

The Indianola Bulletin.

VOL. 2.

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

NO. 5

BROWN & BRADY,

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

PUBLISHERS.

Translated from the N. Y. Democ.
JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

In our paper of the 11th and 12th Inst., we have given to our readers, from official sources, some interesting sketches of this cluster of islands; to-day we add to them an article from the Washington Intelligencer.

The dwelling houses of the Japanese are small but neat, and embellished with little gardens before them, in the arrangements of which the Japanese prove themselves excellent horticulturists; every square foot of ground is invested with improvements, as they are especially experienced in raising dwarf-plants; trees as well as fruits and flowers. Tables, bedsheets, and chairs are unknown to them; they sit, eat and sleep on cushions, as do nearly all of the Orientals.

Their first exercise is the study of a graceful figure, even children stab themselves with their fingers or any small stick, sinking down, then, apparently dead. The lower, in presence of his proud, hard-hearted intended, rips up his belly, and she sheds her heart's blood in the face of her perfidious friend. The criminal executes himself, and, indeed, the whole nation revels in the delights of suicide.

The foreign trade is still narrowly limited, but the Chinese and Hollanders are allowed to enter their ports; and these have never failed to encourage the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, especially against the French, English and Portuguese.

The Japanese mechanicks, in their several branches are more skillful than the Chinese. Their silk and cotton stuffs are excellent, and their porcelain is incomparable. Their exports consist of raw and manufactured silk, iron steel, compound metal plates, tea (superior to the best China tea), drugs, diamonds, pearls, corals, shells, ambergris, &c. Their imports are paid for in gold and silver.

The Japanese, idolaters, worship, as their highest gods, Xara and Amida. At Macao, there is a magnificent temple to one of them, equal in grandeur to St. Paul's, at London; built of marble, the dome leaping upon massive pillars, in which stands a brass idol nearly as high as the temple; by Sir Herbert, its potential measures about 70 feet in height, and 80 feet in width; its head is supposed to be spacious enough for fifty persons. Another statue in the same temple is that of their god Dabis, copper-wrought, sitting on a chair. It measures 22 feet in height. This proves sufficiently that the Japanese are much experienced in bronze work, far more so than any christian nation. Polygamy is allowed; very often they kill their female children by strangling them, but never their male children. The noblemen remove their two front teeth, putting in their place two golden teeth.

The principal streams are the Unjigawa and Asakage, the first of which is so wide and rapid as to render it impossible to bridge it; the other is remarkable for its depth and numerous curves. The largest lake is the Cita Lake, of 100 miles in length by 21 in width. In the interior is the Upa valley, through filled with carbonic acid threatening death to every living creature; it is covered with the skeletons of domestic animals and wild beasts. Criminals are said often to be sent by the emperor in to the dangerous valley to find a beautiful precious stone, and their bones lie bleaching in the valley. Some lakes and hot springs are frequently found at several of those islands.

The mines of this country are rich in gold and silver, the great source of its national wealth, but very poor in antimony, bismuth, manganous, borax and mercury; thus these metals always find a good market there. There are plenty of birds, especially chickens and ducks; also camphor trees and the most beautiful colors of the world. But few countries are more suitable to botanical and geological researches than the Japanese islands.

We cannot give here statistic details of the Japanese trade, but we may say that our American trade, if there was a direct intercourse with that country, would amount to at least two hundred millions of dollars a year. And there would not be any difficulty in establishing such a trade with a people so cunning and fond of speculation, as the Japanese are. A direct steamship line already exists from New York to the Isthmus, another line, in connection with this, ought to be established from this point to the Galapagos islands, known for their rich fisheries, and from here to Shingal or Jeddo.

The printing business is known to them; their literature consists of scientific, historical and geographical works, biographies, novels, books, poetry, drama and encyclopedias. Lecturing is their favorite entertainment. The only sciences known to the Japanese are those of medicine and astronomy in both which they have original works as well as translations of works by European authors. The scientific education of the Japanese people is superior to that of the Chinese.

The things most used consist of animal and vegetable substances; mineral medicines are but very little in use.

