, which letter is published in the London Daily News.

Judge Baylor, in sentencing a negro to be hung, at Brenham, a short time since, advised him to make his peace with his maker, [illegible] the darkey promptly replied, [illegible] "I have fixed this little matter with [illegible]."

In the Washington correspondence of the Picayune, of the 5th inst., we find the following:

The scheme of the Cuban Africanization, so much discussed when I first had the honor of disclosing [illegible] can people, seems to have assumed a new phase of late. What means this apprenticing of negroes for a single year? How is it that the slave traders are in such evident good spirits at the discovery of their operations and the seizure of their [illegible]? And how is it that while it is so easy to catch scores of negroes—the authorities knowing exactly where to find them—not one of the traders, declared pirates by treaty and by statute, are brought to justice?

I have been asking myself these questions, and seeking information on the subject, until I think I have it from a well informed and reliable source. The new phase of the scheme of Africanization, as I understand it, is this. There are now nineteen slavers known to be absent on their nefarious voyages. Fourteen of these are designated for the Cuban trade. None of them will be molested on the African coast unless overhauled by American cruisers, which is not very likely.—They will be permitted safely to run the gauntlet of all the French and British cruisers, and to land their cargoes, after which, by an understanding between the Cuban authorities and the slavers, [illegible] the whereabouts of the negroes, [illegible] in the hands of the Government, declared emancipados under the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, and indentured as apprentices for a single year. The price paid by the master for this single year's indenture, amounting on an average probably to about $195 or $200, will inure to the trader, who is quite satisfied with this profit, as he gets it without trouble and with little risk. His negroes only cost him about thirty dollars each, and the profit is "remunerating," of course. If overhauled anywhere on his passage by cruisers who are disposed to be troublesome, he has only to say that he has a cargo of "apprentices," and he is safe.

The action of the Senate yesterday, in ratifying the treaty with Mexico, was a triumph of Mr. Gadsden. True, his convention was materially changed in form; but every essential principle for which he labored is sustained and established by the result. If Santa Anna accepts, the treaty, it settles the Mesilla question, gives us a boundary more natural by far than the existing line, secures us a Southern Pacific Railroad route, abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, and releases us from all obligations or responsibility for damages under it, and indirectly but sufficiently recognizes the validity of the Sloo grant of right of way across Tehuantepec, which secures to us the advantages of the Sloo grant, whatever they may be now or may become in the future. The only rejected feature of the original treaty is the provision for the settlement of claims of American citizens against Mexico. Neither Mr. Gadsden, the President, nor any body else engaged in the negotiation, was disposed to make a point of that. With an honest Board of Commissioners to adjudicate these claims there certainly would have been no objection, but merit, rather, in providing for the payment of all that are just. Still, as there was fear of Gardinerism, and some objection on that account, it was better to drop them out altogether.

One thing must be admitted, that the Senate, by its action, has conceded the justice and propriety of the plan of settlement adopted by Mr. Gadsden. Mr. G. has not yet accomplished the principal object of his mission—the negotiation of a commercial treaty by which the Mexican tariff shall be modified in our favor, and so afford a profitable employment for our commerce.

Now that the first treaty has been ratified, he will be in good position to treat with Santa Anna, who professes that the experience of the last few years has predisposed him to a more liberal internal commercial policy than that which has heretofore marked his administration of the Government. Not the slightest doubt of Santa Anna's acquiescence in the modified treaty is entertained here. Indeed, it is thought it will be more acceptable to him than the original treaty, because it takes only about one-third the contemplated amount of territory. It is well known that the opposition made in Mexico to the treaty was based almost entirely upon the fact that it ceded away a portion of Mexican sovereignty.

SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, under date of April 7, writes as follows: The day before yesterday, Mr. Soule, the American Minister here, received dispatches from his Government with instructions of a stringent nature with respect to the affair of the Black Warrior. To-day I learn that the matter was settled yesterday. Such business-like promptitude is so unlike what we are accustomed to in affairs where Spaniards compose one of the parties concerned, that I can hardly bring myself to believe in the correctness of my intelligence.

I am assured, however, that it is to be depended upon, that M. Pezuela, the Captain-General of Cuba, was found to be in the wrong, and that the Spanish Government at once admitted this, made the needful amends, and granted a pecuniary indemnity. This, however, does not settle the other point mooted in the President's message—namely, that power should be given to the Spanish authorities at Cuba to settle disputes arising there. This, I apprehend, will be more difficult to arrange, the Spanish home government being traditionally jealous of its colonial delegates, and unwilling to increase their powers.

The following items are from the Washington Star of the 29th ult:

The [illegible] of prepayment on stamped envelopes of the Post Office Department, are not taken as evidence of prepayment, if separated from the envelopes on which they were made. Separating such a stamp from the envelope on which it was made destroys its legal value.

All telegraphic and other accounts from Washington, predicting that the House of Representatives will refuse to make the appropriation necessary to carry out the treaty with Mexico, if ratified by Santa Anna, are unworthy of the slightest credit.

We are very sure that not twenty members of the House have given a definite opinion upon it, because they have not the [illegible] data before them on which to found an opinion with reference to it. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the circumstances and evidence which sufficed to obtain for the treaty a two-thirds vote in the Senate, will fail to secure for it a majority vote in the House, in due time.

THE NEW TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.—Finding many somewhat contradictory accounts of the intent of this convention, recently sent home by Mr. Borland, says the Washington Star, of the 28th ult., we have endeavored to ascertain its precise character, and have to say that our impression is that it embraces a practical guarantee of all the boundaries of Nicaragua against all claimants whatever. Or, in other words, that in this particular it amounts to an agreement for a complete protectorate over that State. This is its main point; the rest being commercial.

We have not the slightest idea that it will ever receive the Senate, embracing any such feature. We draw this conclusion from the repeatedly avowed determination of the present Administration to make no new engagements whatever that shall, in any manner, entangle us with the domestic affairs of any other Government, even on this continent.

At present we have but a single engagement of this sort. That is, the obligation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty to protect the Nicaragua Canal Company, which we presume will, of course be done, if ever the interference of the United States be requisite in that quarter, which is hardly probable, as it is known that the Nicaragua Government has, substantially, no revenue except what is paid them by the members of the canal company holding the guaranteed transit right over the Nicaragua isthmus.

Mr. H. H. Cramer, says the New York Herald of the 27th ult., a resident of Texas, near Houston, came to this city with a few hundred dollars, to purchase goods, and was, on Saturday last, met by a genteel looking man in William street, calling himself James Burns, who said he was from Alabama, and, after various devices, persuaded Mr. Cramer that he would enter into the clothing business with him, and return to Texas together to sell their goods. On Monday Burns met him again, and proposed to go and select goods, as he was prepared to advance $3,000 out of the $10,000 he had in bank. As they walked along Canal street, another man accosted them, and still a third man came up; the latter introduced the "patent safe ball," and a bet was made between Burns and this third man as to the opening and finding of a piece of paper inside; $500 was the bet, and Burns, to make the bet, borrowed $500 of Mr. Cramer, and gave him as collateral security a bogus check on a city bank, purporting to be for $1,500. Burns, of course, lost the bet, and in an instant all the parties vamosed behind some timber on the dock, and before Mr. Cramer could fairly collect his thoughts, they were all gone.

ROBBED HIMSELF.—An Indiana paper says:—A Mr. Hise, of Jackson township, who, as we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money, $1000 in gold, on Thursday evening last, and putting it into a carpet sack which he hung upon his bed post, went to sleep. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world. To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day. During the day of Friday, the carpet sack was found in a hollow poplar stump, near his barn, with the pocket book in it, but no money there—the thief had secured what he wanted. On Friday night, Mrs. Hise was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn; after searching a little while, came out with the money in his hand, and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost. He had, doubtless, while in his sleep, become uneasy about his money on the first night, and got up and hid it; on the second, fearing it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secret place. Fortunately for him, his wife detected him in his somnambulistic wandering, and saved him.

A NOVEL IDEA.—We saw, one day this week, a new plan of "packing" the ardent. It was carefully done up in a saddle blanket, which blanket was, at the same time, in its proper place; that is, it was upon the back of a horse. We concluded, the gentleman to whom we have reference loved "the critter."—*Seguin Mercury.*

The Canal now connects Galveston Bay with the Brazos. The steamer Harris will come through to-morrow. Some work remains to be done; but hereafter it is thought boats will come through without delay.—*Civilian.*

Passengers.

Per Steamship Charles Morgan—Mrs D Young and family, Mr White lady and servant, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Cold, Mrs Kimball and 2 children, Mr James, Lieut Ingo, Mr P Friedenhamer, Capt Hawes, Mess John Lopez, A B Edwards, G W Warren, Robert Bibb, J J Kendrick, G Silry, Kimball, E Toney, J Alries, J B Collier, J B Shanter, Matthews, A Collins—Major Longstreet U S A—Capt Calhoun U S A—Glass, R E Jones—Capt Bee U S A—Mr Maningault, Dimond, Robb, Judge Webb. 15 on deck, 4 horses.

