

# The Indianola Bulletin.

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

VOL. 1.

BROWN & BRADY,

## OUTWARD BOUND.

The day advanced, and evening grew,  
For me the melancholy scene—  
One who spares the blood-shed avoids,  
From love and home and these—  
Unconscious that our tears give  
Still watch the less strong, the die,  
Lies silent, while the world goes by,  
To claim us never before.  
When mighty, troubling thoughts have pressed'd  
The drooping heart with dread,  
I'll watch you man, whose beauty does't  
The trusting soul bring fear,  
But when he's here as this,  
As she'll pass will come,  
I'll return again to him.  
The peaceful lips at home.

## THE JEWESS OF PEREA.

BY A. H. HUFFMAN.

I lay was fast declining into one of those soft tranquil evenings which seem to belong peculiarly to Eastern skies. The mellowest rays of the setting sun yet lingered above the mountains of India, casting a broad flood of golden light across the diversified scenery of the intervening country, and gilding with radiance the domes and minarets of the glorious and magnificent cities of Jerusalem—yet beautiful in its shade gardens, murmuring fountains, and untrailing plains consecrated by so many sacred memorials.

For days the Romans had besieged the city, while famine and desolation reigned within its walls. Pitiful and heart-rending were the sounds of sorrow and lamentation that rent the air—grief for the dead and dying, and fearful anticipations of a world fate for the survivors. Before the portals of their dwellings the inhabitants had prostrated themselves clothed in sack-cloth and ashes, bowing when too late before their outraged Jehovah, beseeching that his wrath might be stayed, and the wings of the destroying angels no more overshadow their land. But as deeper fell the shadows of night, so darker became the woes of the children of Israel, the ones favored of the Most High, resistance and prayers were alike fruitless and unavailing, the fierce rebels entered their city, and violence and bloodshed became universal; weakened by starvation, the inhabitants could make but a slight effort to repel the enemy; and in the streets and on the house-tops were slaughtered alike the old and young, women and their little ones; that it might be fulfilled which was written by them.

"Therefore also will I make thee sick in smiting them; in making thee desolate because of thy sins. For her womb is miserable; for it is 'come unto Judah; it is come unto the gate of my people, even to Jerusalem.' And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east; they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and they shall not find it."

Outside the suburbs of the city, in a miserable hut, dwelt Mara, the daughter of Eleazar. From her birth she had been accustomed to rank and wealth; beloved and cherished by her people, with whom she had lived in Perea, on the banks of the Jordan. On the first approach of the Romans she had fled to Jerusalem, with the little property she had been able to secure in her hasty flight, even of this little she had been robbed by the rapacious guards; and Zophar the beloved one of her youth was wounded while striving to preserve his young and lovely wife from insult and injury. Through the shades of night, with strength borrowed from her dying love, the heroic woman bore him in her arms to the banks of Jordan, and laying him with its cool waters, strove to stay the fast gushing life-blood. But in vain. The angel of death stood beside Zophar, and the shadow of his presence fell upon the brow of the wounded man.

"Mark," he breathed softly, "once more lay my head upon thy dear bosom where so often it hath rested ere I begin my journey through the dark valley—press once more to mine thy lips; let me feel the clasp of thine hand, and thy warm breath upon my face. The cold touch of death is upon my heart, and my sight grows dim that I cannot see thee, light of my eyes." Jehovah protect thee and our little one, and soon reunite us in paradise."

Poor Mara! her grief was indeed terrible as she bent over the lifeless form of her beloved.

But there was no time for woman's weakness, no time for tears, for she would preserve his body from the rude soldiery. With trembling hands she hollowed a bed in the sand, and placed all that remained of her Zophar within it. She dared not trust herself with a look, but hastily filling up the grave she drew herself upon it until hearing some one approaching, she arose, and directing her steps towards the city, where she had remained for a year, until the time when war and famine had completely completed the woes of Jerusalem.

