

The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

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

BROWN & BRADY,

(From Hibbert's History of the United States.)

DEATH OF HAMILTON.

Disappointed, and all his hopes blighted, as he believed by Hamilton's instrumentality, Burr became eager for vengeance. Hamilton was the contrast between himself and Hamilton, to whom, in his anger, he was ready to ascribe not his political defeat merely, but his blotted character also. Though fallen from his former station of commanding influence in the conduct of affairs, Hamilton still enjoyed the unbounded confidence of a party, out-numbered, indeed, but too respectable to be despised; while of his bitterest opponents, none with any pretensions to character or candor, doubted his honor, or questioned his integrity. Burr on the other hand, saw himself distrusted and despised by everybody, and just about to sink into political annihilation and pecuniary ruin. Two months' meditation on this desperate state of affairs, wrought up his cold, implacable spirit to the point of risking his own life to take that of his rival. He might even have extenuated the issue's hope—for, though cunning and dexterous to a remarkable degree, he had no great intellect—that Hamilton, killed as disgraced, and thus removed out of the way, he might yet retrieve his desperate fortunes.

Among other publications made in the course of the late contest, were two letters by Dr. Cooper, a zealous partisan of Lewis, in one of which it was alleged that Hamilton had spoken of Burr as a "dangerous man, who ought not to be trusted with the reins of Government." In the other letter, after repeating the above statement, Cooper added, "I could detail you a still more despicable opinion which Gen. Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr."

Upon this latter passage, Burr seized as the means of forcing Hamilton into a duel. For his agent and assistant therein, he selected Mr. William F. Van Ness, a young lawyer, one of his most attached partisans, and not less dark, designing, cool and impudent than himself. Van Ness was sent to Hamilton with a copy of Cooper's printed letter and a note from Burr, insisting upon a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment, as well as of the use of any expression which would warrant Cooper's assertions.

Precisely acquainted with Burr and Van Ness, and perceiving as well from Van Ness's conversation with Burr's notes, a settled intention to fix a quarrel upon him, Hamilton declined any immediate answer, promising a reply in writing, at his earliest convenience. In that reply, he called Burr's attention to the fact, that this word "despicable," however in its general signification it might imply imputations upon personal honor as to which explanations might be asked, yet from its connection, as used in Dr. Cooper's letter, it apparently related merely to qualifications for political office—a subject, as nothing was said about the more definite statement referred to in the same letter, as to which it seemed to be admitted that no explanation was demanded.

Still Hamilton expressed a perfect readiness to avow or disavow any specific opinion which he might be charged with having uttered; but added, that he never would be interrogated generally as to whether he had ever said anything in the course of fifteen years of political competition, to justify the inferences which others might have drawn, thus exposing his career or severity to injurious imputations on the part of all who might have misappropriated him. "More than this," so the letter concluded, "cannot fully be expected from me—especially it cannot be reasonably expected that I shall enter into any explanation upon a basis so vague as that you have adopted. I trust on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light. If not, I only regret the circumstances, and must abide the consequences."

Burr's curt and honest reply begins with intimating that Hamilton's letter was generally deficient in that sincerity and candor which he professed so much to value. The epithet in question, in the common understanding of it, implied dishonor. It having been affixed to Burr's name upon Hamilton's authority, he was bound to say whether he had authorized it, either directly or by uttering expressions or opinions derogatory to Burr's honor.

It was apparent from the letter, that it was subsequently distinctly stated by Van Ness, that what Burr required was a general disavowal on the part of Hamilton of any intention in any conversation he might ever have had, to convey impressions derogatory to the honor of Mr. Burr.

Granting Burr's right to ask this extraordinary injunction into Mr. Hamilton's confidential conversation and correspondence, it would have been quite out of the question for Hamilton to make any such disclosure. His practice as a lawyer had given him full insight into Burr's swindling pecuniary transactions, and he had long regarded him, in his private as well as his political character, as a consummate villain, as reckless and unprincipled as he was cool, audacious, and enterprising—an opinion which he had found frequent occasions to express more or less distinctly while warning his federal friends against the arts of Burr. Doubtless, however, to deprive Burr of any possible excuse for persisting in his machinations, Hamilton caused a paper to be transmitted to him, through Pendleton, a brother-lawyer, who acted as his friend in this matter, to the effect that, if properly addressed—for Burr's second letter was considered too insulting to admit of a reply—he should be willing to state that the communication alluded to by Dr. Cooper, so far as he could recall it, was wholly in relation to politics, and did not touch upon Burr's private character; nor should he hesitate to make an equally prompt avowal or disavow-

al, as to any other particular and specific conversation, as to which he might be questioned.

But as Burr's only object was to find a pretext for a challenge, since his never could have expected the general disavowal which he demanded, this offer was pronounced unsatisfactory, and a new evasion; and again a second time disengaged in the same breath the charge made against him of predetermined hostility. Burr requested Van Ness to deliver a challenge. Even after its delivery, Hamilton made a further attempt at pacific arrangement, in a second paper, denying any attempt to evade or intention to deny or insult, as had been insinuated, with particular reference to the closing paragraph of Hamilton's first letter, in Burr's observations through Van Ness, on Hamilton's first paper. But this second paper Van Ness refused to give over, on the ground that the challenge had been already given and accepted. It was insisted, however, on Hamilton's part, that the Federal Circuit Court was in session, in which he had many important cases, and that nothing should be postponed until the Court was over, since he was not willing, by any act of his, to expose his clients to embarrassment, loss, or delay.

It was not at all in the spirit of a professional duelist, it was not upon any palpable point of honor that Hamilton had accepted this extraordinary challenge by which it was attempted to hold him answerable for the numerous imputations on Burr's character bandied about in conversation and the newspapers for two or three years past. The practice of dueling he utterly condemned; indeed, he had himself already been a victim of it in the loss of his eldest son, a boy of twenty, in a political duel some two years previous.

