

The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 2.

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

NO. 45.

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1854.

PUBLISHERS.

L. H. WOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
**WATCHES, JEWELRY &
FANCY GOODS,**
MOST respectfully announced to the citizens of Indianola and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building formerly occupied by the late Mr. J. H. Woods, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, of the most superior quality, and at the lowest prices. He is also a dealer in all kinds of hardware, and is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to deliver them at the shortest notice. He is also a dealer in all kinds of hardware, and is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

A WORD TO THE TRADE
The undersigned will keep a general assortment of hardware, such as axes, hammers, saws, and other tools, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. He is also a dealer in all kinds of hardware, and is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

Cart-wheels and Axes.
JUST received, for sale, a large assortment of cart-wheels and axes, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. He is also a dealer in all kinds of hardware, and is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

Indianola, the Pass and Mail.
SLOOP MARY ANN.
JOHN CUSHING, MASTER.

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 receive attention to all who may call upon him.

ORR & CO.,
Indianola, Texas.
HAVING removed their store to the room between the Post-office and J. H. Davis's, they are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of goods, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

L. E. SALLES,
"CITY BAZAAR,"
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fancy Dry Goods.

F. BEAUMONT, JR.,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Commerce Street, Lavaca, Texas,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

LAND AGENT.
J. Douglas Brown,
General Land Office, Texas.
BUTLER Land Office, and Eastern Land Office, Texas.

J. M. REUSS & CO.,
APOTHECARYS AND DRUGGISTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
KEEP a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NEW STORE.
J. H. DAVIS has just opened in Indianola a large and valuable stock of Goods, suitable for Fall and Winter.

Administration Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have been appointed and qualified Administrator of the estate of John S. Taylor, late of the county of Calhoun, Tex. All persons having claims against said estate will present them for allowance, and all those indebted to the same will pay to me.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to give you information, in writing, of the state of the government, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. It cannot, however, be expected that I shall be able, so soon after my installation, to give you much information upon these subjects; and shall for the present content myself with a reference to the very full and satisfactory communication of my predecessor, delivered to you at the commencement of your session, with the assurance that I shall hereafter communicate whatever information I may obtain in relation to the condition and operation of the government, that will be interesting to you, or useful in the prosecution of your labors.

In recommending measures for your consideration, I shall mainly confine myself to a few of those important and leading ones that seem to have been designated by public opinion for the action of the present Legislature, the early adoption of which will tend rapidly to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of its citizens.

Of these measures, one of the most important is, to make a suitable and permanent provision for the support of public schools. The highest and most sacred duty of a free government is to provide the means for educating its citizens in a manner that will enable them to understand their duties and obligations; this, too, is a measure that is enjoined upon the Legislature by the constitution.

The want of a ready means has heretofore furnished a ready excuse for the neglect of this duty. But this no longer exists. The State now has ample means at its command, and an opportunity is offered to establish a system of public schools that will extend its benefits to every child within its limits; if we fail to embrace it, we shall be faithless to our duties and the trust that has been reposed in us by our fellow-citizens.

It is respectfully recommended, that two millions of dollars of the United States five per cent. bonds, now in the treasury, shall be appropriated and set apart as a permanent fund for the support of public schools. That the income of this shall be annually apportioned to the several counties of the State, according to the number of free children in each between the ages of five and sixteen years, to be ascertained in such manner as may be considered most convenient; and that the amount due to each county shall be paid over to the county treasurer semi-annually, to be disbursed under the orders of the county courts, to such teachers as the parents or guardians of the children may choose to employ for their education.

I do not pretend to recommend this as a perfect system; but its operation will be commenced without delay, and it seems to be better adapted to our situation than any other system that has come under my notice. A plan very similar to this has succeeded well in some of the neighboring States, where the population is sparse, like our own. Time and experience will enable us by future legislation to perfect and adapt it to the situation and wants of our population.

I would also recommend that the amount which has already accumulated by the appropriation of the one-third of the annual revenue of the State derivable from taxation, be added to the principal of this fund, and that for the future, this tenth be appropriated in the same manner as the income of the fund.

policy and institutions of the State.