From noon until eve she sat with drooping head and clasped hands, gazing drearily out, unheeding the distant sounds of tumult—the cries of hunger, and shrieks for mercy, which the breeze wafted mournfully past her dwelling—her dark hair once glossy as the raven's wing, fell loosely about her wasted form, the brow of marian marble was wrinkled, and the once dark blushing eyes had become sunken and glazed.

Alas! for two days the unhappy woman had not tasted food, and death was creeping slowly through her veins—not a morsel of food of the meanest kind, and a fat worse than death would she meet did she venture out to seek food for herself and child. Suddenly she started up, and throwing aside the long dark hair that half veiled her face and bosom, stood beside the couch where slept her child. "My baby, my darling one," she murmured, "thy mother is faint

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

NO. 10.

PUBLISHERS.

*Translated for the San Antonio Ledger.*  
**STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONQUEST OF NEW SPAIN AND TERRITORY AS FAR AS 1718.**  
*Giving an Account of the Early Settlement of that Country, lying between Central America and New Foundland, contained in a Copy of Proceedings from the General Government of Spain issued by the Secretary of War, and now in the Archives of Bexar County.*

In compliance with this instruction, your Excellency may give strict orders to said Governor to observe the most punctual care in keeping the Frenchmen within their limits, not allowing them any trespass under any consideration whatever; using all kinds of adequate means to that end, having always the number of garrison and missionaries complete, because negligence in this particular may cause very serious consequences. The greatest activity and diligence should be used to induce Spanish families to settle permanently in those frontiers, so as to afford more safety and comfort to the Indians using the utmost exertions to pacify the hostile Indians, converting them to our holy faith, loyalty and obedience, and applying them afterwards to honest and useful occupations. But with the understanding that in fulfilling this order it must be strictly recommended to the missionaries, garrison and Spanish settlers to use the mildest means in treating and dealing with them; being all this of great importance to the service of both Majesties. For all of which full confidence is placed in the capacity and energy of your Excellency.

Mexico, March 6th, 1714.—The Marquis of Alvarado.

18th. To the province of New Leon follows that of the Government of Coahuila and New Estramadura, with an area of about

mit all kinds of depredations to obtain plunder. These evils could not be avoided by the usual system of garrisons and escorts, but it could be remedied by investing the same amount of money that is now expended in forming a mounted company composed of fifty men, with one captain and lieutenant to escort in different directions zealous and virtuous missionaries, who should take to their charge the Indians of the tributaries of the Mississippi. Up this river, they continue their navigation through mild and benign treatment, according to the instruction of His Majesty.

6th. To the province of New Leon follows that of the Government of Coahuila and New Estramadura, with an area of about

one hundred and twenty leagues on the banks of the Mississippi, on the borders of the river of said name. They descend this river in canoes, as far as their other settlement of San Juan Bautista de Nacachochoca, where the river Nacachochoca joins the Colorado, which is navigable and is one of the tributaries of the Mississippi. Up this river, they continue their navigation through mild and benign treatment, according to the instruction of His Majesty.

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reverend Apostolic fathers of the order of San Francisco, from the colleges of Queretaro and Zacatecas.

[To be Continued.]

7th. Is a new edition of the regulations for post offices, about to be published. It is provided that in every case where the virtue of a post office is to be removed from the charge of being controlled at the Department, and destroyed as a post office, he can do by paying the postage, and writing legibly on the sealed side the words "To be preserved," in which case it will be reserved from the liability of being committed to the flames, and its seal remain intact.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE COUNTRIES THE STATE TAX FOR THE YEARS 1852 AND 1853.

Whereas many of the counties of the State are in debt and in want of Court-houses, Jails, Jury Fund, et cetera; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That nine-tenths of the State tax heretofore to be collected under existing laws on the assessment to be made for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-two and eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is hereby relinquished to the respective counties where said tax is assessed, to be disbursed for the benefit of said counties, at the discretion of the respective County Courts of said counties.

