

Indiana Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1854.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription, THREE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within six months, or FIVE DOLLARS per annum, if paid after one year.

Advertiser, not exceeding a sum of ten Dollars or less, five insertion ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion FIFTY CENTS. One half discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time.

Business of a confidential nature will be reported for ONE DOLLAR per annum.

All advertisements must be marked with the name of advertiser, otherwise they will be continued until paid, and charged according to the rate.

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

Mr. P. G. French has sent us the paper. Mr. P. has returned from California, which he visits, just now, with a drove of cattle from Missouri. On the outward trip he had a long journey, but has recovered. He is our old friend Wm. Trotter in the end of gold.

Mr. Wm. E. McKinley, Surveyor of the Island, also returned with Mr. P., having driven cattle up the river, and is now back again.

Mr. Halibut has just completed a very handsome library table at the lower end of the city. He has one at each end of the city.

J. & A. C. Ashworth have just completed and moved into a very commodious store at the lower wharf, and Monsieur Legras is building at the same place.

We notice several houses under way in the upper town, also. So we are proving gradually that the city is in motion to build upon the lowest point on the gulf, one of the first south-western cities. Go ahead, boys! By next fall our road to Victoria will tell a tale worth talking about. We only have a few bands on it now, but as the grass rises, so that Buck and Brandy can do good work, we'll have 20 or 30 of the boys throwing up the road.

We have been informed that the mill on Lavaca river has not been levelled as we had learned and mentioned last week. Such was a common talk here, and we incidentally mentioned the rumor. There is plenty to write about now-a-days without publishing wrong statements—body being hurt—and as Mr. Edwards has joined the Order of the "Lions of the West" recently, we can doubtless stand up under a heavy burden. Probably he may become a propagandist for extending the area of freedom over the suppressed of the world—such, we have heard to suppose, is the fundamental principle of the Order, and with such means as they are, Uncle Tom's would doubtless do credit to himself and benefit to his slaves.

The battle of Citate, between the Turks and Russians, of which we had telegraphic reports last week, proved to have been a most bloody affair: 4,000 Russians and 400 Turks were slain—full particulars of which are given. The Turks refused all quarter and slew the enemy with almost frenzied desperation.

Since then, it seems another sanguinary conflict, is reported near Giurjevo, in which the Turks were again victorious.

Mr. L. H. Wood, Jeweller, who has done so much to establish this business on a respectable basis in this city, has on hand a splendid assortment of articles in his line, and designs to enlarge and extend his business, to meet the increasing demand.

The last Advocate by insinuation intimated that our statement in regard to the San Antonio Company, sending repeatedly to the north to negotiate for means to build their railroad is untrue. We take this occasion to reiterate the remark in its material points. They have sent at least five times persons charged in some capacity with the interests of the road, besides the fact, as has at different times been well understood, that other persons have been north, perhaps on other business, but officially representing the company. Be this so or not, Col. Harper first went over three years ago and made we think two successive trips. We repeat, and the Advocate may not deny it, that they have time and again announced that the work would be commenced by or about a certain time—and yet not one speckful of dirt has been thrown up.

Capt. L. Wood, of the army, spent some days in this city last week.

Lieut. Jones came passenger on the Mexican.

Major James W. Scott, mail agent, has been with us several days, and seems disposed to do all in his power to set our math right. It is hoped he may do much good.

Mr. Moody, post master at Victoria, writes us that the last mail from this city took to Victoria letters, &c., directed to Indianola, Lavaca, Galveston and other back places. We called upon our post master and advised him of the facts. He says, that separate mail bags are made up in New Orleans and Galveston for Lavaca, Victoria and San Antonio; and that if letters addressed to this place, Galveston, Lavaca or elsewhere are improperly put in the Victoria bag, by the post master at New Orleans or Galveston, it is chargeable there, and denies that the error occurred in this office. We have heard divers complaints lately of the post master in New Orleans.

Washington H. Stiles, aged Texas partie, and 17 during the revolution, died in Columbus, Colorado county, on the 21st.