Per Steamship Louisiana—Capt Jones lady and servant, W Givens and sister, J G Birdidington and lady, Mrs Bowing, Stamard and family, Wilson, Wallace, Foster, Lindsey, Strutting, J W Collier, J Collier, Bennett, Lampkin, O Guffy, Woodard, *H W Hawes*, *W H Stevens* U S A, J M Foster, F Deckro, and 19 on deck.

CONSIGNEES.

Fulton and Hensley, A Cameron, A Fromme, R M Forbes & Co—W H Kerr, Clow & Keen, Baldridge Sparks & Co—R W Dunn, Dahme & LeSage, C H Jordan, Powell & Coen, Gordon & McCauly, Lieut Williams, A Fromme, *H* Runge & Co—J J Kendrick, W M Varnell, G W Adams, J H Dale, McKee & Harrison, Major Hill, Rieman & Durell, E Nash & Co—S P Vandenberg, Chambers & Etter—& Order.

Consignees per Steamship Louisiana—Baldridge Sparks & Co, A Fromme, H Runge & Co, Dahme & LeSage, *H* B Cleavland, Rieman & Durels, J & A C Ashworth and order.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 5, 1854.

Sales Cotton yesterday, 4000 bales—demand slack and prices irregular and feeble—Low to Strict Middling 7¾@8c, Good Middling 8½@9c.

Of Sugar, 1100 hhds—prices steady—Fair 2¾@2½c.

Of Molasses, 1000 bbls, mostly Reboiled at 12@15½c.

Of Tobacco, 65 hhds, old crop, at 6-5 16c.

Of Flour, 1500 bbls St. Louis (900 and 600) on private terms; 800 St. Louis and 700 Ohio (400 and 300 in 3 lots) at 7 25; 150 Iowa at 7 86; and 100 Fancy at 7 75.

Of Corn—18,000 sacks, including 8000 white, yellow and mixed, at 56c; 295 at the same; 600 at 75c; 1454 mixed (38 and 1063) at 58c; 295 at 53c; 2620 (1120 mixed and 1500 white), at 53c, and 4200 (1600 white and yellow, 1200, 900 and 600 white, and 500 mixed and white) at 60c—these figures show a decline of about 5c per bushel.

Of Pork, 150 bbls uninspected Mess at 13 00 and 187 uninspected Mess and M. O. at 23 00 and 12 75—retailing at 13 25 a 13 50.

Of Bacon, 15 casks Sides at 6¾ and on Wednesday 55 at 6¼c—demand slack.

Nothing transpired in Lard.

Sales of Whiskey, 44bbls at 22c; 50 Fletcher's at 22½c; and 50 Boyle's Rose at 25c.

Of Candles, 300 boxes Star at 29½c.

Of Bagging and Bale Rope, 1360 pieces and coils, embracing 150 pieces and 150 coils, at 14 and 8½c; 500 pieces (300 and 200) at 14½c; 300 coils at 8¼c; and 60 pieces at 13c.

Of Coffee, 2470 embracing 1012, at 9c; 858 at 9¼c; 150 at 9½c; 300 at 9¾c; 100 at 9½c; 500 at 9⅛c; 10c.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Leonard H. Woods as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Calhoun county at the August election.

ISAAC N. MITCHELL, of Victoria county, is desirous of being elected district attorney for the 10th judicial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Victoria, Jackson, La Vaca, Gonzales and De Witt.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. WOODMAN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. CLELAND as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. MILBY as a candidate for re-election as County Clerk of Calhoun county. Mr. M. has made a superior clerk for six years and [illegible] have no opponent.

We are authorized to announce R. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., of De Witt county, as a candidate for District Attorney of this judicial district.

I. O. O. F.

INDIANOLA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 10

Meets first and third Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall, Indianola.
D. LEWIS, Scribe.

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

MASONIC.

INDIANOLA LODGE, NO. 84

Meets on the first and fourth Wednesday night of each month, at the Masonic Hall.
HENRY LUHRS, Sec.

Indianola Chapter, U. D.

Meets on the First and Third Saturdays in each month, at the Masonic Hall in Indianola.

OFFICERS.

J. C. Cleland, M. E. High Priest; David Pride, E. King; W. P. Hassell, E. Scribe; J. J. Hendrick, Capt of the host; Wm M. Varnell, Principal Sojourner; Wm P Milby, Royal Arch captain; Chas A Ogsbury, master of the 3rd veil; Green Orr, 1st do; Adolphus Mylius, 2nd do; Henry Luhrs, Secretary; Augustus Reuss, Treasurer; Stirling T Seawell, Guard.

Proposals.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, May 10, 1854.

I WILL receive proposals until the 25th inst. for purchase of the Steamboat "Kate Ward," now employed as a snag-boat in the Colorado river. She is well found in tackle and machinery for snagging—has double engine and doctor, and draws 28 inches of water with fuel for one day. She can be seen in the Colorado river about 10 miles from Matagorda, or at Matagorda on or about the 20th inst.

Terms, cash; with the reservation until the adjournment of Congress, that the U. S. Government may re-purchase her at the same price for which she may be sold, if there should be any further appropriations for the improvement of the bays or rivers in this vicinity, for which she might be needed.

Address me at Indianola, Texas.
W. H. STEVENS, U. S. Engineers.
11:3

Lands for Sale.

1300 ACRES lying on the east side of West Caranchua, eligibly situated for a stock ranche, with a fair amount of timber, and an abundant supply of pure running water.

2200 Acres on Sandy Creek, in Jackson county, 14 miles above Texana.

1000 Acres on the west side of the Navidad, 10 miles above Texana.

600 and 1107 Acres, in two tracts, on the east side of the Lavaca river, five or six miles below Hallettsville.

650 Acres on the head of Peach Creek, part of Capt. Adam Zumwalt's head-right, in Gonzales county.

1476 Acres on Coletto creek, in Goliad county, head-right of Edwin Turner.

CLARK L. OWEN.
Texana, May 10, 1854. 11:6m

3000 SHEEP AT AUCTION!

At Victoria, Tuesday, May 23.

IN consequence of other pursuits engaging his attention, the subscriber has concluded to dispose of his flock of Sheep, and will accordingly offer them for sale at Auction, at the above named time and place, in small lots, in order to give the farmers around the country who want Sheep, an opportunity of supplying themselves.

These sheep are mostly Mexican, with some half Merinos, also, a number of fine Merino Bucks. Terms cash.
H. N. CALDWELL.
Indianola, May 10, 1854. [11:2t]

Information Wanted.

OF Three Boxes Goods, shipped from Kentucky to J. J. Benham, Texas, care of Hall & Kemp, New Orleans. Address,
T. J. PILGRIM, Gonzales.

Reduction in Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

WM. M. VARNELL would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that from and after the first day of May, 1854, his charge for receiving and forwarding goods will be at the rate of Five Cents a Barrel. The regular rates heretofore has been from 15 to 17 cents a barrel. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that we were appointed at the April term 1854 of the Calhoun county court adm'x and adm'r of the estate of Cornelius H. Vanderveer, deceased. All persons having any claims against said estate are required to present them for allowance, according to law, within twelve months; and all those indebted to the same are required to make immediate payment.
ANN M. VANDERVEER, adm'x.
GEORGE S. MENEFEE, adm'r.
Indianola, May 3, 1854. 10-6w

THIS is to certify that SAMUEL G. GIVENS, of my [illegible] has been duly qualified and commissioned a notary public in and for Calhoun county.
J. BEAUMONT, c. j. c. c.
Indianola, May 1, 1854. 10-3w

LOST.—The head right certificate for one-third league of land, issued by the board of land commissioners of Harrisburg county to Jas. P. Orr[illegible]by. Also donation warrant for 640 acres, issued to same—number and dates not recollected. Unless heard from within 60 days, application will be made to the proper officers for duplicates.
HENRY BEAUMONT.
Indianola, May 3, 1854. 10-3w

CAUTION!

THE public are hereby notified not to buy from John T. Mireur or any one claiming under him, a certain stock of cattle—twelve horses and mules on Matagorda Island, lately belonging to my deceased husband, Joseph Geaton. Said *Mireur*, fraudulently obtained from me, as the surviving widow, a bill of sale to the same. They are branded with an inverted V; thus: Λ with an S horizontally over it. The car-mark is an under bit in one ear.
LOUISA GEATON.
Matagorda Island, April 3, 1854.

Ice! Ice!!

THE Indianola Ice-house, adjoining Varnell's Wharf, is now full of best Boston Pond Ice, and will be able to supply all orders promptly—Prices low.
H. B. CLEAVELAND.
May 8, 1854—10.

