

The Indianola Bulletin.

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

VOL. I.

BROWN & BRADY,

NO. 14.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

PUBLISHERS.

Hasty Words.

Fall of a word that lightly leaves the tongue,
Another's honor needlessly lowering.
And were there but but to sit down to the even,
We'd shorten the pain that soothes might delay!

Was it a tumb—where a thoughtless jest!
An idle rite of the giddy heart?

But tiny shafts may yield a venomous death,

Or but a single arrow, but a little breath.

The Bushido thus secures iniquitous prey;
And words and means are but a sharp rapier.
Sighs! they are but a galling torture; but a sharp
Sighs! they are but a galling torture; but a sharp

Man may also at work of man tends.

We try with hearts as if the thermal steeds
This tribute of the giddy heart?

Could for our drowsy all the live-long day,

Nor any other cause them to give way.

Oh, mark them gently! every human breast
Is by a secret hand, a secret power, a sharp

Power to bid a nobler life dimension give.

Where else we are prone to low.

(Translated for the San Antonio Ledger)

STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONQUEST OF NEW SPAIN AND TERRITORY AS FAR AS THE.

Giving an Account of the Early Settlement of that Country, lying between Central America and New England, 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.

19th. Although those lands are very rich and productive, being fertilized by the San Antonio and San Pedro rivers, the waters of these two springs are not sufficient for the garrison, town and missions, being unable to extend their settlements on account of the hostility of the Apache Indians. Their villages are situated at a distance of twenty leagues from said garrison, and from these places, they come out to commit their depredations, not only in the garrison of San Antonio de Bexar, but as far as the province of Coahuila, as they have excellent horses, fire-arms, and arrows, which they manage with the greatest dexterity. The chastisement which they received in 1722, by our companies, was not sufficient to give them experience. They beg for peace whenever they find themselves in danger, but as soon as they consider themselves in safety they are the first to break all treaties, and would commit murders and all kinds of barbarities, caring less for their wives and children, whom they often sacrifice for the acquisition of a few horses.

20th. At sixty leagues in an Easterly direction from the said garrison of Bexar, on the Mexican Gulf is situated the bay of San Bernardo, better known as the bay of the Espiritu Santo. Two rivers and three creeks empty into said bay. It was sounded in October, 1690, and eighteen feet water found on the bar in low water, and twenty-four during the tide; but inside the bar ranged from three to seven fathoms. Another garrison was established at this place, but it was deemed proper to remove it to the interior, as it was done, at a distance of thirty leagues from San Antonio, on the margin of the Guadalupe river, where there is another mission, under the charge of the above named Apostolic Fathers.

21st. At one hundred and sixty-two leagues from the said garrison of San Antonio, is situated the place properly named Texas, Asinays or Nechas; and sixty leagues further onward, arrested the other three missions and garrisons of Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adamas, with sixty men, the captain being the governor of the place. The garrison of Los Adamas is the capital of that province, situated at six hundred leagues from Mexico, and seven from the French garrison of San Juan de Bautista de Natchitoches. From the river Medina, which is the limit of the provinces of Texas, up to the garrison of Los Adamas, in which it ends, there is an extent of two hundred and forty leagues from North to South, and eighty from West to East, on the Gulf of Mexico. The surface of this section is level, and is crossed by twenty-seven rivers and creeks, but their banks are so deep that they are considered useless for irrigation. During the rainy season immense numbers of pools and swamps are formed in that section, that renders all traffic difficult. The rivers abound in delicious fish, the forests in buffaloes, deer, bears, rabbits, hares, partridges, quails and turkeys, as well as in chestnuts, walnuts, sassafras, mulberries, evergreen oaks, mulberries, pines, and many other kinds of trees and bushes, which may be very useful to the colonists.

22d. The first one of these colonists was Robert Cavalier de la Salle, a native of France, who, residing in Canada, undertook the exploration of the Mississippi, which he did as far as the Gulf. He returned to France, and came back soon after with four vessels loaded with emigrants, with the commission to establish colonies on the borders of the Mississippi and to examine our possessions of New Viscaya, but not having been able to find the entrance of the Mississippi river, he came to the bay of Espiritu Santo, which he called San Luis, and under the same name he established a garrison in the beginning of 1685. Having left that place he started by land towards the Mississippi, but on crossing the plains of Texas he was killed in 1687, by his own companions, who returned afterwards to New France. All the efforts made by our government to ascertain the fate of Robert were frustrated, until at last they were discovered in 1688 by a Frenchman named Jean Enrique, who was made prisoner in the vicinity of the province of Coahuila, amongst the wild Indians, whose friendship he had already attracted to him.

