

The Indianola Bulletin.

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

NO. 6.

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

PUBLISHERS.

DAILY MAIL AND SHOT ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.

Naturalized Citizens.

As a matter of some interest to the people of this place and the county, we give below a list, as full as we can make it of all persons of Indianola, of foreign birth who have been heretofore naturalized, those who were naturalized last week by the district court, and of those who have filed declarations of intention to become citizens:

FORMERLY NATURALIZED.—Casimir Villeneuve, Augustus Reuss, (Rice.) Henry Runge, Lorenz Ziegler, Abram K. Peiser, John Rahm, Samuel M. Peiser, H. A. Fry, John H. Lang, William Bonafeld, Frederick Hamn, Timothy Shannon, Henry Wilcox, Peter Peters, Charles Dickerson, Augustus Buchel, Nicholas Taylor, George W. Volk, Henry Smith, Dudley Schultz, Henry Heltshausen, Charles Kleincker, Louis Kleincker, Daniel Markloff, Henry Luhs, George J. Thielsch, Martin Siegmund.

Total heretofore naturalized, 25.

NATURALIZED LAST WEEK.—Henry J. Huch, John C. Weirich, B. Adrian, Geo. E. Willey, Antone Keller, Christian Scholer, Joseph M. Reuss, (Rice.) Matthias Simon, Jacob Fank, Philip Holdoff, Henry Thies, J. D. Nappe, Justus Klau, Charles Kaapka, Charles Kiempl, Herman Steintrager, Theodore Brandes, Dr. Adolphus Mylius, Frederick Dahms, Henry Dahms, Adam Rahm, George Heleler, George Wilhelm, Christopher Ludwig, Fred'k Clouit.

Total naturalized last week, 25.

Paul Heilerich, of La Vaca, was also naturalized.

DECLARED INTENTION.

Phillip Bahal, Jacob Mass, Paul Moureaux, Archibald Dodge, Lewis Schultz, Francis X. Huck, Frederick Bernard, Frank Feush, George Radow, Ludwig Kahn, John Behmer.

The following persons who formerly filed their declarations, have since died, by which their surviving families become naturalized citizens by taking this oath, to-wit:

Hermann Ludwig, Peter Segner, Steiner, Gustav Masch, Rudolph Hindewald, Frederick Metzger, Henry Deirwith.

REMARKS.—Many foreigners neglect taking any steps towards naturalization till they have been in the United States five years, under the very erroneous impression that they are then entitled to citizen papers. They should distinctly understand what the law is on the subject. There are two points to be observed: first, the applicant must have lived in the country five years; secondly, he must come before the district court, either in term time or vacation, and make a declaration of his intention to become a citizen, and then wait for two years at least, (even if he has already been 20 or 40 years in the country,) before he can receive final naturalization papers, and they can be granted only in open court. Consequently, the proper course is for the party to make the declaration of intention some time within the first three years, by which no time will be lost. But if delayed over three years, that delay, whether it be for one or more years, is lost, and still subjects him to the two years probation.

The naturalization law has two special provisions: first where a party files his declaration and dies before final naturalization, his widow and children become citizens by simply taking the oath of allegiance before the district court.

Secondly, persons who arrive in the U. S. before arriving at 18 years of age, after living five years in the country, are allowed to become citizens by taking the oath, without having made a declaration two years before.

Every foreigner who comes to this country to reside permanently, owes it to his family to become naturalized, that they may enjoy the advantages of citizenship. For those who come here and go into regular pursuits, yet refuse to take rank as American citizens, living thereby, as some do, to escape jury, military and road duty, and the better to retain the privilege of holding republican sentiment, a servile mental homage to petty princes abroad, we have neither respect nor sympathy. Fortunately, not over one in a thousand of our foreign population are of this stripe. Of the contrary, they highly appreciate our free institutions, and have in fact fled from despotism to better their condition.

