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GOLD MINES IN TEXAS.

As much excitement exists in Texas and elsewhere in regard to the late discovery of gold on the Colorado and its tributaries, commencing some 50 or 60 miles above Austin; and as we have not as yet received any very full accounts from that region, in so much that some degree of scepticism prevails on the subject, we propose briefly to state what we know or have heard on the subject, long before the present excitement. It is traditionary and historical.

We know that the remains of an old Spanish fort stood on or near the San Saba; that it was erected to protect silver mines in the vicinity; that they were long and profitably worked, and only abandoned about 1780 by the massacre of most of the operatives and troops. This is historical truth. The mines were rich.

To work these mines and search for gold mines said, by old Mexicans to be in that region, was the object of Rezin P. and Jas. Bowie, when they were attacked and had the celebrated fight with the Indians in 1831, six miles from this old fort.

It is well known to many that the Indians have always said there was both gold and silver in that section, and specimens were seen in their hands many years ago; but they have always refused to divulge the place of its existence. Santa Anna, the Comanche chief, when drunk in 1845, told the agent of the Germany colony that there was plenty of both metals through the mountains of Texas. There lived some years ago a very old Mexican at San Antonio, who claimed to have been long with the Indians in his younger days, and that they often visited gold and silver mines in the same section and used the metal for various purposes; that they were very careful to conceal one or two rich places, by using large stones, and that none but old or confidential men were allowed to know the places most highly prized.

The alcalde of Monclara in Mexico, during the war in 1847, informed Captain Buchel, now of Indianola, and a gentleman of veracity, that his father had been stationed at an early day at the old San Saba fort and had during his life often told him (the alcalde) a great deal about that country, and that there were valuable mines there, and that he (the alcalde) had no doubt but interesting documents on the subject could be found among the archives of Monterey or Chihuahua.

In the year 1830 or '31 the father of the editor of this paper, with a few persons, having learned various facts on this subject from old Mexicans in San Antonio, made a trip into that region, visited the Enchanted Rock, and made some encouraging discoveries; but were driven in by the Indians.

In 1840 a party of 2 or 3 men from the Colorado went up there, having to use great caution against the savages, and found specimens of the precious metal to such an extent, that they or some of their friends obtained from the next Congress a charter for mining purpose; but the wars of 1842, broke up their plans and several of their number were killed that year.

These are a few important facts all in our possession twelve to fifteen years ago.—They all tend to prove the same general fact—that gold and silver do abound in the mountains of Texas. We give them for what they are worth, just as we received them, before there was any of the present interest felt.

We have not and do not doubt the existence of both gold and silver in the district alluded to: we hope it is very rich; but we cannot speak on that subject, though the truth will soon be known. It is known to all that those metals do exist in great abundance, along the mountains from the extreme North to the extreme South of Mexico, and that our mountains are branches of those. Our mountains are said to resemble the gold regions of California very much—so Mr. Varnell, our townsman, tells us, and he has seen both.

Those interested can add these facts to the statements now made of recent discoveries and better know how to estimate them. We have had several very encouraging rumors from the mines, but declined publishing any thing merely to get up an excitement and desire to await authentic reports. But again we repeat, we have no doubt but that the mines are there—the only questions to be solved are—how extensive! how valuable!

We may add, that very lately inexhaustible beds of excellent coal and the purest marble have been found in the same portion of our State.

CHINA.—The rebellion in China is progressing.

Col. Graham on the Mexican Boundary Commission.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1853.

My attention has been called to an article on the Boundary Commission, published in your paper of the 31st ult., by Mr. John R. Bartlett, in answer to one signed "Vindex," which appeared in your paper of the 21st ult.

Mr. John R. Bartlett has chosen to go out of his way to vent his ire upon me, in hopes, no doubt, of diverting public attention from his present peculiar position, by drawing me into a newspaper controversy with him upon subjects connected with the Boundary Commission—in relation to which he either stands arraigned for high misdemeanor before a special committee of the Senate, and is now awaiting its judgment, or, (which I have already disposed of under all the official responsibilities resting upon me as an officer of the army,) by a refutation of statements, (which Mr. Bartlett now endeavors to echo,) when they were originally made by Mr. A. A. H. Stuart, while Secretary of the Interior under the late administration. My defence against the accusations of Mr. Stuart is contained in my official report of August last, (see Senate Documents No. 121, thirty-second Congress, first session,) which has now been in print for more than six months. It became my duty to review in that report the transactions on that commission, which, under my instructions, I was required to reform—embracing the disorganization and entanglements which had paralyzed its operations before I relieved it, and also the effort that was made to surrender to Mexico a large portion of territory belonging to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This effort I checked by suspending, as was my duty, the survey of the false line that was being traced when I arrived at El Paso. After my suspension of this false line, it was protested as such by Mr. Gray, the surveyor on the part of the United States, under the treaty, who refused to give his assent to it—a condition necessary to its validity.

A short time was necessarily occupied by me in obtaining the requisite information in the immediate vicinity of El Paso, essential to the correct understanding of the true position of this line, as it also was to the future and rightful progress of the work of making the boundary which was to divide our newly acquired territory from the Mexican State of Chihuahua.

Gen. Conde, the Mexican Commissioner, took umbrage at my ordering Lieut. Whipple from the line which had been agreed to by the General and Mr. Bartlett, in violation of the plain terms of the treaty. The General had counted on a large gain of territory for Mexico by this negotiated line, and he accordingly had a complaint made against me to my own government, under the plea that I had stopped the work on the boundary line, taking care to suppress the fact that I had done so because it was being traced nearly forty miles too far to the north.

Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, instead of being wary enough to enquire into the real merits of the case, as was urgently recommended by Colonel Abert, (see No. 182 of the appendix to my report)—a course that would have resulted in a full exposure of the *ruse* practiced by General Conde—at once ordered my recall from the commission, and afterwards used all his efforts, and all the authority of his official position, to have General Conde's line ratified. This would have abstracted from the rightful possessions of the United States, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nearly six thousand square miles of territory. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the course I promptly adopted in stopping this false line, was the true cause of my recall, although it was masked under the charge of delay on my part in getting into the field. When the order of recall was issued, Mr. Stuart had before him my despatch of July 1st, 1851, (Appendix to my report No. 78), informing him that I had arrived at El Paso by the first military escort that had gone to that place since I was detailed for duty on the Boundary Commission, and that it was, in fact, the first opportunity that had occurred since that period, by which the instruments, which had to be procured, could have been transported there in safety. The charge of delay was refuted by me in my official report, above alluded to. The justice of my position, as exposed in that report, received at least the tacit acquiescence of the late administration, which, no doubt, discovered that it had acted too hastily, and with too little attention to a matter of grave public importance, in sustaining General Conde and Mr. Bartlett, and in having inflicted upon me a rebuke for what was but a just and faithful performance of my duty, under the very responsibilities which their own well digested instructions imposed upon me.

Having thus disposed of this matter, under all the responsibilities resting upon me, to the late executive, it cannot be expected that I will go over the same ground in a newspaper discussion with Mr. John R. Bartlett. I regret that his officiousness, and his indulgence in remarks that border on personality in regard to myself, compel me to remind him that, until he shall clear himself from the grave accusations under which he now rests, and is awaiting the judgment of a high tribunal, he has no claim on the personal attention of any gentleman. Whenever he shall clear himself from these, "no one will more cheerfully than myself accord to him whatever" attention he may desire, that may be due from one gentleman to another.

As there seems to be an insinuation that I am the author of "Vindex," I take occasion here to state that I am not, and that I knew nothing of the article, or of any intention on the part of any body to write such article, until I saw it in your paper. I have never, until now, written anything on this subject for any newspaper whatever. All that I have written has been addressed to the proper departments of the government, and under my official responsibilities.

Before closing this paper, will it be trespassing too much on your columns, Mr. Editor, if I offer you a few remarks upon the true position of the line which forms the southern boundary of New Mexico?

So much labored sophistry has been expended by some writers on this subject, that they have really confused their own minds to such a degree upon it, that the more we read their arguments the less we understand their reasoning. The fifth article of the treaty says, "The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in the article, are those laid down on the map entitled, 'Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of the said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition, published at New York, in 1844, by J. Disturnell,' of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries."

According to the treaty, then, we are to understand the limits of these States "as organized and defined by the various acts of the Congress of the said republic," in connection with their appearance on the said map.

On looking at this map, we find a dotted line running from east to west, which separates New Mexico from Chihuahua. This line is the southern limit of New Mexico, mentioned in this article of the treaty, and it is also the northern boundary of Chihuahua, because they are conterminous.—Now, let us see what definition of this line can be found in any of these "various acts of the Congress of the said republic," alluded to in this article; for any such act, if applicable, must settle the matter.

We find that, by the act of the said republic, of July 6th, 1824, the territory of Chihuahua was formed into a State of the Confederacy, and that the territory of New Mexico still remained a territory. The act is as follows, viz:—

DECREE.—(Translation.)

The sovereign general constituent Congress of the United Mexican States has held it well to decree:—

Article 1. The territory of Chihuahua shall be a State of the federation.

Article 2 and 3 relate to the organization of the legislative body, &c., &c.

Article 4. The territory of New Mexico remains a territory of the federation.

It shall be so.

Mexico, July 6, 1824.

On the 27th of the same month the boundaries of this new made State, upon the north and the south, were defined by an act of the Congress of the said republic to be as follows, viz:—

DECREE.—(Extract—Translation.)

BOUNDARY OF THE TERRITORY OF THE PROVINCE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The sovereign general constituent Congress of the United Mexican States has held it well to decree:—The territory of the province of Chihuahua shall include all that is comprehended between right lines drawn from east to west, from the point or town called Paso del Norte on the one side, with the jurisdiction it has always possessed, and the haciendas of the Rio Florido on the side of Durango, with its respective appurtenances.

It shall be so.

Mexico, July 27, 1824.

This northern boundary of Chihuahua then became the southern boundary of New Mexico, and no authority but an act of the Congress of the said republic, made by and with the consent of the sovereign State of Chihuahua, could change it.

The southern limit of New Mexico, mentioned in this [the 5th] article, extends down so far south as to touch the corporate limit on the north of the town called Paso del Norte. No arguments about latitude and longitude—conditions not alluded to at all in the treaty—can in any way alter or disturb this fixed principle. All that is necessary, then, for finding the initial point (as it has been called) on the Rio Grande, is to ascertain how far the corporate limit of the town of El Paso extends north of the Plaza; to measure off this distance and mark its termination as a point on the line forming the southern boundary of New Mexico. Then run a line from thence east or west, as the case may be, to the Rio Grande, and the point of intersection will be the "initial point" required.—From thence run a line due west 178 miles, to find the beginning point for running the western line of New Mexico. From thence run northward, along the said western limit of New Mexico, &c., &c., as the treaty describes.

From information I have lately received from an American gentleman, who acted as Prefect at El Paso under the military government of Col. Washington, I feel well satisfied that an examination of the municipal archives of the Mexican town of El Paso would show that the corporate jurisdiction of that town extends only one league north of the Plaza, equal to about 2½ American miles.

J. D. GRAHAM.

MEN AND THINGS IN AUSTRALIA.—At some of the diggings, the government regulations, with regard to license fees, have given rise to serious opposition. The fee at present imposed is thirty shillings sterling per month, to be paid in advance, and at the beginning of each month. The fee is charged upon a plot or "claim" of eight feet square, which is the most allowed to any one digger. Where there is a party of four found, the claim allowed is eight feet by sixteen. A license granted in the middle of any one month—say the 20th of Dec.—only holds good to the beginning of the ensuing month—say the first, or at farthest, the 5th of January. The number of licenses granted in the month of November last was 25,000, and it is computed that there are at present close upon 200,000 persons employed at the diggings. Mechanics, particularly carpenters and blacksmiths, obtain employment readily at wages varying from eighteen shillings to one pound per day.—Laborers upon the government works are receiving some eight shillings, and more ten shillings per day. For clerks, &c., there is no demand.