The Japanese, also, know something of mathematics, trigonometry, mechanic and architecture; they have canals only for the purposes of irrigation, and bridge their waterways in various artificial manners. They understand measuring the height of mountains by the use of the barometer, and have lately sketched excellent maps of their several islands. The arts have made greater progress here than in China, for instance painting, if not always true to nature, is executed with much accuracy; oil painting is not known there. Engravings in wood

Correspondence of the Indianola Bulletin.

TOM EWELL, Feb. 25, 1853.

Sirs: At last we have had a rain—a drenching rain, rendering the country over shoes in mud, and imposing great damage on horse flesh and genteel boots. This is the first rain of much account that has fallen since the great flood in July, when the Neches, now spanned by a three rod pole, presented a sheet of water in some places 30 miles wide. A broad sea surrounded us on every side, rendering our island inaccessible and therefore safe from invasion, but at the same time cutting off our teams, mail carriers and express riders on their approach from without or egress from within. Should such a flood follow this storm we should surely have to hibernate for the balance of the cold weather, being cut off from supplies.

We are still living in tents, rendered comfortable in some instances by fire places and chimneys, in others by obstreperous laughter and song singing, that can be heard all over camp and some distance beyond.

Of the manufacturers of this country, we will but say that they furnish the people with every thing they want; that their porcelain has become less valuable, for the want of well qualified clay; and that their most beautiful silk stuffs are woven by high born criminals banished to a little desolate rocky island, gaining their subsistence by the work of their hands. Even these silks are

to be detailed from this post to furnish such as may be found guilty and to break up any band of lawless vagabonds, whose sole existence consists in a common determination to rob either our own citizens or those of a neighboring and friendly power.

It is quite true that the people of this land should know that whatever injury may be done to the Mexicans by lawless bands from our territory, our government must pay for; and already heavy claims have been laid before Congress arising from the thefts and depredations of Camanches and other breedless outlaws from our side of the boundary line.

Now if the people are willing to put up with such a state of things, foot the bill and say not a word, why it's their own job and nobody else has a right to complain. But if Uncle Sam should think the matter over, incendiarily begin to fumble the head of his cane, these wretches will surely be swept away with the besom of destruction;

for I am told the old gentleman is a terrible Turk when no one gets gashed and is kicked and punched into action.

A few months since I met three young men from Austin on their way to San

Carmen. They had only twenty-five cents and a pair and a half of breeches between them. Not a gun a pistol a dirk or jack knife among the white party; still "honor picked them on," and the glorious idea of liberating a whole nation from spiritual and political vassalage was food, rumination, and weapons of war.

Since I last wrote several officers have left on leave of absence granted by their superiors, and some soldiers on leave granted by themselves. On the whole the discipline, efficiency and soldier like bearing and conduct of the command has been much enhanced since leaving off the manufacture of mud-brick and had carrying, and their duties confined to the field or camp in the legitimate business of a soldier.

There is a ranger hero, that Department

Head Quarters had been removed from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, on account of the difficulty experienced from the want of a good harbour at the former place. One vessel containing clothing for the troops has been wrecked, and the property though recovered was much damaged by the salt-water.

Our buildings constructed without much labour, remain roofless, exposed to every pelting storm, which will soon wash them to ruin. The lumber furnished hitherto has failed to put one quarter of them under shelter, and the last great rain injured them very much. A few more such storms will place them past redemption, and that the labours of many hundred men the whole summer rendered futile. No wonder that complaint is made at the vast expense of an army. Half way measures always are expensive and always will be so long as the unfinished work must all be done over again.

But the expense of constructing fortifications in the places hitherto selected by the government have been in most instances particularly grievous. Could the un-blessed traveler visit Fort Kearney on the Plat, Cañon, Loring near Fort Hall, Camp Dunn at the Llano, or Fort Elliott on the Neches he would wonder what could induce the laying out of thousands of dollars in the construction of buildings in a country destitute either of stone or timber for building materials, or wood for fuel, and which must soon be vacated for the want of either the one or the other of those very indispensables. Take, for instance, Fort Kearney, surrounded by a plain of sand and alkaline clay, destitute of any fertilizing quality; the garrison must depend for supplies transported at great expense from Los Angeles. Coal cannot be procured short of four or five miles and then only in minute quantities; and this too, where winter lasts for about six months in the year. Laramie is as bad, and so of the other two localities. The fact is that the wants of these country do not require permanent posts at either of those places. The only object for the chain of posts from the mission to the mouth of the Columbia is for affording protection and temporary respite to the exposed and destitute emigrant. The last immigrant wagon passed the Gates of the Columbia about the last day of November. Requiring five months for completing the whole journey, that person will

INAUGURATION DAY AT WASHINGTON.