One of the steam saw mills of Crider & Co., near Milion, Fla., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th. Loss \$20,000.

It will be seen that the Nebraska and Kansas territorial bills are creating considerable interest in Congress. Mr. Douglas of Illinois, made the most powerful speech in his favor delivered, in the Senate, and in defense of the rights of the southern people to emigrate to any of the territories of the United States, negroes and all, with the same rights that the existing Abolitionists enjoy. His arguments are unanswerable, and his unshaken Chaco, the Old Abolitionist, was powerful and overwhelming, but too strongly abhorred of that self-induced functionary. The said Douglas is laboring after Southern favor for the new Presidency. Well, if so, he is taking the right course to succeed. The South will stand by those who have the honest and boldness to defend her constitutional rights. Douglass has done this, and has proven that he, a Northern man, can best the likes of the southern negroes in his den and show his eleven foot to all who will look.

Gen. Houston, on one test question, voted against the South and with all the Free states. Very sorry are we for that vote, Uncle Sam! You did not speak the voice of reason that time. This course, however, is induced on account of certain Indian provisions in the proposed territory.

Bills have been introduced, also, by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, to organize three Indian territories west of Arkansas. We have long thought that the central nations, such as Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw, etc., should have a government of their own. They are more enlightened and better civilized than large numbers of Indians who exercise the elective franchise in the United States, such, for instance, as negroes, Indians and negroes.

ARANAMA COLLEGE.—The course in the preparatory department of this institution, we learn, will be resumed on Wednesday next, the 11th of March, under the control of Mr. Henry Niles. A. M. Mr. N. is a graduate of Centre College, Danville, Ky., and is spoken of, by the Rev. Dr. Young, the President of that institution, as being "one of the best scholars in one of the best classes that ever graduated from that College." He has had several years experience in teaching, and expects to make that his profession for life.

It is the intention of the Trustees of Aranama College, we understand, to have at least two able teachers in this department; and they are now, with this intent, in treaty with a distinguished instructor of youth, in a pecuniary of high standing in Indiana, who is also a Lieutenant Minister of the Presbyterian Church. This gentleman has been offered the Principalship of the School. Should he accept the station, with such an associate as Mr. Niles, the Preparatory Department of Aranama College, we may fearlessly predict, is destined to a career of eminent success and usefulness.—*Victoria Advocate.*

CONGRESSIONAL.—Washington, Feb. 27. The Senate to-day passed the bill granting lands to Louisiana for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the Mississippi to Shreveport.

A Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, states that it is a remarkable fact, that of the only three or fourasted sailing ships that were ever built none have been fortunate: The first was Columbus, built in British North America; and she was the only one that performed a passage. After her arrival in London, about the year 1824, she was sent back to Canada, and on her passage out, was lost in the Bay of Biscay. The next was the Baron de Renouf, a larger vessel than the first. She was lost on her first passage at Cravellines, on the coast of France; and the last was the unfortunate Great Republic, whose career is still shorter. There seems to be a fatality about, or belonging to, sailing vessels of this rig.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—There has been a great storm, by which the Delaware breakwater has been much damaged. Thirteen vessels have been wrecked, and many lives have been lost.

The last Advocate by insinuation intimated that our statement in regard to the San Antonio Company, sending repeatedly to the north to negotiate for means to build their railroad is untrue. We take this occasion to reiterate the remark in its material points. They have sent at least five times persons charged in some capacity with the interests of the road, besides the fact, as has at different times been well understood, that other persons have been north, perhaps on other business, but officially representing the company. Be this so or not, Col. Harper first went over three years ago and made we think two successive trips. We repeat, and the Advocate may not deny it, that they have time and again announced that the work would be commenced by or about a certain time—and yet not one speckful of dirt has been thrown up.

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LATE FROM EUROPE.

The paper Europe arrived at New York on the 25th inst., bringing distinguishing important news:

EASTERN APPALACHES.—The Emancipation bill, and similar bills, are now seriously agitated in numerous states for the abolition of slavery in any of the territories of the United States, negroes and all, with the same rights that the existing Abolitionists enjoy. His arguments are unanswerable, and his unshaken Chaco, the Old Abolitionist, was powerful and overwhelming, but too strongly abhorred of that self-induced functionary.