As a private citizen, as a man under the influence of moral and religious sentiments, as a husband loving and loved, and the father of a numerous and dependent family, as a debtor, honorably disposed, whose creditors might suffer by his death, he had every motive for avoiding the meeting. So he stated in a paper which, under a premonition of his fate, he took care to leave behind him. It was in his character of a public man: it was in that lofty spirit of patriotism, of which examples are so rare, rising high above all personal and private considerations—a spirit magnanimous and self-sacrificing to the last, however, in this instance uncalled for and mistaken; that he accepted the fatal challenge. "The ability to be in future useful," such was his own statement of his own motives, whether in resisting mischief, or effecting good in those crises of our public affairs which seems likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with prejudice in this particular.

With that candor towards his opponents by which Hamilton was so nobly distinguished, but of which sorely seldom indeed did he ever experience any return, he disengaged, in this paper, the last he ever wrote, any disposition to affix odium to Burr's conduct in this particular case. He denied nothing that no explanation was demanded. Still Hamilton expressed a perfect readiness to avow or disavow any specific opinion which he might be charged with having uttered; but added, that he never would be interrogated generally as to whether he had ever said anything in the course of fifteen years of political competition, to justify the inferences which others might have drawn, thus exposing his career or severity to injurious imputations on the part of all who might have misappropriated him. "More than this," so the letter concluded, "cannot fully be expected from me—especially it cannot be reasonably expected that I shall enter into any explanation upon a basis so vague as that you have adopted. I trust on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light. If not, I only regret the circumstances, and must abide the consequences."

The grounds of Wedhawk, on the Jersey shore, opposite New York, were at that time the usual field for these single combats, then chiefly by reason of the infamous state of political feeling, of frequent occurrence, and very seldom ending without bloodshed. The day having been fixed, and the hour appointed at 7 o'clock in the morning, the parties met, accompanied only by their seconds. The large men, as well as Dr. Hosack, the surgeon, mutually agreed upon, remained, as usual, a distance, in order that his seconds, to withhold and throw away his first fire, and, perhaps, even his second thus giving to Burr a double opportunity to pause and reflect.

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The seconds measured the distance of ten paces; loaded the pistols, and made due other preliminary arrangements, and placed the combatants. At the appointed signal, Burr took deliberate aim, and fired. The ball entered Hamilton's side, and as he fell his pistol, too, was unconsciously discharged. Burr approached him apparently somewhat moved; but the instant of his second, the surgeon and large men already approaching, he turned and hastened away, Van Ness closely covered him from their sight by opening an umbrella. The surgeon found Hamilton half lying, half sitting on the ground, supported in the arms of his second. "Doctor" said he, "this is a mortal wound," and, as if overcome by the effort of speaking, he swooned quite away. As he was carried across the river, the fresh breeze revived him. His own house being in the country, he was conveyed at once to the house of a friend, where he lingered for twenty-four hours in great agony, but preserving his composure and self-command to the last.

The news of his death, diffused throughout the city, produced the greatest excitement. Even that party hostility, of which he had been so conspicuous an object, was qualified for a moment. All were now willing to admit that he was no less patriotic addressed—for Burr's second letter was considered too insulting to admit of a reply—he should be willing to state that the communication alluded to by Dr. Cooper, so far as he could recall it, was wholly in relation to politics, and did not touch upon Burr's private character; nor should he hesitate to make an equally prompt avowal or disavow-

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INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

NO. 7.

PUBLISHERS.

INDIANS IN A STATE OF STARVATION.

We have seen a letter, dated Travis county, late in last month, from Peter Kerr, addressed to Capt. John G. Yod, of this city. It gives a interesting account of the condition of the Indians in the interior.

Judge Kerr, the writer of the letter, is a well known citizen on the frontier, and recently whilst on a visit to Fort Croghan the Comanche chief Tecumseh arrived there, when the officer in command requested Judge Kerr to have a talk with him.

Judge Kerr has long known Tecumseh, and of his band. He had frequent interviews with them, and writes a lamentable account of their destitution. They informed him that the Buffalo had not come down this season; the game had disappeared from their hunting grounds, the white man had plowed them up, so that the haunts of the deer, the latter having fled to the greater west (mentioning the law country). That the women and children of his band were starving; they picked up the bones of game lying about the Fort, where the horses had fed; and begged the Judge to let their Great Father know that his red children were sick, lie empty, living on roots and eating the young trees; they had no home, no country, and must starve unless their Great Father sent them something to eat. Their Great Father sent them word that they must not come down below a line, but they do not want to cross it, for fear he will be angry with them when he sees us; but above, it is starvation—below, death from the white man; now, mourning upon the land they once roamed, dazed and speechless with hunger, where a few months ago they were surrounded with plenty.

The Judge says there is but one opinion amongst the officers of the army—to either feed or kill off the Indians—and thinks there is no alternative, unless they are hemmed in by our forces, and left to linger in starvation and death. Cortez massacred them by thousands, and his name has been reproached by humanity.

Nothing in our present history can be regarded as more important. Everywhere labor is rapidly advancing in public appreciation. Skill in agriculture regard, and the connection of industry with wealth is becoming more and more apparent.

If this enterprise will succeed, the Indians

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The defeat of Lord John Russell, which led to his resignation, was not, as it appears, caused by the direct enmity of Lord Palmerston. The Milner bill, upon which the ministry with which he has been allied to that date, was brought by Sir Henry Bulwer, to increase the military force, and to extend the navy, was not but the first of many bills introduced by him.

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KOSUTH AND MR. CLAY.

If the amount be not greatly overstated which we have had a sketch of the speech which Kosuth delivered at Louisville, he committed a very grave, if not fatal indiscretion. The audience with which he has been allied to that date, was brought along some of the most cherished maxims of American policy, and not but the most sincere of Americans, with whom he is identified. Judge Kerr, the writer of the letter, is a well known citizen on the frontier, and recently whilst on a visit to Fort Croghan the Comanche chief Tecumseh arrived there, when the officer in command requested Judge Kerr to have a talk with him.