23d. The Government, having been in

reduction he could have accomplished, so it was acknowledged by the Fathers of the mission, who used all entreaties to make him stay.

24th. Commander Ramon and the missionaries earnestly demanded from the Government an additional force of men, and more supplies of many things necessary for their security and comfort; and complying with these requests, the Most Excellent Marquis de Valero appointed Governor of Coahuila and Texas, Don Martin de Alascon, Knight of the Order of St. Iago who took with him fifty soldiers, several carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, with a large supply of tools, implements, and also a great number of cattle. He arrived in Texas in 1691, but very soon the missionaries commenced to express disgust by declaring that the Government had not sent a sufficient number of troops; that the actual colonists were worthless people, and that all the dispositions of the government were erroneous and badly calculated. Alarcón, with the idea of improving the affairs of the province, demanded money, implements, &c., and one hundred and seventy-five soldiers, all of which being denied him, he resigned his office, and his resignation was admitted by the Government.

30th. War having been declared between Spain and France, this nation invaded Pensacola on the 29th of May, 1719, and one month after, on account of the repeated threats made by D. Louis de San Denis, commander of the French garrison of San Juan Bautista de Natchitoches, our troops evacuated our missions of Adams and Texas, and retired to the garrison of San Antonio de Bexar. To re-establish the said garrison, the Most Excellent Viceroy, Marquis de Valero, commissioned the Marquis of San Miguel de Arguanya as Governor of the provinces of Texas and Coahuila, and this gentleman returned to the abandoned places with the former inhabitants, having, besides, five hundred mounted soldiers divided in eight companies. He marched as far as Los Adams without any opposition on the part of the French, who were quickly in their garrisons of Baudachos and Natchitoches.

31st. His Majesty having been notified of the above measure, he ordered, in royal schedule of 6th of May, 1721, not to commit any acts of hostility against the French, as soon as the province of Texas should have been recovered; and that all the important places should be forthwith fortified, especially the bay of Espiritu Santo. The Marquis re-established the missions of Adams, and formed the above mentioned garrison of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, situated seven leagues this side from Natchitoches, on the same road. He established besides, another garrison, and three missions, in the place properly named Texas, which gives name to all the provinces situated on its centre, at a distance of one hundred and seventy-two leagues in an Easterly direction from San Antonio, sixty from the French garrison of Natchitoches and thirty from Baudachos, which is also French.

32d. He also established another garrison at Espiritu Santo, lay, under the name of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, and situated in the same place in which the French, formerly introduced by Robert Cavalier, had their settlements. The Marquis congregated another mission of Indians under the protection of this garrison, but was moved thirty leagues more to the interior, as has been said before; and at present all the traffic between San Antonio and Adams passes through that way, to avoid the Comanche Indians. He also made improvements in the Presidio of San Antonio, by placing it between the San Pedro and San Antonio rivers, with the two missions, and three more that came from Texas were joined to them. He left in the four above mentioned garrisons two hundred and seventy-eight soldiers, divided as follows: one hundred in Adams, twenty in Texas; ninety in the bay and fifty-three in San Antonio de Bexar.

To accomplish all these preparations, he took from November, 1720, up to May, 33d. In royal schedule of the 10th of May, 1728, his Majesty ordered that four hundred families from the Canary Islands should be sent to that province, in small portions of ten or twelve at the time; that they should come to Havana, and from thence to be transported to Texas via Vera Cruz, and that these families should be supported by Government during one year. This was an excellent measure, but unfortunately up to this, only ten families, of five persons each, arrived in the month of June, 1730, causing great expense and molestation. These families, and several others from this place, were the first settlers of the city of San Fernando, which is the only Spanish town in this large and invaluable frontier. The expense and molestation should be less by transporting the families directly from Havana to the bay of Espiritu Santo, but this place being at the present uninhabited, it should be absolutely necessary to have them every convenience for the transportation of the colonists to their destination.