F. RODE,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he may still be found at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and despatch all kinds of work in his line. Having superior materials and the best of workmen, he would respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage so generously heretofore bestowed.
F. RODE.
Indianola, April 12, 1854. 6m

REMOVED.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed their Drug Store to the house formerly occupied by J. H. Davis, corner of Main and Rio Grande streets, where they will always keep on hand a full and well selected assortment of all articles in their line, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices.

We would respectfully call the attention of those who have not settled their accounts contracted prior to the 31st December, 1853, and wish it distinctly to be understood, that if the same are not settled by the 1st of May, 1854, their accounts will be handed to the proper officer for collection, and their credit stopped.
J. M. REUSS & CO.
Indianola, April 12, 1854.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Ashworth of Indianola, has been commissioned and sworn as a Notary Public for Calhoun county, in place of James T. Lytle, deceased.
J. BEAUMONT, C. J. C. C.
April 5, '54. 6-3t

School Books for the Spring Trade

(Eclectic Educational Series.)

DEALERS in Books, Teachers and parents in Western Texas, are informed that a good supply of the above series of School Books (for particulars see advertisement of "School Books for the Million" in this paper,) is kept constantly on hand by Messrs. C. Rice & Co., Indianola—F. Beaumont, Esq., Lavaca, as well as by several other dealers in the interior. Merchants wanting to obtain these Books by the dozen will be supplied on moderate terms by applying or addressing their orders to either of the above named gentlemen, or to
JAMES BURKE, General Agent,
Houston, Texas.
2:3

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line of Low Pressure Steamships.

THE public are respectfully informed that the following Steamships now compose this line.

LOUISIANA, ... Capt. J. Smith,
MEXICO, ... Capt. J. S. Thompson,
PERSEVERANCE, ... Capt. John Lawless,
CHARLES MORGAN, ... Capt. Thomas Forbes.

One of them will leave Indianola for New Orleans during the months of April and May as follows: On the 1st, 8th, 13th, 13th, 22d, 27th of April, On the 2d, 6th, 11th, 16th, 20th, 26th, 30th May.
H. N. CALDWELL,
Agent Casimir House, Indianola.
HARRIS & MORGAN,
New Orleans.

Texana New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a new and splendid assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment in all the department of
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY.
Also, a full supply of
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
Consisting in St. Louis Flour, Bacon, Clear Sides, Hams, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Lard, &c.,
Liberal advances made on Cotton or other produce, shipped to our friends at New Orleans or New York from this point.
CLARK L. OWEN & CO.
Texana, June 8, 1852. [18:tf

To California Stock Drovers.

400 HEAD STOCK CATTLE—30 Milch Cows and Calves. Also, about 500 head of improved Sheep. I will deliver the above stock in the vicinity of Victoria at a fair price for cash or negro boys 12 to 15 years old. For further particulars address, post paid, "Stock Raiser," at the office of this paper. 5:5

Indianola Male & Female High School—Second Session—1854.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the *Indianola High School*, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have been so fortunate as again to procure the services of *Mr. J. Austin Guffin*, an accomplished graduate of Union College, New York, and that the 2nd session of five months commences on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1854.

The public may feel assured that this Institution will be permanent. For the present not over fifty students will be received. Both girls and boys will be taken—but they will be classed separately. The terms will be as follows:

Terms per Month.

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

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

Board of Trustees.

Major E. B. Babbitt, President.

H. E. Rainer,	*John Henry Brown,*
Wm. M. Varnell,	*Chambers Etter,*
Wm. P. Milby,	*John H. Long,*
Henry Luhrs,	*Augustus Reuss,*
Wm. P. Hassell,	*Stirling T. Seawell,*

Indianola, January, 1854. 46-5m

L. H. WOODS,

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

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

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

A WORD TO THE TRADE.

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

ENGRAVING done neatly.
Indianola, Jan. 6th, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

A NEW and full assortment of the favorite Nonpareil Stoves, just received per schooner Three Sons, which we offer low.
Jan. 25, 1854. H. RUNGE & Co.

Tables!—Black Walnut and Cherry Dining Tea and Breakfast Tables—my own manufacture and warranted. F. VISSCHER.

TEXAS SUGAR and MOLASSES—Just received, from Old Caney, 10 hogsheads best Texas sugar, 20 do molasses, and other lots constantly arriving and for sale low, by
H. LUHRS & CO.

For Sale.

15 BBS. Fire Proof Paint, at $2.25 per 100 pounds per barrel, and Oil at 70 cents per gallon per barrel.

50 sacks Dried Peaches, in small sacks to suit purchasers, lately received from Kentucky, at 7 cents per pound per sack, and various other articles very low for cash. J. H. DAVIS.
Indianola, Feb. 1, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell 2,064 acres of land, situated on Caranchua Bay, and being part of the league known as Harrison's, 17 miles N. E. of the city of Indianola, with superior title to it. The land is of excellent quality, and title indisputable. For stock-raising it offers great inducements. It will be sold on reasonable terms to one purchaser, or in lots to suit small farmers. Apply to H. Runge, Indianola, or to me on the premises. [45-3m] J. A. HUGHSON.

State of Texas, Calhoun County.

NOTICE is hereby given that Catharine Binder, administratrix of the estate of Rudolph Bindewald, deceased, has filed in the office of the county court clerk of Calhoun county an account and exhibit of her administration of said estate, and praying to be discharged from the same. Notice is therefore given to all concerned that said petition will be heard by the county court of Calhoun county, sitting for probate purposes, at the court house in the city of Indianola, on the last Monday in May, 1854, when and where all concerned or interested may attend if they think proper.

Witness my hand and official seal at office
[L. S.] April 12th, 1854.
Wm. P. MILBY, Clk.
Indianola, April 12, 1854. 7-3t

NEW HOTEL.

ON ST. PETER'S ST., IN THE REAR OF PECK'S STORE,
GONZALES, TEXAS.

THE subscriber has opened a New Hotel in the town of Gonzales, at which he hopes to see his friends and the traveling public generally. The best the market affords will be found on his tables, and comfortable rooms can always be had.

Attached to the Hotel is a good Stable well supplied with provender.
J. T. YARRINGTON.

EUTAW HOUSE.

Main Street, Indianola.

WM. P. HASSELL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS well known hotel having been entirely re-arranged and renovated in its interior structure, with the addition of [illegible] and [illegible] family and private rooms, and a superior 10,000 gallon brick cistern, will be conducted by William P. Hassell, formerly of the Planters' House.

The Eutaw will be opened on the 1st May.

DR. S. M'KEWEN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD say to all who entertain any doubts of the usefulness of Artificial Teeth, to give him a call and examine his [illegible] style of Block Gum Teeth. [illegible] All the various operations in Dental Surgery [illegible] with a view to the health and preservation of the natural teeth [illegible] though at the same time permanently performed.

All operations warranted [illegible]. Ladies waited upon at their residences, if desired. Dr. McK. will visit the neighboring towns. Office with that of Dr. Dallam.
Indianola, March 22, 1854.

Corpus Christi, Indianola & Decrow's Point

Line of Packets.

The splendid new Passage Sloop boat, MARY, Capt. P. L. Nelson, will make weekly trips to and from Indianola, via Decrow's Point, to Corpus Christi, meeting the New Orleans steamers at Decrow's Point.

This boat is fitted up in a very superior style for the accommodation of passengers, and, in regard to comfort and convenience, is not surpassed by any boat on Matagorda Bay.

Capt. Nelson is favorably known as an obliging gentleman and skillful Pilot.

Another boat, of equal size and accommodations, will, in a few weeks, be placed in this line, commanded by Capt. A. Collin, well known to the traveling public.

These vessels carry the U. S. Mail. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, at White's Wharf, or to
JOHN C. CLELAND, Agent.

RIEMANN & DURELS,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Groceries and Western Produce.

Advances made on produce of the country shipped to our friends in New York and New Orleans. [4:1y

For Sale.

A desirable residence, with five acres of land, in the city of Indianola, is offered for sale. This valuable place is situated on the beach, and one of the most desirable family residences in the city. For terms, &c., apply at this office. 24-tf

State of Texas, Calhoun County.

NOTICE is hereby given that Augustus Fromme, administrator of Charles A. Purthese, deceased, has filed in the office of the county court clerk of Calhoun county, an account and exhibit of his administration of said estate, and praying to be discharged from the same. Notice is therefore given to all concerned or interested that said petition will be heard by the county court, sitting for probate purposes, at the court house in the city of Indianola, on the last Monday in May, 1854, when and where all may attend who think proper.