SECTION 2. Said tax to be assessed and collected by existing laws regulating the same, and returns of the assessment rolls, and one-half of said tax passed to the credit of the five common school fund, shall be made by the Assessors and Collectors to the Comptroller at the time provided by law, and it shall be the duty of the said Assessors to use the sums and pursue due instructions of the Comptroller as hereof.

SECTION 3. The Assessors and Collector shall monthly pay over to the Treasurer of the county, all money collected under the laws, and report to the County Court at each regular meeting the time and amounts of said payment, and submit to said Court whenever required, his books and accounts, and also make an annual statement at the same time he is now required to make his final settlement with the Comptroller under existing laws; and it shall be his duty to use the funds and pursue the instructions as heretofore; provided, that no Assessor or Collector or county Treasurer shall be allowed to receive in payment of said taxes, anything but gold and silver, and, provided, that all Assessors and Collectors and County Treasurers shall be compelled to account to the County Courts of their respective counties for all sums coming to the county in gold and silver, and nothing else.

SECTION 4. The liability of the Assessor and Collector shall be incurred, and in the event of any Assessor and Collector failing or refusing to comply with the laws regulating the assessment and collection of taxes, said officer and his securities shall be prosecuted by the District Attorney of the District where such officer resides, on the bond or bonds he may have executed to the State of Texas for the faithful discharge of such officers duty; and a certified copy of such bond by the County Clerk of the county where such bond is of record shall be exhibited to the same degree of credit that the original bond would be if produced in Court.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the district Attorneys of the different districts to prosecute all delinquent tax collectors when notified by the County Court that such collector, if residing within their respective districts, has failed to assess and collect the taxes in such county in the manner provided by law; and a statement of such officer's account, certified by the County Court, shall be prima facie evidence of such officer's delinquency; and the District Attorney shall prosecute the cause in the manner now provided by law, and the proceeds of such prosecution bill shall be paid into the County Treasury.

SECTION 6. The Treasurer of the county shall report to the County Court of his county at each regular meeting of said Court the amount of money in the Treasury, when and from whom received, and account for all moneys paid out, none of which shall be disbursed except by order of the County Court on the warrant of the Chief Justice abisted by the County Clerk. He shall enter into bond to the county, in a sum which the County Court may consider double the probable amount of the relinquished State tax for the term of two years in addition to the bond now required by law, and his liability shall be as heretofore.

SECTION 7. The pay allowed the Assessor and Collector for going to and returning from the seat of Government, settling his account, shall be as herefore provided by law, and the same to be paid out of the County Treasury on the certificate of the Comptroller, that said Assessor and Collector have settled his account.

SECTION 8. The Comptroller shall, after he receives the taxes due by non-residents, and pay the same to the Assessors and Collectors of the counties where the property is paid upon, is estimated for the benefit of such counties. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to ascertain upon what real estate the taxes have been paid and to take the needed steps to enforce the payment of the amount, due on such property as provided for in the taxation act, approved February 1st, eighteen hundred and forty.

SECTION 9. The County Treasurer shall be entitled to receive two and a half per cent for receiving and the same rate for paying out the moneys received under this act, and no more; and the act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 13, 1852.

CONCLUDING CONFERENCE OF THE ATLANTIC LEAGUE.—Of the four principle ports, New York takes the lead in her imports are considerably more than all the rest of our country. Next comes Boston, with about one-fifth of the commerce of New York; then Philadelphia, with about one-half less than one-half, and Baltimore with about one-fourth of that of Boston. New York imports about \$150,000,000 worth of goods; Boston \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000; Philadelphia \$10,000,000, and Baltimore \$5,000,000.