To parties who intend coming to this colony, I would say, "be prepared to rough it, and to expect nothing, either on the part of the authorities or on that of the inhabitants, but selfishness and distrust. Bring as little with you in the shape of clothing, &c., as you possibly can, and trust for success to our your own stern exertions, and for protection to your revolvers." Colt's revolvers were selling here some time ago at twenty and twenty-five pounds each; they bring at present twelve pounds. The accommodation for immigrants is miserable in the extreme. There are now living in tents outside the city upwards of five thousand persons, and for the privilege of pitching their own tents on a vacant lot, of no immediate use to government, these persons are obliged to pay a rent of 5 shillings a week. Persons who have not got any tent, and who are unable to pay the exhorbitant charges at the hotels, may put up at one of the government lodging-houses, where, for the charge of five shillings a week, they may obtain sleeping accommodation in a shed containing from six to a dozen beds in each room.—*Letter from Melbourne, Jan. 3, to the Tribune.*

MAZZINI.—There was a report by the Arctic that Mazzini was in London, but it seems to have been incorrect. A London letter of the 22d ult., to the Mobile Advertiser says:

A letter was received from Mazzini here two days since, dated Paris, the police being at the moment close upon his steps; he, however, as usual, eluded their vigilance and is now once more in Italy, in spite of the fearful personal risk he runs and the most earnest remonstrances of his friends.

☞ Gen. Twiggs and Surgeon General Lawson of the U S Army, arrived in Lexington, Ky., on the 12th inst. They visit the interior of Kentucky for the purpose of purchasing a site for an asylum for disabled and superanuated soldiers.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

This beautiful and popular song or ballad, is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances:

Some years ago, when Woodworth, the printer, and several "Old New Yorkers" were brother types in a printing office, which was situated at the corner of Chatham street and Chambers, there were very few places in the city of New York where one could enjoy the luxury of a really good drink. Among the few places most worthy of patronage, was an establishment kept by Mallory, on Franklin street, about the spot where St. John's Hall recently stood.—Woodworth, in company with several particular friends, had dropped in at this place one afternoon, for the purpose of taking some "brandy and water," which Mallory was famous for keeping.

The liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he laid his glass on the table, (remember, reader, if you please, that in those "rare old times," a man rarely met a friend without asking him to imbibe,) and smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to any he ever tasted. "No," said M., "you are quite mistaken; there was one which, in both our estimations, far surpasses this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draught of pure, fresh spring water, that we used to drink from the *old oaken bucket* that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in the summer."

The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True! true!" he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, grasped the pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready, in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild w'd,
And every loved spot that my infancy knew;
The wide spreading pond and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cottage of father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well,
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure—
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebble bottom it fell,
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
When poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full gushing gob et could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips,
And now far removed from that loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-cover'd bucket which hangs in the well.

☞ Mr. McCulloch, the celebrated writer upon commercial subjects, does not believe that any sudden disturbance in prices will, or should result from the influx of gold, which is now growing on in the world. He thinks that, even should a material fall in the value of gold, as compared to other commodities, take place in the end, there is no ground for concluding that it will be brought about otherwise than by slow degrees, and if so, it will not occasion any injurious disturbance.—About 140 or 150 years elapsed from the discovery of America before the influx of bullion from the new into the old world produced its full effect; and it is doubtful, considering the vastly improved field for the employment of gold and silver, whether the supplies from Siberia, California and Australia, will speedily exercise any material influence. He holds that a gradual fall in the value of gold would, in a public point of view, be highly advantageous. The increase in the amount of the circulating medium, and the advancement of prices, from the influx of gold, of late, has been but little, in comparison with the effects produced from the great extension, of paper currency and credits. We apprehend much more danger of disturbance from the increase in paper than an excess in the suply of gold.—*Civilian.*

SABBATH BREAKING UNPROFITABLE.—Mr. Hanna, the leader of an emigrating company to Oregon, writes to a friend, that in two successive Sabbaths, portions of the company chose not to "rest" on the "Holy Day" but to proceed on their way; eleven wagons and 49 persons thus broke off from the Sabbath-keepers, whose wagons were 14, and persons 51. The latter made the least progress. Mr. Hanna says, "We usually pass our Sabbath-breakers towards the last of the week, and some of them have been left so far behind us, as not to be heard from for several weeks." This corresponds with the entire history of Sabbath-keeping in contrast with Sabbath violation. No man is a gainer, but every man is a loser by treading under foot the authority that says, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." business, pleasure and idleness are alike followed by the curse of heavens.—*Congregationalist.*

☞ According to Mr. Hopkins, U. S. Consul to Paraguay, the extent of river navigation from Cape St. Mary, on the Atlantic to the head waters of the La Plata and tributaries, is not less than ten thousand miles. This is all in a state of nature, and unobstructed by any impediments to steamboats. Upon the banks of these rivers is a population of 3,000,000, entirely dependent on their commerce for subsistence and prosperity. In Paraguay the population is 1,200,000 souls, and the country is intersected by rivers navigable from thirty to one hundred and fifty miles.

☞ Three thousand nine hundred and fifty passengers arrived by sea at New York on the 15th inst., of which 2469 were from Liverpool, 667 from London, 386 from Havre, 159 from Bremen, and 279 from Antwerp.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

The St. Louis Republican understands that a project is now on foot in that city to form by private subscription, a corps of engineers for the purpose of making a series of reconnoissances from the South Pass across the different ranges of mountains to the Pacific slope of the continent. A thorough examination of the country, a comparison of observations, and a selection of the most eligible route for an immediate instrumental survey are objects aimed at. This corps will be independent of that of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, to be sent out this summer by Government, in compliance with an act of Congress, for the purpose of surveying the various proposed routes for a railroad to the Pacific.

A geologist, it is proposed, will accompany this private expedition, who will collect information touching the soil, climate, mineral and other characteristics of the country.

The chief object of the expedition will be the thorough survey of the mountain range, which, at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, at about 42½ deg. of north latitude, is said by the opponents of a railroad to the Pacific to present insurmountable obstacles. This *terra incognita*, if it presents a passage for a railroad, undoubtedly will possess much importance for the advocates of a railroad to the Pacific to run in a northwesterly direction from St. Louis.