TO THE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Louisville Courier has Washington despatches from which we make up the following account of the "sayings and doings" in that city on the 4th inst., the day of the inauguration of the incoming President of the United States.

Hundreds of strangers slept in the rotunda and passages of the Capitol on the night of the 3d, lying down on cloaks, and indeed some lying on the floor, whilst thousands walked the streets the "live long night." The snow storm which had continued during the night ceased in the morning; the weather cleared up, the sun shone, and everything indicated a pleasant day. The first train of railroad cars from Baltimore arrived at 8 A. M., and the second at 9, conveying about 2,000 persons to witness the ceremonies of inauguration. Pedestrians and horsemen from the surrounding country arrived in great numbers, and the steamboats from Alexandria every half hour added largely to the throng. In the course of the morning, the New York and Baltimore Empire Clubs, headed by the somewhat notorious Capt. Ryders, paraded the streets, and hundreds of marshals adorned with badges and sashes, and finely mounted, together with numerous military and fire companies (some of them from New York, Baltimore and other cities) moved to and fro, adding much to the animation of the streets and avenues.

At noon the inaugural procession moved from the City Hall. It was composed of various civic bodies, the diplomatic corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of the Senate and House of Representatives, a number of political clubs, the New York and Baltimore Empire clubs, the Washington Fire Department, &c., and Indianans every where, who had gathered to witness the progress of the French, with their "line of fortification" and "exultant foe." Union

was the earnest entreaty of true patriotism then as now, with the obvious assurance that if the energies of the colonies were dissipated by disputes among themselves, "they would soon have no privilege to dispute about, and no country to dispute in."

From the *Future* I shall quote a few paragraphs to show with what confidence of hope the colonial patriot looked forward to the coming glory of his country:

"The curious have observed," says the writer "that the progress of human literature (like the sun) is from the East to the West; thus it has travelled through Asia and Europe, and is now arrived at the eastern shores of America. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless finally drive the long, long night of heathenish darkness from America. So Arts and Sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific mountains to the Western Ocean—the rocks will disclose their hidden gems—the inestimable treasures of gold and silver will be broken up; huge mountains of iron ore are already discovered, and vast stones are reserved for future generations—shall not those vast ruins that team with mechanic stone, those structures be piled up into vast cities for those who shall now save their country?"

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Both Houses of Congress had adjourned. On reaching the Capitol the procession entered the Senate Chamber. After the various civic bodies had taken the stands assigned them, and the arrangements were completed outside, the procession again formed, headed by Chief Justice Taney, and proceeded to the platform erected in front of the Capitol for the occasion. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Butler, the oath was administered to the incoming President by Chief Justice Taney.

President Pierce then stepped to the front of the platform, and was greeted by loud cheering from the vast assembly. When this subsided he delivered his inaugural address. At the conclusion of the address, the procession escorted the President to the White House, (which ex-President Fillmore had already visited,) and left the ex-President at Willard's Hotel. During the day an immense number of people went to see the equine statue of Gen. Jackson, and expressed unabated admiration of that master-work of art.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland are said to practice the following method for curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors: Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one of saltpetre; take two ounces of this composition for one pound of butter; work it well into the mass and close it up for me. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a streaky and marbled consistency and fine color, and never requires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: I have seen butter cured with the above composition that has been kept for three years, and was as sweet as olive oil.

It was noted, however, that butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month, before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the moisture of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards. The above is worth the attention of every dairy woman.

SCOTTISH JEWS IN CHINA.—The Washington Union thus refers to Mr. Scott's speech in the Senate on the 25th ult., a brief sketch of which is given in the report of the Congressional proceedings.