34th. It should be very convenient to establish the towns consecutively, and not far from each other, that they might have mutual protection against the incursions of the Indians, and also to afford them more facilities of trading their corn, manufactures, &c., for all the necessaries of life. It has already been mentioned that the rivers abound in fish, and the woods in delicious game, and a great variety of fruit, &c.; that the soil being naturally rich, even without the trouble of irrigation, afforded great facilities to industry; the productions of the soil could be easily transported to the markets of Hawaha, Vera Cruz and other ports, through the navigable rivers, and in our trade, and the harbors of wealth and independence of the State.—*Advertiser News.*

35th. The Government, having been in

uncultivated in these places, while more to the interior sometimes are seen disagreeable lawsuits, between parties contending for a small portion of land, and many poor families, having no occupations, nor any means to defray the expenses of their transportation to the settlements, which, being in populated.

To be continued.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

STORMING OF STONEY POINT BY GEN. WAYNE.

No officer during the revolution more often secured the public recommendation of Washington than Gen. Wayne. At the battle of Monmouth, in his official account to Congress, he said: "The catalogue of officers who have distinguished themselves in this day's transactions, is too long to admit of particularizing individuals—all the artillery, both officers and men, were distinguished in a most remarkable manner. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Gen. Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery through the whole action, deserves particular commendation."

July, 1779, Washington, in person reconnoitered Stoney Point, and determined to carry it by the bayonet. This, it is well known, was a strong fort, protected on one side by the Hudson, and considered by the enemy as impregnable against the Americans. The garrison contained 540 men, who were all taken prisoners, including sixty-three killed. The Americans had fifteen killed and eighty-four wounded. Wayne received a musket ball in the head as he was entering the fort, which he supposed mortal. Raising his voice, he said, "Carry me on, my brave men, and let me die at the head of the column."

As soon as this bold measure was settled in the mind of Washington, Wayne was the man to carry it into execution. The details of the plan were, of course, left to him under general instructions from the Commander-in-Chief. Wayne paraded his men four-and-a-half miles from the fort, at dark, and ordered any man to march in front who was ready to take his life in his hand and follow him.

Up to that moment not a man had a suspicion of what the movement was to be, and every one kept his post. The order was to march, in perfect silence; a loud word in the ranks was ordered to be punished with instant death. In this order the detachment was marched up in sight of the fort in midnight darkness. Wayne then marched through the ranks, and explained what was to be done. His rewards for men on this occasion were as follows: To the first man who entered the fort \$500; the second, \$400; the third, \$300; the fourth, \$200; and a promise (which was afterwards readily confirmed by Washington) to divide among his officers and men the value of all the property found in the fort; and further, that any officer or man who might perform any particular act of bravery, his name should be announced to the Commander-in-Chief.

The men knew their commander; he had long before been by his soldiers familiarly nicknamed as "Mad Anthony." The fort was reached at ten o'clock at night, after a severe march through bad roads, over high mountains and through narrow defiles. Much of the march was necessarily performed in single file. Half past 11 o'clock was the hour and moment to advance. The whole band in solemn silence moved forward, 150 volunteers, the van of the right led on with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, under Lieut. Col. Fleury; these were preceded by twenty picked men, headed by a brave fellow to remove all obstructions. The van was left by Major Stewart consisting of one hundred volunteers, preceded by the same precautions, and in due time the assault was to begin, on the right and left, at the same moment. Neither the deep mass of the British, nor the formidable entrenchments of the British, appeared in the least degree to falter nor his eye to quail; to the last he bore himself with such steadfast courage, such calm dignity, as have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. At the foot of the scaffold, a further and passing insult was reserved for him: the executioner brought Dr. Wishart's narrative of his exploits and his own manifesto, to hang around his neck; but Montrose rose assisted in binding them, and smiling at this new token of malice, merely said: "I did not feel more honored when my majesty sent me the gaoler."

Montrose replied with a smile: "While my head is my own, I will dress and adorn it; but when it becomes yours, you may treat it as you please."

Montrose, proud of the cause in which he was towser, clad himself, on the day of his execution, in rich attire—"more becoming a bridegroom," says one of his executors, "than a criminal going to the gallows." As he walked along and beheld the instrument of his doom, his step was not seen to falter nor his eye to quail; to the last he bore himself with such steadfast courage, such calm dignity, as have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. At the foot of the scaffold, a further and passing insult was reserved for him: the executioner brought Dr. Wishart's narrative of his exploits and his own manifesto, to hang around his neck; but Montrose rose assisted in binding them, and smiling at this new token of malice, merely said: "I did not feel more honored when my majesty sent me the gaoler."

He then asked whether they had any more indignity to inflict upon him, and finding there were none, he prayed for some time, with his hat before his eyes. He spoke awhile with them, and then went up the ladder in his red scarlet stockings, in a very stately manner, and never spoke a word; but when the executioner was putting the cord about his neck, he looked down to the people upon the scaffold, and asked:

"How long shall I hang here?"

