

The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 3.

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

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854.

NO. 13.

PUBLISHERS.

TO AN ABSENT WIFE.
BY GEORGE D. BREWER.
The morning the sea breeze seems to bring
Joy, health and freshness out to wing;
Bright flowers to me all strange and new,
Are glittering in the early dew,
And perfumes rise from every grove,
As incense to the clouds that move,
Like spirits o'er the waters clear;
But I am sad—then art thou here!

To see now—a calm, unbroken sleep
Is on the blue wave of the deep;
A soft haze like a fairy dream,
And many a broad magnolia bower,
With its shadowy woodland bower,
Gleaming like a lonely star;
But I am sad—then art thou here!

"Tis eve—on earth the same skies
Are passing their evening dyed;
The sun sets down, the westward gleaming glow,
And like an unseen spirit the breeze
Borne by the orange trees,
Breathing in a mimic round the spot;
But I am sad—I see thee not!

"Tis midnight—with a moaning wail
The fitful tones of ocean roar!
So soft as the mother's caress mild,
Low bending o'er her sleeping child;
And on each wandering bosom are heard
The rich notes of the mocking bird,
In many a wild and wondrous lay!

I sink in dreams—low, peaceful and close,
A voice calls me—“ Come out—
Arise my cheek thy tears twin—
Thy own loved hand is clasped in mine;
Thy own soft hand to mine is pressed,
Thy head is pillow'd on my breast;
I have all my heart held dear,
And I am happy—then art thou here!

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 26th, 1854.

Knowing you must feel interested in the subject, I have been endeavoring to procure further information with regard to the projected invasion of British America on the part of our foreign residents. Such a degree of mystery, however, is maintained by those who are supposed to be leaders in the design, that it can hardly bind you anything more than rumors, conjectures and speculations. Whatever the movement is, John Mitchell is at the head, and he, when approached on the subject, neither admits nor denies in direct terms, his secret emphatic instructions, adequately calculating the chances of the enterprise in case we were to be taken up. Yet such is the propensity of this Irish major to hypothesis and grounds that it is hard to tell whether anything more than what will be attempted, and whether the agitation is not got up at the present time merely for the purpose of troubling and harassing the British Government, without any ulterior expectation. My own opinion is that the whole affair will blow over, and that when matters come to the pinch young Ireland will draw in his horns. Meanwhile, however, unusual activity prevails, as I have before written you, in the Hibernian regiments. Drilling is incessantly carried on, and new companies are constantly forming. A new "Irish Civil and Military Association" has also been organized in this city, the chief object of which is professedly the restoration of Ireland's nationality. Yet these demonstrations are far more formidable on paper than in reality, and for all that has thus far transpired, Canada may sleep sound at night without the slightest apprehension.

The only new phase which has lately manifested itself in connection with this subject is a report, apparently not altogether unfounded, to the effect that Seward, and his abolition party in this city and the west of the State, have been co-partners with Mitchell and his crew in their projected plan of operations; the object of the Seward men being chiefly to catch Irish votes at the coming election, and secondarily to counterbalance the contemplated annexation of Mexican and Cuban slave territory on the South by a corresponding slice of free soil in the opposite quarter. Whether such an alliance has been consummated no one knows, but there is little doubt that it has been proposed—and that, too, in spite of Mitchell's voluntary confession of faith on the slavery question, a pill which the "one idea" must have hardly yet been able to swallow. The fact is, the spirit of filibustering is so rife among us that it must find vent, even if, like a bottle of over-excited powder, it destroys those in whom it abides. Annoyance is the rage. No matter what it is, a desert or a swamp, it must be flooded in the living embrace of Uncle Sam; and verily I believe, that if the Infernal Regions were congenial to the United States, some Lone Star Order would be organized for their capture, and within a month the Stars and Stripes would wave over Pluto's castle.

A destructive conflagration took place last evening at the establishment of W. T. Jennings, 231 Broadway, at which, by the fall of a wall, nearly twenty members of the Fire Department were seriously injured and several killed on the spot. This melancholy disaster was caused by the intense manner in which the wall was put up, and the weight of an immense safe in one of the upper stories. The entire loss of property cannot fall short of \$75,000. Ten thousand dollars' worth of damage was done to the old American Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Barclay st., which was destroyed by fire about a year ago and was afterwards fitted up for offices.

You have probably already received advice by telegraph of the loss of the unparagrapable Texan during the gale of the 16th and 17th instant, on the New Jersey shore. She went to within 75 yards of the beach; but such was the unrelenting fury of the waves that no assistance could be rendered the unhappy victims. There were 311 passengers on board, and 20 of them—of all 310 souls, of whom not one has been saved. About half the bodies have been washed ashore. The steamer, which was at first supposed to have been wrecked, succeeded in riding out the storm and has brought her six

injured passengers to safety. The Underwriter has been got off the beach, and is bound not to incur any legal damage.

The Crystal Palace arrangements are progressing famously, and we shall have a great day on the 4th. Barnum has been buying up considerable of the stock, which shows that he is in earnest, and has no doubt of the success of his management. These purchases raised the Palace temporarily to \$8; it has since subided to \$2, but this is decidedly better than 40, which it stood before Barnum put his shoulder to the wheel. Among the curiosities lately arrived is a silver dinner service valued at \$9,000, magnificently illustrated with scenes from the "Midsummer's Night Dream," designed for presentation to William Dargan, the patron of the Dublin Exhibition.

Yours truly,
NEW YORKER.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 10.

Financially and commercially, the present week opens under better auspices than the last. The panic which eight days ago

weighed upon the Bourse is disappearing,

and during the week a rise has been established in the rates of about three per cent

and there are indications of a further rise

for the present week. Railroad stocks

have also been in increased demand, and

at the close of the week sellers were scarce-

ly to be found, especially for the principal

lines, at any price. In commerce and in-

dustry, although no great change has yet

actually taken place, yet the indications are

favorable for a speedy improvement. Pur-

chasers from the United States are per-

suading the manufacturing districts of

France, and although their orders are of-

ficed at low a figure for universal ac-

cptance, yet they are sufficient to give

something of an impetus to fabrication;

and "considerable" purchases of the rich

silks of Lyons continue to be made on French account, although they will have to be conveyed to St. Petersburg and Mos-

cow by land, at a vastly increased expense.