The expectation that this distinguished orator would address the Senate on the interesting question of colonization excited the Senate chamber on yesterday with a throng of visitors, anxious to hear one so famed for his eloquence, and probably the largest crowd, which listened with the greatest interest to the speech delivered by Mr. Scott in defense of yesterday we perceive the growth of his oratorical efforts. Profound research, a commanding view, brilliant style, and energetic delivery of his language, all characterized this eloquent speech. The power of the orator vindicated the memory of the unfortunate followers of Orestes from the reproach of being impelled by a third.

These are highly interesting facts, and create a strong desire that the unexplored regions may be speedily opened to intercourse with the civilized world. Access to those ancient manuscripts, which are probably older than any others now extant, would be of great value, in correcting the errors of the Hebrews in transcribing or in throwing light upon doubtful passages.

Gen. Pardee F. Smith, commander of the Eighth Military Division, has been appointed to the command of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river, to protect the port of Astoria, Oregon, from the attacks of Indians. He is to be succeeded by Gen. J. W. Bent, who has been appointed to the command of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river, to protect the port of Astoria, Oregon, from the attacks of Indians.

S. B. Hobbs has been appointed Assistant Postmaster General.

YOUNG AMERICA

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

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It shows the vigor of Young America an hundred years ago. The plan of the *Young America* is simple and the treatment of the topic commendably brief. In the *Post*, the reader is made acquainted with the amazing progress of the French, with their "line of fortification" and "exultant foe."

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Indiana Bulletin.

J. HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

TODAY, 11:11 MARCH 24, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

ONE THOUSAND THREE DOLLARS per annum. If paid in advance, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. All paid, and monthly subsequent thereto, there will be deducted ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion FIFTY CENTS. One-half those charges will be made to those who subscribe by the year, with the privilege of discontinuing at any time, if not more than one-half, will be assessed for TEN DOLLARS per annum.

All advertisements must be marked with the names of the persons or firms, and will be considered as such, and no discount given. All correspondences must be addressed to the Publishers, poor post.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. E. M. TAYLOR, late Senator from Brasilia, as a candidate for Governor of this State.

We are authorized to announce JAMES T. LYTTLE, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate for the counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Lavaca, DeWitt, Victoria, and Goliad.

REMOVAL.—The Bulletin office has been removed to our building, on the east side of Second street, in front of the residence of Capt. H. R. Butler and immediately in the rear of John H. Brown's residence, where it will permanently remain.

THE WEATHER AND ROAD.—We have had several showers, giving a fine impetus to vegetation. The roads are now in good condition.

JUST LANDING.—From New York and Philadelphia, at the store of C. Etter & Co., a large and splendid assortment of general merchandise.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—From the best examination we have been able to give, we feel confident that McGuffey's series of Eclectic School Books is eminently suited to public confidence. Teachers and parents would do well to adopt these books, as they are coming into general use, and uniformly of book and a great deterioration in any system of education.

OUR GARDENS.—Our gardens are putting on the gay dress of spring, and look as sweetly as a gentle maiden in sixteen.

BUSINESS.—There is a large amount of cotton still on plantations, awaiting wagon transportation to the coast. The great obstacle in this country is the want of certain and cheap transportation. We trust the day is not distant when this difficulty will be overcome, and more certainty and stability given to the trade, and a great tax taken off the production of the country.

DAVIS, who was in jail for killing Charles M. Cramer, our late constable, has been discharged.

WHITING'S CABARET.—Those fond of this stomach vegetable had better call at the provision store of Jerry Smith, Jr.

POWDER HORN RETRIBUTION.—We invite the attention of visitors to the yard of George Roach & Co. From those who have visited their retreat we learn it is kept in superior style, and every arrangement made for comfort. It is near the Lower Wharf.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—met in this city on Monday, Hon. Fielding Jones presiding. There were some 70 cases on the docket. The business has been steadily progressing, the bar full, and matters are going on about in the usual way.

THE STEAMSHIP JAMES L. DAY.—Capt. Talbot, arrived from New Orleans on Tuesday.

THURSDAY'S THANKS.—To friend P. for his budget, which will receive attention.

TEXAS MANUFACTURES IN TEXAS.—The Cotton Rope Factory in Houston will be in operation in a few days. It is intended next autumn to manufacture coarse cotton domestic for negro clothing in the same building.

Houston contains two Window Sash and Blind Manufacturers. A Paper Manufactury is in contemplation in that city. A steamboat is being built there.