The said Douglas is laboring after Southern favor for the new Presidency. Well, if so, he is taking the right course to succeed. The South will stand by those who have the honest and boldness to defend her constitutional rights. Douglass has done this, and has proven that he, a Northern man, can best the likes of the southern negroes in his den and show his eleven foot to all who will look.

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the voice of reason that time. This course, however, is induced on account of certain Indian provisions in the proposed territory.

LOUIS NAPOLÉON AND NICOLAS.—The Emperor of France is reported to have written a letter to the Senate, the 25th instant, to ascertain whether the restriction imposed by the Missouri act of 1820 upon the introduction of slavery into the Territories is not in conflict with the principles of the compromise of 1850, upon which the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico were framed.

It will be recalled that the last clause in the 14th section of the Nebraska bill is in these words:

"That the constitution and all laws of the United States, which are locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere within the United States, except the 5th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 2, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measure," and is hereby declaredoperative."

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Douglas to strike out the words within brackets and insert in their place the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measure," is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any new Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

The vote was then taken on Mr. Douglas' amendment:

YES.—Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Burris, Case, Clayton, Davis, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geier, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morris, Morris, Morris, Poston, Pratt, Sebastian, Smith, Wall, Stark, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Walker, Willis, 35.

NAY.—Allen, Chase, Everett, Fisher, Folger, Houston, Sewall, Sumner, Wade, 26.

The difference in the Senate is in this:

"That the Missouri bill, as it stands, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the peace and welfare of the nation, and is hereby rejected."

The bill was rejected, and a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the Territories was introduced by Mr. George H. Smith, of Georgia.

The bill was introduced, also, by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, to organize three Indian territories west of Arkansas. We have long thought that the central nations, such as Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw, etc., should have a government of their own.

The Southern Whig Senator had a speech, and agreed to stand together in favor of this bill, and Mr. Dodge announced this result in his speech to-day. About a fortnight ago Mr. Dodge distinctly stated that he was against the Nebraska bill, because its repeal of the Missouri compromise was, in his opinion, a breach of faith which would be dangerous to the South, even if otherwise advisable. Mr. Clayton, I know personally, held the same view, but now there is a doubt that the Southern Whig will stand all together.

The President sent in the Conkling treaty to-day, or rather a copy of it. There's a difference in this distinction. The Senate cannot ratify a copy of a treaty when the original is in the archives of the Government. The President evidently is determined not to be overruled in this matter. He has determined not to commit himself in any way to the Conkling treaty, which is in this distinction.

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NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

NO. 2, COVINGTON, LA., JUNE 1, 1852.
CONVERSE & CO.,
Grocers, & Dealers in Western Produce,
P. Publishers of *Indicates Street*.

ALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers
to their very extensive Stock of Goods, out-
standing in part of the following, which they will
be open for each of city acceptance:

Coffee—Java, Rio, St. Domingo, &c.
Biscuits, flour, rice and sugar.
Rice, flour, lard, candles, soap.

Mackerel, trout, salmon.

Tea—Imperial, Gunpowder, Keemum and broken.

Pepper—Cayenne, Spanish, etc.

Sugar—Cane, Molasses, Milled.

Wine—Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c.

Scotch, Scotch Whisky, rum, gin and Whisky.

Seeds—Mustard, Cumin, Coriander, &c.

Lemons and American Peeler & Brown Stock.

Bread apples and peaches.

Cigars and bay water, pepper, spice, cloves.

Nutmegs, mace, mace, mace.

Nutmegs, mace, mace.

Powder, sugar, butter, lead.

Writing, letter and wrapping paper.

Envelopes, wafers, pens, pencils, penholders.

Plantation Medicines.

Buckets, tubs, brooms, brushes, washboards.

Backing, mats, pipes.

Together with every article usually kept by gro-
cers. Orders, *Indicates Street*.