Purchases from the departments are also

now arriving at Paris in considerable num-

bors, for their supplies of spring goods—

Fouj had risen during the last week about

\$1. per sack, and at its close the price

was rather exalted than demanded.

The weather continues very fine, although

rains of rain begin to make itself felt.

The Constitutional, alluding to the an-

nouncement that the Prussian Governmen-

tal had instructed its Ambassador at Vienna

to sign a protocol of the Conference, says:

"We are of opinion that this protocol, to

the principle of which Prussia appears to

have adhered, is calculated the basis of a

bona fide understanding between the two

Western and the two German Powers, and

and Austria with respect to France and

England, in the Eastern question." All

the telegraphic despatches combine in con-

firming the statement of the Prussian Min-

ister at Vienna, having been ordered to

sign the protocol maintaining the cause of

the Four Powers, and it is even said that M. de Manteufel had communicated

the fact to the Second Chamber of Prussia.

As at present advised, I cannot concur in

the extreme distrust of M. de Manteufel

and the Prussian Government, which is so

strongly expressed in the London papers.

—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE NEBRASKA BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.—A Washington dispatch, of the 8th inst., to the Oberlin Standard, says:

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, today laid aside all other business in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the Nebraska bill as originally introduced into that body—that is without the alterations made by the Senate. The scene was very exciting—the face of every man present was glowing with animation, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. No sooner had the bill been fairly placed before the body than Mr. Richardson again moved a motion that the Senate Kansas bill be adopted as a substitute. This was agreed to in three minutes. A debate then commenced on the Clayton amendment, and lasted till the hour of adjournment.

The Rev. Dr. Cox has published a val-

ueyary card, to his friends and acquain-

tances in Brooklyn, dictated evidently from

the overflowing fulness of his heart, and

rich in sentiments of affection, gratitude and

humanity. He concludes with these char-

acteristic expressions:

"In the meantime, he retires with a heart full of kind and affectionate regards, that can devoutly pray the great and glorious God to bless and keep all these populous metropolitan centers, and all the interests of this vast and wondrous nation, in his holy and merciful favor, for the dear sake of Christ, our dying, living, sleeping, intervening, reigning, glorious, and most merciful Saviour; looking for the miracle of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life."

To every reader I wish nothing worse, than a full fruition of the basitutes of what is meant by those rich and precious words

of the spirit!"

SAMUEL HANSON COX.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

He's a Buck.—The origin of this term is said to be as follows: One Eastern Prince went to visit another, who, having shown all the curiosities and attractions, he expressed a wish to see the fortifications. Horowitz, his entertainer took him to a review of his troops, and exclaimed, "These are my fortifications—every man is a brick!"

From the National Intelligencer.

GOV. WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

The late William P. Duval, whose death took place at Washington on the 16th ult., was a type of the genuine American character—apt, self-relying, and fertile, in natural resources. He was born in Virginia, of one of its old families. Some early prank of a whimsical but innocent boy gained him the character of an "unlucky boy" prone to all kinds of mischief. The harsh treatment he experienced is consequence stung him to the quick. He considered himself ruined, disdained and undervalued. "I go to town, house and staff for myself." The result was, he became a vagabond, a rascal, and a scoundrel. His father endeavored to the passing aspects of a boy, being little aware of his wounded spirit and the dogged resolution of his character. Finding, however, that he was not to be moved either by rebuke or remonstrance, he gave way to his humor, trusting that a little rough experience would soon bring him to reason. He even gave him a well-earned purse to assist him on his wayfaring. The hunter in embryo asked for a horse and servant.

"A horse! why, you would not go a mile without me carrying you along." "I am a good boy, but I travel there?"

"Why, I suppose you are man enough to travel on foot."

He spoke jestingly. Little thinking the lad would take him back to his nest, he was thoroughly plaged in respect to the enterprise, so he packed up his pack, and started off with his pack, and grinded up the trail to his home.

"When will you come back?" asked his sister, as he hung round his neck weeping. "Never, heaven! till I come back, until a member of Congress from Kentucky, I am determined to show that I am not the tail-end of the family."

This was the launch forth in life of a youth but a little way in his teens. His pedestrian journey took him through a run-down apprenticeship as a runaway apprentice, after which he avoided houses as much as possible, lighting a fire in some wood or ravine, and sleeping before it in huts of his own making.

In concluding this hasty sketch, we cannot but repeat the words with which it commenced: he was a type of the genuine American character.

NOW.—Some of the facts in the above article were published several years ago in a sketch entitled "Experiences of Ralph Langdon," but which gave incidents in the early life of Governor Duval, taken from his own life.

In reading the preceding sketch of the life of Governor Duval, we are struck by the mention of one who little deserved his name would ever find his way into the chief newspaper of the United States.

We include the name of Bill Smithers and Green river, Kentucky, of whom we have seen no account and know nothing of his past history.

In reading at Wheeling on a flat-bottomed boat called a broad horn, he floated down the Ohio past Cincinnati, with a score of men in his cabin, and the site of Louisville, where there stood a military house, until after a voyage of several days, he reached the mouth of Green river, which is the interior of Kentucky. He had relations in Lexington and other settled places, but he resolved to keep clear of them all, and especially kept out of making his way in the world without assistance or control. So he made for the wild part of the country, camping out at nights, and supping on a wild turkey which he had shot. In the middle of the wilderness he was overtaken by a man in a hunting dress.

"Where are you from?" said the latter.

"From Richmond."

"What in old Virginia?"

"The same."

"How on earth did you get here?"

"I landed at Green river from a broad horn."

"And where are your companions?"

"I have none."

"Where are you going?"