Witness my hand and official seal at office,
[L. S.] this April 5th, 1854.
Wm. P. MILBY, Clk.
April 12, 1854. 7-3t

STRAY HORSE.—Taken up by the undersigned, residing at *Long Mott*, 13 miles from Indianola, an iron grey Mexican pony, about 15 hands high, and a natural pacer, branded with a Mexican brand. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
April 26, 1854. 9-3t JOHN DOOLEY.

BROWER HOUSE,

LAVACA, TEXAS.

BROWER has now opened his House for the accommodation of Travelers. He has a good Stable for horses, and will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may call upon him.
Lavaca, March 30, 1853-6

Wagoning & Blacksmithing,

SEGUIN, TEXAS.

THE subscriber has established in connection in the town of Seguin, the Blacksmithing, Wagon-making & Saddlery business, in all their branches, and invites a liberal patronage.
March 3—ly—52-2 J. F. WINTZ.

Indianola and Corpus Christi Packet.

THE new, fast sailing Sloop FRANCIS ELIZABETH, Captain SHOLTZ, will make regular trips between Indianola and all intermediate points to Corpus Christi, touching at all intermediate points. The Francis Elizabeth will leave Indianola upon the arrival of the New Orleans steamers and return again upon their departure. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and every thing will be done to render those patronizing her as comfortable as possible. 6:4

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in all its various branches, and is prepared to furnish Tin Ware, either by wholesale or retail, at the very lowest living prices. Merchants and others would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock and prices.

All orders promptly attended to.
CHAS. S. WALKER.
Indianola, April 12, 1854. 5:1y

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the estate of [illegible], deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the March term, 1854, of the county court of Calhoun county. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them according to law, and persons indebted to the same must make immediate payment.
T. J. HORRELL,
J. A. SETTLE,
April 12, 1854. 7:6t Administrators.

Osage Orange Seed.

THE subscriber has received a lot of the above seed from *H. W. Pitkin* to be cultivated on shares, and having more than he can manage would sell a bushel. It is taken for granted they are good from their being furnished on shares. Price $25 per bushel, or at the rate of $30 for quantities less than a bushel. With particular directions given for sowing. It takes two bushels to an acre of land. Will be delivered either at Indianola or Green Lake.
WM. B. MILLER.
8:3t

Loudon & Co's Medicines.

FOR sale by J. M. REUSS & CO.

Coal.

BITUMINOUS, suitable for Blacksmiths, for sale by J. A. SETTLE.
January 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE offer for sale our Stock of Cattle, between Fifteen Hundred and Two Thousand head, perfectly gentle, among them about two hundred Beef Cattle, not having sold or killed any for two years; to be delivered from 1st of April to 1st of May next. Our stock are six miles below our plantation, on Old Caney, Matagorda county, Texas.
J. B. & J. D. HAWKINS.
Matagorda, Feb. 15, 1854. 1:3

JUST received, from the Pittsburgh Manufactory a large assortment of Glass.
J. M. REUSS & CO.

JUST received, from Philadelphia, a large quantity of Gibbs's justly celebrated Fire Proof Paint, and Boyles' Patent Vegetable Oil, at little more than one-half the price of Linseed oil.
J. M. REUSS & CO.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber, &c.

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANUFACTURED BY

BRONSON & AVERY,

BAGDAD, WEST FLORIDA.

Post Office Address—Pensacola, Florida.

THEIR AGENTS ARE

A. P. Simpson, New Basin, New Orleans.
John A. Merkel, 34 Poydras st., New Orleans.
R. P. Howell & Co., Water street, Mobile.
B. S. Parsons, Galveston, Texas.
Huck & Ogsbury, Lower wharf, Indianola, Tex.
Who always have a stock on hand, and with whom orders may be left.

Harness.

I HAVE just received a fine lot of Stage and Buggy Harness. J. A. SETTLE.
January 25, 1854.

Indianola, the Pass and Matagorda U. S. Mail Boat SLOOP MARY ANN.

JOHN CUSHING, MASTER.

THE fast sailing Sloop MARY ANN, [illegible] fastened, will leave Indianola for Matagorda, carrying the mails, at 10, A. M. every Friday, connecting with the Corpus Christi Mail Boat at the Pass. Returning will arrive at Indianola on Tuesday.

For passage apply at the Post Office.
Aug. 3, 1853—ly

HUFF'S HOTEL,

DECROW'S POINT.

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

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

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

Terms moderate.
1:1y. JOHN HUFF.

To Stock Raisers and Shippers.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that their new and magnificent Wharf, at Powder Horn Bayou, is now completed, so that the largest steamships and sail vessels entering Matagorda Bay can at all times receive and discharge freight upon it without the trouble, delay, expense, and damage of lightering. They have constructed in connection with it, a large and convenient pen for shipping live stock, with the railroad car running into it, by which cattle, horses, mules or sheep can be shipped on to the vessels at the wharf with safety, speed, and great convenience. Grass and water is abundant within one and two miles of the wharf.
BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.
Indianola, Dec. 23, 1852. [41]tf

Indianola and La Vaca Packet.

DAILY TRIPS.

THE superior fast sailing decked sloop BELLPORT, PETER JOHNSON, master, will make Daily Trips between the above ports. She will run in all kinds of weather, passengers or not. No charges for small favors. Passage each way $1.
Indianola, December 28, 1853—44-ly

Lumber and Shingles.

WE are now receiving from schooners Spafford and William 200,000 feet of rough Lumber, which, with our stock on hand, gives us a full assortment. We also have a large lot of Shingles, which we offer at reduced prices.
H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, Dec. 21, 1853.

F. BEAUMONT, JR.,

APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST,

Commerce Street, Lavaca, Texas,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

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

Medicines and Drugs at low rates for cash. Orders from the country promptly attended to, when accompanied with the cash or drafts on responsible merchants in Lavaca.
Lavaca, May 25, 1854. 11-tf

Dwelling House for Sale.

I offer to sell my Dwelling House, situated on a corner lot on the bay side, with kitchen, stable, and cistern, all built of the best materials, only two years old, and kept in good repair. Negroes or stock will be taken in payment. Possession given when required. Apply to
HENRY RUNGE.
Indianola, Dec. 21, 1853.

JUST received, at the lower Wharf per schooner Emma de Russy, 75,000 feet rough and dressed lumber, 10,000 feet sash and window mouldings, panel and [illegible] doors, 325 pair window sash, 50,000 shingles. For sale low at our general lumber depot, Lower Wharf, Indianola.
HUCK & OGSBURY.

P. S. All of our lumber is the best clear Florida pine, and is landed here dry on the bank of Powder Horn Bayou, perfectly free of water and stain.

Boots and Shoes.

WE have received from Boston per schooner Three Sons, a new supply of Calf Skin, Cork Sole, and Congress Boots; patent leather and Oxford ties; gaiter boots; enameled, welt and buff brogans; ladies lace boots, brogans and slippers; Boys and Misses boots, brogans and slippers; all of which we sell low.
Jan. 25, 1854. H. RUNGE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that they will not be responsible for the board or contracts of any person or persons in their employ, except accompanied with a written order.
D. A. SALTMARSH & CO.
Indianola, May 1, 1854. 12tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the county court of Calhoun county, administrator of the estate of Daniel [illegible], late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for allowance within one year from the date of my appointment, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment. JAMES ASHWORTH.
Indianola, Feb. 8, 1854. 50-6t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of James T. Lytle, deceased, were issued to the undersigned at the February term 1854, of the County Court of Calhoun county. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them according to law, and persons indebted to the same must make immediate payment.
FLETCHER S. STOCKDALE,
Executor of Jas. T. Lytle, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a note drawn by me in favor of Higgins & Dodge for $50, dated January 16, 1854, as I will not pay the same, having offsets against it.
C. VILLENEUVE.
Indianola, March 22, 1854.

Fish! Fish!!

THE public are informed that the proprietor of the Casimir House, Indianola, has a superior Seine, and has a man employed exclusively in taking fish, by which his table will always be supplied with every variety of fish in the bay. 4-3m

INDIANOLA BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. SALLES,

"CITY BAZAAR,"

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

J. A. SETTLE,

Receiving, Forwarding,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments to my friends in New York and New Orleans.
Dec. 21.]

ORR & CO.,

Dealers in Groceries and Western Produce.

HENRY LUHRS & CO.,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Western Produce.
12

J. W. BALDRIDGE. D. F. SPARKS.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.

LOWER WHARF, INDIANOLA,

WILL make liberal Cash Advances on Produce for sale, or shipment to New Orleans and the North.
J. W. BALDRIDGE.
Indianola, Dec. 7, 1853.

L. H. WOODS,

Dealer in Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

DAHME & LESAGE,

Indianola, Texas,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE

Liberal Advances made on Produce to our friends in New Orleans and the North.

JACOB MAAS,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

H. B. CLEVELAND,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of *Groceries and Produce*, which he sells low for cash or Texas produce.
Indianola, June 14, 1853.