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THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

WANTED,

At this office, a boy of 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. None but a steady and industrious one need apply.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR.—The Rev. Mr. Homer A. Thiel, of the N. E. Church, South, will hold a subscription meeting in the church in Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of April.

COTTON.—We are authorized to say that the Rev. Mr. Thiel will preach in Indianapolis on the third Sabbath in each month, with two services on that day, and use the right services.

COTTON.—The District Court of this county, which met on Monday week last, has for the first time had a session of two weeks, then, finding some, pending with the following attorneys in attendance: A. E. Cunningham, A. H. Phillips, Wm. S. Glass of Victoria; J. J. Holt and Thomas Haynes, of Texas; James Douglas of Matagorda; Gen. Theo. J. Chambers, of Austin; Wm. Irvin, James T. Lott, F. S. Stockton, C. H. Hayes, G. W. Parsons, Wm. H. Woodard, John Henry Brown, and Wm. J. Houston, of this county.

COTTON.—Col. Graham of Washington D. C. and the Hon. Valley E. Howard, will receive our thanks for their public documents. Mr. Thompson, of the Advocate, also has our thanks for his kindness.

Louisville Times.—We have received the first number of this paper, published daily, tri-weekly and weekly, at Louisville, Ky., by Howard & Stapp, in politics Democratic. Mr. Stapp, one of the proprietors, formerly resided in Texas. The sheet is a neat one and we apprehend it will be a leading paper in Kentucky, as it is gotten up on an extensive scale, and displays the evidence of enterprise and industry as well as ability, in its project.

ARRIVAL OF THE RANCE.—The steam propeller J. W. Brown, Capt. R. H. Kerr, arrived at our wharf on the 22d from New Orleans, which place she left on the 15th.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Dunn and family, Mr. Williams & 7 negroes, 5 horses.

Convoys at Indianapolis.—H. Renge & Co., A. Frazee, S. & W. Co., John Ream, Wm. R. McAvoy, Roberton, Louis Hipp, Major Ballitt, At Lazear—Fulton & Healey, R. W. Forbes, G. W. Adams, W. H. Kerr, T. Bundick, J. H. Sanders, J. W. Bassell & son. At Matagorda, Wadsworth & Hill, John H. Jones, Gordon & McComly, Capt. Kerr will accept our thanks for papers. The Rance encountered a heavy blow on the passage, when off the Peninsula, and blew apart of her cargo, principally sugar, overboard. Capt. Kerr informs us that he has rarely experienced so strong a gale. The loss will not be very much, being of the article named.

COTTON.—The Hon. Hamilton P. Bee, of Laredo, is now in Indianapolis, on his way to South Carolina. We learn that his father, the Hon. Barbara E. Bee, formerly Secretary of War under the Republic of Texas, and who has resided for a few years in South Carolina, will probably settle near Corpus Christi in a few months.

Letters from Three Continents, by Matt. F. Ward, New York, D. Appleton & Co.

This highly interesting work has been presented to us by Mr. J. D. Steel, Bookseller, New Orleans. It abounds in most interesting narratives of travel, research among antiquities, etc., and cannot fail to be both pleasing and profitable to the intelligent reader.

COTTON.—Mr. James H. Bell, of Brasilia, and Mr. J. G. Whinnom, of Matagorda, are candidates for District Attorney in that district. Mr. H. H. is the present office.

Gambetta's Movements.—The pretended revolution on the Rio Grande under Garza, has devolved into utter insignificance—a mere plauditer operation by a few disaffected Mexicans and dispossessed or greatly discredited Americans. In this section, it seems there were but about 40 Mexicans and some 250 Americans. When a Mexican revolution is conducted alone by Americans, it ceases to be what its name imports, and becomes a lawless adventure by strangers. It seems the Americans in the Rio Grande are now unanimously opposed to the Centralist party, while in its impetuosity they were favorable to it.

COTTON.—There are two religious papers in Texas—the Baptist (Methodist) at Houston; the Presbyterian (Cumberland Presbyterian) at Huntsville.

To LEXINGTON.—At our present District Court, two citizens of Indiana have been fined one hundred dollars each for selling liquor to negroes, contrary to law. This is a severe warning, and will doubtless put the people on their guard in this respect. Other indictments were found, but we are not informed of the result.

The trial of Capt. J. Smith's negro man Tom for the murder of his master, his fellow-slave, came off on Wednesday, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Our circumstances were about these: In the absence of the white family, Stephen undertook to avenge Tom for neglecting to feed his master's horses. Upon being struck several times, Tom called Stephen to the heart, causing instant death. It was dark, and the witness, all colored persons, heard what passed, but could not see.

The case of "Henry J. Buck vs. James W. Edwards," involving the title to the Planter's Hotel, in Indianapolis, was decided in favor of Buck. The recovered property is valued at about four thousand dollars.

In the case of Edwards vs. Nicholas, involving the title to the Leaven Hall, in Port Hawkes, Edwards recovered the property.

COTTON.—It is thought the Democrats have carried the Legislature of New Hampshire, by which they will still have a U. S. Senator in place of the late Senator, Hale. If true, this is at least one bright spot in the Northern political horizon.

PASSENGERS.—For sloop Louis, Wm. Austin, Master, from Matagorda—George H. Reid and lady, Thaddeus Fisher, Chas. Weston, Col. Keener and Miss Letitia.

We learn from Capt. Austin that the Colorado is very high, being considered to a considerable extent. The lower Colorado, Douglass, is lying at Cisco, Buff, above which, with 200 miles of river, the water was to leave for La Grange, in a few days.

The amount of the raft that have been cut down the river, as the lower part, are now passing out of the river into the lake.

GEN. SCOTT.

From our Extra of the 20th
OVERFLOW OF THE GUADALUPE.

We have to announce that there is now a great rise in the Guadalupe river: we received last night the following letter from a reliable friend in Victoria:

VICTORIA, March 19, 1852.