"Any where."

"What have you come for?"

"Well," replied the other, laughing, "you'll

make a red hand, but there is no mistaking that that was not his name; Bill Smithers, a

young, bold, rascally ruffian, who was

as much a scamp as any man in the country.

He was the first to teach him to hunt,

but he was soon beaten by him, and

then he was beaten by him, and</p

Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscribing THREE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if paid within six months, or FOUR DOLLARS if not paid until the expiration of the year. Advertisements not exceeding a sum of five lines or less, first insertion, ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion, FIFTY CENTS. One-half of the amount will be deducted from the sum due by the year, with the privilege of changing quarterly.

Business-cards, if not more than one square, will be inserted for TEN DOLLARS per annum.

All advertisements must be made in double columns, and the same will be continued.

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

Notice to Printers.

In consequence of ill-health Mr. Brady wishes to sell his interest in the Bulletin office, to a regular practical printer, capable of managing the mechanical and business affairs of the office; or, if not a printer, to one who has had a general acquaintance with the business affairs of such an office. The paper has a large circulation and is doing a good business—materials now short of superior quality. Applications should be made immediately, otherwise other arrangements will be made.

An Apology.—We have been aided for a short time by a journeyman who thinks more of idleness than earning an honest livelihood, and by having unexpectedly left, we shall be unable to issue the Bulletin for a week or two, till we procure help from New Orleans.

VERANDA HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.—See card in another column, of this popular house.

ACTION AT SALINA.—The R. M. Forbes for sale. See advertisement.

"On Sunday last a negro man killed an African seven feet long in the upper branch of Fowler Horn Bayou, the only one we have ever seen in that neighborhood.

Gen. STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.—To the Hon. Guy M. Bryan we are indebted for several beautiful engraved likenesses of the lamented founder of our State, Stephen F. Austin, from a portrait taken in 1825. The old sage and pioneer is represented standing under the last principal live oak in descending the Brazos, the left hand clasping the muzzle of the rifle, the right on the butt of a pistol in the belt, a Mexican blanket spread before him, on which is lying the constitution of 1824, the colonization laws and his broad brimmed sombrero. His dress is a handsomely trimmed buckskin hunting coat and pants of the same material.

CALIFORNIA TRAIN ATTACKED BY THE INDIANS.—The San Antonio Western Texan learns that the drove of cattle, mules, &c., owned by Moses Pen and Hodges of that city, were attacked by the Indians about one hundred and ten miles this side of El Paso. Two men were killed, a few wounded, and 175 head of cattle driven off.

Capt. Thomas L. Ringgold, U. S. A., died at Washington on the 12th inst.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—A dispatch from Washington on the 11th inst., to the Pinayone, states that the President has prepared a strong message regarding Cuba which will soon be delivered to Congress, and that Mr. Soule will probably be recalled from Madrid, on the ground that he has exceeded his instructions.

Edward Everett has resigned his seat as U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—The Crescent City announces the arrival of a French squadron at Havana—object unknown.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—The N. Y. Herald of the 17th inst., published a Madrid semi-official article, interesting the entire subject of Mr. Soule's demands. Speaking of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, the article states that Spain will sooner abandon the island to her slaves than that she should fall into the hands of the United States.

We are informed by Capt. Stewart, of the steamer Neptune, that Gen. Scott's house, at Harrisonburg, was burned down last evening. The General's house was a magnificent one, and we are truly sorry for his misfortune. This is the second time, we understand, the "devouring element" has left the General's residence.—Galveston Times.

A DARK DAY COMES.—On Friday, the 24th inst., the regular session of the sun will continue about three hours and fifteen minutes, and obscure about eleven-twelfths of the sun. This extraordinary solar eclipse will be similar to that of 1806. It will commence at thirty-three minutes past four o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 7 o'clock. So our readers will have to rise before us to see it.

The present general conference of the Methodist Church South, sitting at Columbus, Georgia, has elected John Early, of Virginia, and U. B. Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, Bishops.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—The emigration to California via Texas and the land route seems to be increasing. The San Antonio Western Texan states that several families, consisting of sixty persons in all, passed through that city on the 29th ult. on their route.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Galveston Times that the steamer Wm. Penn, while crossing the Brazos river struck a snag, near San Felipe, and sank in fifteen feet of water. She was freighted with live hounds, hams of bacon, which will be partly saved in a damaged condition—the boat is a total loss.

MORE INDIAN DEPRADATIONS.—It will be seen by extracts from the San Antonio Western Texan, that the Indians are still committing depredations on the frontier. From an extra of this late excellent paper, whose energetic propulsive energy deserves no better reward, they make no scruples in attacking the citizens, and robbing them blind, extracting rich plunder, and glorifying their acts by having been caught by a party of Indians whom the San Antonio, and towns from which he has come, and then turning him over to the Indians to be sold to Corpus Christi and give the information to Gen. Smith.

A convention of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 is to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 10th of June next.

CATTLE DRIVING AGAIN.

The Victoria Advocate lately requested some one to furnish it with facts necessary to contradict certain statements made by us about unbranded cattle being driven off from this region by persons on the Guadalupe river above. In that paper of the 20th inst., is a communication signed "A Stock Raiser of Lower Guadalupe," which, we infer is intended to rebut the statements alluded to; but which does no such thing. On the contrary, the writer, (who assumes to be one of the party or parties alluded to, which he has no right to do unless he feels guilty, for we gave no names nor professed to know who was guilty, our object being to expose the act no matter by whom committed,) indulges in a train of remarks not at all applicable to the case, for if guilty, he is guilty still; and if innocent he was not alluded to by us.

But while upon the subject we would indulge in a few remarks on the subject in general, promising that we would be the last to do a wrong to any one in this matter. We own no cattle, saving a few milk cows and their increase for a short time, not exceeding 35 or 50 head all told, and we do not rank as a stock raiser by any means, hence to protect the rights and interests of the public could be our only object. That we shall do whenever we shall believe it a duty to do so, and no man or set of men shall or can prevent or "make us afraid." that word is not in our book.