His head was afterwards affixed to a spike on the top of the Tolbooth, where it remained a grisly spectacle during ten years.

There is another execution scene that of the courtly and enterprising Walter Raleigh, not morally accessible to general readers.

"Sir Walter Raleigh on the morning of his execution, received a cup of sack, and remarked that he liked it as well as the prisoner who drank of St. Giles' bowl in passing through Tyburn, and said, 'It is a good drink for a man, might be 'arry by it.' He turned to his old friend Sir Hugh Coston, who was repulsed by the sheriff at the scaffold saying:

"Never fear but I shall have a place."

When a man extremely bald passed forward to see Raleigh, and pray for him, Sir Walter took from his own head a richly embroidered cap, and placing it on that of the aged spectator, said:

"Take this good friend, to remember me, for you have more need of it than I."

"Farewell my lord," he exclaimed to a

courtly crowd who took an affectionate leave of him; "I have a long journey before me, and must say good-bye."

"Now I am going to God," said he as he reached the scaffold, and gently touching the ax, continued, "this is a sharp medicine but it will cure all diseases."

The very executioner shrunk from heading one so brave and illustrious, until the unimpaired knight encouraged him, saying:

"What dost thou fear? Strike, man!"

In another moment the great soul had fled from its mangled tenement.

(From the Galveston News.)

Houston, April 28, 1852.

Editor's Note.—It is gratifying to witness the efforts of yourself and several of your very respectable contemporaries to make known *Texas as she is*. As a Texan, I always feel a special interest in reading the very interesting articles which I find in your valuable paper, from time to time, on this subject, and I have heard persons from abroad say that they always read with great interest the various articles which I find in your paper.

It was resolved to celebrate his entrance into Edinburgh with a kind of mock solemnity. This on Sunday, the 18th of May, the magistrates met him at the gates, and led him in triumph through the streets. First appeared his officers, bound with cords, and walking two and two; then was seen the Marquis, placed on a high chair in the hangman's cart, with his hands pulled off, while the hangman himself continued covered by his side. It is alleged in a contemporary record that the reason of his being led to the cart, was in hope that the people would stone him, and that he might not be able by his hands to save his face. In all the procession there appeared in Montrose such mystery, courage, modesty, and even somewhat more than natural, that even those women who had lost their husbands and children in his wars, and were hired to stone him, were, upon the sight of him, so astonished and moved, that their intended curse turned into tears and prayers.

Of the many thousand spectators only one, Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Haddington, was heard to scoff and laugh aloud. Montrose himself continued to play the same severity of temper, when at last, in the evening, he was allowed to enter his prison, and found there a deposit from the Parliament. He merely expressed to them his satisfaction at the near approach of the Sunday as the day of rest.

"For," said he, "the compliment you put upon me this day was a little tedious and fatiguing."

Montrose told his executors that he was more proud to have his head fixed on the top of the prison wall than that his picture should hang in the king's bed-chamber, and that, far from being troubled at his loss, he was disposed among the four principal cities, he only wished he had limits to send to every city in Christendom, as testimonials of his unshaken attachment to the cause in which he suffered.

When Sir Archibald Johnston, of Wariston, the Clerk-Register, entered the prison-cell, and found him employed early in the morning, combing the long curled hair, which he wore according to the custom of the cavaliers, the visitors marveled.

"Why is James Graham so careful of his locks?"

Montrose replied with a smile: "While my head is my own, I will dress and adorn it; but when it becomes yours, you may treat it as you please."

Montrose, proud of the cause in which he was towser, clad himself, on the day of his execution, in rich attire—"more becoming a bridegroom," says one of his executors, "than a criminal going to the gallows."

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Now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me urge upon you (as I am not wont to know in relation to my own local notions) the publication of the above crude and hasty written communication. It is due to you that the estimation in which the "News" is held among its readers should be continually made known. I am conscious that the above expresses not only my own views, but also those of a large majority of your numerous readers.

A CONSTANT READER.

We learn from a judicious source, that the Whig State Convention, for Eastern Texas, which met at Tyler, nominated the following gentlemen: Hon. C. C. Mills, of Harrison, Elector for the State at large; for the Eastern District, Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, of Collin county; Delegates to the National Convention, Hon. W. H. Ochsner, etc.

Chronicle.