JOHN H. DALE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Western Produce.

AUG. FROMME,

Shipping Agent,

For Sugar, Molasses and Cotton.

N. B.—Vessels loading with cotton to New York can be furnished with Sugar and Molasses for ballast by applying to
AUG. FROMME.
Indianola, Nov. 30, 1853. [illegible]

WM. M. VARNELL,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Advances made on all produce of the country shipped to my friends in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. 1]

R. ADRIAN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

CORNER of Main and Rio Grande streets, Indianola, is prepared to do all work in his line in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Latest fashions received regularly.
Nov. 9, '53.

J. M. REUSS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

KEEP a large and well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, &c. Stationery, Books, Blank-books, Paper, Pens, Ink, Drawing Paper, Drawing Pencils, Water Colors, &c., &c.,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Perfumeries, Soaps, &c. By ordering fresh supplies weekly, we have no old Medicines on hand, and the public may rely that pure and fresh Medicines will be sold at this establishment.

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

DR. WM. H. DALLAM,

CONTINUES to practice in all the branches of his profession, and offers his services to the citizens of Indianola and vicinity.
Indianola, Nov. 10, 1853.

MAIN STREET BAKERY.

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

DR. ADOLPHUS MYLIUS,

Dr. Med. et Chirurg.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Indianola and vicinity.

20,000 FEET OF DRESSED FLOORING, and ceiling, rough flooring, inch boards, scantling and lathing, making a full assortment of the different kinds of Lumber, just received and now unloading from schooners Emma & Louisa, Waterman and Emma Norton. For sale by
H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, March 1, 1854.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

IT is situated on the East Bank of the Navidad river, five miles above Texana. Said Farm contains about 400 acres of the best land, and also very suitable for stock raising—has a fine Dwelling House and Kitchen. Twenty acres of said land broke. For particulars inquire of
LOUIS BRANDT, Sandy Point,
Opposite Indianola.
1:8

HUCK & OGSBURY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber and Building Materials,

POWDER HORN BAYOU, INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

P. S.—We have made arrangements by which we are enabled to fill any bill of Lumber within fourteen days. We also keep on hand a well assorted stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash from the well-known Factory of Messrs. Bronson & Avery, of Bagdad, West Florida, who have appointed us their Agents for Western Texas.

Our lumber yard and lumber room are immediately on the bank of Powder Horn Bayou, convenient for wagons, and from which sail or steamboats can load or unload without the labor and expense of wharfage. HUCK & OGSBURY.
March 1, 1854.

J. & A. C. ASHWORTH,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

AND

Dealers in Groceries and Western Produce,

Powder Horn Wharf, Indianola, Texas.

Indianola House,

Indianola, Texas.

R. BELLINGER, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find this a pleasant and eligible house. Sleeping rooms [illegible]. Terms moderate. 5-6m

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

CONVERSE..........WM. P. CONVERSE, JR.

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

CALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers to their very extensive Stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following, which they will sell cheap for cash or city acceptances:
Sugar—brown, leaf, crushed and powdered;
Coffee—Java, Rio, St. Jago, &c;
Bacon—hams, sides and shoulders;
Rice, flour, lard, candles, soap;
Mackerel, shad, salmon;
Tea—imperial, gunpowder, hyson and black;
Pickles and catsups, assorted;
Syrups, brandies, wines, rum, gin and whisky;
Scotch and East India Ale;
London and American Porter & Brown Stout;
Dried apples and peaches;
Cologne and bay water, pepper, spice, cloves;
Nutmegs, cassia, mace, saleratus;
Nitrate soda, carb. soda;
Powder, shot and bar lead; 2,000 bxs tobacco.
100,000 segars, assorted;
Writing, letter and wrapping paper;
Envelopes, wafers, pens, pencils, pen-holders;
Plantation Medicines;
Buckets, tubs, brooms, brushes, washboards;
Blacking, nails, pipes;
Together with every article usually kept by grocers. Orders promptly executed. [38-y

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

HARDWARE.
R. RICHARDS, No. 11 Chartres street, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, has received a very large addition to his previously extensive stock of shelf Hardware, Iron, etc., which he offers to country merchants on the most favorable terms. The following comprises a part of his stock:
500 tons Swede Iron, assorted;
1100 tons Hoop, Band, Boiler and Sheet Iron;
20 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel;
200 casks Trace, Log and Ox chains;
180 casks Hoes, assorted, Carolina, Louisiana, Grubbing, etc.;
3000 kegs Nails, assorted, Weymouth and Anchor brands;
1000 dozen Axes, assorted, Collins', Hunt's and other makes;
300 dozen Shovels and Spades, assorted, Ames', Rowland's, and other makes;
150 tons Savery & Co's Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Firedogs, Cauldrons, etc.
Cologne Mill Stones, Mill Irons and Bolting cloths; together with a full assortment of shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc.
Dec. 9, 1852-42.

JOSEPH H. PALMER..........JAMES H. MASSEY

Joseph H. Palmer & Co.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
47 Camp street, above Gravier,
[37]1y NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,
NO. 6 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
MANUFACTORY NO. 19 DECATUR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
MAGEE & KNEASS,
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase articles in the Saddlery Business, to call and examine their stock of Goods, which for durability and neatness of finish, cannot be surpassed. Their prices are as low as any establishment in the country.
The stock is very large and well assorted, being mostly of our own manufacture, and comprises almost every article of
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Trunks, Harness, Leather, Trimmings and Materials, Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Sons of Temperance Regalia in all its varieties.
Principal agents for the Boston Belting Company for the sale of Belting for Gin and Mill Bands, also, for steam joints, &c., Hose and all descriptions Rubber Goods. [1:1y.

AUGUSTUS BLOCK. HENRY BLOCK

A. & H. BLOCK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 3 FRONT STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW THE CORNER OF CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Brander, Williams & Co. Messrs. J. Burnside & Co. Messrs. McMahon & Pearsall. Mr. R. Richards. [1:1y.

ALEX. HENDERSON. SAMUEL HENDERSON

S. & A. Henderson & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 66 MAGAZINE STREET,
(CORNER OF NATCHEZ.)
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y.

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
67 GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y

ARCADE HOTEL,
Magazine, between Natchez and Gravier Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. S. MORSE, Proprietor.
THE Proprietor respectfully informs his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that this well known and popular establishment, has been thoroughly renovated the past season, and newly furnished throughout. A large extension of rooms has been obtained by the Proprietor's renting the adjoining portion of the building, which will enable him to accommodate a much larger number of customers than last winter.
No expense has been spared by the Proprietor to enable him to merit a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received; and every exertion will be made by himself and assistants, to render the sojourn of his guests not only comfortable but agreeable.
⁎ One great convenience attached to this hotel is, *that meals can be had at almost all hours.*

CHAS. A. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
BUILDERS' MATERIALS AND MECHANICS' TOOLS.
☞ *Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all kinds.*
NO. 110 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [3:

JAMES V. LINDSAY,
Grocer and Dealer in
WESTERN PRODUCE,
41 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Groceries and Produce, and respectfully offers his services to the planters and merchants of Texas.
—REFERS TO—
John Henry Brown, } Indianola.
Capt. H. B. Holmes, }
Capt. T. B. Forbes, St'r Perseverance. 17

J. B. BURGEN,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
NO. 53 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

J. B. STEEL,
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS WAREHOUSE.
60 CAMP STREET,
Between Gravier and Poydras Streets, nearly opposite Commercial Place.

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of Literature.
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press.
SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor personally.
PICTORIAL WORKS—Of the most beautiful description, superbly bound.
STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.
BLANK BOOKS—Of the most approved manufacture, with recent improvements.
PAPER and CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other Papers; Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds
PRINTING and BOOKBINDING—In all their various branches, promptly and neatly executed.

H. BONNABEL,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas Streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Foreign & American Chemicals,
Glassware for Drugs and Confectionery, Putty, Perfumery, Varnish and Brushes of all kinds.
AGENT for most of the approved Patent Medicines. Being an Importer, he can furnish the articles in his line at low prices, and guarantee them of the best quality.
☞ Sole Agent for the sale of the Products of the *Southern Chemical Works*, such as Oil Vitriol, Nitric and Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, Bisulphite of Lime, &c. This last article is now extensively used by the Planters of Louisiana in the sugar manufacturing, with magnificent results. Full directions given. Sold in barrels of 40 gallons. [38]y

R. Yeatman & Co.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 85 Common street,
[37]1y NEW ORLEANS.

HALL & RODD,
General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 4, Front Levee, New Orleans,
GIVE their individual attention to the Sale of Cotton, Sugar, and all other Produce, the Purchase of Plantation Supplies, Groceries, or other Merchandize. Refer to—
Cook & Harper, } Indianola.
Baldridge, Sparks & Co., }
Chambers, Etter & Co., }
John Henry Brown, } [39-y]

John A. Mitchel,
Commission Merchant,
34 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
GIVES his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of Merchandise.
He refers in Texas to:
Dr. C. S. Brown, Gonzales.
Russel Jones, China Grove.
E. Luter, Goliad.
Chambers Etter, }
Brown & Brady, }
John H. Dale, } Indianola.
J. & A. C. Ashworth }
Green Orr & co. }
J. Douglass Brown, Austin.