Now we would single out the people of any one neighborhood and say they were all wrong and those of another all honest. By no means. But this we apprehend is about the fact; that the stock of one particular section stray more or less into another particular section and there, perhaps 30 or forty miles from home have calves, and these are often found branded by some other person; and if any cows are not found a suspicion is raised that those who have branded some of the calves have stolen all that may be missing. We know that common report and even various indictments charge one, two or more persons in this county with offences of this kind.—This is notorious. And but four days ago we saw a cow in the south western part of the country which we sold to Preston R. Ross, Esq., of Victoria county, 3 or 4 years ago. This cow has a calf sucking, about two months old, and that calf bears the mark and brand of one of the most prominent stock raisers in this county.—Kumor says many calves belonging to cows from a distance bear the same brand. This, then, is a crime or a degree of carelessness amounting to criminality. Well, what is Mr. Rose's remedy? As indictment upon the facts certainly. The animals can be shown to him if he will call upon us. It follows, then, that one wrong done in a settlement may give a bad name to all around him, no matter how honest they may be.

Another remark. It is a common practice for stock owners to request of persons at a distance or even near by, whenever convenient to pen our cows and calves and send us word. This is not very common; but when the calf is not starved by over milking the cow, is a very material accommodation. In this way we have generally got our cows each spring. It often happens, in consequence, that poor people or new beginners in the country, are glad to do this to get milk, and it is often done without authority, under the belief that the owner will be pleased, provided the calf is well cared for. Now, where this is done in good faith and word sent to the owner, it is almost universally approved of. It serves to domesticate both cow and calf, and to secure them to the owner with the least trouble. On the other hand a man who will to pen a cow and calf and use no means to advise the owner, is answerable to the charge of intention to steal the calf at branding time and should be held up to public gaze as a doubtful character. This miserably mean kind of stealing has been occasionally practiced.

The very nature of cattle raising in Texas, if conducted upon a general system of mutual aid and understanding, is calculated to make good neighbors and kindly understanding; while without that system and understanding no business is more calculated to beget doubts, distrust and acrimonious feeling, for it leaves it in the power of one poor, mean wretch to compel perhaps twenty others to entertain unfounded suspicions and almost drive them to wrong acts in self defence.

In conclusion, on reviewing all the facts, and without any disposition to dictate or unjustly wound the feelings of any one, but with a sincere desire for the general good and pleasant relations among all good men, we would once more urge all the stock raisers from Victoria and the Goliad, down this way to hold a meeting, devise some plan to promote these desirable ends and to avoid the troubles now so common, and here we leave the matter for the present.

P. S. An inuendo in the article in the Advocate to which we have incidentally referred, demands a passing notice. It is, as we suppose the writer intended it, that we are disposed to defend the butchers down this way from charges that have been made against them. We are neither disposed to accuse nor excuse them without facts upon which to base an opinion. But Mr. Atty Glass will tell the writer that the editor of this paper rendered him every assistance in his power to bring these very men to trial and conviction for alleged offenses; and the corporation archives of this town will show that at the second meeting of the Board of Alderman ever held in the place, the editor of this paper introduced a most wholesome and stringent ordinance compelling the butchers to exhibit every hide, neck and head to the city marshal and to inform him of whom the animal was bought; and that he called up the bill at every meeting of the board till it was passed; and we have no doubt been rigidly enforced. "Act speak louder than words"—as and nonnominal the damages amount to nothing in the minds of sensible men.

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—This evening, May 17th, we received news that several Indians crossed the San Antonio river about thirty miles below our city, and stole three American horses from the stable of Mr. Flores. In the vicinity of their route from San Antonio to the Medina river, has been found the dead body of a Mexican boy, 15 years of age. He was shot evidently by this same party of Indians whom on their way down.—[San Antonio Western Texas.]

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.—From the papers brought by the Atlantic, it appears that Mr. Soule demanded \$300,000 as indemnity from Spain for damages sustained in the Black Warrior case.

We have no doubt but many good men

often go farther in branding animals about which there is doubt than they would go, were they not of the opinion that their young animals had been appropriated by others. Hence the necessity for system, for mutual understandings, for general turn-outs and exchange of help in the branding seasons.

An idea prevails with some that any man may, under the law, brand an unbranded calf over twelve months old; this is a great and a dangerous mistake. The law requires that all calves shall be branded before 12 months old; but if the owner is so unfortunate as not to hold good, the law does not authorize another to levy black mail on his lost property. Parents should impress this fact upon boys who are attending stock. The very idea is founded in gross wrong and injustice.

To illustrate: A gentleman of Indianola last year branded 9 calves, and

should have had 11 others; but owing to business and sickness he failed to get up the 11 and never saw 7 of them at all; but this spring he found 4 of them unbranded and still sucking and in a few days would have branded them; but in the mean time they were driven off by others, under the imaginary law authorizing A. to rob B. because B. had been sick and unable to look after his property. The only safe act on this point, in our opinion, is to leave all unbranded calves that have been wasted and are not identified beyond reasonable doubt, to the range in which they may be found, presuming that they belong to the nearest ranchero. This rule will operate equally all around. But the golden rule would be to brand no animal until satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that it belongs to you. In that case you are sure to have a clear conscience.

Another remark. It is a common practice for stock owners to request of persons at a distance or even near by, whenever convenient to pen our cows and calves and send us word. This is not very common; but when the calf is not starved by over milking the cow, is a very material accommodation. In this way we have generally got our cows each spring. It often happens, in consequence, that poor people or new beginners in the country, are glad to do this to get milk, and it is often done without authority, under the belief that the owner will be pleased, provided the calf is well cared for. Now, where this is done in good faith and word sent to the owner, it is almost universally approved of. It serves to domesticate both cow and calf, and to secure them to the owner with the least trouble. On the other hand a man who will to pen a cow and calf and use no means to advise the owner, is answerable to the charge of intention to steal the calf at branding time and should be held up to public gaze as a doubtful character. This miserably mean kind of stealing has been occasionally practiced.