The Whig Convention for Western Texas meets at Houston, on Thursday, and will nominate the other electors

THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Mr. James L. Atkinson, the proprietor of the press, has semi-weekly five or six pages from Indianola to San Antonio, informs us that he stages will run tri-weekly. We are gratified to note this change, which proves that the trade is increasing, and that our enterprise is growing. The amount of travel between Indians and the uppers is very great, sustaining two extensive lines of stages.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

We commence today a short series of historical and biographical sketches of early times and men in Western Texas. The object is to introduce subjects and incidents which have not appeared in the published histories of the country. There will be no effort at system or arrangement, but a simple narration of such facts as may be introduced, as they have come to our knowledge. We hope three random sketches, the gathering without regard to order, may prove interesting, and be the humble means of doing some degree of justice to a class of men worthy of our remembrance—the pioneers of Western Texas.

SCHOOL SCHOOLS.—We would call the attention of our own and neighboring Sunday schools to the notice published by the agent in our paper last week, in which it appears that the fourth Sunday in May has been set apart by the parent institution as a day of general collection by the schools throughout the Union, in aid of the great cause.

Steamer Lavaux. Captain Greenman arrived at Indianola May 10th, from New York, loaded for Indians, Lavaca and Matagorda.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—We had supposed that our coast just now was singular in the late disasters of our two steamships; but for the last two months we have scarcely read a paper that did not chronicle one or more such calamities elsewhere. For instance, without referring to any paper, we remember the following:

A large ship, near Boston, lost all on board. Steamer Glenon blew up at St. Louis, killed about forty persons, and burned the water's edge. Steamer Saluda blew up on the Missouri river, killing many. Steamer Red Stone blew up on the Ohio, killed 150 persons, and lost her cargo. Steamer King blew up in Tennessee—another near Memphis—another sunk on Red River. Steamer Bowditch sank on lake Pontchartrain—the Canfield on the Brazos—besides severe gales on the northern coast, in which many vessels were wrecked, and a host of overflows all over the U. States, even to California, in which millions have been lost, and whole villages washed away. So that notwithstanding our great losses in the two recent weeks, we still feel well satisfied with our position, and our own loved Texas, believing that when things are fairly weighed, our advantages are greater and our misfortunes less, than in any new country on the continent.

The steamer Franklin Deville, master, left Indianola for Galveston and New Orleans, on Monday evening, with a considerable number of passengers, among whom we noticed the following, though we were not furnished with a full list: Clark L. Owen, Lafayette Ward, Nicholas Brown, George Wilson, Nicholson, Richard W. Beale and W. E. Carter.

FROM CORINTH CHRISTI.

Steamship Wandering Willie arrived to-day, Thursday, having left Corpus yesterday, with several passengers. A number of other persons came up also on Monday, on another boat. From these arrivals we learn seriously that the "Fair" has fallen far short of what was expected, and in the main is rather a failure, while we very much regret. Judging by the programme in the "Neon Valley" of the 11th, we can but suppose the amusements and exhibitions were of a limited character.

WATER IN ARKANSAS BAYS.—We give attention to the call made in another column for a meeting to establish a reading room.

WHAT IS ARKANSAS PASS.—By the General Christian "Valley" we learn that the steamer Skidmark, from New Orleans, to that port, was delayed a few days, in attempting to enter the Pass at Arkansas bay, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

A MISTAKE.—The statement made by the Victoria Advocate that the Mexican was looking on her last surgical trip, is a mistake. Mr. Mansard, his mate, tells us, most positively, she had no accident, nor did she look "a drop."

We invite attention to the proposed of the Indiana High and Female Academy. The members in this institution are known to possess ample qualifications and experience. Mr. Moore is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and has taught in Louisiana and elsewhere in the United States, as we have been informed. His school has been changed a number of years in Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas. We hope all the school will be permanent.

To "H."—We like your article very much, and will publish it if your name is sent us. But we unequivocally refuse to publish any communication sent us without your author's name; and on this ground have refused many.

HEALTH OF INDIANOLA.

We have been informed that a recent has been spread through the country that the Indians and small pock were both prevailing in this city. The facts are simply these.—Three weeks ago, a passenger landed here from New Orleans sick, and "hopped" into Doctor House, and had been there near two weeks before anything appeared to define the disease. The physician then discovered the disease was a mild case of scurvy. The patient is nearly well, and there has been no symptom whatever of any other case.