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

S. ROBB & CO.,
(Late Robb & Fairbairn,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY AND TRUNK
Warehouse,
No. 4 Magazine Street.
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

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

TOBACCO.
No. 59 Camp Street, New Orleans.
THE subscriber keeps on hand fine stocks of black *heavy* Tobacco, selected with great care expressly for the Mexican trade, either in hhds. or bales of 100 lbs. each. Prices varying as in quality. Also a great variety suited for Cigars. 60 days will be given where satisfactory references is given in this city.
[37]1y THOS. K. PRICE.

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
NOS. 54 AND 56 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

CRESCENT
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, &c.
ALL orders addressed to this establishment will be well executed, carefully boxed, and shipped to any given point in Texas, at as reasonable rates as any Factory of the kind in the United States.
JOHN CAVANAUGH,
222 Camp street, New Orleans.
[50-1y.

CHARLES C. GAINES,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
26 MAGAZINE AND 40 GRAVIER STS.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Boarding House.
67 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
MRS. A. STONE has superior accommodations for permanent and transient boarders.

20 BBLS. Poughkeepsie Ale, just received per schooner *Three Sons*, from New York. For sale by
Jan. 25, 1850. H. RUNGE & Co.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of C. W. Strickland, deceased, will present them for allowance within twelve months from the 1st of February or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment to
J. A. SETTLE, Adm'r. of C. W. Strickland, deceased.
Indianola, Feb. 13, 1854. 5 1-8

Fletcher S. Stockdale,
ATTORNEY
AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
INDIANOLA,..............TEXAS.
☞ Office over John A. Settle's Store.

Constantly Receiving.
HENRY LUHRS & CO. are receiving by every steamer a well-selected stock of *GROCERIES* which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail, low for cash or country produce.
Indianola, June 14, 1853.

NEW YORK CARDS.

Merchants' Line of Packets,
BETWEEN
N. York & Matagorda Bay,
Composed of the following first class vessels:
Schr. INDIANOLA, I. Cathcart, Capt., 4000 bbls.
" REINDEER, Cathcart, " 3000 "
" CLINTON, T. Smith, " 2500 "
" DESDEMONA, J. S. Chaffin, " 1600 "
" W. A. SPAFFORD, Kent, " 2000 "
The above having been built or selected expressly for this line, are all new vessels of light draft of water, well adapted to the trade, and being commanded by masters of experience in our coasting trade, shippers may rely upon their passages comparing favorably with any other vessels afloat. Freight will also be taken on the most accommodating terms, and every facility and attention extended to shippers for the prompt dispatch of their goods.
☞ All goods consigned to the agents will be forwarded free of commissions.
McCREADY, MOTT & CO., Agents,
36 South street, New York.
Indianola, Dec. 2, 1852.—[41]

STAR LINE
WESTERN TEXAS PACKETS
BETWEEN
New York and Matagorda Bay.
THE line is composed of the following splendid vessels, sailing punctually as advertised.
New Ship Island City, Capt. P. Saunders.
- Ship Gulf Stream, - O P Saunders.
- Brig Laguaca, - W Greenman.
- Schr. Telegraph, - Green.
- Schr. Anthem, - Burrows.
- Schr. Wm. M. Hazard, - Austin.
- Schr. Urbanna, - Liscombe.
- Schr. Venice, - Fish.
- Bark (now building) - Barber.
The above vessels are all of the first class, built expressly for the trade, and being of extremely light draft water, will cross the bars without detention. They are commanded by Captains of experience in the trade, who will, with the Agents, exert themselves to accommodate shippers. All goods consigned to the Agents in New York will be forwarded by the Line free of commissions.
Agents STANTON & THOMSON.
50:tf.] 114 Wall street, New York.

Cushman, Goodeve & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
NO. 6, COURTLAND STREET,
NEW YORK. 5:

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

N. W. Burtis,
(Successor to R. C. Wetmore & Co.,)
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
NO. 85 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.
Has constantly on hand the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the Northern markets, selected expressly for the Southern trade, which he will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the city. Orders will receive prompt attention. [33:1y

WILLIAM GROESBECK,
WITH

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

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

Livingston, Myers & Fonda,
State and Stock Brokers,
No. 39, WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. LIVINGSTON, }
MICHAEL A. MYERS, }
JAMES H. FONDA. }
☞ Loans Negotiated.
REFER TO: John Henry Brown, Indianola, Tex.
" John A. Mitchel, New Orleans.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Mustang Creek, in Jackson county, two miles from Sutherland, on the Navidad. Said Farm is situated on the West side of Mustang Creek, and contains about Two hundred and Sixty acres of land, about one hundred of which is timber; consisting of post oak, pin oak, ash, elm, mulberry, &c., in great sufficiency for the use of the farm. The improvements consists of a frame dwelling, of large size, and built of the most durable materials; together with all necessary out houses; all of which are new and in excellent condition, having been erected within a year. There are about thirty acres of land under fence, and in fine condition for planting. All the improvements are perfectly new, as the place has been settled the past year, and all improvements have been made so as to insure comfort and durability. I will sell with the place, from 50 to 80 head of cattle, for the grazing of which the locality is celebrated; also, a flock of sheep, some horses, and a wagon and ox team. Title indisputable. Call and examine.
For terms, &c., apply at this office, or to
D. E. CROSLAND, Texana.

Allen's Line,
INDIANOLA AND SAN ANTONIO
Mail Stages
VIA VICTORIA, CUERO, GONZALES, SEGUIN AND NEW BRAUNFELS.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in returning his thanks to the citizens of Indianola and San Antonio for their liberal patronage of his Line during the last year, and he feels gratified in stating to the traveling public that he has now bought out the Mail Line from Indianola to Braunfels, and will run *Tri Weekly* from and to the above named points His superior Coaches, fine horses, polite and skilful drivers.
With these inducements, together with a sincere desire to deal candidly and fairly with all those who may patronize his Line, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of public favor. These Stages will run in connection with the New Orleans boats.

RATES:

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

JAMES L. ALLEN, *Proprietor.*
Indianola. [1:tf.

Buggies, Rockaways and Wagons.
JUST received per last arrival, direct from New York, several Buggies, Rockaways and light Wagons, and for sale cheap by J. A. SETTLE.

AUSTIN, GONZALES & INDIANOLA STAGE LINE!
SEMI-WEEKLY.
THE public are informed that the semi-weekly stage line from Gonzales to Austin, via Lockhart, leaves Gonzales every Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock: returning, leaves Austin every Thursday and Sunday morning, connecting at Gonzales with the Indianola and San Antonio tri-weekly line. 48-3m JAMES HERINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA CARDS.

Linn, Smith & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CLAUDIUS B. LINN. HORACE P. SMITH.
A. L. OLMSTED.
Drugs and Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes.
Also, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c. [1:1y.

CHAS. HARKNESS & SON,
Wholesale Jobbers
AND
Manufacturers of Clothing,
126 Market Street, S.E. corner of Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES HARKNESS, }
JOHN H. HARKNESS. }
☞ Always on hand a large and elegant assortment of seasonable Clothing, expressly adapted to the Southern market. nov. 9.

Anderson & Harland,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS,
Artificials, &c., &c.,
No. 31 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
W. S. ANDERSON..............M. L. HARLAND.
nov9,'53

PEYTON & THOMAS,
General Produce
COMMISSION M ERCHNTS,
Southeast corner of Front and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
JESSE E. PEYTON,.............S. H. THOMAS,
Late Wolfe & Peyton. Late Thomas & Martin.
nov.9,'53

ARANAMA COLLEGE.
GOLIAD, TEXAS.
Under the Care and Supervision of the Presbytery of Western Texas.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—The first session of the second year will commence on the second Monday (the 12th) of September 1853. It will continue under the popular and successful management of *C. C. SHIVE, A. M.*, with such assistance as will insure the rapid and permanent advancement of the pupils in their several studies. The public may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of this Institution, to render it worthy of the patronage of those who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, and correct moral training and discipline.
It may be stated that a spacious stone edifice, three stories high, with thirty rooms, calculated to accommodate sixty students—has been commenced and is in rapid progress of completion.