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while without that system and understanding no business is more calculated to beget doubts, distrust and acrimonious feeling, for it leaves it in the power of one poor, mean wretch to compel perhaps twenty others to entertain unfounded suspicions and almost drive them to wrong acts in self defence.

CHARITY.—We hear much said in praise of charity, setting forth its importance in all our social relations, and among all classes, at all times, and under all circumstances. Every new society that is formed claims this as one of its cardinal principles; and old societies all claim it as theirs.

Members of the Church, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, all theorize on charity; have it recorded in their books and by-laws; hear it explained and illustrated in lectures, and still charity is about as scarce; an article every where, in church and state, as can be said to exist in society.

We are informed in Holy Writ that though we have all other Christian virtues, if we have not charity, we become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. By this scriptural test, how much "sounding brass," and how many "tinkling cymbals" we have all around us! How little brotherly affection is to be found even among members of the same church! How hastily and severely do the brethren blame each other for errors which rung charges with them! In business transactions with each other, how often do they forget the golden rule, and seek undue advantages for the sake of "fifthy lures" and for the sake of "laying up treasure on earth."

The different societies, Free Masons and others, have good rules, their written principles are good, their professions are good, but how much unkindness and want of charity is displayed among their members! The cold and uncharitable principles of the human heart, too often triumph over all written obligations and oral pledges.

Did all the members of the different churches live up to their professions, following closely as the frailties of their nature would admit, the example their Divine Master, their example, without a word of preaching, would soon evangelize the world. Did all the members of all the societies stand up to their principles, and maintain them under all circumstances with firmness and an unshaken integrity, their influence would be irresistible, and opposition to them would sink into comparative insignificance.

DEATH AND TERRAINTA.—On a late visit to the upper part of this county, we saw an abundance of game. Among the post-oaks we surprised numbers of deer that bounded off, or in some instances stood at respectful distance to watch our movements, or to satisfy a curiosity for which these animals are somewhat remarkable.

We also saw flocks of wild turkeys. They scampered off in a hurry. Their keen eyes are always on the look-out, and when they see the human form, unlike the deer, they have no curiosity to satisfy. The Indian hunter's idea was about as correct as any. "When deer see Indian," said he, "they think, says he it's Indian, may stamp, and kill him. But when turkey see Indian, it's Indian sure, we no kill him."

To linger about such streams as the Lavaca and Navidad, to look upon the surrounding country, so varied and so lovely, every tree laden with foliage of the greenest hue, grape vines waving their branches over areas of shrubbery that bends beneath their load, rich clusters of grapes hanging above and around on all sides in unlimited abundance, to see herds of deer, flocks of turkeys and other game, to see the woods alive with squirrels skipping from branch to branch, and hear the songs of birds on all hands—such sights and sounds, though common to our citizens, and not appreciated by them, are worthy of our warm admiration.

These animals that we see in our country, and the older states that would think these beauties of nature which may be seen in our country, and other portions of Texas, perfectly equalling, and they would think rightly.

TEXANA CORRESPONDENCE.

BY D. DENNETT.

RUMOR.—It seems that the old principle of economy which our fathers used to preach and practice thirty or forty years ago, has given way gradually giving way to thoughts ex-

cessive. People traveling through these post oaks on the main road through the country have no idea of the appearance of the country to the right and left of them. They must dodge about on these streams awhile, if they wish to see the beauties and understand the merits of Jackson county.

ARMED CRITIC.—Little here, where at variance, and unable to get satisfaction otherwise, frequently stand at a distance and make mouths at each other; and chicken-brained amigros always have to call in the assistance of a jackass to help them out, when they wish to see some one get an uncommonly weighty kick. The object of their wrath may be fat or lean, well or ill-favored, a philosopher or a fool, they think they have not noticed of their biggest buck, they have not noticed annihilated their adversary till they have called him an ass, told him that he fat, and descended largely on the immense length of his "longue arriera" or "occupied armadas."

When they wish to say a severe thing, they are perfectly dumb without the assistance of a jackass. When they wish to say a witty thing, the same type of stupidity must help them out. When they wish to aggravate their adversaries, they shake a huge pair of ass's ears at him, and when they wish to destroy the effect of their opponent's language or writings, nothing but an ass's bray will load their guns with to complete the work of annihilation. They can get more materials for the display of wit, sarcasm, irony and caricature out of a jackass than they can from all creation besides. He is to them the best lexicon in the English or any other language. He is to them a stronger fort to fight behind than Gibraltar itself. With the assistance of a jackass one of them could have whipped Capt. Bragg from the soil of Mexico. Half a dozen of them, with as many jackasses, could have whipped Gen. Jackson from behind his cotton bags at New Orleans. Put one of them on a jackass, and he can run through a troop and leap over a wall. Put him behind a jackass, and a British man-of-war couldn't harm him. Give him a jackass' ear in each hand, and he could whip out all the editors in the Union.

There was a period, comprising a series of years, during which it was noticed that few cases were foaled; and it is thought that nature, during this period, used up all the saline material in creation in the construction of asinine critics; and this accounts for the tenacity with which they cling to their chargers when an enemy brings them to a stand for battle, or produces a stampede or a panic among them.

THE CAORS.—The corn crop, in the lower part of this county, looks fine—it was generally planted early, and its promising condition shows the importance of early planting. In the upper part of the county much of the corn was planted comparatively late, and does not look so well. Their rains have not been so seasonable as in the lower part of the county.

COTTON.—Cotton plants and agricultural chemistry are brought into extensive practice, it will be easy to prove that farmers cannot afford to make their own provisions—capital and skill will monopolize it all. And when the mechanic arts are more thoroughly understood, and water power, steam and machinery, are in full blast all over the land, perhaps house carpenters will find it to their interest to hire their own houses built, and shoe-makers will buy their own shoes ready made. The most difficult part of the question will then be, where are the farmer, house carpenter and shoemaker to get the money to pay for these things? There's where the shoe will pinch.