An infant child of Mr. Bell died in this place last night. Wednesday. Some time last week a negro died in a case of cholera symptoms, but he had been in bad health for some months, was a good deal exposed, and had been quite unwell before his master knew it. These are the only deaths that have occurred here for a long time, and there is not a single case of sickness in the place. We have made this statement to Dr. Dallam, who endorses it fully.

We would take this occasion to say to the public, that if at any time an epidemic of any kind were to break out here, or elsewhere within our knowledge, we should feel it a point of honor and duty to make it public; but we object to the people taking vengeance on such subjects, especially when self-interest may be at stake.

We have understood, however, that some uneasiness prevails above on account of the death of several persons from a disease supposed to be cholera; but we have reason to believe there have been nothing more than isolated cases.

We believe that such cases occur frequently throughout the United States; one or two often times have the cholera, when there is no epidemic, so it has been for the last three years; and so, in all probability, it will continue.

In such cases still will often ensue, because the people are not prepared for the disease, and its work is rapid; but we do not believe there is any general tendency to the disease as an epidemic anywhere in this country.

It may be expected, however, that in a place like Indianola where there is a constant coming and going of large numbers of strangers, many of whom are more or less exposed at sea, there must be some sickness among that class of strangers, without let less affecting the health of permanent citizens.

In Bow's Review.—The May number of this splendid New Orleans periodical is upon our table. We always look forward to its receipt with much interest, looking upon it as a work peculiarly southern in its tone, and as filling a desideratum so long wanted in the South and South-West. It is devoted to the development of our resources, the fostering of southern labor and enterprise, the advancement of a proper system of rail roads, manufactures, etc., in our own section of the country. Published monthly, at New Orleans, by Professor J. D. B. De Bow, of the University of Louisiana, at five dollars a year, each number containing about 120 pages, and a fine steel engraving of some distinguished southern citizen.

CAPT. LAWLESS.—A female friend who recently went over from this place on the steamship Louisiana, in a letter to us from New Orleans says: "We are indebted to Capt. Lawless, his lady, Mr. Da Costa, the clerk, and all concerned, not only for their generosity, but their politeness and kind attentions during the whole trip, and such is the general expression of the passengers."

We also learn that the complimentary memorials provided for by the passengers of the Independence, have been procured in New Orleans by Mr. Eldridge. Our correspondent says: "Mr. Eldridge has had the four testimonial made, and they are really beautiful. He to-day presented to Captain Lawless a large and beautiful sugar bowl, and a silver goblet for Mr. Dimond, who is now in the north. For Capt. Kerr he has an elegant silver pitcher, and for Capt. Nichols a splendid silver goblet, all costing about the same. I think they cannot but be satisfactory. Mr. Eldridge reports that you will state that he collected towards the object, on his way over, five dollars each from Mr. Horrell and Captain Stoddard, making in all \$147.50 received by him for that purpose."

THE STATE GAZETTE.—We are happy to see that our esteemed friends of the State Gazette, had discovered and kindly corrected the omission to which we alluded in our last. We well knew the omission was entirely unintentional and should not have alighted to it, but for the fact that in one of the articles copied from the Bulletin, and not credited by the Gazette, we had given expression to views decidedly favorable to Austin's party, long entertained by us, and backed by all the popularity of its future greatness. Was a distinguished pro- and trustee, for the life before the "immortal Kerr" in our Scrap Book. We confess we were desirous, that our old friends in Austin—now twelve long years ago—should know that we had not forgotten them, nor the character and adventures of their historic and daring life.

CROPS ON THE NADAD.—By a letter from a friend in Oakdale settlement, on the upper Nadad, we learn the crops thereabouts are very promising, and it telleth there will be a fine yield. This is a fine section, filled up by farmers of the right stripe, who mind their own business work industriously through the six days of the week, and go to church on the seventh. In short, a living example of what a community among cultured people ought to be.

Our correspondent says, also, there are some degrees of sickness, including the yellow fever, and the three latter had recently fled.

Oakdale is about ninety miles from Indians.

LADY'S FAIR.—One of these affairs generally called fairs, are also, there are some degrees of sickness, including the yellow fever, and the three latter had recently fled.

Friend Hollingshead entirely over rates our cavalry. All that we could claim on our side, the amount attributed to us was the reflection of a little gallantry from that friend of ours who received a letter from a rich, young Mississippian widow.

SKETCHES OF EARLY TIMES IN WESTERN TEXAS—NO. 1.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GONZALES.