Course of Instruction.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—McGuffey's series of Readers; Penmanship; Mitchell's Geography; Willard's History; Bullion's English Grammar; Logic and Rhetoric.
Composition, Elocution, and Letter-writing, will be required alternately, each week during the whole course.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT,—Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Virgil; Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Bullions Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis.
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mental and larger Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigometry; Mensuration and surveying. The entire course by Davies.
PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENT.—Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, by Comstock, Astronomy moral and mental Philosophy.
TUITION, per session of five months,...$20 00
The course of instruction will be modified to suit those who expect to finish their education in the Academy. Further details may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned Trustees.
Rev. S. F. Gocke, Mr. W. B. Miller,
" Joel T. Case, " A. H. Phillips,
" James Wallis, " John Dix,
" Jno. M. Cochran, Dr. L. L. Williams,
Mr. P. R. Fleming, " Joseph Weisiger,
" Barton Peck, Mr. Dav. Murphree,
" Pryor Lea, " W. G. Venable,
Julius A. Robbins.
Goliad, August 14, 1853.

FREDERICK VISSCHER,
Manufactor and Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
SHOP and Warerooms directly opposite the Alhambra Hotel, where he can be found at all times, ready to wait upon those who may please to give him a call. His Furniture is made *for USE AS WELL AS SALE*, and those who wish to purchase will find that they will get what they bargain for.
Indianola, Nov. 9, 1853.

Sundries.
50 bbls hydraulic cement,
25 boxes buckwheat meal,
4 bbls. fresh cranberries, 10 do. new molasses,
60,000 cyprus shingles. Also, to arrive soon,
Sack Corn and Seed Oats.
For sale low by 41 JOHN H. DALE.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having opened a Coachmakers Shop at Powder Horn where all repairs to carriages buggies and wagons, such as painting, triming, wood work and blacksmith work, will be done in the shortest notice.
All orders from the country done without delay.
D. W. SHANNON.
Indianola October 12th, 1853-33-1y

Fresh Arrivals.
WE are in receipt by every steamer of a choice supply of Fresh Groceries, including Flour, Bacon, Dried Peaches and Apples, Green Apples, Potatoes, &c., &c. Families and others will find it to their interest to give us a call.
GREEN ORR & CO.
Indianola, Nov. 30, 1853.

Administrators' Sale.
WILL be sold at public auction on Monday, 1st May, at 10 o'clock, in front of Varnell's Wharf, the following property, belonging to the estate of Alexander Somervell, deceased:
Two *Horses*; one Buggy; one Walnut Armoir; one Walnut Bedstead and Beding; two Wash-stands; one Toilet Table; one doz. Chairs; one Dining Table; one set China, etc., etc.
Will be rented at the same time and place, the large Warehouse in Saluria fronting on the Bayou, and the Dwelling House known as the Tucker House, in said place, for the balance of the year.
T. J. HORRELL,
J. A. SETTLE,
Administrators of Estate of A. Somervell, dec.

RIEMANN & DURELS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Groceries and Western Produce.
Advances made on produce of the country shipped to our friends in New York and New Orleans. [4:1y

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

Dr. G. KRAUCHI,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
HAVING had long experience in New Orleans, offers his services to the people of Indianola. Particular attention given to the treatment of the [illegible], dyspepsia and all chronic diseases. 50-1y 5*

SCHOOL BOOKS
For the Million.
☞ ECLECTIC SERIES. ☜
Best and Cheapest School Books ever Published

THE Eclectic series of School Books was projected by that well known friend and advocate of popular education, Prof. William H. M'Guffey, of the University of Virginia, whose life has been spent in the West and South, where his active labors as a judicious instructor having gained the approbation of all lovers of a sound, practical and progressive education. The Reading Books bearing his name have been proved, by actual trial, and are now more extensively used than others, and are daily receiving the sanction and approval of the most intelligent and discriminating teachers of the land.
☞ Professor PINNEO, author of the Grammars for ten years a Professor in Charlotte Hall Institute, Maryland, has furnished in the Grammars bearing his name, what are regarded by all who have examined them, as model text books for the English language.
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The Hemans' Reader, for female Seminaries; elegant extracts in poetry and prose.
☞ The above reading and spelling books have few equals and no superior; which is evinced by the fact that in schools where they were, for a time, superceded by the novelty of other books, M'Guffey's have been re-adopted to the exclusion of all others, experience having proved their greater practical utility in the school room; and in view of the large amount of matter they contain, and the low prices at which they are sold, they are very much cheaper than any other similar works.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Pinneo's Primary Grammar, on the analytic method; a complete work for beginners in the study.
Pinneo's Analytical Grammar; a full and complete treatise for academies and schools.
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☞ Professor Pinneo's new works are *model class books*, on the subject of English Grammar. This study usually dry and uninteresting to learners, is rendered in these volumes attractive and interesting. They are strikingly simple, progressive and thorough in their plan and arrangement, and enable pupils to become good grammarians. They are the cheapest works of the kind published.
ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Arithmetic, part first; simple lessons for little children.
Ray's Arithmetic, part second; a complete text book in mental arithmetic, by induction and analysis.
Ray's Arithmetic, part third; for schools and academies; a full and complete treatise on the inductive and analytic methods of instruction.
☞ Numerous and skillful instructors regard the Arithmetics of Professor Ray as the most simple, progressive, methodical and thorough class books on the subject ever before offered to American teachers, and they are at least twenty per cent. cheaper than other arithmetics of like size, and of an equal amount of matter. These volumes are the result of a practical experience in teaching; and they are prepared in compliance with the solicitation of many friends of education, who were cognizant of the marked success of their author as an instructor.
ALGEBRA.—Ray's Algebra, part first; for common schools and academies; a simple, progressive and elementary treatise.
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The great excellence of Ray's Arithmetics warranted the expectation that an Algebra by the same author would be an improvement on all similar treatises. Ray's Algebra has the approbation of the most judicious educators, and is superseding all others in many of the best schools in the U. States.
☞ *Each part of the Arithmetical Course, as well as the Algebraic, is a complete book in itself; and is sold separately.*
All the foregoing books have been compiled expressly for the Electic Educational Series. Their authors are practical teachers—men of acknowledged ability and learning, who have long been identified with, and have constantly labored for the advancement of the cause of education. The several books embraced in this series are admitted, because of their merit, the excellent style of their manufacture, and the quantity of matter contained in them, to be the cheapest class books published in the United States.
In Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other States, the entire Electic Series is being adopted in the best schools, in preference to other books. In Texas they are being adopted as an excellent, economical, and uniform series of class books.
For sale in Indianola by C. Etter & Co.
" " Lavaca by F. Beaumont.
" " San Antonio by J. M. Devine.
" " LaGrange by D. G. Gregory & Co.
" " Bastrop by L. C. Cunningham & Co.
Also by JAES BURKE,
General Agent for Publishers, Houston.

SALTMARSH'S
LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES
D. A. SALTMARSH & Co., *Proprietors.*
From Indianola to San Antonio, via Lavaca, Victoria, Yorktown, Sulphur Springs and Eclato.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that he has on this Line good Troy coaches, with good teams, and polite drivers—leaving Indianola on the arrival of the steamers from New Orleans, for San Antonio and touching at the above points. The country through which this route passes is one of much beauty and interest to the traveler, (including the Sulphur Springs,) and the roads are good.
For further particulars apply at the stage office, Alhambra Hotel, Indianola.
J. R. FRETWELL, Agent.
Indianola, Feb. 1852. [1:tf.

GREEN ORR. R. D. MARTIN.

ORR & CO.,
Indianola, Texas.
HAVING removed their store to the room between the Postoffice and J. H. Davis's, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Family Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., comprising almost every article in their line, at wholesale and retail, which they propose to sell as low as can be found any where in this market. They hope by a strict adherence to their business and a determination not to be undersold in the market, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
They have in store, and expect soon to receive, the following articles, to wit:
Prime Rio Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Black and Green Teas, Pickles, Sardines,
Flour, Mackerel, Soap, Starch,
Tobacco, Matches, Cigars, Sauces,
Candles, Fresh Butter,
Brandies, Wine, Gin,
Cheese, Ketchups, &c.,
At the very lowest cash prices.
N. B.—They will pay the highest cash price for Hydes, and Country Produce.
Indianola, May 17, 1853.

Barbering
AND CHAMPOONING.
THE above business is carried on in all its various branches by
MICHAEL DEMONET.
Indianola. 1y:1]

New Goods--Groceries.
I HAVE just opened and am constantly receiving large supplies of staple groceries, *Western Produce, Liquors, &c., &c.,*
At my old stand, and continue to sell at the lowest living rates. JNO. H. DALE.
Indianola, Dec. 7, 1853.