CHARITY.—We hear much said in praise of charity, setting forth its importance in all our social relations, and among all classes, at all times, and under all circumstances. Every new society that is formed claims this as one of its cardinal principles; and old societies all claim it as theirs.

Members of the Church, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, all theorize on charity; have it recorded in their books and by-laws; hear it explained and illustrated in lectures, and still charity is about as scarce; an article every where, in church and state, as can be said to exist in society.

We are informed in Holy Writ that though we have all other Christian virtues, if we have not charity, we become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

AN APPEAL TO THE JAZZETT.—At this present time, "things in general" in these regions on the Lavaca and Navidad, look encouraging—There is plenty of good grass, and corn, and cotton, and all other crops are growing finely.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

WAS MOVEMENTS.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR IN SPAIN.

HALIFAX, May 12.—One of the most interesting items brought by the Canada having reference to the war movements in Europe, is the statement that the British warship Fury cut out Russian merchantmen near the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol, under cover, but that being pursued

The New Gold Pieces.—Adams & Co. brought to this city yesterday morning the New York Herald, of the 9th ult., \$25,000 in new three dollar pieces, fresh from the mint. They are for circulation.

MARRIAGE OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.—The marriage of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, had taken place. Four hundred prisoners were amnestied on the occasion.

DIED.—In Austin, 9th inst., JENNIE, infant daughter of Col. C. A. and Emily R. Harper, late of Indiana.

The bereaved parents have our warmest consolation in the untimely loss of their darling little Jessie, whose sweet spirit has sought its flight to the Kingdom where rulers proclaim those glorious words—“Blessed little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.”

VERANDA HOTEL, New Orleans.

Reduction in Prices:
Till rates for Board at this Hotel on and after the 1st of May, instead of \$2 per day, will be as follows:

Lodging, per day..... \$2.50
In Gentlemen's Room..... 2.00
Dined only..... 1.00
One week..... 6.00
April 17, 1854. [1815] Proprietor.

AUCTION AT SALINA!

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1854.
At pursuance of the award made and concluded in the case of W. Nichols vs. Jas. Cummins, et al. I will on the day above named sell at Public Auction, the clipper Pilot Boat “R. M. FORBES,” as she now lies in McHenry’s Bayon at Salina. The said Schooner is of 26 tons burthen, built of live oak, mulberry and red cedar, coppered and copper fastened, five years old, can be made ready for sea or service with little expense, and in deserving the attention of all who desire a vessel of her class or capacity. All requested information can be had of the Agent previous to the day of sale, together with a view of her inventory.

Terms cash. THOS. DEGROW, Agent.
Port Carroll, May 15, 1854.

P. MAUREAUX, Carpenter, Joiner and Builder.

Closets Made to Order.

SASH, Blinds and Doors furnished at short notice. All work warranted, and on reasonable terms. Shop opposite the Cutaw House. Indianapolis, May 15, 1854.

J. S. CUNNINGHAM,..... J. J. BOLD,
Victoria, Texas. Port Lavaca, Texas.

Cunningham & Holt, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court at Galveston, and the several County Courts in the 10th and 14th Judicial Districts.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
Will be received by the undersigned until the third Monday in August, to be opened by the county court on that day, for building a concrete or brick court house for Calhoun county; the bidder to propose both the plan and specifications, and \$20 to be allowed for the plan adopted. Wm. P. MILBY, Clerk.
Indiana, May 24, 1854. 10-2m.

A CAREER.—Many persons are often seeking business to me to collect money, attend to land matters, (often in other countries,) and a variety of matters requiring time, trouble and involving an extensive and laborious correspondence. To all such, in justice to them as well myself, would say that 18 months past I have not received any account of any kind, and since that time have never been without the usual communication, the nature of my business precludes the possibility of giving the necessary attention to such demands, and hence, it is hoped, they may be committed to other persons engaged in agencies of the kind. JOHN HENRY BROWN.
Indiana, May 24, 1854. 10-3m.

CANDIDATES.

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

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

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

Were authorized to announce JOHN C. CLARK as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court of Calhoun county.

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

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

We are authorized to announce G. N. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Matagorda, as a candidate for District Attorney of this judicial district.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALICE H. PHILLIPS, of Victoria, as a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Jackson, La Vaca, Gonzales, DeWitt and Victoria. Election first Monday in August.

LA VACA COUNTY

We are authorized to announce Mr. R. B. Passmore as a candidate for the clerk of the county court of Lavaca county.

L. O. O. F.
INDIANOLA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 10.
Meets first and third Mondays in each month, at Old Fellow's Hall, Indianapolis. B. LEWIS, Scribe.

WESTERN TEXAS LODGE,
No. 18, I. O. O. F., holds its regular meetings on every Thursday evening, at their Hall opposite the Farmers' House, on Matagorda Island, April 17, 1854. [10-2]

MASONIC.
INDIANOLA LODGE, No. 84.
Meets on the first and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at the Masonic Hall, Indianapolis. HENRY LUHRS, Sec.

INDIANOLA CHAPTER, U. D.
Meets on the First and Third evenings in each month, at the Masonic Hall, Indianapolis.

OFFICERS:
J. C. COOPER, M. H. Price; David Price, W. H. Price, W. H. Price, W. H. Price, Capt. of the boat, New York, a member of the Masonic Chapter; Wm. F. Milby, Local Anti-slavery Commissioner, member of the 10th Judicial District, Green Or., Indiana Miller, Secy. Dr. G. Lewis, Lawyer, Secretary, Treasurer, Secretary, Captain T. New-

BROWER HOUSE, LAVACA, TEXAS. JOHN HOLLANDER, (LATE OF FRANKLIN, LA.) PROPRIETOR.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling community and the public generally, that he views the present state of the above house, with the view of keeping a very good house, unparagoned by any in the country. The tables are well prepared at all times with the very best the market affords, and no mistake. Attached are a good stable and carriage. Those favoring him with their patronage may depend upon receiving every attention from the owner and servants.