The present seems to be a favorable time to lay a foundation for such an institution, and I respectfully recommend that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the United States bonds now in the treasury be appropriated and set apart as a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the erection and support of a State University. The income of such a fund, with the amount that may hereafter be realized from the lands that have been set apart by an act of the late Republic, will, at no distant period, enable us to build up a University fully adequate to all the wants of our State. I am aware that these funds were appropriated for the establishment and endowment of two Universities, but I suggest for your consideration, that it would be better to have one well endowed institution of the kind, than to apportion our funds for the erection of two, neither of which would afford the advantages which are furnished by similar institutions in other States of the Union.

Should such an appropriation be made, it will be necessary to pass laws for the location of the proposed University at some central point, convenient to the entire State, as well as for the erection of the necessary buildings and the organization and government of the institution.

The establishment and endowment of an Asylum for the insane, and an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, are measures that should commend themselves to your consideration. Our census tables show that we have in our midst many of these unfortunate classes, who have a claim upon our sympathy and bounty, and who now have to be sent away from their friends to distant parts of the Union, in order to obtain the means of alleviating and improving their condition.

Institutions of this character cannot be established in a State so new as ours, except under the care and patronage of the government, and I recommend that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the United States bonds be appropriated and set apart as a perpetual fund, one-half for each of these institutions, the income of which shall be applied to their erection and support.

Should you concur in this recommendation, you will of course pass the necessary laws for their location, establishment and government.

These appropriations will absorb a large portion of the United States bonds now in the treasury, but the objects for which they are proposed to use them are of great practical utility, and will be productive of benefits as lasting as the institutions under which they live.

The improvement of our navigable water courses and the construction of railroads, are measures of great interest to our citizens, and have deeply engaged public attention. Our past legislation has frequently been directed to these objects, but it has been productive of little or no benefit.

The rejection, at the late election, of the river bill of the last session, cannot be fairly considered as an expression of the public opinion against the policy of attempting to improve our navigable rivers. That bill was rejected in its details, and not in its principle, and the reasons for its rejection are well known to all. It is a question of great interest to our citizens, to determine what course of policy, by which we can secure their construction at the earliest period.

The limitations imposed by the constitution upon the power of the Legislature, precludes the State from undertaking these improvements or becoming a part owner of the stock of any corporation created for that purpose. The active capital to secure the construction of these works, must be raised by our own citizens, but for the attainment of this object, we may hold out sufficient inducements for the introduction of capital from abroad. It cannot be disguised that the population and business of the State are not such at this time, as to promise the return of an immediate profit on the amount that may be invested in such enterprises. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether a railroad in any section of the State, would, for the next five years, pay an interest of five per cent. on the amount invested, in addition to the cost of repairs and other expenses necessary to keep the road in operation. It is, therefore, we would invite the employment of capital from abroad, in railroads in this State. We must hold out inducements of ultimate profit, as well as immediate, to the holders of it, for the small interest they will receive during the first years of its investment. Eventually, the large extent of our public domain will enable us to do this, without imposing any onerous burden on our citizens.

mode of securing the passage across our State of the proposed railroad.

The mode of securing the passage across our State of the proposed railroad, on the Pacific Ocean, but this is now rendered unnecessary by the bill which you have already passed to provide for the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad. While the principal provisions of this law are unquestionable, I think it might have been improved in some of its details, particularly in that provision which authorizes the company to receive patents for the lands selected previous to the completion of the entire road.

It is to be hoped that this law will accomplish for the State all that is anticipated by its friends.

The duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Governor under the provisions of this law will be cheerfully undertaken, and I shall endeavor to execute them in a manner calculated to effect the objects intended by the Legislature.

In adopting any general system of aiding other companies in the construction of railroads, we find ourselves embarrassed by the numerous charters that have heretofore been granted to individuals, without any specific designation of the routes they were to pursue, who still hold and rely on them, although not a dollar of capital stock has ever been paid.