Although the latter name cities have a very respectable foreign trade, the shipping of the vessels side the port of Boston is controlled by the cities of Boston and New York. The immense wealth of these two cities, amounting to the enormous sum in the aggregate, \$60,000,000,000, will always enable them to do all competition in the management of these great branches of commerce that require a vast capital for their transaction. The United States of Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1851 had not one hundred and forty million dollars in California and Pacific trade, extending the results, bound in California, at the present time, amount to two hundred millions of which not hardly a vessel owned in Philadelphia or Baltimore, and with the exception of a few vessels owned in San Francisco, is entirely controlled by New York and Boston—New York having a majority of the China trade, and Boston controlling nearly all of the Calcutta, Manila, Batavia, Samaria, Cape of Good Hope, and Chili and Peru trade.—*Doctor Throder.*

NEW ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.—The Washington Congress states that the adoption of the new army uniform will be enforced on the 1st July next, and the new navy uniform which will be adopted on the 1st of this month, will be enforced at the same time.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MORMON SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—A bill was introduced into the Legislature of California, which divides California into three districts, called the Northern, Central, and Southern, and is separated from the latter Territory by a distance of 500 miles in extent, and for the establishment of a Territorial Government over that region, and propose for it the name of the Pieta Territory, from the name of the tribe Indians which inhabit it. It is stated that large concessions to the Mormons as follows:—

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We have heard some persons in Texas remark that they would rather leave the union of the United States than remain, and the large number of such persons in this region, we are told, are engaged in getting out of the country.

SECTION 10. We are informed that a new song, a native of Michigan, will soon make its appearance in public as a rival of Jenny Lind and Catherine Hayes. She has chosen the expressive title of "The Wild Owl" and songs that can not be outdone in beauty and the Nightingale, and White and Black Swans that ever were heard.

# THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

## THE RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Enoch Jones, President of the Board of Directors, Hon. Thomas J. Devine and A. T. Tschell, and B. E. Edwards, Ex-members of the Board, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and Col. Johnson, chief of the surveying corps, will probably be in today. Messrs. Jones, Devine, and Edwards have been deputed by the Board as commissioners to accompany the survey of the route, and make a personal inspection of the proposed points on the Bay. In the discharge of their duties at this place, every facility has and will continue to be offered them.

We feel gratified that the Board have committed this delicate duty to gentlemen of high standing. All that we have ever asked was, that their examinations and the final decision of the location should be made by men of honor and in whom the community had confidence.

During the last month the streets of Indianola have been literally jammed with teams, discharging freight and taking on freight for the upper country. The roads have been in fine order, grazing for teams first rate, and business as lively as heart could desire.

We learn that the platters of the country are retrieving the losses sustained by the high water to a great extent, and that there will still be good government.

**MURDER AND SEDITION.**—A few weeks ago a young man named John P. Street, went to Victoria having in charge a number of weapons. Some two weeks ago a gentleman came on from Alabama in pursuit of him, as a negro thief. Street had suspected persons, and left Victoria with the stolen weapons a day or two before the gentleman's arrival, he was followed by some citizens and creatures in Lavaca county, when he drew a revolver and shot the woman dead, and mortally wounded himself, so that he died in about two hours. We learn that he stole the girl some year or two ago, brought her to the Brazos, hired her in Brazoria county, and then returned to Alabama, where he was arrested and imprisoned. But, breaking jail, he returned, got the girl, came to Victoria, and ended his career as above stated. He had assumed other names in Texas, but is said to have returned to slave-mongering in Alabama.

## THE CITY OF AUSTIN.

We have long thought that Austin was destined to become a large and important town. It stands at the foot of the mountains on the east bank of the Colorado. The lands around it are rich, and easily brought into cultivation. Near by are fine cedar bushes and some pines, from which lumber is easily obtained. In and around the town are very large forests of excellent white marble, easily obtained, and which can be sawed into shape and dressed with a plane. These facts are sufficient to build up a good town; but those do no means exhaust all its advantages. It is the seat of Government of this giant young State and must permanently remain so, and at the proper division of the Colorado for a great thoroughfare, up and down and cross-country, it is already a considerable place. Around the city in every direction are noble springs, inexhaustible water power, and advantages for machinery, an unsurpassed region for sheep, corn and cotton, and very good for wheat, rye and oats.