Mrs. Brown & Brady—Dear Sirs: I write to inform you that the river is higher at this point now than it has been since 1851. Immense damage has been done to the crops on the bottom lands both here and above. The bottom is almost everywhere covered with water. This morning one of the piers of the bridge on the road gave way, and a part of the bridge has been destroyed. Messrs. Owen & Sutton, proprietors, are now engaged in removing the plank. The crossing will be suspended for a while, but the well known energy of these enterprising gentlemen, will doubtless be a sufficient guarantee of the fact that they will soon repair the breach, and thus renew the public convenience of the Victoria bridge.

Their loss cannot be less than \$2000.

We have no positive information from above, but rumor says that the overflow has done great damage above—that the lower bottom farms are completely submerged, and of course the growing crops destroyed on all such.

We sincerely hope the Bridge at Victoria may stand, but fear it may not.

The tide is entirely from the upper country, there having been no material rain below—hence no crops suffer except those on the lower bottoms of the Guadalupe.

LATER FROM THE GUADALUPE.

By the arrival of various persons from above, we are truly gratified to learn that the waters of the Guadalupe have receded within its banks, and that the damage done is not so great as apprehended, and as feared in our extra of the 26th inst. On those farms that were overflowed, the corn and cotton has not been destroyed, though of course, much injured; but the greatest loss is in the washing away of soil. Above Gonzales the gins-houses of Gen. Wall was carried away, the gin itself saved. There was a considerable frost along the valley of the Guadalupe on the 18th inst., which did much damage. We think, however, our enterprising planters, by a little extra exertion, will soon repair all damages, and yet have good crops.

The bridge at Victoria was not injured any more than announced in our Victoria letter above. The river is now passable at all the ferries, and the bridge will be repaired in a few days.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—A letter, says the Galveston Journal, has been received from Lt. Col. Dr. Schooner Uncle Bill, stating that Carrizal had been overtaken by Gen. Harney, U. S. A., and taken down the Rio Grande, on board of a steamer to Brownsville. This we doubt.

LA GRANGE.

We understand that this town is improving very much, and promises to be a large place. From its commanding position on the Colorado, at the foot of the pines, near the bluestone cedars, and in one of the richest counties in the State, remarkable for good health, it is not strange that the great points to be improved are the more destructive weapons of war were rendered, the shorter and the fewer would be the conflicts of arms. Therefore the Porter rifle was put forth as a messenger of peace—a peace-keeper?

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Standard states that in 1840 the population of that city was 6,000, and that at present it will not fall much short of 18,000. It numbered 15,000 in 1850.

HISTORY OF THE KOSUTH MASSACRE.—The following private letter, written by a Baltimore gentleman to a friend in England, and published in the London Journal, may be read as a condensed history of the doings of Mr. Kosuth in the United States. It is a summary of the whole matter, equally comprehensive, clear, rational, and impartial:

We have had a very pleasant little excitement with our European adventurer, Kosuth. He is certainly a clever fellow—but, I fancy, nothing more, for his motives have been of a very serious character. If he had acted with judgment, he might have given us trouble. He has proceeded steadily and steadily to Washington, and in his arrival in the capital, associated himself with the members of Congress, and the Cabinet, in public, under color of protection for himself and his countrymen in exile, have obtained a large appropriation of money, which he could have used for the purpose which he has in much at heart, always supposing that his profession be sincere. But instead of doing this, he has begun by the most arrogant pretensions, personal and political; has made the most invidious appeals to the people, in anticipation of the decision of the government on the question of intervention in Mexico; has assisted the settled policy of the United States, criticized the wisdom of Washington; and has, with the greatest contempt, reviled the country from his camp, and, to boot, has won over many of our sympathies with him. Later than this, he discovered that the American people, besides their power, have obtained a high reputation, their intelligence teacher him to well worth considering, and, in a single word, he has found to his cost that he has been barking up the wrong tree.

He will be treated civilly, but he has fixed rather than shaken the non-intervention policy of the government, whose course will be dignified and national, while no resolution of the masses can be hoped to gain any influence.

Kosciusko, March 8.—Kosciusko, in his speech on Saturday night, indulged in much personal reflection on Mr. Clay. He charged him with a breach of confidence, and of gentlewomanly conduct, in having his speech published that was delivered on the occasion of their interview in Washington, in which Mr. Clay took strong grounds against intervention. He styles Mr. Clay's position as assumption based on assertion merely. He says the publication of that speech has provoked him not a little, and he did not answer it on grounds of personal affection for Mr. Clay. He says: "I took the interview for a private one, and I refrain from going into details, but I remain with you."

Lord Stanley, by great abilities, a thorough education, and much experience in public affairs, is a very fluent and able speaker. His ideas, as a leader, are arrant of manner, obstinate, and an irascible temper.—Pleasant.

STEAMER METEOR.—QUICKEST TRIP.

We have been shown a letter from a gentleman to his brother in Indianapolis, dated "2d West Pass, March 13th," which says:

"We have just arrived, on board Harris & Morgan's noble steamship the Meteor, Capt. Thos. Forrester, 4 days 10 hours from San Juan, Nicaragua, the quickest time ever made. You will readily perceive that the Meteor made the best time heretofore made, namely 4 days and 22 hours."

NEW ORLEANS, PENSACOLA AND APALACHICOLA.

We notice that a steamer has been lost in the trade to run to and from the above points. This will prove of some interest to Texas, as our humor dealers often wish to visit Pensacola in person, or have as easily communication with their correspondents there, which could not formerly be the case: and besides this, there is a considerable disposition in some portions of Florida to emigrate to this State, which will be encouraged by this increased facility. The steamer James L. Day is now on that line.

THE COUNTY OF NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS.—This County has a population of 4,400 souls, gives 812 votes, and is the sixth county in population in the State. So says the Nacogdoches Chronicle.

THE FRANCIS.—The Francis Delta, published at Richmond, Texas, advocates the claims of S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and General Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, for Vice President of the United States, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. The people of Texas would much prefer pleasure in seeing Gen. Rusk elected Vice President, and we incline to the opinion that no more suitable or popular gentleman could be started in the south-west. His election would be a great blessing to the Republic.