The State of Indians and Texas granted a colonial privilege to the lands on the Guadalupe comprehended in the old county of Gonzales, on the 1st of January, 1825, to Col. Green De Witt, then of Dallas county, Missouri. De Witt made arrangements with Major James Kerr, of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, to become the surveyor of his colony and aid in founding the settlement. Kerr arrived with his family, on the 15th of April, 1825, and during the summer was bereft of his wife and two children, with a single one surviving.

Having made the necessary preparations, Kerr, with his negroes, and the family of Kerr, settled on the creek one mile east of Gonzales, in the fall of 1825, the two families being about a mile apart. Besides his family, as stated above, Kerr had with him, six young men, to wit: John Wright, Strickland, Durbin, Durbin, (now of Jackson county), James Musick, Francis Smith, (afterwards known as the celebrated app., Doug Smith) and George Hinds. In Kerr's family were also John and Betty Oliver.

Log cabins were erected and made as comfortable as their rude means permitted, and the survey of the colony was begun, in anticipation of the arrival of other emigrants. At this time De Witt had returned to Missouri to provide for the removal of his family to the colony, an enterprise then requiring much time and means.

There was no other American settlement west of the Colorado, and none at all between the San Antonio and Columbia, excepting the infant one of Don Martin De Leon, at or near Victoria, then

and now defunct.

The whole of the beautiful and

wild country, behind the

two families, was

then a wilderness, inhabited by fierce and

war-like tribes of Indians.

The founding of his colony, therefore, in the midst of such perils, entailed cut from success, called for great firmness and prudence on the part of De Witt and his immediate associates.

Nothing transpired for several months worthy of special notice, except the occasional call of a party of Indians, professing friendship, and one or two parties of men exploring the country. Among the latter were Col. Edwin Morehouse and Capt. Henry S. Brown, of Missouri, in the fall of 1826, and the late Gen. Elijah Prugh and others, in the spring of 1826.

On the 4th of July, 1826, however, there was to be a fair of Harlan at Beason's, ten miles from the present Columbus, on the Colorado. Kerr had gone on business with Gen. Austin to the former, but it was agreed that Durbin, John and Betty Oliver and a negro boy, should attend the intended gathering. Accordingly they sat out on horseback on the afternoon of the second of July, and travelled some fourteen miles to Thomas' creek, where they encamped for the night, having no apprehensions of danger at that time. The little party, however, were doomed to a various disappointment, and about midnight, while soundly sleeping on their blankets, were suddenly aroused by the firing of guns and the yell of Indians. They were attacked by Indians and Indians. Durbin was shot in the shoulder by a musket ball, and badly wounded, but they succeeded in reaching the thickets near by, leaving their horses and equipage in possession of the enemy. From the loss of blood, Durbin repeatedly fainted away, but was restored by the efforts of his companions, and enabled to travel on foot on the following day, back to Kerr's. This occurred on Sunday, and when Durbin and his party got home, John and Betty Oliver and Hinds were on a buffalo hunt, Strickland, Musick, and these were spending the day at Kerr's. And Wightman was in charge of the house. When Durbin and his party got back, exhausted and hungry, what was their consternation when they found Wightman dead and scalped in the porch, the house robbed of everything, including Kerr's papers and three compasses; and that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to burn the house. They then went down to Kerr's and found his house closed, with this note written with a fire on the door, "Gone to the fort opposite Burnham's, on the Colorado." It appeared that on Sunday afternoon, when Kerr's negroes returned home, they found Wightman dead as described, yet warm in blood, and at once reported to Kerr's, when the whole party hastily packed up and left for the Colorado.

Durbin's wound had already rendered him very weak, but he had now no alternative but to seek the same place on foot, or perish on the way. Three days were occupied in the trip—the weather exceedingly warm, and there was evident danger of miasmatism; to prevent which a pot of mud and calomel was made and proved to be effective.

This ended the first effort to found the colony of the 8th of May, says—We are pained to learn that news reached this place from above, that the cholera, or something equally fatal, is prevailing along the Guadalupe, in Dewitt and Gonzales county. Mr. Samuel Gary, wife and son, as well as negroes, belonging to Mr. Littlefield, have just fallen victims to its ravages; the negroes died at Mr. Hill's saddle shop. We have not learned the names of any others who have died.