P. F. FOLGER & CO.

NO. 17 NEW LEVEE, 2D AND 3D STORIES, NEW
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS,

Chains, Anchors, Cables, Axes, Hoes, Mill
Stones, Orbital Stones.

Pastes, Oils, Oaken, Iron, Glass, &c.

HARDWARE.

RICHARDS NO. 11, CHAMBERS,
Importers and Wholesalers in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, having
a very large and extensive Stock, which
he offers to compete in every article of
hardware, for the most reasonable
prices. The above constitutes a part of
his stock:

500 tons Steel Iron, secured.

100 tons Hoop, Band, Bolts and Sheet Iron.

200 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel.

200 cans Truce, Oil and Chalk.

100 cans Hoses, Ironware, Louisiana,

Grinding Stones.

2000 kg. Nails, assisted, Wrought and An-
chor heads.

1000 bush. Axes, assisted, Cables, Hoes and
other tools.

300 dozen Sashes and Spikes, assisted, Axes,

Hoops, Saws & Co.

Casting, Saws, Fenders, Chains, Iron and Bolting

cloth; together with a full assortment of sheet

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, &c.

Dec. 9, 1852.—1.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
Importers of Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY ED DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

47 Camp street, above Gravier,
NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA

SADDLERY, WAREHOUSE,

NO. 6 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

MANUFACTORY NO. 10, DECATEUR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MAGEE & KENNAFF,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of persons
desirous of doing business in the Southern
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 com-
parable in the country.

The above is well assort'd, being

most of every manufacture, and comprises almost

every article of

Saddlery, Saddles, Harness, Tack,

Blankets, Bedding, Furniture, Trunks,

Principal Article for the Boston Flying Com-

pany, the latest Patterns of Household and

Packaging Boxes, Girdles, &c.

ARTISTS' STOCK.

A. S. 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.

REFRESHERS.

Messrs. BROWN & CO., Messrs. J. Burn-

side & CO., Messrs. McNamee & Penning-

ton, & CO., & CO., & CO.

A. A. HENDERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NO. 11 HAWAIIAN STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO.

Commission Merchants,

57 GRATIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

ARCADE HOTEL,

Magnolia between Natches and Gravier Streets

R. S. MORSE, Proprietor.

His place is the only publickly known,

that has entirely removed the paint, soot,

and dirt from the exterior.

A. H. CONVAUGHN,

222 Camp street, New Orleans.

TOBACCO.

No. 59 Camp Street, New Orleans.

The subscriber keeps on hand fine stocks of

black Java, Tobacco, selected with great

care expressly for the Mexican trade, either in

bags or boxes of 100 lbs. each. Prices varying

as in quality. Also a great variety suited for Cigars.

40 days will be given where satisfactory

reference is given in this city.

THOS. K. PRICE.

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Drapers

ROUTE, SHOES AND BRIGGS,

NO. 20 COIN COURTS,

NEW ORLEANS.

CRESCENT STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Monuments, Tomba, Grave Stones,

Marble Pictures, Table Tops, &c.

CHARLES C. GAINES,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

25 MAGAZINE AND SGRAVIER STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Boarding House,

67 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

It is a stately and elegant building.

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry

Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and

Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery,

Drugs, &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.

Indiana, July 12, 1852.

J. H. DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Sardines, Crockery, Glassware,

Timers, Hardware, &c.

Opposite the Post Office, Indiana, Texas.

Sept. 30, 1852.

Barbering

AND CHAMPIONING.

This Barber is carried on in all

various branches by

MICHAEL DEMONET,

Indiana, Texas.

Sept. 12, 1852.

J. H. BURTON,

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND

FURNITURE,

NO. 12 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

1852.

ALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers

to their very extensive Stock of Goods, out-

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Pepper—Cayenne, Spanish, etc.

Sugar—Cane, Molasses, Milled.

Wine—Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c.

Scotch, Scotch Whisky, rum, gin and Whisky.

Seeds—Mustard, Cumin, Coriander, &c.

Lemons and American Peeler & Brown Stock.

Bread apples and peaches.

Cigars and bay water, pepper, spice, cloves.

Nutmegs, mace, mace, mace.

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