With these advantages, we are reminded of a prophecy made by the New Orleans Picayune, in 1842, when Austin was laid out by their Government, to wit: "Tipt Austin was destined to become the St. Louis of Texas."

**FROM NEW YORK.**—The schooner Wm. H. Hazard, Capt. Oliver P. Sanders, thirty-five days from New York, arrived here on the 13th inst., having encountered strong head winds most of the voyage. Capt. Sanders usually makes the run in 18 to 20 days. The Hazard belongs to Stanton & Thompson's line of packets.

**CASUALTIES.**—Mr. James H. Stone is announced as candidate for reelection to the office of Comptroller of the State of Texas at the next August election; so, too, of Mr. James H. Raymond, the State Treasurer. These faithful officers will doubtless be reelected without opposition, as they were at the last election.

## MR. H. H. MOORE'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the end of the above gentleman in our paper of today. Mr. Moore is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and we are informed by those who know him well, that he has abundant testimonials of capacity and success as an instructor—that he has taught in the United States with much satisfaction to his patrons—and that he has a peculiar faculty for leading young men in the acquisition of classical knowledge and a thorough deportment in person and morals.

**A SCIENTIFIC DOCTORATE.**—We commend to-day the publication of some ancient and interesting Spanish documents found among the archives of Bexar county, and translated expressly for the San Antonio Ledger, from which we copy. The series will embrace about four numbers, similar to the number of time works. We doubt not but our readers will consider the space thus occupied as well filled.

The steamer United States, Capt. Young, arrived here from New Orleans on the 10th.

## DINNER TO CAPT. LAWLESS.

Being uninvitedly charmed in the city on Friday last, we did not attend the dinner given to Capt. James Lawless, the popular commander of the steamer Louisiana. A friend present has kindly furnished us, from memory, a brief synopsis of the proceedings on that occasion, as follows:

The dinner was off to the entire satisfaction of all present. Col. G. A. Harper, president, assisted by Dr. Joseph H. Bulbridge, as Vice-President.

Among the guests present were strangers in the city, Col. Bennett, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Stockton, of the railroad, and Capt. G. N. Lowe, of the Rio Grande. Col. Harmer introduced Capt. Lawless to the company, stating that the citizens of Indianola wished him to regard us as an expression of their general confidence and esteem, as well as particularly to appreciate his gallant conduct at the attack of the Independence. Capt. Lawless replied briefly and appropriately, proposing the sentiment, "Friends, her individual efforts and her commercial interests, may they ever prosper."

In the course of the evening many speeches were made and toasts drunk, which contained a point and meaning beyond the festivities of the hour and which it would be desirable to give in full, but have only time for gleaning up a few brief items as follows:

On a complimentary testimonial to the U. S. Army, Lieut. Stockton spoke and made a very happy little speech, which was received with great cheering. Capt. Lawless brought to the attention of the company the conduct of his mate, Mr. Damon, on the late wreck, giving him a hearty vote of praise, which we have no doubt was justified. Those hearty cheers were given for Mr. Damon, Captain Kerr, and officers of the Sabine, and in fact, it may be said, that all were remembered in the most complimentary terms, who had joined in the rescue of the sufferers on the unfortunate "Independence." Capt. Lawless took occasion to mention particularly the circumstances that Capt. Cummings for one whole night walked the beach with himself, ready for the earliest effort that could be made for the sufferers. Three cheers were given for Capt. Cummings—three more for the American seamen generally. Col. Skinner gave a hearty credit to the gallant efforts of the Indians, and told us there was no humbug about the prices to be avoided, for he had them along with him at this time, and they were really magnificent. The railroad also came in for a share in the discussion of interesting topics. Capt. Lawless took occasion to say that in the location of the terminus of the road he had not the interest of a single dollar, but that as an old sailor, having an accurate knowledge of the resources of Matagorda Bay and the capacity of its harbors, Powder Horn was the very point and the only point that would do. This called up the Secretary of the company, Mr. Edwards, who made a very distinct and impressive speech, as to the objects and prospects of the company. In course of his remarks he gave as to understand that the Directors were not insensible to the advantages of Powder Horn. Three cheers were given to Mr. Edwards—three more to the railroad and three more to Powder Horn.