The Republican concludes its article by urging the necessity of sending this party of engineers immediately to the field of their labors, and therefore a sum sufficient for their outfit and expenses—they asking nothing more—should be raised immediately by the citizens of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Intelligencer opposes this survey, as that paper is of the opinon that a more Southern route than one to enter Oregon by the South Pass, should be patronized by St. Louis. The route which would be of most advantage to that city is either Fremont's, so highly recommended by Senator Benton, or one more central, through New Mexico. Fremont's route may be very good at both ends and very bad in the middle. The shortest route for this road, which at the shortest, says the Intelligencer, is twenty-two hundred miles long, is the route to be adopted, and the route proposed by Fremont may carry the traveler, starting from Missouri, from three to five hundred miles out of his route.

The Intelligencer insists that the Albuquerque route in New Mexico is the most desirable one for the interests of Missouri. In support of this opinion, it publishes the following letter from a gentleman in whose experience and credibility the paper has all reliance:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1853.

Sir—I have the honor of replying as follows to your note of the 2d inst., making certain inquiries regarding the practicability of building, and the best location for the proposed Pacific Railroad, that I think it is perfectly practicable, and the best route will be found by going into the valley of the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, and thence crossing over by the Moqui villages and Little Colorado river to Walker's Pass in the Sierra Nevada, and from thence down the San Joaquin Valley to San Francisco.

I have crossed from New Mexico to California by four different routes, viz: Cook's Sonora route, the Salt River route, that recently followed by Capt. Sitgreaves's party, and the old Spanish trail; and the one I have before described, (Capt. Sitgreaves's,) is, in my opinion, decidedly the best. It is shorter, more direct, and has more timber and level country, fewer mountains, more cultivated, and perhaps more cultivable land than any other route.

I have trapped on nearly every stream between Cook's route and the Great Salt Lake, and am well acquainted with the region of country between these places.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTOUIN LEROUX.

Hon. William H. Seward.

We before suggested that a corps of engineers should be sent out by this city or State to survey the route to the Pacific most conducive to the interests of New Orleans, Louisiana and the South. No doubt our sister States of Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi would be willing to participate in the expense of such an expedition, if it were sent out speedily, with a prospect of making a report by next fall. The four routes proposed by Congress will be surveyed by the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and any co-operation by other corps of surveyors will materially assist in the completion of their labors, and in the early decision of Congress on the vexed question.

POLITENESS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—By endeavoring to acquire a habit of politeness, it will soon become familiar, and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allays accidental irritation by preventing harsh retorts and rude contradictions; it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonises the whole. Politeness begets politeness, and brothers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Sisters ought never to receive any little attention without thanking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but in courteous terms, and they will soon be ashamed to do such things themselves. Both precept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to convince them that no one can have really good manners who is not habitually polite at home.

☞ The excavations at Nimroud have been reopened, and a fine bas-relief has been found. It represents Assyrian warriors hunting a lion, and is perfectly well preserved. Some heads of ivory, finely carved and gilt, have also been found.—It is believed that the very chariot of Asshur has been found. The French are very diligent in their researches, and the Turks have also begun digging in the mounds of the Prophet Jonah, to the great annoyance of the more devout Musulmen.

☞ We learn from the Boston papers that the Bunker Hill Monument was twice struck by lightning during a thunder storm on the afternoon of the 6th ult. The Advertiser says:

The lightning was drawn to the rod and probably no damage was done to the structure. The bottom of one of the rods where it entered the ground was slightly melted, and a gentleman who was passing down and holding on by the iron railing, received a shock from which he did not recover for a couple of hours. The second shock sounded like the crash of a large quantity of glass thrown down the inside of the monument.

GREEN OLD AGE.

"A hundred years, a hundred years—
How much of human power and pride,
Of towering hopes, of trembling fears
Have sunk beneath its whelming tide."

It is a common instance of the inconsistency of human desires, that although almost every person would wish for long life, yet no one likes to become old. It is true, that men sometimes are proud of gray hairs, because they think these will give the reputation of experience and wisdom, and thus, they shall be more likely to obtain some office or object of their ambition, which depends on the respect and confidence of their fellow men.

But women, even the best and most discreet, seldom learn to grow old gracefully. There seems so few compensations for the loss of the bloom and attractiveness of mature womanhood and joyous youth, that the female heart is inclined to believe the old age of one of her own sex must be indeed "days of darkness." And true it must be dark for the woman who is growing elderly, unless the affections can be exercised. The warm affections of the heart make the sunshine of her lot. Give her but

"Sweet waters from affection's spring,"

and her strength will be renewed, and her youth come back, like the flowers that bloom on the cheek of alpine snows, in her warm hopes for those she loves. But as she goes down farther and farther into the vale of tears, and her light becomes dim to the beauties of nature and art, and her thoughts shrink from the cares of life, as from an insupportable burden, what shall then be her support! and where shall her hopes be directed for enjoyment!

Could you, my fair girl, look forward a hundred years, and fancy yourself then living, and so happy that you did not regret that youth had passed away, and would not, were it possible, go back and live over again your days of health and gayety!

There have been instances of this spiritual triumph over physical decay, and its loveliness is of such heavenly grace that we feel sure our readers will thank us for giving them a living example.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, of Boston, will on the 27th of this month be *one hundred and two years* of age. In 1849, on her hundredth birthday, she told a friend, a pious lady who called to see her, that she was far happier than in her days of youth and strength, and that she would not, for anything the world could offer, be willing to live over again, even her happiest years of life. And yet she must, when young, have been very pretty; and even now, her eyes retain a lustre and expression which is pleasant to look upon. She was, for all the earlier period of her life, surrounded by relations and dear friends, was loved and married, and lived happily in her domestic relations. She has also enjoyed affluence, or at least, a sufficiency of all things—now all these worldly blessings are gone, vanished like a mirage in the desert, and where the green groves and bright waters appeared, all is, to the eye of sense, a desolate barren waste, which stretches to the utmost boundary of the horizon of life. She is old and poor, and without relations or family connections. She has outlived all her generation. She is alone in the world. Where can she find a source of happiness?