To those who look upon America as the great nursery of freedom for the world, the naturalization of foreigners in the United States has no horrors. They see in this process of Americanizing, or harmonizing and republicanizing, if you please, men of every nation, kindred and tongue, the seeds of those graduates are becoming the missionaries of freedom throughout the world. Light and knowledge and justice are thus radiating round the globe, here brightly, there very dimly and yonder as if dimly revealed, yet everywhere with increasing lustre, till the whole of the world shall be brought to know the rights and duties of man, and to appreciate their relations to the great Creator of the Universe. The discovery of gold in California is doing more to fraternize the world than the events of the last hundred years have done. There are occasional dark spots on the scene, but we are disposed to look on the remarkable brightness of the entire panorama and to believe that all things are working together for good—for the millennium. If that is Young America, then farewell Old Fogy.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

BY D. DENNETT.

ORDER OF "THE LONE STAR."—This order has lately established a branch in Texas. G. R. Billups, Esq. is High Priest of the Lodge. We do not doubt that there is some thing serious in it. The order seems to meet with unbounded prosperity so far as accession of numbers is concerned.

We judge from appearances that they take in all good citizens they can get, and then open the doors and let all the rest in to make them good citizens also. In some instances they adopt the gospel plan—they get guests for the occasion from the high ways and ditches. Their initiation fee is nothing, and their yearly dues the same, deducting ten per cent in case of prompt payments.

The object of this order is to "extend the area of freedom." It is hoped that none of them will view freedom in the light in which the rest of Erin viewed American freedom—Whiskey a shilling a quart, and no hanging for stealing.

They talk of extending freedom over the orange groves of the South, and the icebergs of the North. They intend to have Europe, Asia and Africa annexed to the United States. This will do away with Ozars and Saltans, and bring down the price of niggers.

If any nation does not want freedom they intend to force it upon them. They are to civilize and republicanize the world on the same principal that Texasians bring Mustangs under the influence of civilized life. Our institutions do not speak loud enough to the world. Our example as a nation has not thunder enough in it to make tyrants quake. We cannot wait for slow influences to work out the great problem of universal freedom. Russia, China, Persia, Turkey—every country under the heavens must have its President and Congress at once. We can stand tyrants and tyranny no longer.

Our fathers were given. They advocated the cause of freedom publicly. They had not sagacity enough to appreciate the importance of the "Lone Star" order and "Jacobin Clubs." Tyrants have plotted in secret to overthrow tyrants, "Devil against devil" is the true doctrine.

Freedom, then should shun the light—She should retreat from the hill tops, and secrete herself in the cana. She should avoid the glare of the noon day sun, and be guided by the dim light of "The Lone Star."

RAISING CORN.—Some of our most successful farmers, in this county, adopt these general rules in raising corn.

Plough deep, plant early and cover deep, thin the corn to a regular stand as soon as it is beyond the reach of birds and worms leave the surface between the rows as level as possible, except in soils low and wet, and keep the crop clear of weeds.

Ploughing deep gives the roots of the corn plenty of room to extend in search of nourishment, and protects against the drought. Planting early gives the roots a chance to extend and become strong before dry weather sets in. Planting deep places the roots beyond the reach of a parching sun. Thinning early is easier than to thin late when the roots become strong, and the soil is not robbed of matter that belongs to stalks you reserve to bear your crop. Cultivating level gives the sun less surface to operate on, and the soil more power to retain moisture.

THE NEW CORN GRIND.—A short time since, on a visit to Matagorda, we had the satisfaction of examining the new corn gin, which we noticed several weeks since. We saw also Mr. Cargill, the agent, from whom we obtained some interesting statements relative to this gin.

The burr machine, used for separating burrs from wool, suggested the idea which led to the improvement in the cotton gin. It works on the same principle. It catches the slender fibre away from its coarser and worthless companions. It soaks a cotton seed admirably.