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All things considered, we should not be surprised if he gets the nomination, as his name has been suggested in different quarters. Could the people of Texas and Vice President be separated we have no doubt but Gen. Rusk would get the almost unanimous vote of the people of Texas for that office.

STRANGERS FOR TEXAS.—The Galveston News of the 16th March says:

We are authorized to state that the line of steamers proposed last summer by Capt. A. G. between New Orleans and Galveston, by way of the Mississippi, has been kept up in operation, and has been a great success. The steamship, the Francis, belongs to the firm of S. A. Douglas & Co., Capt. Langdon, of New Orleans, and is the largest vessel ever built for the Mississippi.

THE FLORIDA LEADER.—Up the Alabama (Panama) Sentinel we learn that Gen. Blair has officially announced his arrival at Tampa with a large delegation of Seminoles from Arkansas. He selected Fort Myers as his headquarters, and has expressed his desire to effect the removal of all the Indians in the course of two or three months.

On the 24th ult., Capt. J. M. Jarnagin had succeeded in organizing a company of eighty mounted volunteers. The necessity of this measure is to be decided upon by the Legislature.

Capt. Wm. W. Key, U. S. Comptroller at Fort Myers, has been appointed to the command of a force of 1,000 men to be sent to the Seminoles in the interior of the state. This force has been organized especially for the purpose of capturing cattle.

In other respects, his plan is to "keep him in

the same place, as far as possible."

Gen. Blair, Richard & Co., Capt. Langdon, of New Orleans, and Capt. J. M. Jarnagin, of Fort Myers, are to be the leaders of the expedition.

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Gen. Blair, Richard & Co

(From the Galveston Journal.)
MATERIAL AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT.
To every patriot it must be a source of much gratification to witness the progress which is being made in everything which concerns the material and moral, as well as the physical improvement of our State. The motto is no less true when applied to communities than to individuals, that "knowledge is power." We, therefore, hail with delight every feasible movement having in view the increase of knowledge among our citizens, and especially among the rising race, for they constitute the future hope of the country.

In contemplating the various instrumentalities, having reference to the mental and moral culture of the youth of Texas, and viewing them in all their bearings, and their special application to the circumstances and wants of our infant State, we can conceive of no institution that can legitimately claim pre-eminence over the American Sunday School Union. So expansive is it in its plan of operations, and so well adapted to the wants of our State, that it needs only pecuniary means to enable it, in a very short time, to "plant a Sunday school wherever there is a population" throughout our widely extended State. The small sum of ten dollars will purchase a sufficient amount of publications to supply a school of forty scholars for a year. Of this amount one half will, in all cases, when necessary be donated.

The American Sunday School Union has been appointed an agent in this State for six consecutive years. During that time, we are informed, Sunday Schools have been organized in nearly every county from Red River to the Rio Grande, and from the coast to the mountains. We learn also, that in many cases, liberal donations of books have been made to those schools. The heavy expense thus incurred has been borne mainly by our friends in the older States; for this we should be grateful. But it is not time that we were giving some substantial evidence of our appreciation of those efforts which "the society that takes care of the children" has put forth in behalf of the youth of our State! This is now reasonably demanded at our hands. There are yet many—very many—towns, villages, and settlements in our State in which, notwithstanding all that has been done by the untiring efforts of our indefatigable agent, there exists no Sunday school. In all such communities it is desirable that the elevating influences of such an institution should speedily be caused to penetrate.

The non-sectarian character of the A. S. S. Union commends it to the confidence of every patriot. Its books contain only these cardinal scriptural truths in which all evangelical denominations of Christians are agreed. The Union Sunday School is acceptable to all. The youth, of whatever sect, can avail themselves of its advantages. In the absence of week-day schools it is the best substitute. Where the former exists it is the most efficient auxiliary. To the conscientious parent and the faithful pastor it renders efficient aid.

We are pleased to notice from our exchanges in various parts of the State that the labors of the agent of the society for our State are highly appreciated. We have seen the opinion expressed by many of our contemporaries, that the appeal which the agent has been instructed to make to the liberality of our fellow citizens for aid to extend the operations of the Union to the more remote and distant parts of Texas should meet with a liberal response.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITAL.—Thus U. Waller, Esq., architect for the extension of the Capital at Washington, reports that the entire cost of the improvement will be \$2,675,000. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 toward it, of which amount \$88,052 has already been expended, and some \$10,000 are now due. To carry on the work \$250,000 will be required for the present, and \$650,000 for the next year; and if appropriations are to be made to prevent any suspension of work, the entire building will be finished in five years. It will contain 101 fire-proof rooms, exclusive of the two legislative halls. The Senate chamber will comfortably seat one hundred Senators, with ample room for lobbies and seats for distinguished visitors. The lobbies will hold 1,200 persons with separate desks. The entire hall is lighted on three sides by fifty windows. Its dimensions are 130 feet from north to south, and 97 feet 10 inches from east to west. The present building covers 61,201 square feet, and the new wings and corridors will cover 91,811 square feet.

It is estimated from official returns and other sources of information, that the number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 9,150 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 25,200 are in California; 22,732 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

Taylor White, known as the heaviest slave-grover in Texas, died at his residence in Liberty county, some ten days since, with a disease resembling cholera. Since then his wife and three of his slaves have died with similar symptoms. Mr. White had just returned from a visit to this city, where he is supposed to have contracted the disease of which he died; but we have heard of instances of cholera here, and know that two deaths have taken place among our citizens of that disease. Forty thousand dollars in specie were found among the contents of Mr. White's safe. He had accumulated a large fortune wholly by hawking nest-cattle. *Gazetteer, Cedilla.*

FRAUD IN GOLD PLATES.—It is stated that a number of ten and twenty dollar gold pieces are in circulation at Pittsburgh having holes first bored through them, and then so nicely filled up as to render detection very difficult. A stranger, who days ago employed a mechanic of that city to make a machine for drilling gold pieces, in order to abstract a portion of the metal. The whole was afterwards to be closed with some other metal.