She finds it—where it is always to be found—in true piety, in love to God, and good will to all mankind. She has the same cheerful trust in the protection of divine Providence, which an infant has in its mother's love; and she seems as happy in the thought that each day brings her nearer to her Saviour, as a tired child would be, when he saw his mother stretching her kind arms to receive him. The natural buoyancy of her disposition has, no doubt, had much influence in predisposing her to this happy state of faith and hope. And probably this cheerful spirit has had considerable affect in prolonging her life, for the wisest of men has said, that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Yes, cheerfulness is the true elixir of life, and Mrs. Chase appears always to have found its well-spring in her heart. To this cause also, we must attribute the wonderful preservation of her faculties. She looks fragile, and says that her constitution was always delicate; but now, at the age of *one hundred and two years*, her memory is better than that of many who have not lived half her days, her hearing tolerably good, and her sight—but that has come a second time—so strong that she reads fine print and hems fine muslin without the aid of glasses. She has taste and the love of order in active exercise—keeps her apartment in order, making her own bed, and very nicely it looks—also she makes her own caps and capes, and ruffles these with as much care as though she were a young lady. She usually rises about six in the morning, and retires before ten in the evening; and, what shows her wonderful energy of character, mental as well as physical, she very rarely takes any repose during the interval. Many women, not very aged ladies either, impair their faculties, in truth become sadly imbecile in mind as well as invalid in health, merely from their inactive habits. If you wish to live long, engage in some pursuits that call forth the energies of the mind, while properly employing the hands, and above all, develop and strengthen the best and warmest affections of the heart.

But how can Mrs. Chase, at her great age, improve her time! Surely she may be excused from employment! She does not desire this. A state of rest, or inaction makes no part of her theory or happiness. Every moment of her waking hours is strictly employed. She now cuts and makes all her own clothing, and, till within the last two years, performed sewing for others.

And she reads many hours of each day. Not long since she read one hundred and sixty pages in "Baxter's Saint's Rest," aloud, during one afternoon. But her Bible is her chief treasure. She studies it daily, comparing passages and illustrating texts with the promptness and readiness of a scholar and a divine. Religion is her theme of power and eloquence. Her language, when engaged on this, her favorite subject, is clear, and even elegant, and her words pour forth with an energy and earnestness which impress the hearer almost like a voice from the spirit land. And then her dark eyes kindled with the light of perfect faith and holy joy, and her pale, withered features are so expressive of the gladness of her hope, the rapture of her soul in its near approach to the Saviour, that we have looked on her, at such times with an admiration which the most beautiful young face (and we love to look on youth and beauty) never inspired.

Here, then, is exhibited the principle which can beautify old age, and make the closing years the best and brightest of a woman's life. What would be the lot of this aged, lonely woman if her affections had not these heavenly hopes, this love of the Saviour on which to centre? What would be her lot where the Christian religion was acknowledged and unfelt, or its precepts disregarded? In heathen countries, a female old and poor, without family or kindred, would be left to perish in want and sorrow. In our favored land, the Gospel has diffused a holier, a happier sentiment, which the case of this old lady most strikingly illustrates. She has for several years been unable to earn her own support, though she does what she can, but all her wants have been cared for. A number of benevolent ladies pay her board and provide whatever she needs. Nor is this done in the cold manner of constrained relief to the needy; but with that warm, heartfelt love and reverence which the pious character and conversation of Mrs. C inspire.—Rich and accomplished ladies, young and lovely girls, consider it a privilege to visit this aged saint, and listen to her fervent eloquence to her Saviour's cause. And we are happy to add, that this mansion of charity, this appreciation of piety is not confined to the ladies of any particular sect. Mrs. C. is herself an Episcopalian, and a most devoted believer in the doctrines and forms of the church. But her heart can unite with and love all the friends of Jesus.

FROM SANTA FE.—*Independence, April 20, 1853.*—The Santa Fe mail reached here on Tuesday evening, bringing dates of the 1st, and from El Paso of the 18th ult. Business dull throughout the territory. Peace had been restored in Chihuahua, and Trias made Gov. The silver mine near Fort Fillmore is yielding plentifully. Some excitement at Los Vegas about a gold mine recently discovered near Moro town, and one hundred men are going to work it. Lieut. Heth expected to attack the Cheyenne Indians near Fort Atkinson, after the mails passed, because they would not deliver up the murderers of a white man killed by them in February last. A number of trains are on their way to the States. Judge Baker, James Lucas, and one other, came in as passengers by the stage.—*Cor. of St. Louis Republican.*

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—Gen. A. G. Brown, in a card in the Mississippian, declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress, as does Gen. J. D. Freeman. There is no doubt that Gov. B. has aspirations for the U. S. Senate, and very little but that they will be gratified. Col. S. R. Adams, editor of the Paulding Clarion, has been nominated by the Democracy of Jasper county as thier candidate for Congress. They have also unanimously recommended Hon. J. J. McRae for U. S. Senator. Gen. Robert Stanton, of Adams county, and Hiram Cassedy, Esq., of Franklin county, are also candidates for Congressional honors.

FLEETS IN THE LEVANT AND BLACK SEA.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, after noticing the departure of the French fleet from Toulon for the Levant, says:

The French fleet just sailed is composed of 8 vessels of the line, carrying 82 0 guns, and 3 steam frigates. The Levant fleet, which it will join, consists of 6 vessels of various ranks. The British squadron at Malta numbers five men-of-war, 3 frigates, 6 steam frigates, and steam corvette.—The Turkish fleet consists of 24 vessels of all ranks. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is composed of 13 vessels of the line, 8 frigates and 6 sloops of war, and as many brigs and transports. The Patrie says they are built of poor timber and are badly manned.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his letter of the 14th, says:

"It is stated that Gov. Seymour of Connecticut is undoubtedly selected as the Minister to Mexico, but that he will not be sent out to the post till the end of the fiscal year. In the meantime, the Government will become acquainted with the policy of Santa Anna, and be better able to shape our own policy towards him."

☞ The Mobile Register, in noticing the address of Mr. Harmon, of New Orleans, before the Sons of Temperance, on Wednesdao evening, says that gentleman, speaking of New Orleans, used the following language:

"We live in liquor over there; we sleep in liquor over there; we pray in liquor over there; we marry in liquor over there; and we die and go to hell in liquor over there."