The teeth are of superior steel, half an inch long, and about a twentieth of an inch thick, pointed, pitching forward, with a bond like a narrow saw mortising chisel. These bonds are made to correspond with the circle of the surface of the cylinder. If the teeth get a little dull, by passing a mill file on the surface and reversing the action

of the cylinder, they are quickly made sharp again. The teeth are set less than an eighth of an inch apart in solid metal. The cylinder is five feet long.

The Ruted roller above is about three inches in diameter. It is of iron. We named in our former article that it was of wood. We misunderstood the description in this respect. This roller plays above the ginning cylinder, and nearly grazes its surface. They revolve in opposite directions. A single nail may be wrapped in cotton and thrown among the seed cotton while the gin is in motion—the cotton is closely picked off by the teeth, and the roller sends the nail whirling back again. It does the same to sticks and trash mixed with the cotton.

Capt. Duncan informed us that with his new gin, which he obtained of Mr. Cargill, he had ginned out about fifty bales of cotton to his entire satisfaction. He says that the saw gin cannot at all compare with it that it will gin three bales of cotton in a day with ease, and four with extra efforts; it needs a quarter less power to drive it than the old kind, and it leaves the cotton so perfectly clean that it will always command from one to two cents per pound more than the same kind of cotton ginned by the saw gin. We saw a sample of its work compared with that of the old gin, the same kind of cotton being used, and the contrast was astonishing.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Matagorda purchased one of these machines while I was there, at \$350, the uniform price. Capt. Rugeley offered fifty bales for molasses for one, and others were making arrangements to get them. The Caney planters appear to be highly pleased with them.

ROLLING CORN LAND.—A short time since we saw some corn planted by D. E. Croiland, Esq. on his farm on the Mustang. The land was new, and the corn was planted by opening the furrow on a level surface, and covering with two furrows. The land was rough, and so lumpy, and the corn covered so deep that it appeared like a doubtful case whether much of it would ever see daylight. A heavy live oak roller, three feet long and two feet in diameter, was passed over each corn row, crushing every sod, reducing to powder every lump, and leaving a smooth surface above the corn. The corn came up quickly, and a fine stand was obtained. A few rows were left without being rolled, by way of experiment. These showed hardly a grain blade for several days after the rolled corn made its appearance; and, fearing it never would come up, the Squires gave that a roll, and it soon gave him a stand. Every farmer should have a roller, and use it when his land does not pulverize freely, on new land in particular.

TEXAS CORN.—It appears that Texas cotton ranks among the best cotton in the South, in length, strength, and beauty of staple. Our frosts and heavy winds in autumn often fill it with leaves and other trash. This often causes our cotton to rate low in price when it has a superior staple. Parkhurst's cotton gin, introduced into this State by Mr. Cargill, will remedy this evil, and prove of immense value to Texas and her cotton planters.

COLORADO RIFT AND CANAL.—It seems that the canal lately cut by the side of the rift on the Colorado promises favorable results. The late rise in the river has worked it out wider and deeper. They used guano bags, filled with sand, to give the channel the right direction through a small lake that it had to cross, and found them to answer a good purpose.

The canal was opened into the bank some distance above the rift, to allow the drift to pass by without obstructing the new channel. In a year or two it will fill up the river as high as the new channel, and form a new obstacle to be overcome. Perhaps they can then open the channel a few miles higher up, and continue to do so as the river fills up.

"HOT CORN."—Mr. John Robinson, one of the editors of the New York Tribune, and author of that plan for the relief of the colored people, has just published a pamphlet entitled "Hot Corn." It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a perusal. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a perusal. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and is well worth a perusal.

New York Correspondence.

New York, March 15, 1854.

Years, Brown & Brady.