The tallest trees are now in the power of the winds; and ambitious men of the bluffs of fortune.

INDIANOLA, WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

RAGGING, per yard	10	12
RALE BOPE, per pound	8	9
BREAD, Pint	6	8
Navy	5	7
Crackers	2	2
BEESWAX, per pound	4	6
COTTON, per cwt.	10	11
COFFEE, per pound	10	12
Hazelnut	14	18
CHOCOLATE, Bitter, per pound	20	22
No. 1	15	16
CANDLES, Sperm per pound	48	58
Star	22	24
Adamantine	—	—
CORDAGE, Manila per pound	16	18
LARD, per pound	10	12
CORN MEAL, per barrel	4	5
CIDER, per barrel	1	1
CORKS per M.	2	2
FLOUR, Olio per barrel	5	6
St. Louis	3	3
Eggs, per dozen	20	25
FEUL, per box	1	1
Mackerel No. 1 per lb.	15	16
Dove, 100 lb.	10	10
Do. 2	8	8
Herring per box	75	100
FRUIT, Raisins, per lb.	2	2
Dried Apples per pound	9	10
Peaches	9	10
Lemons per box	1	4
Figs per dran	75	100
Curants per pound	12	12
Almonds	15	22
GRAN, Oats per bushel	35	38
Corn	85	100
GUNPOWDER, comky, kg.	5	6
Sporting	2	2
GLASS, 3 by 10 per box	2	2
SOAP, per pound	2	2
SKINS, Deer	10	12
MOLASSES, Texas per gallon	25	25
Sugar House	25	30
PROVISIONS, Lard per pound	10	12
Mess Pork per barrel	16	17
Bacon Sides per pound	11	12
Sugar cured hams	14	15
Do. Plain	12	12
Rice	5	6
Sugar, Texas	4	4
Loaf	11	14
Crushed	16	14
Salt, fine per bag	2	2
Course	2	2
SOAP, per pound	1	1
SKINS, Deer	10	12
SHOT, assorted sizes pr bag	1	2
TORACCO, chewing per pound	25	45
TEAS, Imperial	60	125
Gunpowder	30	100
Powchong	35	125
WINES AND LIQUORS per gal	—	—
Port wine	1	2
Madera	75	100
Malaga, sweet	75	100
Portuguese, basket	—	—
Claret, per doz.	2.75	5.00
Aragon Brandy, per gal.	50	65
Coniac, per doz.	2.50	4.00
Holland Gin	1.50	2.50
Whiskey, rectified	25	25
Do Extra	28	30
Do Monongahela	75	100

WE have just received a small assortment of silk, colored and flannel Blouses and Lavers, Swiss Wool Jackets and Ginghams, Town and Country Cloth, Dull, Cotton, Parisian, French, white and black Kid Gloves, all of the latest French fashion and style. We are selling these goods very low, and invite the ladies to call soon and before the prettiest patterns are gone.

H. RUNGE & CO.

Indiana, Mar. 22, 1852. [1st]

Vaccine Matter.

I HAVE on hand a choice lot of genuine Vaccine Matter. Persons wishing the article will please apply to

J. W. ADOLPHUS MYLIUS, M. D.

73 W.

Notice.

THE following described land certificates, viz.

No. 232 and 235 for 220 acres each situated on the Colorado river, were lost and sold certificates were issued by Evans, commissioner to C. H. Tuckerman, a German emigrant of Fisher & Miller's colony, and by him transferred to Henry Baker of Calhoun county. If said script is not found within the time prescribed by law, application will be made to the proper authority for duplicates.

GEORGE HEBERER, Administrator

of the estate of Henry Baker, dec.

73 W.

PIONEER HOUSE,

AT POWDER HORN BAYOU,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

BY Mrs. MARY GLENN.

HAVING just finished, is now ready to accommodate permanent and transient boarders.

TERMS.

Board with Lodging, per Month

\$10.00

Week

4.50

by the Day

1.00

March 18, 1852. [1st]

POWDER HORN OMNIBUS.

THE Omnibus will regularly make two trips per day, calling at the hotels in the upper town, and at the "Pioneer House" at Bayou.

Fare each way, 25 cents. For further particulars apply to

LEWIS & HUGHES.

Feb. 18, 1852. [1st]

Just Received

FROM New York per schooner Clinton,

Fine Cognac Brandy,

5 M. Newark Champagne, Cider,

5 tubs Apple Butter,

5 boxes Fresh Buckwheat,

15 boxes Choice Goats Butter,

5 boxes Saleratus (1 lb. bags),

5 boxes Fresh Clams, Wine,

12 boxes Pickled Dutch Herring,

For sale by

J. H. DALE.

Feb. 26, 1852. [1st]

Superior Medicines.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale the following valuable Medicines:

Indian Exportoar, Regency for Piles,

Oriental Hair Tonic, Com. Camphorated Balsam,

Alternative or Saraparilla, Com. Tonic Vermifuge,

Crescent Hair Dye, Cherokee Liniment,

Female Extract, Indian Liniment, J. F. Fife's, Fever and Ague Pill,

All Herbs Salves,

Dr. John Brown's, Dr. Lewis & Hughes,

Feb. 18, 1852. [1st]

Chambers Etter,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c.

GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

WE make liberal advances on Cotton or other produce shipped to us from New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans, Indiana, Feb. 12, 1852. [1st]

35 Boxes selected chewing Tobacco;

10 boxes Snuff mixed, Sants,

5 boxes Stomach Bitters,

10 boxes Lemon Syrup,

10 boxes Raspberry do,

10 boxes Peppermint,

10 boxes Camomile,

25 boxes Radish,

5 boxes Macerated,

5 boxes Vermicilli,

20 boxes Star Candles,

10 boxes Spanish Chocolate,

10 boxes Crackers,

5 boxes Capers,

2 cases Lardons and Sardines.