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

CASIMIR HOUSE,
At the Steamship Wharf,
Indianola, Texas.
THIS new and spacious Hotel, situated on Bay street, adjoining the steamship landing, with a commanding view of the harbor and surrounding country, was opened on the nineteenth day of December, 1853. The proprietor, having been liberally sustained in this city for the last five years, has now erected a Hotel commensurate with the increased trade and travel of the country, and is prepared to accommodate in superior style, all who may patronize him. The edifice contains, on the first floor, a ladies' and gentlemen's saloon and a dining saloon, 65 by 25 feet—on the second and third floors 22 rooms, 18 by 16 feet each, well ventilated. These, with transverse halls on each floor, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd story galleries, each fronting the bay, 14 by 75 feet, will afford superior ventilation and inviting promenade to ladies, gentlemen and children. There are also attached ample promenade grounds, on which flower gardens will be cultivated.
The proprietor makes no pledge farther than that guarantied by his past course and the heavy amount he has now invested for the comfort and accommodation of the public, from whom he solicits a liberal patronage.
CASIMIR VILLENEUVE.
Indianola, December 21, 1853. 42

EUREKA HOUSE,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
THE undersigned having leased the above property, heretofore so favorably known as the *Alhambra*, and having given it a thorough renovating throughout, and furnished it with entire new furniture, is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. He pledges himself to spare no pains to satisfy those who may call on him in giving them the best the country and market will afford.
WM. M. VARNELL, *Proprietor.*
Indianola, Nov. 9, 1853.

JOHN H. DALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries and Western Produce,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
IS in weekly receipt by the New Orleans steamers of all articles embraced in his line, consisting in part of—
St. Louis Flour, s. c. Hams,
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese,
New Mess Pork, Potatoes,
Dried Apples, Molasses,
Brown, crushed, loaf and powdered Sugars,
Old Rye, Oliver's Extra and Dexter's celebrated Whiskey,
Old Cognac Brandy, Wines,
Pure White Wine Vinegar,
Rice, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Nails,
Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles,
Raisins, Ky. Mustard, Pepper,
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch,
Iron and brass bound Buckets,
Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Preserves,
Powder, Shot and Lead.
All of which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.
One door south of White & Co.'s Wharf. [1:tf.

JACOB MAAS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND
D MESTIC GOODS
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
KEEPS a complete assortment of all the leading articles destined for the common and necessary use, comprising all kinds of
PROVISIONS AND BEVERAGES,
Articles of Dress for both sexes—Naval Materials Hardware, Dry Goods, Building Materials, Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds,
Besides a full assortment of various
GROCERIES,
All sorts of Wines and liquors, such as American and French Cognac Brandies, Gin, Peach and Apple Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, Rhenish and Champagne Wines, Claret, Port and Madeira Wines, and a variety of other pure spirits, from common *Rectified up to best old Irish Whiskey.* For sale Wholesale or Retail at the lowest possible figures, *particularly for Cash.* [1:tf.

John C. Cleland.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
INDIANOLA TEXAS.
OFFICE in the rear of Palmer's confectionery All instruments of writing executed with neatness and despatch [1:tf.

WILLIAM P. MILBY. JAMES ASHWORTH.

WILLIAM P. MILBY & CO.,
Licensed Auctioneers,
33:1y INDIANOLA, TEXAS,

Jaynes' Celebrated Medicines
FOR sale at the Drug Store of
J. M. REUSS & CO.

Matagorda Sugar.
JUST received per Sloop ———, from Caney River, twelve hogsheads best Texas Sugar, which I will sell at New Orleans prices.
JOHN H. DALE.
Indianola, March 3, '53-3

FLOUR.—I am in weekly receipt of the choicest brands Extra St. Louis Flour, Crescent and *Albian Mills*, in half and whole barrels; also other good brands, which will be sold low for cash. JOHN H. DALE.
Indianola, *Aug.* 12, 1853.

NOW IS THE TIME!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
L. E. SALLES of the *"City Bazaar,"* is now in receipt of the finest selection of Fancy Goods ever brought to Western Texas, which he will sell *at greatly reduced prices.* Among which may be found a complete assortment of *MOURNING GOODS* of all description and style, consisting in part of
Black Mouslin d'Laines,
" Alpacas,
" Ginghams,
" Bareges,
" Crape Veils,
" Shawls,
" Silk Gloves,
And many other articles suitable for mourning, all of which I will sell at the lowest cash prices, *and for cash only.*
Nov. 30, 1853.

Bedsteads.—Arrived by the last steamer, and made especially for me, a large and well arranged assortment of Bedsteads, and can sell them cheap. Call at Visscher's if you want bargains and no mistake.
Nov. 9, 1853.

J. H. & J. SELKIRK,
Daguerreotype Operators
And Dealers in Daguerreotype Stock,
MATAGORDA, TEXAS.
Dec. 9, 1852. [42] 1y

ON hand a large quantity of *Milk Safes*, a superior article, and for sale by
37: F. VISSCHER.

Shingles! Shingles!!
JUST received per schooner Atlas, 250,000 superior heart Cypress *SHINGLES*, and for sale low by
BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.
Lower Wharf, Indianola.
August 2, 1853.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
A FINE lot of assorted clothing just received from the north and for sale by ORR & CO.
Indianola, Oct. 19. 34

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS WANTED.
THE undersigned will purchase Hides, Skins, Cotton, Wool, Tallow, Wax, Horns, Moss or any other Texas produce at fair rates for cash, or exchange against other merchandize.
sep 2 JACOB MAAS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. C. FREEMAN, JR., E. C. RAYMOND, C. R. FREEMAN

Raymond, Freeman & Co.,
Attorneys at Law, Real and Personal Estate Brokers, General Collecting and Land Agents,
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.
KEEP at their office registers of land for sale in every part of the State, with full descriptions of soil, timber, water, facilities for market, &c., &c., obtained from personal inspection, and always a fair representation as to genuineness of title. They can therefore furnish valuable assistance to persons wishing to purchase lands, or to capitalists desiring profitable investments. ☞ The descriptions furnished by the owners of all lands entrusted to the above firm for sale, will be registered, the lands personally inspected if desired, and their value ascertained. Land certificates located, U. S. bounty warrants obtained, bought and sold, claims against the State, the U. S. or individuals, adjusted and collected. A fee of $1 will be charged for registering. Office on Congress Avenue.
49-1y. RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.

John Douglass Brown,
LAND AGENT,
Austin, Texas.
BUYS, sells and locates land: also attends promptly to all land business for others.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Levi S Chatfield, New York city.
W. C. Stansbury, Philadelphia.
Major Sprague, Washington city.
James L. Allen, Lexington, Kentucky.
John A. Mitchel, 34 Poydras st., New Orleans.
John Henry Brown, Indianola, Texas.
John C. Hays, San Francisco, California.
January, 1854. 49-1y

J. S. JONES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
INDIANOLA,..............TEXAS.
Will attend promptly to any business intrusted to his care in Western Texas.
March 1, 1854.

J. A. PASCHAL. T. H. STRIBLING.

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

J. J. HOLT,
Attorney at Law,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS,
WOULD inform his friends that he has removed from Texana to this place—that he will practice in the 10th and 14th Judicial Districts of the State and in the Supreme Federal Courts. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [3.

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

SIMPSON & JONES,
Attorneys at Law,
INDIANOLA,..............TEXAS.
WILL practice their profession in the 10th Judicial District, in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Texas. 19

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

A. S. CUNNINGHAM, *Victoria.* GEORGE W. REID, *Clinton.*
TEXAS.

CUNNINGHAM & REID,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice together in the counties of De Witt, Gonzales and Lavaca. [1:tf.

HENRY BEAUMONT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
General Land Agent.
WILL give his attention to the investigation of titles and settlement of land claims, payment of Taxes and locating lands in this State.
Indianola, Sept. 13, '53-30-tf.

Wm. J. Howerton,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
INDIANOLA TEXAS.
WILL practice in the Tenth Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

PHILLIPS & PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Victoria, Texas. [3
A. H. PHILLIPS. A. H. PHILLIPS, JR.

W. T. ROGERS. R. R. WALKER.

ROGERS & WALKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Hallettsville, Lavaca County, Texas.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of the Tenth Judicial District, and the Supreme Court at Austin. Especial attention will be given to buying and selling Land, and examining titles in Western Texas. Dec. 9, 1853-42

WM. S. GLASS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
VICTORIA,
march 10-3-1y. TEXAS.

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

R. B. PORTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
LOCKHART, CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS.
☞ Will practice his profession in the Second Judicial District, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [21:tf

R. B. VONTRESS. T. P. HUGHES

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

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

RICHARD M. SHINN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
LOCKHART,
CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [14:1y.

H. P. PARKER. R. F. FLY.

PARKER & FLY,
Attorneys,
47-1y GONZALES, TEXAS.

D. E. CROSLAND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
TEXANA, TEXAS.
Will practice in the counties of the tenth judicial district. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. 3-1y

W. H. WOODWARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

GEO. N. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hallettsville, Lavaca co., Texas.
WILL practice in the various Courts of the tenth Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. [30-1y.

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