Judge Douglas's Nebraska bill had lately passed the Senate before our masses had awakened to its importance. It thought of expressing their feelings on the subject, pro & con. Now, however, that the responsibility is thrown on the House, the people begin to realize that it is time for them to be heard, and to speak out plainly in such a style that neither their representatives nor the public can misunderstand them. They have now set about the work in earnest, and hardly a night passes without some demonstration on the part of the advocates or opponents of the measure. Both factions of the democratic party have declared in its favor. Their unanimity on this engaging question is as delightful as it was unexpected; for even the votes of the South, with the exception of John Van Buren and a few of that ilk, have availed the bill without a murmur. The Whigs have not, as a body, yet committed themselves; but it is well understood that a large proportion of them are strongly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Abolitionists, as was to be expected, have improved every opportunity to offer their protest. The clergy, as a general thing, feel hostile to the bill, some of the new lights, who consider politics a legitimate subject for pulpit discourse, have even preached against it. Bishop Watson has united with others of the clergy, in memorializing Congress against the passage of the bill. Dr. Vermilye, one of our most reliable conservative divines, belonging to the Dutch church, last evening opened with prayer a large meeting of those opposed to the measure. Every one is taking sides, and the excitement appears to be on the increase.

The Nebraska agitation, however, has been quite thrown in the shade for a few days back by a matter which is more closely connected with our local interests—I mean the great battle with the mad which has been throughout the winter rocking under our nostrils with the odor of anything but sanctity. The people have triumphed, as they always do when they are in their right, and the only wonder is that they have so long endured an evil of which even the most ardent imagination is incapable of forming an idea. The work is now bravely going on under the auspices of the Board of Health. Fifteen thousand loads of filth are removed daily; under the gentle persuasion of broom and shovel, cobble stones and Ross' brooms are beginning to show their long hidden faces. The streets present scenes of heretofore unexampled activity, and will rejoice next summer in a cleanliness unprecedented since the honest days of the Knickerbocker regime. Having once enjoyed the pleasantness of a clean city, we shall be careful how we again put ourselves in the power of irresponsible contractors. The demand for laborers, occasioned by the Herculean work now going on, has induced a partial strike for higher wages, the garment charging an advance of five cents a load on former rates. This, however, is cheerfully paid. We are willing to be taxed as no other city in the world is, if we are not cheated out of the comforts for which we so lavishly pay.

Nor are the street-cleaners the only strikers. The house-carpenters are demanding an advance of a shilling per day on their present wages. The stone-cutters are standing out on twenty shillings, while their bosses offer but eighteen. Even millers are raising their wages to \$18 per month for voyages between Cape Horn and Good Hope, and \$15 for longer ones. The piano-forte makers have combined to resist a reduction of 15 per cent which has been attempted in one of the largest establishments. With flour retailing at \$10 per barrel, provisions of all kinds high in proportion, and rents absolutely exorbitant, these labor-struggles must be expected. Reason as well as Scripture prohibits that the ox which treads out the corn shall not be muzzled. The workman whose hands and fingers by his craft, give skill and value to a useless material, has a right to demand more than a trifling salary to keep soul and body together; he may with good reason claim to live in the same comfort and respectability as the employers and merchants who get rich upon his labor. This he is beginning to feel; and the present movements are no more the consequences of necessity than of this conviction.

A general burst of indignation has followed the announcement of the recent outrage at Havana on the vessel, the Black Warrior. The Cuban refugees and revolutionists who abound in our city are in especial excitement, and are set to taking prompt action in view of the probable suspension of our neutrality laws as regards the island in question. They have raised \$1,000,000 for their cause, and in case Mr. Dean's resolution passes Congress, will at once march the Lone Star banner, organize an army, and give the arrogant Hidalgo whose spindled malice is likely to cost him no dear, a taste of Yankee steel. If the neutrality laws were suspended, the fate of Cuba is sealed beyond the shadow of a contingency. Armed expeditions will swarm our whole coast from New York to New Orleans; Gen. Quitman, it is said, will not refuse to take command of the forces; and reconnoitering good, for evil to return for a long series of gross indignities and annoyances, we will authorize the Queen of the Antilles among our own seas and surrounding States. No class could be more opportune for this than the present. France and England, who are decidedly opposed to annexation except when they are themselves the annexed, have enough to do in the East and will not feel like waiting up either the aid or the presence of Brother Jonathan's enemy in a percentage of Brother Jonathan's streets proportions. The Executive feels that there is no time to lose. Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the effect that the Princeton should be ready to sail at a moment's warning, and Havana is, no doubt, her destination. The Empire City having left this port with a manifest made out in precisely the same manner as the Black Warrior's, another opportunity will be afforded the Spanish officials of gratifying their rancor at our expense, and still another link to their account against the day of reckoning.