JOHN HOLLANDER,
Lavaca, May 15, 1854. [10-2]

Corpus Christi Weekly Packet.

THE first fast sailing State Corpus Christi Packet will leave the port regularly weekly trips from Corpus Christi, Indiana, touching at Sabine and Decatur Points, leaving Corpus Christi and Indianapolis Thursday.

The public may confidently depend on regular trips, unless prevented by stress of weather. All business entrusted to the owner and master will be promptly and carefully attended to. Every pains taken to render passengers comfortable.

For freight or passage apply to Wm. H. Vanell, agent at Indianapolis, or to

W. J. WEBSTER,
Corpus Christi.
May 17, 1854.

W. J. HOWERTON, (LATE OF INDIANOLA.) Attorney and Counselor at Law.

HALLSVILLE, TEXAS.

WILL practice in the District courts of Victoria, Calhoun, Jackson, Lavaca, Gonzales, and DeWitt counties, and in the Supreme Court in Galveston.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, hereinafter called Stephen E. Cooke, on Green Lake, one black HORSE, with saddle marks; supposed to be about eight years old; also a bay HORSE, saddle marks, and a roan HORSE, each with Spanish brands. The said horses have been around the Lake for several months, and some of them were taken from the mustangs. The owners will please come forward, prove property, charges and take them away.

GEO. STENNETH.
May 18, 1854. [10-3]

FOR Rent.

THE Dwelling House owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Clary is offered for rent. Apply to R. D. Martin.

Boarding House.

Mrs. ANN M. VANDERVEER would inform her old friends and the public that she has taken the spacious residence of Mrs. Elvira Shirk before the Government warehouses, and is prepared to entertain a limited number of persons with board and lodging; and a larger number of day boarders.

Indiana, May 17, 1854. [10-6m.]

Proposals.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
May 10, 1854.

I WILL receive proposals until the 25th instant for purchase of the Steamboat “Kate Ward,” now employed as a mackinaw, in the Colorado River. She is well found in tackle and machinery for snagging; has double engine and dootors, and draws 24 inches of water with fuel for one day. She can be seen in the Colorado river about 16 miles from Matagorda, or at Matagorda on or about the 20th inst.

Terms, cash.

THOS. DEGROW, Agent.

Port Carroll, May 15, 1854.

P. MAUREAUX,

Carpenter, Joiner and Builder.

Closets Made to Order.

SASH, Blinds and Doors furnished at short notice. All work warranted, and on reasonable terms. Shop opposite the Cutaw House.

Indiana, May 15, 1854.

Lands for Sale.

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

2000 Acres on Sandy Creek, in Jackson county, 14 miles above Texana.

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

600-700 Acres, in two tracts, on the east side of the Lavaca river, five or six miles below Hallsville.

500 Acres on the head of Fresh Creek, part of Capt. Adam Zem's half-head-right, in Gonzales county.

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

CLARK L. OWEN.
Texas, May 10, 1854. 11-6m.

3000 SHEEP AT AUCTION!

At Victoria, Tuesday, May 23.

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

These sheep are mostly Mexican, with some half Merinos, also a number of fine Merino Bucks.

H. N. CALDWELL.
Indiana, May 10, 1854. [10-1]

Information Wanted.

Three Boxes Goods, shipped from Kentucky to J. C. Beaman, Texas, care of Hall & Kemp, New Orleans. Address, T. J. PILGRIM, General.

Reduction in Receiving and Forwarding Goods.

W. M. VARNELL would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that from and after the first day of May, 1854, his charge for receiving and forwarding goods will be at the rate of Five Cents a Barrel. The regular rates heretofore has been from 15 to 20 cents a barrel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we were engaged, at the office of the County Clerk, and the attorney, and attorney of the State of Indiana, to represent the estate of Cornelius H. Vandeveer, deceased. All persons having any claims against said estate are required to present them to the court, according to law, within twelve months; and all those indebted to the same are required to make immediate payment.

Those who have any debts, or other encumbrances, or interests, in the estate, are required to file their bills of sale with the court, and to pay the same to the court, according to law.

CLARK L. OWEN.
Indiana, May 2, 1854. 10-6m.

CAUTION!

THE public are hereby notified not to buy

from John T. Mirer or any one claiming

to own their Drug Store to the house formerly

occupied by J. H. Davis, corner of Main and Rio Grand streets, whether will always keep on hand a

large stock of various articles.

Said Mirer, a scoundrel, who has been

employed by the subscriber to manage his

business, and has been a constant source of

trouble and vexation to the subscriber.

CLARK L. OWEN.
Indiana, May 2, 1854. 10-6m.

REMOVED.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform

the friends and the public generally,

that he has removed his residence to the

new house he has just erected on

the corner of Main and Rio Grand streets,

where he will be easily accessible to

all his friends and the public.

JOHN H. DAVIS.
Indiana, May 2, 1854. 10-6m.

F. RODE,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform

the friends and the public generally,

that he has removed his residence to the

new house he has just erected on

the corner of Main and Rio Grand streets,

where he will be easily accessible to

all his friends and the public.

F. RODE.
Indiana, April 10, 1854. 10-6m.

School Books for the Spring Trade (Voluntary Educational Series.)

DEALERS in Books, Teachers and parents in Western Texas, are informed that a good supply of the above series of School Books (for the use of the schools) is now on hand, and is to be had at a moderate price. The books are well bound, and are suitable for use in the schools.

W. H. P. HANSELL, PROPRIETOR.

Having sold out his stock of School Books

in the winter, he is now offering a large quantity

of new books at a moderate price.

W. H. P. HANSELL, PROPRIETOR.

W.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

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

CALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers
to their very extensive Stock of Goods, con-
sisting of all the following, which they will
be pleased to cash or city acceptance:

Sugar, flour, sugar, powdered;

Coffee, tea, rice, etc.