It is much to be regretted that instead of granting charters indiscriminately to all who applied, without any assurance that the applicants were possessed of the necessary means to comply with their provisions, the State did not first locate and survey suitable routes as the wants of commerce and the business of the country seemed to require, and then grant charters for these routes to companies who should organize after a subscription of stock, with an amount actually paid at the time of subscribing, sufficient to show an intention of prosecuting the work in good faith. Had this course been pursued, our statute books would not have been encumbered with railroad charters, many of them commencing nearly at the same point, and conflicting with each other in the routes they propose to pursue, nearly all of which have expired, or are about to expire, without having accomplished anything beneficial to the public.

In regard to such charters as have been heretofore granted, I respectfully recommend that no extension of time shall be granted to any company, unless satisfactory evidence is presented, that it has actually commenced the construction of its road, and that a sufficient amount of stock has been paid to give a reasonable certainty that the road will be completed. I would also suggest that in all such cases, the route and terminations of the road shall be designated, when this has not been done in the original charter, and if any further designations of land are made to such companies, they should receive the patents only on the final completion of their roads.

In extending aid to future railroad enterprises, we ought to avoid the evils that have attended our past legislation on the subject.

I would suggest that all charters heretofore granted to railroad companies, should specifically designate the route to be pursued, as well as the commencement and termination of the road. That they should appoint commissioners to receive subscriptions for stock, a portion of which should be paid at the time of subscribing, and whenever a reasonable amount of stock has been subscribed on these terms, the stockholders should be permitted to hold an election and organize the company.

The charter should also limit the time within which the companies shall commence their roads, and prescribe the number of miles to be constructed from year to year, until their first completion. The State should grant bounties of land sufficient to induce capitalists to become stockholders in companies organized, the land to be selected from time to time, as the road progresses, but no title to be issued until that road shall be completed according to the terms of the charter. These companies should be required to alienate the lands thus acquired within a limited time after the completion of their roads. Should this course be adopted, the State would secure the construction of valuable works of internal improvement, before the parcels with her lands, instead of being liable to have the works abandoned after these portions have been constructed which promise an immediate profit.

I would also suggest that the alternate sections upon the route of the Mississippi and Pacific road be granted to other roads connecting this with our Gulf ports, with the Vicksburg road, and the New Orleans and Opelousas road, at such points as will best accommodate the different sections of the State. Such a disposition of these sections is but just, since the portions of the State through which these railroad roads are to be built, will require no judicious benefits from the Pacific road, unless they are thus connected with it.

In addition to the aid proposed to be extended to railroads in the manner herebefore indicated, I think it would be good policy to authorize the school fund, the university fund, and any other funds that may be set apart by the State for charitable and benevolent uses, to be loaned out, from time to time, to railroad companies, in this State, as they may progress with the construction of their roads. I entertain no doubt in relation to the power of the Legislature to make this disposition of their funds. The period is not very remote when the United States bonds will be redeemable, and necessity will then force us, if we would derive an income from their proceeds, to make such investment of them. If they

can be securely loaned out, so as to be used in the prosecution of works of improvement calculated to develop the resources of the State, and contribute to the wealth and convenience of our citizens, it is our duty to make this disposition of them.

Should these views meet with your approbation, I recommend that a Board of Commissioners be established, to consist of the Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State, who shall be authorized, with the concurrence of the Governor, to loan these funds at six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, for a period not exceeding twenty years, to companies chartered by this State, for the construction of railroads and other works of internal improvement. The amount loaned to any company in no case to exceed the one-third of the actual cost of the works that have been constructed, and to be well secured by a lien on the property of the company, subject to be enforced without a suit, by a writ after sixty days public notice.