Many sentiments complimentary to various gentlemen, were offered and warmly received, but we cannot, from memory, do justice to them.

The company present numbered about forty gentlemen—the dinner was given at the Alamo Hotel, and gave great satisfaction to the party.

Mr. Villeneuve understood how to get up a good feast, and on this occasion did his handiwork superbly. The party adjourned at 7 P. M., after spending three of the happiest hours it had been our lot to spend in a long while.

## FOR EL PASO.

Mr. William T. Smith's train of wagons are about leaving Indianola for El Paso, loaded with merchandise. We notice that the mules belonging to this train, notwithstanding they come through from El Paso a few weeks ago, are in fine order and condition for the return trip. This last outfit, consisting of the greatest difficulty in getting the horses and mules to work, did the work, and bringing up the earth at the margin. Mr. B. naturally supposed that it would be easy to construct machinery to enter in a sufficient distance from the canal to prevent it from retarding.

This last turned out to be the greatest difficulty in the progress of the work. Although several modes of removing the earth were tried, none less than six failed to succeed, from the want of strength and capacity in the machinery constructed.

After considerable desultory discussion, the question was taken up on Mr. Fitch's amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. Johnson proposed an appropriation for re-

moving the earth, with the exception of a portion of the canal, which was to be removed by hand labor.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "remove," and substituting "dig out."

After a few moments' debate, the motion was carried.

Mr. Johnson then moved to strike out the word "remove," and substitute "dig out."

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**CORPORATION'S REPORT.**

The following interesting statistics is copied from the Corporation's Report for the year 1851.

Total Receipts of Ad valorem and Poll Tax per capita, \$250.

Land rental, \$21,500.00

11,117 houses, 2,272,560

28,507 houses, 17,492,500

28,507 houses, 2,530,375

65,450 cattle, 2,621,995

250 persons loaned money at interest, 202,415

in the amount of \$1,000.

On hand last January, 1,620,360

Miscellaneous money to the amount of \$1,000.

Total value of property possessed, \$1,620,360

Amount of ad valorem tax at 15c on \$100, \$15.00

Poll Tax assessed on \$23,041

persons, \$3.48 each, \$80.52

Total sum of ad valorem and Poll Tax, \$87,922.48

Note.—The Assessment Rolls from the counties of Medina and Tarrant have not yet been received, and are not included in the above compilation, but are estimated at \$1,450.00

Making the whole ad valorem and Poll Tax reported for 1851, \$87,922.48

31,300,000 of land rental, for tax, \$1,620,360

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Total value of property possessed, \$1,620,360

Amount of ad valorem tax at 15c on \$100, \$80.52

Poll Tax assessed on \$23,041

persons, \$3.48 each, \$80.52

Total sum of ad valorem and Poll Tax, \$87,922.48

Note.—The Assessment Rolls from the counties of Anderson, Bell, Bosque, Cass, Erath, Falls, Hill, Johnson, Lampasas, Madison, McLennan, Navarro, Nacogdoches, Rains, Roberts, San Saba, Schleicher, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wichita, have not yet been received, and are not included in the above compilation, but are estimated at \$19,000.00

Making the whole ad valorem and Poll Tax reported for 1851, \$87,922.48

As a result of land rental, for tax, \$1,620,360

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