Two German newspapers are being printed in Texas, and a third is in contemplation at Houston.

NEWS OF INTELLIGENCE IN TEXAS.—No better evidence could be given on this point than the rapidity with which book stores are supplied.

THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE.—Capt. Forbes, arrived at the Lower Wharf yesterday, bringing us New Orleans papers to the 20th, thereby of no service for which Mr. Lockhart, her skipper, has our thanks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—To Gen. Houston for his speech on the Texas debt.

To Gen. Rusk for sundry documents.

To Mr. Howard for public documents.

WE HOPE our New Orleans correspondents will let us hear from him regularly.

THE LOUISIANA sailed for New Orleans on Saturday, the Texas on yesterday.

WE notice trade has revived considerably since the drying up of the roads. Business is now reasonably good for the season.

GENERAL PEY.—We regret to announce that this disease is prevailing in Missouri and throughout the States, very fast, but much so in the State. We just now received a letter from the daughter of old friend, Mattie Willoughby, Esq., of Georgetown, in which she says, that her father died of small-pox on the 20th February, and that there were other severe cases in the family at the date of her letter. Georgetown is 25 miles north of Austin.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mattie Willoughby, a friend with whom, from our early childhood, we have been friends.

He was born in Marion county, Ky., in 1822, removed to Missouri in 1824, thence to Bastrop, Texas in 1827, where integrity he had accumulated a large fortune, and was the head of an interesting family. He has been employed a great deal as Surveyor in the old bounds of Marion county. He was a brother of Josiah Willoughby, who came to Texas in 1826, settled near Bastrop, and was scalped and bodily mangled by the Indians in 1822. The skin never healed over his head, he begged for twelve years, and died in 1835. "Willoughby's" derived its name from him.

THE TEXAS delegation have recommended Hamilton Stuart, editor of the Civilian, for collector at Galveston, and Ben McCulloch for Marshal of Texas. Both good. We opine, however, Henry E. McCulloch is the man, instead of Ben.

A wide spread conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary.

ANOTHER DECISION.—We publish today a list of all decisions made by the Supreme Court during its late Galveston term, from this the tenth District. It will be seen that in the case of Sisneros vs. W. C. Blair, S. A. White and E. Kilpatrick, involving title to the leagues of land on which the two latter reside, on the Guadalupe, the judgment has been reversed, and the cause dismissed, in other words Sisneros, the plaintiff, gained the case in the District Court, but has finally lost it, and White, Blair and Kilpatrick have gained the case by plea in abatement. Sisneros held by deed from De Leon's colony made in 1824. The widow sued as administrator. The defendants claimed by tax titles and locations. We have not seen the decision and cannot state the points upon which the case turned.

IN THE CASE OF CHANDLER vs. FULTON & HENSLY, involving some \$2,000 in a mercantile transaction, and which was decided in our last District Court in favor of Fulton & Hensley, the judgment has been reversed and cause remanded. This case, as formerly stated by us, is an important one and shall be published when received.

IMPORTS INTO INDIANOALA.—Per schooner Ariape, from Mobile, 100,000 feet pine lumber to Baldridge, Sparks & Co.—discharging on their wharf.

Per schooner Fakir, from Mobile, to H. Bangs & Co.—discharging at their yard.

Per schooner Telegraph, from New York, assorted cargo of merchandise to Matagorda, Indiana and Lavaca.

Per steamer Louisiana, from New Orleans—assorted cargo of merchandise as above.

Per steamer Texas, from New Orleans—assorted cargo merchandise as above.

Per steamer James L. Day, from New Orleans—assorted cargo merchandise as above.