Dried fruits, candy, soap,

Wine, beer, ale, rum,

Meat, bacon, ham,

Meat, bacon, ham,

Pickles, sausages, sauerkraut,

Bacon, hams, bacon, ham,

Wine, beer, wine, rum, gin and whisky,

Scots and Fife Ales,

London and American Porter & Brown Stout;

Dried apples and peaches;

Cologne and bay water; pepper, spice, cloves;

Nutmeg, cassia, mace, saffron;

Nutmeg, cassia, card, soda;

Powder, straw and hair lead; 2,000 lbs tobacco;

Writing, letter and wrapping paper;

Envelopes, writers, pens, pencils, pen-holders;

Plumbers' Supplies;

Buckets, tubs, brushes, washboards;

Together with every article usually kept by grocers. Orders promptly executed. [15-16]

T. F. FOLGER & CO.,
Manufacturers of SUGAR and SUGAR PLUMS,
NEW ORLEANS.

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS,**

Chains, Anchors, Cordage, Axles, Hoses, Mill Stones, Old Stones,

Paints, Oils, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Glass, etc. [12]

HARDWARE.

R. RICHARDS, No. 11 Chartres street,
Foreign and Domestic Hardware dealer in
his previous extensive stock of Goods, has re-
ceived a very large addition to his previously ex-
tensive stock of Steel Hardware, Iron, etc., which
he offers to country merchants on the most favor-
able terms. The following comprises a part of
stock:

500 lbs Zinc Wire, assort'd;

1,000 lbs Hoop, Band, Boiler and Sheet Iron;

20 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel;

200 casks Treen, Log and Oil casks;

100 lbs Holes assort'd, Carolina, Louisiana,

Brass, Zinc, etc.

300 lbs Lead, assort'd, Weymouth and An-
chor Spikes;

1,000 lbs Axes, assort'd, Collins', Hunt's and
other makes;

500 dozen Shovels and Spades, assort'd, Ames',

Rowland's, and other makes;

150 ton Säver, Co's, Castings, consisting of

Fols, Ovens, Spiders, Firelogs, Cauldrons, etc.

Aluminum Mill Stones, Mill Irons and Bolting

cloths; together with a full assortment of steel

Hardware, Cutlery, Irons, etc.

Doc. 9, 1852. [15-16]

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
FOOD AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
41 Camp street, above Gravier,
[17-18] NEW ORLEANS.

**PHILADELPHIA
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,**
No. 6 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
MANUFACTORY NO. 12 DECATOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MAGEE & KNEASS,
ESPECIALLY 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 richness of finish, cannot
be surpassed. Their prices are as low as any establish-
ments in the city.

The firm is very well assured, being
mostly of our own manufacture, and comprises almost
every article of

Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Trunks,
Harness, Leather, Tack, and other articles of
the Saddlery Business.

Principal agents for the Boston Belting Com-
pany, for the sale of Belting for Gis and Mail Bands,
partly for steam jumbos, etc.; Hose and Bellows
Fabricated Rubber Goods.

A. H. BLOCK,
HENRY BLOCK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 3 FRONT STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW THE CORNER OF CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Bowler, Williams & C. Morris, J. Burn-
side & Co. Messrs. McNamee & Peaseall,
Mr. E. Richards. [18-19]

ALEX. HENDERSON,
SAMUEL HENDERSON,
John H. Henderson,
John A. Henderson,
John B. Henderson,
John C. Henderson,
John D. Henderson,
John E. Henderson,
John F. Henderson,
John G. Henderson,
John H. Henderson,
John I. Henderson,
John J. Henderson,
John K. Henderson,
John L. Henderson,
John M. Henderson,
John N. Henderson,
John O. Henderson,
John P. Henderson,
John Q. Henderson,
John R. Henderson,
John S. Henderson,
John T. Henderson,
John U. Henderson,
John V. Henderson,
John W. Henderson,
John X. Henderson,
John Y. Henderson,
John Z. Henderson.

JOHN A. HENDERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 6 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [18-19]

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
37 NEAVER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [18-19]

ARCADE HOTEL,
Magazine, between Natchez and Gravier Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. B. MORSE, Proprietor.

The Proprietor respectfully informs his friends
and Guests, and the public generally—that
this well known and popular establishment, has
been thoroughly renovated the past season, and
newly furnished throughout. A large extension
of room has been made by the Proprietor, re-
cently, the "winged" part of the building,
which will accommodate a much
larger number of guests than has winter.

No expense has been spared by the Proprietor
to do justice to the comfort of the gen-
eral patronage he has heretofore received; and
every exertion will be made by himself and assis-
tants, to render the sojourn of his guests not only
comfortable but agreeable.

One great convenience attached to this
hotel is that meals can be had at almost all hours.

CHAS. A. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,

BUILDER'S MATERIALS AND
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
etc. Carpentry and Cooper Tools of all kinds,
No. 100 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [18-19]

JAMES V. LINDSEY,
Grocer and Dealer in
WESTERN PRODUCE,
41 Camp street, NEW ORLEANS.

KEEP constantly on hand a well selected stock
of General Produce, and respectively offer
the services of the following Agents:

REFERS TO:
John Henry Brown, Indiana;
C. H. H. Barber, Illinois;
C. T. R. Parker, Pennsylvania; 27

E. BURGEN,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
41 Camp street, NEW ORLEANS.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING—
Huge quantities of well selected stock of
GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail, for
each or country produce.

Indiana, June 21, 1852. [18-19]

FLETCHER S. STOCKDALE,
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
OFFICE over John A. Settle's Store.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING—
Huge quantities of well selected stock of
GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail, for
each or country produce.

Indiana, June 21, 1852. [18-19]

J. H. SETTLE,
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING—
Huge quantities of well selected stock of
GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail, for
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Indiana, June 21, 1852. [18-19]

JAMES H. HERINGTON,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING—
Huge quantities of well selected stock of
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each or country produce.

Indiana, June 21, 1852. [18-19]

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