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

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. 15 DECATUR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BAGEE & 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 Co. for the sale of Belting for Gin and Mill Bands, Packing for steam joints, &c.; Hose and all description Rubber Goods. [1:1y.

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.
LIBRARY 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.

New Law Books,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
J. B. STEEL'S, 60 60
N. ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE
CAMP STREET.
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law in relation to Mines and Titles of Real Estate, in force in California, Texas and New Mexico, and the Territories acquired under the Louisiana and Florida Treaties, when annexed to the United States.
Heimidt's Laws of Spain and Mexico.
White's Land Laws of Spain, Mexico & California.
Domat's Civil Law—Translated by Cushing.
Cooper's Institutes of Justinian.
Code Napoleon.
Robinson's Louisiana Reports—12 vols.
Railroad Laws and Charters, by Gregg & Pond.
English Laws and Equity Digest—5 vols.
English Laws and Equity Reports—5 vols.
Robinson's Reports, complete in 2 vols. either in complete sets or any of the volumes seperate.
Graimer's Code of Practice, new edition.
Benjamin & Slidell's Digest, new and improved edition, enlarged.
Dorsey's Digest, being a continuation of Benjamin & Slidell's.
Dorsey's Louisiana Supreme Court General Index.
American State Papers, relative to Public Lands—10 vols.

AUGUSTUS BLOCK. HENRY BLOCK

A. & H. BLOCK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 2 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.

JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN. SAMUEL HENDERSON

Littlejohn & Henderson,
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

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. [5:

J. B. BURGEN,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
NO. 53 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y.

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

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

MARSHALL & JAMES,
No. 53 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS. [5:

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

ARCADE HOTEL,
Magazine, between Natchez and Gravier Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. S. MORSE, Proprietor.
*** The above establishment having been entirely new furnished and repaired throughout, is now ready for the reception of visitors. [58]1y

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

TOBACCO.
No. 59 Camp Street, New Orleans.
THE subscriber keeps on hand fine stocks of black *leafy* Tobacco, selected with great care expressly for the Mexican trade, either in kegs, 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.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

THOS. M. 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, loaf, 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

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 he stock:
500 tons Swede Iron, assorted;
100 tons Hoop, Band, Boiler and Sheet Iron;
20 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel;
200 casks Trace, Log and Ox chains;
150 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 assorment of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc.
Dec. 9, 1852—42.

John A. Mitchel,
Commission Merchant,
32 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
GIVES his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of Merchandise.
He refers in Texas to:
Messrs. Proctor & Metcalf, Lockhart.
Dr. C. S. Brown, Gonzales.
Russel Jones, China Grove.
E. Luter, Goliad.
Chambers Etter, S. A. White & Co., Brown & Brady. } Indianola.

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:

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

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.
[12] PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

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

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 guarantees 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.

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.

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

For Sale.
10,500 ACRES of Land in Calhoun county. 13,460 in Lavaca county. 19,700 in Jackson county. 2214 in Matagorda county. 1288 in Gonzales county.
For terms Apply to
HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola.*
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf

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, " 2500 "
" CLINTON, T. Smith, " 2500 "
" DESDEMONA, J. S. Chattin, " 1800 "
" W. A. STAFFORD, 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.
N. L. McCready & 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,** " *OPSaunders.*
" Brig **Lavaca,** " *WGreenman.*
" Schr. **Telegraph,** " *Green.*
" Schr. **Anthem,** " *Burrows.*
" Schr. **Wm. H. Hazard,** " *Austin.*
" Schr. **Urbanna,** " *Lincombe.*
" Schr. **Venice,** " *Fiat.*
" 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 free of commission.
Agents STANTON & THOMSON.
50:tf.] 114 Wall street, New York.

JOHN SAVERY. WM. SAVERY. ALEX. LAW
JOHN SAVERY & SONS,
Phenix Works Warehouse, No. 54 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Light and Heavy Hollow Ware,
Tinned and enamelled ware, fry pans, ground wagon boxes, sad irons, fancy dogs, air tight cooking, parlor and box stoves, cylinder boxes, &c., and castings in general.
21:tf.

ARCH'D H. LOWERY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
121 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. [32:1y

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

NEW GOODS.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
KEEPS constantly receiving fresh and seasonable Goods, consisting of
Prints of the latest styles and paterns, Ginghams, Bareges, Muslins, Delanes, Lawns, Linens, Swiss and Bard Muslins, Cambrics, bleached and brown Domestics, Checks, Ticks, Denims, Stripes, Tweeds, Cotton and Linen Drills, Table Cloths and Covers, Flannels, Blankets, Osnaburgs, Lowells, Cottonades, Jeans, Ladies' Hose assorted, Gentlemens' Half Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Cords, Laces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c.
Clothing,
Cloth, Dress, Frockand Sack Coats, Linen and Check Gingham do., Pantaloons of various kinds, Vests, Drawers, Suspenders, Shirts, &c.
Boots and Shoes,
Comprising a full assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Youths', Boys' and Misses' Fine Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, and, also, Heavy Boots and Brogans.
HATS AND CAPS.
Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Mole, Silk, Kossuth, Mexican, Wool, Palmleaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats.
HARDWARE
AND CUTLERY—Axes, Hatches, Hammers, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Augurs, Chisels, Steel, Coffee and Spice Mills, Log, Ox and Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Hemp and Manilla Rope, Iron, Nails, Steel, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Razors, Sheep Shears, Saws, Files, Castings, Mouse Traps, &c., &c.
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
Tumblers, Lamps, Girodlins, Plates, Tea and Coffee Tureens, Eures and Basons, Bowls, &c.
STATIONERY.
Cap, Letter, Envelope, Note and Bill Paper, Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memoranda Books, Pass and Copy Books, Gold and Steel Pens, School and Miscellaneous Books, Gum Labels, Papeteries, Water Colors, Slates, Card Cases, Pen Makers, Motto Stamps, Wafers, Ink Stands, Wafer Stamps, Pencils, Blue, Black and Red Inks, Sand Boxes, Pearl and Ivory Paper Cutters, Card Racks, Post Office Pen Racks, Bill Files, Eyelet Machines, Pounce and Pounce Bottles, India Rubbers, Quills, Pen-Holders, Buff, Legal and Fancy Envelops, Red and Bronze Sealing Wax, Almanacs, &c.
GROCERIES.
AND WESTERN PRODUCE.—Louisiana, Texas, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Rio, Prime, Green and Old Java Coffee, Rice, Dryed Fruits, Pickles, Soaps, Flour, Potatoes, Preserves, Raisins, Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, Candles, Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Pimetto, Indigo, Ginger, Alspice, Pie Fruit, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Macaboy and Scotch Snuff, Cigars of various brands, Sardines, Lobsters, Mackerel, Codfish, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas, &c.
All the above Goods, with many others, will be sold by the subscriber low for cash or produce.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
Indianola, Sept. 30, 1852. [1:tf.