The condition of the Indian tribes within the limits of our State calls for some action on the part of the legislature. Our situation in relation to this class of population is different from that of any other frontier State of the Union. In these the General Government has the sole and exclusive control of the public domain over which the Indians formerly roamed, and under the power given by the Constitution to Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, that department has assigned to them certain limits which they are to occupy, and regulates all intercourse between them and the whites, and also between the different tribes. Under this policy, Indian depredations have ceased for many years. The General Government has the same power to regulate intercourse with the tribes within our limits, but it cannot be efficient, because having no right in the public domain it cannot set apart any particular districts for their occupation, and without this their movements cannot be controlled. I respectfully suggest that a portion of our vacant domain, remote from the settled parts of the State, shall be appropriated for a temporary occupation of these remnants of tribes that properly belong to this State; that all locations within the limits thereof be prohibited, and that a qualified jurisdiction for Indian purposes be vested in the General Government for a term of years, provided she will engage to remove them within those limits and keep them there subject to her laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The business before the Supreme Court is increasing so rapidly that it will soon be necessary to dispose of the docket during each term; indeed, the number of cases now taken to that Court is so great, that many important ones are continued over from term to term for want of sufficient time to give them that thorough investigation which the vast interests involved require at the hands of the Judges. Much of their time is consumed in preparing the written opinions which they are required to give in each case. By increasing the number of the Judges, this labor will be divided, and more time given to the examination and decision of cases. I therefore recommend an amendment of the Constitution, so as to give the legislature the power to increase the number of Judges to five. Should you concur in this recommendation, I suggest that you, at the same time, propose an amendment giving to the Governor power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Supreme and District Courts, and in the offices of Attorney-General, District Attorney, Comptroller, Treasurer and Commissioner of the General Land Office, by appointment, to continue in force until the vacancy can be filled by the people at the next regular election for State or county officers. Under the present provision of the Constitution, should any of these officers die or resign, the office must continue vacant until an election can be held, which will take several months. Such an amendment would obviate the necessity that now exists for frequent elections at different periods of the year, and subvert the public interest by leaving these offices temporarily filled, by having these offices temporarily filled, immediately on the happening of a vacancy.

In connection with this subject, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the inadequate salaries now paid to the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. The duties of these offices are very laborious, and they should be filled only by men of stern integrity, and of superior legal attainments. It would seem needless to argue that, in order to secure men of qualifications adequate to the important and laborious duties which they have to perform, a just compensation should be paid for their services. It must be obvious to all that the present incumbents of these offices have never received salaries commensurate with their labors and merits. I trust that this subject will not fail to receive your early attention and efficient action.

Your attention is invited to the law regulating appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases, under the provisions of which, in all cases, not capital, the prisoner, after conviction, by taking an appeal, is permitted to be placed on bail. For several offenses persons may be confined to hard labor in the Penitentiary for fifteen years; for others they may be confined in like manner for life; still, by this law, they, by taking an appeal, are entitled to bail, and they have been convicted by a jury, and this in all cases, except treason, and murder, in the first degree, convicts have it in their power to purchase exemption from the penalties of our criminal laws. It is

hoped that this evil will be remedied with out delay.

It is believed that an examination of our criminal laws will show, that there are some offenses for which free persons may be subjected to the barbarous punishment of whipping. These provisions are inconsistent with the general spirit of our criminal laws, and ought not longer to be retained.

Our laws, both civil and criminal, in my judgment, require a careful revision. We have adopted, it is true, the best portions of two different systems, but this was not done at the same time, and it was usually effected by trade and hasty legislation, as a necessary consequence, those different parts have never been brought to contribute to one harmonious system. Grievous pleading and practice in the courts are menager and exceedingly defective. Our statutes concerning crimes and punishments were often passed without reflection, many of their provisions conflict with each other, and these, more than any other portions of our laws, require to be carefully revised and amended. These defects which every legislation cannot cure.

I would recommend that you make a suitable provision for the appointment of a committee of three gentlemen learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to prepare a code of civil and one of criminal procedure; and also a code of general laws or rules of decision, and that all these be reported for the action of the next Legislature.

Should this be done with ability and care, our system of procedure might be better adapted to the attainment of the ends of justice than any other which has been devised, and the whole of the rules and principal of the general laws, which are now diffused in an almost endless number of text books and reports, could then be contained in a single volume. This would be accessible to all, and should be adopted, as near as possible, to every comprehension.