A connection has lately been made by telegraphic wires between the various station-houses and the residence and office of the Chief of Police, so that information of fires, riots, &c., can be instantaneously transmitted from one to the other. The whole is now in fine working order.

Sunday was celebrated in the usual manner by the rowlies and gut-throats who run after engines. A false alarm having been sounded, three companies who turned out embraced the opportunity of having a singular set to. Brick bats, clubs, and even pistols, were freely used. Twenty arrests were made; but, in the present state of our courts, there is hardly any possibility of these villains meeting with their deserts.

Bang, Brother, & Co., commenced on Monday last, the fifty-ninth trade-sale of books, stereotype plates, stationery, &c. Consignments have been made to them from the various publishing houses to the amount of nearly \$400,000. The attendance was not very large at the opening. The catalogue contains about 500 octavo pages, and it will require two weeks to get through the sale. Some idea may be formed of the bidding from the fact that Calhoun's works, in four volumes, published by the Appleton's is the trade price of \$8, went off for \$6. Hart, of Philadelphia, and Putnam, of this city, announce their intention of retiring from the publishing business. The latter will confine himself to his Magazine.

Four is inactive, as buyers are waiting for a further reduction in price. This must take place, as the ice has broken up at Albany and navigation will soon be resumed on the Hudson. Large quantities will at once find their way to the city, and the staple will become materially cheaper. Good State and Western may now be had for \$7; 50; Canada superior, for the same figure; Scotch choice brands range between \$8 25 and \$8 75.

WHY THE BLACK WARRIOR WAS SEIZED.

A Havana letter, speaking of the seizure of the Black Warrior, gives the following explanation of the policy which dictated that flagrant outrage. The writer says:

This is but the beginning; it is the first move of the new Captain-General, acting under instructions from Madrid, and in accordance with the secret treaties existing between England and Spain, for the purpose of closing the ports of the island to American vessels, crippling, and eventually destroying her commercial intercourse with our country.

It is but a few days ago that an article appeared in the Diario de la Marina, a republican journal, a lover of heavier duties, and port charges upon American vessels as a retaliatory measure for some fanciful or manufactured wrong, and at the same time proposing to extend greater advantages to England and France. Yesterday the same paper stated that it was contemplated to build eight steamships to ply constantly between Havana, Havre and Liverpool.

Spain has endeavored in every possible way for years to restrict the traffic with the United States, and vainly attempted to secure it to herself. She has levied tonnage duties upon our vessels, and upon our produce so heavy, that it was intended and contemplated they would amount to an entire prohibition.

For instance—the best of wheat can be raised on this island, but Spain will not permit it to be cultivated; and American flour pays a duty of \$10 per barrel, and this is but a fair sample of what American commerce has to contend with here; and, notwithstanding these great disadvantages the United States still supplies Cuba with at least one-fourth of her importations, and from our natural position and the enterprise of our people, we have continued to enjoy the largest proportion of the traffic with the island.

Spain feels that she can stand this no longer; and England, jealous of her rights and the extension of her Republic, is willing to join in any attempt to strangle the trade and commerce with the United States. This is the true object of her secret treaties with Spain. She cares not a whit for the emancipation of the negro—all her philanthropy and sympathy extended in that direction is the sheerest "humbug," or else why does she wink at the sham enforcement of her emancipation treaty, and consent to the inhuman transfer of the slave from his old master to the Government—a reversal to a new one of seven years longer! Here no one doubts the policy of these Governments; here, where facts press upon us, we can scarcely be mistaken, and the conclusion all are compelled to admit is, uncompromising hostility to Americans and their commercial interests in Cuba.