SENATOR MANGUM'S SPEECH.—"Tombigbee," the Washington correspondent of the Montgomery Gazette, referring to Senator Mangum's recent Scott speech says:

"Upon the whole question of defining his position never once did Mr. M. allude to the mulification times of '32 and '33, when he was as far, on the other extreme as he is placing himself now. Southern wrongs then claimed all his attention; indeed, so ultra was he, he considered on this subject from 1833 to the election of 1836, that South Carolina's compunctionary to his firmness, gave him her Presidential vote; but now he is going over to the Philistines, who have deserted to their utmost, the heritage of the South, and they are seeking a higher law; control that the Constitution gives them over the institutions of the South."

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THE STATE GAZETTE.—We are happy to see that our esteemed friends of the State Gazette, had discovered and kindly corrected the omission to which we alluded in our last.

We well knew the omission was entirely unintentional and should not have alighted to it, but for the fact that in one of the articles copied from the Bulletin, and not credited by the Gazette, we had given expression to views decidedly favorable to Austin's party, long entertained by us, and backed by all the popularity of its future greatness.

Our correspondent says, also, there are some degrees of sickness, including the yellow fever, and the three latter had recently fled.

Oakdale is about ninety miles from Indians.

LADY'S FAIR.—One of these affairs generally called fairs, are also, there are some degrees of sickness, including the yellow fever, and the three latter had recently fled.

Friend Hollingshead entirely over rates our cavalry. All that we could claim on our side, the amount attributed to us was the reflection of a little gallantry from that friend of ours who received a letter from a rich, young Mississippian widow.

With the "Alamo," among them Gen. W. Cottle, Jackson and Andrew Kent.

At Gonzales, in September, 1833, the first gun was fired in the name of Texan liberty—there a single little hand lurched defiance in the tyrant's teeth, and gallantly refused to give up their canon, as required by the supreme government. They were driven back to Bear, astonished that a mere handful of men should resist their demand.

On the retreat of Gen. Houston in March, '36, Gonzales was burnt and the whole colony entirely broken up; but was reoccupied during the following winter. Again, in March, '37, the same action was partially abandoned for a short time.

From the earliest settlement of the country, till the close of our protracted struggle, Gonzales was a star colony, in furnishing the best of fighters and the truest of patriots. She has many names to enshrine over her country's couches—Caldwell, Fisher, Timmon, McCulloch, Lockhart, Byrd and McClure, stand prominently among them, either before or since the revolutionary struggle began.

When the Constitution was called in November, 1835, Gonzales promptly sent in her delegates, to wit: William S. Fisher, J. D. Clements, Geo. W. Davis, James Hodges, Wm. W. Arrington, Benjamin Fugua. To the convention which declared our independence in March, '36, Capt. Mathew Caldwell and John Fisher.

Those who pass through that prosperous and wealthy country, behold the fruits of the early toils, privations and dangers, of the pioneers and patriots whose deeds have been briefly alluded to in the foregoing remarks.

THE INDIANS.

We have conversed with Maj. Howard, Indian agent for Texas, since his return from the treaty ground. He states that he had an interview with some chief of the Muscogees, Lipans, and some other of the small tribes, and that they expressed an anxious desire to cultivate a lasting treaty of friendship and peace with the United States. They said:

"No other boat offering any assistance, though there were a number on shore." But does it necessarily follow that because a number of boats are on shore they must be capable of rendering them assistance? We venture to say that not one of the boats in question could have sailed at the strong wind and tide that prevailed at the time.

The boats, if we mistake not, had come to board the Meteor as soon as practicable in order to see if their services were wanted, and as the tide was expected soon to turn and the sea from hour to hour to become more smooth, such an event could not be far distant.

We feel it our duty to say this much in behalf of those concerned, leaving for others to explain or defend whatever other errors or imputations this article contains.

RUMOR.—That a letter will shortly be published from General Scott, avowing his entire approval of the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.—**HARRIS'S FERRY, APRIL 19.**—The storm, wind and rain which prevailed here last night was one of the severest we have ever known.

The waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers have risen to an extraordinary height and are still rising. At noon the water had risen to within two feet of the highest mark of the greatest flood of 1847, and will probably go four or five feet higher.

The bridge across the river at this place is in great danger. Two bridges on the Winchester Railroad have already been carried off.

At Martinsburg and Cherry Run, the water is three or four feet on the railroad track.

The telegraph wires beyond Cumberland have been interrupted by storm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FURTHER DISASTERS.—PROBABLY LOSS OF THE HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRIS'S FERRY, APRIL 19, 8 P.M.—The waters in the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers continue to rage with increasing fury, carrying down trees and timber in abundance