Our territory is so extensive and sparsely settled that but little is yet known of its agricultural and mineral capacities. This must continue to be the case, if we wait for the slow process of settlement to develop them. It is believed that an accurate and scientific geological survey of the State will disclose sources of wealth and prosperity that would otherwise remain unknown for years; besides giving an accurate knowledge of our mineral wealth and its localities, it will doubtless show the capacity of our soil for the production of many profitable articles for export, the cultivation of which is now entirely neglected. By diffusing this information abroad, we shall make known the great inducements that our State offers to emigrants, and secure a large increase of population. I recommend this measure to your serious consideration, besides giving an accurate knowledge of our mineral wealth and its localities, it will doubtless show the capacity of our soil for the production of many profitable articles for export, the cultivation of which is now entirely neglected. By diffusing this information abroad, we shall make known the great inducements that our State offers to emigrants, and secure a large increase of population. I recommend this measure to your serious consideration.

For the reasons mentioned above it is evident that there is a stronger necessity for a revision and codification of our laws than those of any other State in the Union. Besides, we should receive aid from the lights furnished by the successful experiments of several of our sister States. I feel entire confidence in recommending this measure to your attention as one calculated to be productive of vast advantage to the State.

I think it important that provision should be made for running and marking the boundary between Texas and the territories of the United States, from the point where it leaves Red River to where it intersects the Rio Grande. This duty might be imposed upon those who are engaged to make the geological survey, without incurring much additional expense. The execution of any law that may be passed on the subject would, of course, be dependent upon a law being passed by the Congress of the United States for the appointment of commissioners on her part to do the same. It is believed that our Senators and Representatives in Congress would have no difficulty in procuring the passage of such a law, if the ordinary step be taken on our part.

The Penitentiary, as at present conducted, is a heavy expense to the State. It is believed that if the buildings were completed and enclosed with a wall, according to the original plan, and suitable workshops created, the labor of the convicts might be set out to the highest bidder, for a term of years, for an amount more than sufficient to reimburse the expense of their maintenance. Under such an arrangement, the contractors should be required to employ the convicts either in manufacturing, or in such trades as would be least calculated to interfere with the mechanical industry of the State. It is hoped that this subject will receive that attention from you which its importance demands.

The laws granting pre-emption rights to settlers upon the public domain, are somewhat obscure and conflicting in their provisions. I think it advisable that they be revised and so changed as to grant to each settler only two hundred acres of land. This is the quantity protected by the constitution, as a homestead for each head of a family, and is sufficient for farming purposes.

In connection with this subject, I call your attention to the law in relation to the right of aliens to hold lands. We are daily receiving large accessions to our population, by immigration from foreign countries. The first wish of these immigrants, on their arrival here, is to secure a home and an interest in the soil; but they are now denied this privilege until they have resided here five years—the period required for their naturalization. In many of the States of the Union, laws have been passed authorizing aliens to hold lands immediately on their arrival

provided they make a declaration under oath of their intention to become citizens.

Some of them have gone so far as to incorporate a provision in their constitutions, giving to aliens all the rights of citizens of the State at a period much earlier than they can be obtained under the naturalization laws of the United States. This policy has secured to these States a large portion of the foreign immigration for the last few years, and has added much to their population and wealth. If the same liberal policy were here adopted, similar advantages could not fail to result to our State.

The State has heretofore made ample provision for a just and equitable settlement and payment of our public domain debt, and a portion of our exchequer have been applied to the settlement of their claims, and received payment therefor; others refuse to acknowledge the right of the State to ascertain and fix the amount of her indebtedness to them, and insist upon receiving the face value of their claims, although they were issued by the government at rates varying from seventy to seventy cents on the dollar. In consequence of this refusal, the millions of the five per cent. stock, which were to have been issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 9th day of September, 1850, proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, etc., are still unavailable to the State. A reasonable time has already been allowed to these creditors to accept of the terms proposed, and a reasonable payment of the amount due them. I therefore respectfully suggest that a law shall be passed designating a time within which all holders of recognized claims against the State of Texas shall present them to the Treasurer, accompanied with vouchers of all claims against the United States, for an account thereof, in the form that has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States, or that such claims shall be forever barred and the holders no longer recognized as creditors.

The period of your session at which I have an opportunity to make this communication, remains one of the inappropriate time that the Governor enters upon the discharge of his duties. While the Legislature and the Governor are elected at the same time, about seven weeks intervene between the commencement of the labors of these different departments of government. It is believed that if they entered upon their duties simultaneously, the session of the Legislature would be less protracted, and a large amount of expenditure saved to the State. I therefore recommend that the constitution be so altered as to require the Governor to be installed at the commencement of the regular session of the Legislature.