All that can be done will be, and the affair of the Black Warrior is but the beginning; it is the first attempt of this new Government, and if it is not met promptly and energetically, others, if possible more outrageous, will follow. A year ago, the inaugural address of President Pierce, breathing the true American sentiment, struck terror to the hearts of these people, and they fully made up their minds that the hour of trifling had passed, that the results given to our flag under Fillmore's administration must not be repeated, that American citizens must be respected, and for a time all went well; but now, presuming upon the softshell sentiments of the present administration, they have commenced anew their outrages, and it remains to be seen whether we shall be further disgraced before the nations of the world by the weak and cowardly conduct of our chief magistrate, or whether there is enough of "Young America" left to convince this haughty, insolent, treacherous "Hidalgo" that there is a point beyond which he cannot go.

At a meeting of the passengers of the Ferrerona, at the "Tremont House" in Havana, Mr. Gray Zulo, of Alabama, on motion of Mr. Ferris, requested to act as President, and J. M. Finney, of Batavia, was also requested to act as Secretary.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be extended to Commander Lawton, for his gallant and officer-like management of the Ferrerona during the storm which swept with so fearful violence on the night of the 25th inst.; that it was being altogether to his skillful management that we were saved from a watery grave.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Galveston News," and a copy transmitted to Capt. Lawton.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sumner—B. B. Little, H. I. Rowell, O. G. Webb, J. W. Gay, H. H. Field, J. J. Taylor, H. Boston, R. I. French, G. W. Freeman, W. P. Herring, Gen. A. H. Jones, W. B. Ruggles, H. H. Sherrill, J. O. Hinton, H. J. Taylor, M. D., E. Blackford, Jan. 1853, J. H. Peck, Boston, Dr. J. E. Johnson.

GRAY LITTLE, Pres.

W. W. FINEY, Secy.

The monarch will a May—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Brantôme and surrounded on the drying and the dead that strewn the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry refrain; money was busy with the past. He was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Brantôme; and dismounting from his horse, he nestled himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the accompaniment of Rapp, who released the circumstances, burst into tears. The rock was motionless, and living waves came gushing from it.

Major O'Reilly, a young Irish friend of Lord Palmerston, is appointed to the command of a regiment of British troops, being the highest of the few access of Christians to the Turkish military service.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ultimo. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba; and all attempts to redress have led to protracted, and as yet fruitless, negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect fully that demerit therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations of other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government are but the repetition of excuses, rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has, undoubtedly, much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and, in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, in proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

ILLINOIS DECLARED HERSELF FOR THE NEBRASKA KANSAS BILL.—After a long discussion, by the Legislature of the State, and Douglas and Shields have been sustained in voting for the bill.

But Ohio has gone further than this—Chase, the head and front of the Abolition Party, who got into Congress surreptitiously, by a union of Abolitionists, Whigs and Democrats, has just been superceded by Geo. E. Pugh, Esq., who received the entire Democratic vote, with three exceptions, and this, with a full knowledge that he was in favor of, and would have voted for, the Nebraska Kansas Bill, had he been a member of the Senate. Chase in caucus did not get a vote. He is laid upon the shelves now, and no political resurrection will ever give him cast or character again. Two of the States of this Union, which were relied upon to kill this bill, have thus in the most emphatic manner, declared themselves for it.—St. Louis Republicans.

COL. MAGRUDER.—Geo. Magruder, Commander U. S. N., writes to the Washington Star to contradict the statement that his brother, Lieut. Col. Magruder, had entered the military service of the Emperor of the French. He says it is Col. M.'s intention to proceed to the Danube, for the purpose of witnessing the military operations of contending armies in that country with the view of acquiring information in the art of war, for the sole purpose of benefiting our own country and the service to which he belongs.

MAJOR O'REILLY.—Major O'Reilly, a young Irish friend of Lord Palmerston, is appointed to the command of a regiment of British troops, being the highest of the few access of Christians to the Turkish military service.

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