For Sale.
ONE Fourth of League No. 21, West of the Bernard, granted to Amos Ralls, on Caney in Matagorda county. Apply to
HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola.*
Or HENRY THORPE, *Matagorda.*
Indanianola, Feb. 12, 1851. [1:tf

For Sale.
4428 ACRES Land, on west side of Caranchua Bay, in Calhoun county.
600 Acres on Sand Point, opposite Indianola.
640 Acres on east side Caranchua Bay.
4428 Acres in forks of Caranchua Creek, on tide water and well timbered, in Jackson county.
4428 Acres, survey No. 4, West side of Colorado River, in Matagorda county.
Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf

ALHAMBRA HOUSE,
C. VILLENEUVE, Proprietor,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
RATES OF BOARD:
Board per Month, with Lodging, ... $25 00
do do without Lodging, ... 20 00
Board per Week, with Lodging, ... 8 00
do Day, do 1 25
One Single Meal, ... 50
Lodging only, ... 50
☞ A good Bath House attached to the establishment, for the enjoyment of the Boarders.
☞ Fish, Oysters and Game in abundance.
☞ His Bar is always supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and a good Billiard Table.
[1:1y.

GLOBE HOUSE,
VICTORIA, TEXAS.
THE public are respectfully informed that this well known and long established House is again open for the accommodation of *Travelers* and *Boarders*. The Proprietor has thoroughly repaired and renovated his House, and added additional rooms for the use of families and Ladies. His
TABLE
will be supplied with all the necessaries of life, and as many of the luxuries as can be procured in the Victoria market.
There is conveniently attached to the House a good
STABLE AND HORSE LOT,
of suitable size, with a well of excellent water for the use of the stable. His stable is well stored with corn, fodder and hay, and will be faithfully attended by careful and experienced hostlers.
The Proprietor feels thankful to the public for past favors, and trusts by strict attention and industry in his business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
He flatters himself that his charges are extremely moderate and liberal. J. L. NICKELSON.
Victoria, Sept. 23, 1852. 3:6m

PLANTER'S HOUSE,
Indianola, Texas.
THE undersigned, having leased the above property heretofore so favorably known, and having given it a thorough renovating throughout, besides repapering, painting and furnishing with entire new furniture, is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. He also pledges himself to spare no pains or expenses whatever to make those calling on him as comfortable as at any other hotel in Western Texas. Families or other persons visiting Indianola, will find the rooms at the Planter's House comfortable, and the table supplied with as good eating as the market and country will afford. But as it is much easier to make promises than to redeem them, please call and examine for yourselves.
WM. M. VARNELL.
Indianola, June 17, 1852. [19:tf.

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 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.

DAVID LEWIS. P. E. HUGHES
Lewis & Hughes,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,
(At the old stand of David Lewis.)
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 Pens, 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 none but 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.
1:tf. LEWIS & HUGHES.

POTATES and GREEN APPLES.
JUST received per schooner Gazelle, direct from New York
150 bbls. Potatoes,
75 bbls Green Apples,
5 firkins Butter, an extra article,
10 boxes Buckwheat,
5 boxes Champ. Cider,
which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, Jan. 4th, 1853.

THOS. D. WOODWARD,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, WESTERN PRODUCE, ETC.
Will make liberal Advances on Consignments.
Indianola, April 8, 1852. [9:tf.

J. A. SETTLE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Crockery, Saddlery, and Western Produce. [1:tf.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c.
GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE
WILL make liberal advances on Cotton or other produce shipped to his friends in New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

Augustus Fromme,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS. [1:1y

J. H. DAVIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Saddlery, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Hardware, &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Indianola, Texas.
Sept. 30, 1852.

BRICK! BRICK!—First quality of Brick constantly on hand at my Kiln in Victoria, at the current rates, or will be delivered in Indianola at $14 per one thousand.
C. M. BROWN.
Victoria, June 3, 1852. [17:tf.

DR. JAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
H. RUNGE & CO., *Agents in Indianola*, have constantly on hand an assortment of these well known Medicines, viz; Expectorant, Hair Tonic, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Vermifuge, Sanative and Ague Pills. The character of these Medicines is to well established to leave any doubt about their effect, if taken as directed in the Almanacs, which are furnished gratis to the public, and for which they are invited to call.
sep 9

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
WE have received, by late arrivals from New York, a new supply of *FURNITURE* viz: Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Childrens' Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat Stools, Wash Stands, Toilet, Reading, Work and Card Tables, Cherry and Walnut Tables, Cradles, Bureaus, high and low post Bedsteads, and Kitchen Safes, making a complete assortment of the different kinds of Furniture, which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, June 10, 1852.