For sale by

JACOB MAAS.

Feb. 18, 1852. [1st]

Farm for Sale.

THE lower half of the Whimber League of Land on the East side of the Navidad, 16 miles above Texas. This is one of the most desirable tracts of Land in Jackson county for a sugar plantation, being covered with the best of timber, consisting of elm, peach and buckeye in the bottom, and the uplands principally with post-oak and hickory, etc. bounded on the east by a large prairie, a fine and inexhaustable growth for stock. The place is improved with Dugout Kitchen, and other convenient houses, lot, etc. The soil is very productive, and will bear a good crop of corn and cotton at any moment. It will be sold for a portion of the payment. Title indisputable.

Inquire at the Bureau office, Wm. Beaumont on the premises or Capt. Simons of Texana. [1st]

LOUIS HIPP,

SEGUIN, TEXAS.

CONTINUED to deal in general merchandise, as Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Quaints, Cutlery, &c. Sells low for cash or produce.

LINES TO BROTHER JONATHAN.

On Jonathan! how brilliant! a wretched world we see! There's nothing in it now, excepting you In this rotten Civilization the empire is the world. The bones of the nation from the camp's mouth are rotted.

Oppression, the chiefest evil, for men must obey; The bullet and bayonet debat controller. The soul is gagged, the press is stopped, and we're re-united.

With power over thoughts to utter, or to call our thoughts over.

They have my brother Jonathan, their tyrant; they do not.

The blind sons of Liberty, and friends of the West; To whom all that we serve, our cause will be a sign.

A sign of hope unto their slaves—a sign of fear to them.

Right surely would they bind our tongues, if only to arrest our press.

Innuendo has been and bravest man-achieved in basal time.

Bend our necks to Princeton's yoke, and bow to the bonds of the master; to the dust in object fear.

Stand with me, Brother Jonathan, if ever need should rise;

Still it's time to show the world that nations can be free;

Not as almost each people in Europe now appear.

Baled with a deposit's iron rod, a race of minnows.

—[Punch.]

TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock; summer and winter. It promotes the appetites, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against ticks in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse-radish root is valuable for cattle—it creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it fine, and mix it with pieces of meal.

Eat all animals regularly. They not only took for their food at the same time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore, feed morning and evening at as near the same time as possible.

Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satiating with sweets and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of the animals, to their production of young and milk, and to their labor or exercise. Animals that labor far more, and that which is more nutritious, than those that are idle.

HENRY CLAY.

When a great man is dying, all personal animosities and even political differences are forgotten, and the public are generally hushed in respectful silence awaiting the event. Perhaps no man of this country has been honored by more love and more hatred than Henry Clay; he has had no well-covered pathway through life, but met difficulties at every step, which fell before him like forest-trees under the axe of the woodsman. Hard toll and hard thought enough have characterized his life, and at last the struggle is nearly over, and the tried workman prepares for rest. It is a noble trait in our national character, that even the men who hold opinions adverse to his, and who have battled against him in many a fierce contest, now think of him with kindness, and can find much in his history to be proud of, as fellow-countrymen and brothers.

Many death-beds have been surrounded by an atmosphere of sublimity; some have been terribly grand and others exquisitely pathetic. The strong man Mirabeau, asking to see the sun for the last time, and whispering to Tallyrand, if it is not God, it is God's own German—that nobler poet of old Germany, Goethe, looking up to Heaven and asking for "more light, more light," the successional young dreamer sinks into silent amid the monuments and broken stories of Rome, and saying that he felt "the skies growing over him already"; all these death-beds are suggestive of many deep thoughts to the reflecting man. But none is more truly and simply sublime than that of the great Kentuckian; if, as we fear, it is indeed his death-bed that he is lying on.

When many years have passed away, when the sinewy arms of America have stretched across the world, and clasped the weakly nations to her breast, when the mission of the Republic is accomplished, and thrones and crowns have cracked under her heavy tread—when the stars of her fame shine down upon as broad a space as the stars of God's sky—children will listen to the tale which describes the noble figure of Kosuth bending over the suffering form of Clay; and the history of the future, and the many bright leaves which it will contain, will display in the student's eye no more touching or nobler episode. It was a grand scene and we love to ponder on it, as on some magnificent design which had been fashioned in the brain of one of the Old Masters.

Let no harsh word be spoken of the past. If Clay must die now, let him die with the consciousness that the country he loved so well is grateful for his services. Let us learn a lesson from an opponent of his principles, and like Cass, forget all differences of sincere respect for his greatness and his honesty.—*Delta.*

BROWNSLOW vs SCOTT.—Faxon Brownlow, the eminent editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, has not a very exalted opinion of Gen. Scott as a civilian. How he says:

I am an honest member of this party, and will support it in good faith, either Fillmore or Scott; but I will never support Scott, directly or indirectly, though he may receive the endorsement of every White Convention which may assemble between Hell and Heaven, and between this and Northern next. He has personal vanity enough to dam up seven successive administrations, and with it very poor civil qualifications, and by no means a high order of talents.

The NESCO Case.—Sam'l Quarles of Mobile, who was the purchaser of three of the free Boston negroes sold into slavery in Galveston, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, with a view to indicate the laws or the committee appointed by his State to institute inquiry as to what action should be taken in the premises of such a gross violation of the law of God, to the abolitionists, especially to those who are engaged in the same. If they will also take some steps of money, it has been suggested that he can have a right to sue the contractors to be arrested.

The man who thought he could coax a lawyer to take a "dollar less" is now trying to sue him to an iceberg with a cigar.

PHYSICAL TRUTHS OF THE BIBLE.

Our readers will remember with what gloom the Rev. Mr. Clapp, in a sermon recently published in this paper, pointed out the distinction to be always observed between the literature of the Bible and the great spiritual truths therein revealed—the former being human, the latter divine. The great truths of Holy Writ are from God, and of course in their full significance, and bearing are infinite. But they are addressed to finite intelligences, which itself is often entirely unequal to a full and perfect expression of man's thoughts.