Many other subjects of legislation, both of general and local interest, which have not been noticed, will doubtless suggest themselves to you.

The situation of Texas at this time demands practical legislation. I trust that all our citizens and judges will be distinguished from your committee, and that every measure will be examined and acted upon solely with reference to its merits, and the effect it may have upon the interests of the State at large.

Our present condition, with most prospering one; immigration, and a steady and increasing population, is a source of our pride and encouragement, will at no distant period enable Texas to occupy that position among her sister States to which she is entitled from her extent of territory and great natural resources.

It is my sincere desire that you may be able hereafter to reflect that your labors have contributed much to elevate the moral, social, and political condition of the State.

E. M. PEASE,
December 23, 1853.

HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.
As a proper appreciation in the month which we give a few days ago of the transactions of the Howard Association of this city, the following biographical notice of the services of the illustrious man, after whom the association was named, will be with interest. It is from Durvogue's popular Cyclopaedia of History:

"John Howard was born at Haslebury, 1726. He was a learned lawyer, and a great benefactor to his country, but his chief fame rests on his philanthropic labors, and his having introduced the system of reformatory houses, he purchased his indentured and made the tour of France and Italy. On his return, he married a widow lady, much older than himself, who died about three years afterwards. In 1766, he undertook a voyage to Lisbon to visit the place of the earthquake, but, on the voyage, the ship was taken by a French privateer, and carried to France. On being released, Mr. Howard returned to a villa in the New Forest, and in 1776 married a second time, but lost his wife in 1780. About this time, he visited the Gaol-house near Haslebury, where his life was much occupied in his benevolent labors, and in the education of his sons. In 1778, he received the office of high-sheriff, which led him to make inquiries into the state of the prisons. With this view he traveled over England, through France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. He published, in 1777, a work entitled 'Treatise of the Prisons in England and Wales,' dedicated to the House of Commons. In 1780, he appeared in parliament, with an account of the state of the Gaol-house in Haslebury, and a description of the House of Correction of Newgate, one of the best of the kind in the world. He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1780, and continued to serve until his death in 1804. He was buried in the church of St. Paul's Cathedral."

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RICHARDS... STEEL NAILS, CASTINGS... HARDWARE...

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO... STEEL NAILS, CASTINGS... HARDWARE...

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NEW YORK CARDS

NEW YORK CARDS... Merchants List of Packets... New York & Matagorda Bay...

STAR LINE... WESTERN TEXAS PACKETS... New York and Matagorda Bay...

JOHN SAVERY & SONS... Light and Heavy Hardware... New York and Matagorda Bay...

ARCHD H. LOWERY... WHOLESALE GROCER... New York and Matagorda Bay...

N. W. Burtis... Importer and Dealer in... New York and Matagorda Bay...

WALDRON & PAIGE... Commission Merchants... New York and Matagorda Bay...

STANTON & THOMPSON... Commission Merchants... New York and Matagorda Bay...

WILLIAM GROSBECK... Importer and Dealer in... New York and Matagorda Bay...

WILLIAM GROSBECK... Importer and Dealer in... New York and Matagorda Bay...

PHILADELPHIA CARDS

PHILADELPHIA CARDS... Linn, Smith & Co... WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS...

CHAS. HARKNESS & SON... Manufacturers of Clothing... Philadelphia...

ANDERSON & HARRIAD... Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in... Philadelphia...

ARANAMA COLLEGE... GOLIAD, TEXAS... Under the Care and Supervision of the... GOLIAD, TEXAS...

ARANAMA COLLEGE... GOLIAD, TEXAS... Under the Care and Supervision of the... GOLIAD, TEXAS...

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ARANAMA COLLEGE... GOLIAD, TEXAS... Under the Care and Supervision of the... GOLIAD, TEXAS...

SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL BOOKS... For the Autumn... THE Education of School Books...

FOR THE AUTUMN... THE Education of School Books... THE Education of School Books...

FOR THE AUTUMN... THE Education of School Books... THE Education of School Books...

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