ARANAMA COLLEGE.
THIS institution, under the care and supervision of the Presbytery of Western Texas, has been located at Goliad.
The Preparatory Department will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of July next. A large and commodious building, well adapted to the purpose of an Academy, is in readiness; and board can be had in its immediate vicinity, at moderate prices.
The Trustees have secured for this Department the services of Mr. C. C. SHIVE, A. B., a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments, of tried moral worth, and capacity for teaching.—The public may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of the Institution, to render it worthy of the patronage of those who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, and moral training and discipline.
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; Bullion's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Zenophon's Anabasis.
Mathematical Department.—Mental and Larger Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; 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.
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. COCKE, Mr. F. BEAUMONT,
" JOEL T. CASE, " P. R. FLEMMING,
" JOHN McCRAE, " W. B. MILLER,
" J. F. HILLYER, " A. H. PHILLIPS,
JULIUS A. ROBBINS.
Goliad, May 27, 1852. [18:1y—*Vic. Adv.*

H. RUNGE & CO.,
INDIANOLA.
HAVE constantly on hand, an assortment of groceries, liquors, dry goods, clothing, shoes, and boots, crockery, nails, iron, cooking stoves, hardware, carpenters tools, furniture, chairs, bedsteads, tables, bureaus; kitchen safes, etc. Ploughs and corn shellers, a general assortment of rough and dressed lumber, window sash, &c. Which have been imported direct from New York and New Orleans, and which are offered low for cash. Cotton, hides, and deer skins, always boughtat market prices for goods or cash.
GUNNY BAGS for sale by
sep16 H. RUNGE & CO.
20 BBLS Oliver's extra Whiskey, for sale by
sep *HUCK & OGSBURY.*

LEWIS & HUGHES,
HAVE just received from the principal Atlantic cities a large and splendid assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, Glassware, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.*
Among the many fancy articles may be found Cologne of superior quality, tooth dentrifice, hair oils, fancy soaps, trypheros for the hair, tooth brushes, hair brushes, flesh brushes, wall paper of different qualities, and a large and splendid assortment of Stationery of all kinds.
Country merchants and dealers are requested to call and examine their stock, as they will keep as fresh and genuine articles, and sell them as low as can be procured elsewhere.
Indianola, Oct. 7, 1852.

S. A. WHITE. S. F. SOUTHERN.
WHITE & SOUTHERN,
Receiving, Forwarding
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
LIBERAL advances made on shipments to our correspondents in New Orleans and N. York.
☞ Galveston News, San Antonio Texan and New Orleans Delta will please insert their card till forbid, and forward bills.
Feb. 3d, 1853.—50.

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 He has 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.

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.

H. RUNGE & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
HAVE a large and commodious warehouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods, on terms agreed upon by the different forwarding merchants. Any orders or other business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. They will make liberal advances on cotton and other produce, shipped or consigned to their friends in New Orleans or New York.
For references they refer to those they have done business for, during the six years they have been established at Indianola. [1:tf.
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS 10 by 14, for sale by sep 9 *H. RUNGE & CO.*

For Sale.
ONE League of Land No. 2, on highland Bayou in in Gaveston county, granted to Administrator of John Austin. Apply to
HENRY BEAUMONT, *Indianola.*
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf

For Sale.
550 ACRES of Land on Rocky Creek, Lavaca county, about 4 miles from Petersburg, and well improved.
Apply to HENRY BEAUMONT.
Indianola, Febr 12, 1852. 1:tf

L. H. WOODS,
WHOLSALE 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 in 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 encouraged sufficient to justify him in keeping a full supply to 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, 1853.

Sugar and Molasses.
15 bbls Choice and Prime Sugar
5 do. do. Molasses
for sale low, for cash or produce.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
Dec. 29th, 1852—45: tf.

Late Arrivals.
JUST received per steamships "Mexico", "Louisiana" and "Perseverance"
200 bbls. Flour—St. Louis and Ohio,
50 bbls. Rectif. Whiskey,
10 half bbls. Monongahela Whiskey,
3 Qr. casks superior I. Brandy,
20 Qr. American 4 P. Brandy,
100 bbls. Irish Potatoes,
20 bags prime Rio Coffee,
2 tierces fresh Rice,
50 boxes Buckwheat Flour,
10,000 Regalia Cigars,
together with a general supply of Fancy, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Woodenware, Queens ware, &c., &c., which I am selling at the very lowest figures, for cash, at wholesale and retail. THO. D. WOODWARD.
Main street, Indianola.
Indianola, Jan. 6th, 1853.

New Orleans and Texas
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
OF LOW-PRESSURE
STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS, (1400 tons) Capt. *Jas. Lawless.*
LOUISIANA, (1200 tons) Capt. *J. Smith.*
MEXICO, (1200 tons) Capt. *Place.*
PERSEVERANCE, (900 tons) Capt. *Thos. Forbes.*
THE above new and magnificent Steamships have been built and fitted up with great care and cost especially for this trade; have splendid state-room accommodations for passengers, and for speed and safety are unsurpassed.
One of the above vessels will leave the Powder Horn Wharf at Indianola every Wednesday and Saturday, and Galveston every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
H. E. BOEHNER, *Indianola.*
HARRIS & MORGAN, *New Orleans.*
Dec., 1852: 44.

Groceries, Wines &c.
JUST received per schooner Gazelle from N. Y.
Old Otard Brandy in ½ & ¼ pipes
Burgundy and Sweet Port,
India Madeira,
Champagne Pts. & Qrts.,
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Old Mongl. Whiskey,
Mustard,
Tomatoe and Walnut Ketchup,
True Lemon Syrup,
Asst. Candy,
Pickles, in Boxes and Kegs,
Preserved Peaches and Quinces in cans,
Preserved Lobsters do.
Principes, La Favorita, La Rama, Curiosidad Regalias, La Severas, } Segars.
Julia Dean, Morris Baldwin, Sugar Pear, Pierre Soule, &c. } Tobacco.
} Duties paid at this port.
for ale low by [47:tf.] J. A. SETTLE.

HUCK & OGSBURY,
AT their stand in Indianola, keep constantly on hand and for sale, low for cash or produce, a general assortment of
GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee,
Rice, Cheese, Soap, Candles,
Tobacco of all kinds,
Cigars, " "
Dried Fruits,
Preserves and Sweetmeats,
Buckwheat in kegs and boxes,
Pickles, Figs,
Fish, Mackerel, Cod, Salmon,
Herrings, Sardines,
Starch, Beef,
Wines and Liquors,
Tea of all kinds,
Salt, Spices, Catsups,
Almonds, Syrups,
In a word, a complete assortment of articles in our line.
We are in weekly receipt of fresh supplies by the steamers. We buy none but good articles, and sell at the lowest living rates. We solicit a liberal patronage. [1:tf.

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 Buck