How utterly inadequate, then, must it be, to express the conceptions, the purposes, and the truths of God.

If truth, therefore, be regarded as a most sound and indispensable rule of interpretation to the proper understanding of the Scriptures, to distinguish clearly and consistently between the literature and the great spiritual truths of the Bible, between the human embodiment of God's revelations to man, and the revelation itself. If this obviously necessary rule of interpretation, so perfectly consonant with common sense, had always been properly kept in mind, probably many of the differences which have divided and distracted christendom would never have existed.

We regard the objects and purposes of teachings of the Bible, and we presume no one entertains a contrary opinion at this day, to be entirely moral and spiritual.

We do not suppose that a revelation was made for the purpose of instructing man in geology, astronomy, or any other branch of physical science. That would have been entirely useless for all the data necessary to the investigation of physical science have been placed within reach by nature.

Nor do we suppose that a physical inaccuracy should invalidate the authority of Holy Writ, for we see no necessity for the inspired writers to have possessed perfectly correct views of physical truths, nor any reason why their minds, and consequently their language, should not have been imbued with the prevailing notions of the day on subjects of human science.

But nevertheless, we think any one who has considered attentively the account of the creation contained in the first chapter of Genesis, will be struck with astonishment at the scientific accuracy observed in the order of the relation, and the perfect agreement of the whole account with now, the well known and established principles of geology and physiology. We are only surprised that it has not often attracted attention and induced remark.

It is curious to note the language. The first two verses of this account, according to the ordinary division of the chapter, are manifestly merely prefatory to the six days wherein which the sacred historian is about to commence. He says: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." [Or according to philologists, in the matter of the heaven and the earth.] And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

There we have the brief announcement, in the first place, "in the beginning," before the events which he is about to record, *matter* was created. How long before the events which form the immediate business of the historian, no allusion is made to the creation of matter anterior to all form or life is asserted. Then comes the next great event: the first grand epoch of process in creation—the creation of light. God said, "Let there be light, and there was light." The mere tyro knows that without light no vegetable or animal existence would be possible, not even the separation of the elements and their disposition into form, could have taken place.

After the creation of light, and the heavens and earth have assumed a distinct form which latter event constitutes the second great epoch or process in creation, the separation of the waters from the land of the earth and the subsequent appearance of the vegetable world, take place, and form the third great event in the process of creation. Then at the creation, process proceeds, and event after event, and epoch after epoch, are evolved, animal life begins, and first the lowest orders, and then the higher orders of animal existence; first, the inhabitants of the deep, afterwards the souls of the air, and finally, the living creatures that walk and creep upon the land, make their appearance, till at length the last and crowning effort of creation takes place, and the commencement of the final grand epoch in creative existence, is consummated in the creation of man in whom all the previous types of animal existence have centered, and to whom has been given dominion over all other created things.

Such is the order of creation which has been given to us by the sacred historian in the first chapter of Genesis; and such, too, is the order preserved by Nature, as revealed to us by a knowledge of the laws which govern the universe and all created matter and organic life. It fully accords with the researches of geology and the principles of physiology.

Such a remarkable agreement in the account of the sacred historian, written at so early a period, with the principles and truths of modern science, must be taken as a strong confirmation of the inspiration of the writer.

N. O. Knycut.

Lady Brie, the widow of the post, living at Southampton, England. She was Mrs. Milburn.

THE MEXICAN CONSPIRATION.—The Flag leaves the suppression of this city, on representations made by General Arista, and that business has resumed its usual course, and quiet and general satisfaction has succeeded the unhappy state of things existing a short time since. It is trust that the government will learn that there are limits to the indulgence of any people. A proposition is now made to the Mexican Government a few feet. What will be the result cannot yet be anticipated. President Arista is said to be the originator of this movement. There is but little suspicion that it will succeed, as important and powerful interests are decidedly opposed to it.

IMMEDIATE SCENE IN CONGRESS.—A dispatch from Washington City on the 12th inst., says a fight took place in the House, between the House, Wilcox and Brown of Mississippi. The former called the latter a liar. Brown answered with a blow. Both then closed. The members of the House intended to separate them, but it was several moments before they could be separated. Great excitement prevailed. The Speaker interceded with the combatants to be arrested.

The man who thought he could coax a lawyer to take a "dollar less" is now trying to sue him to an iceberg with a cigar.

JAMES C. GAINES, IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC H. H. MORSE & CO. 20 MAGAZINE AND 10 GRAVIER STS., NEW ORLEANS.

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO., COMMISION MERCHANTS, 67 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN A. MITCHEL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 22 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

GIVES his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of Merchandise. He refers to Faxon for more information.

D. R. J. S. CLARK, 19 GRAVIER STREET, CORNER OF CANAL AND DOUGLASS STREETS, NEW ORLEANS. [1871.]

JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN, SAMUEL HENDERSON, LITTLEJOHN & HENDERSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 18 OF MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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

A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION REFERENCES:

MEARS, BREWER & CO., MESSRS. MCMAHON & PERIN, M. R. KIRKLAND, & CO., NEW YORK.

D. R. J. S. CLARK, 19 GRAVIER STREET, CORNER OF CANAL AND DOUGLASS STREETS, NEW ORLEANS. [1871.]

JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN, SAMUEL HENDERSON, LITTLEJOHN & HENDERSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 18 OF MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLES C. GAINES, IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC H. H. MORSE & CO. 20 MAGAZINE AND 10 GRAVIER STS., NEW ORLEANS.

A. & H. BLOCK, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. [1871.]

WILLS & RAWLINS, NO. 11 AND 12 GRAVIER STREET, CORNER OF CHAMBERS & DOUGLASS, NEW ORLEANS.

A. & H. BLOCK, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOR SALE.

JAMES S. KNAPE, DENTIST, NO. 10 BARONEAU STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD A. RAWLINS, J. A. SETTLE.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, DENTIST, NO. 10 BARONEAU STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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