STEAMSHIP LOST.—By the arrival of the day, we learn that the steamship Arthur, running between Galveston and the Brazos river, was blown on to the beach of Galveston Island, on Saturday last, and became a wreck. This will be a severe loss at this time, as the transhipment of the Brazos produce was dependent upon the Arthur. Several vessels have been lost in the same trade within a few years. The completion of the Galveston and Brazos canal will obviate the dangers of that portion of our coast navigation.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE ELECTION took place on the 8th inst., and resulted in the choice of Gov. MANIER, democratic, by the people by four thousand majority. The Democratic Congressmen are elected. There is also a large Democratic majority in the House, and the Senate is probably unanimously Democratic.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments made by the President of the United States:

M. T. TAYLOR, Postmaster at Mobile; Gen. LANE, Governor of Oregon; Messrs THOMAS & CAMPBELL of Illinois, G. W. TRIMM of Virginia, and Azurza Fitch of Michigan, Commissioners to settle Land Titles in California, and several California appointments. The President has made the following nominations: R. H. CAMPBELL of Texas, Commissioner of the Mexican Boundary; BALDWIN Collector at Key West; F. MARSH, Marshal of Florida; and G. S. HAWKINS, Collector at Apalachicola. The nomination of JACK HAWKES, Surveyor General of California, will go in to the Senate.

THE AFFAIRS OF AFRICA.—The House cotton market was active and prices steady. The sales for the week amounted to \$10,000.

The cotton crop in China was producing great excitement.

The difference between Austria and Turkey has increased to an alarming extent. Turkey has refused the demands of Austria respecting the Danube, and the Danube was closed, and the Ambassador was anticipating his recall. It was rumored that the Austrian troops had already commenced their march to the Turkish frontier.

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INDIANOLA PRICES CURRENT.

Baggins, Ky. 7. id.	15
Cottage, Blue Rose 2 lb.	14
Manilla	8
Coffee, Rio P. R.	104
Jars	121
Candles	49
Spirits, W. B.	45
Almondine	26
Corn, Shelled	25
Flour, St. Louis, F. Extra	50
Hides, 100 lb.	5
Weedseed	21
Iron, Sheet, 10 lb.	6
American Castings	5
Mackarel, No. 1, 2 lb.	12
Salts, 100 lb.	10
Molasses, (Jew) in bar, per gal.	10
Provisions, Miss Pk.	6
Bacon, Ham, plain	11
do, ased	14
Lard, P. B.	12
Potatoes, 100 lb.	25
Rice, P. B.	6
Sugar, Salt, coarse	200
Tobacco, manufactured, P. B.	17
Whiskey, Rose, 1 gallon	30
Recd.	28
Mannogoods	75
Malasses, (Jew) in bar, per gal.	10
Salts, 100 lb.	10
Provisions, Miss Pk.	6
Bacon, Ham, plain	11
do, ased	14
Lard, P. B.	12
Potatoes, 100 lb.	25
Rice, P. B.	6
Sugar, Salt, coarse	200
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ARANAMA COLLEGE.

This institution, under the care and supervision of the Presbytery of Western Texas, has been located at Golde.

The Preparatory Department will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of July next. A large and commodious building well adapted to the purpose of an Academy, is in readiness; and board can be had in its immediate vicinity, at moderate prices.

The Trustees have secured for this Department the services of Mr. C. C. SHIVE, A. B., a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments, of tried moral worth, and capable for teaching. The public may rest assured that every effort will be made by the founders of the Institution, to provide for the welfare of the offspring of those who wish to secure for their children a thorough education, and moral training and discipline.

CODE OF INSTRUCTION.

English Department—McGuffey's series of Readers; Penruddock's, Mitchell's Geography; Willard's History; Indian's English Grammar; Logic and Rhetoric.

Composition, Elocution and Letter Writing, will be required alternately each week during the whole course.

Classical Department—Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Caser's Commercials; Virgil, Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Bullion's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Zenophon's Anabasis.

Mathematical Department—Menel and Larger Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Mensuration and Surveying. The entire course by Davies.

Philosophical Department—Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Geology, by Constance; Astronomy; Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Tuition, per session of five months, \$20.

The course of instruction will be modified to suit those who expect to finish their education in the Academy. Further details may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

Rev. S. F. COKE,
"JOEL T. CASE,
"JOHN MCNEAL,
"J. F. HILLERY,
"JULIA A. ROBBINS,
Goliad, May 27, 1852.
(1811-1862)

Administrators' Sales.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1852, (being the 5th day of April,) at the court house door in the city of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, the following real estate belonging to the estate of John Speer, deceased, to wit: all the property in the city of Lavaux, being part of Lot No. 4, 5, and 6 and all of 10, in Block 5, included in the boundaries which will be fully given on the day of sale.

The property is known as Speer's property, and the Lots situated is a large three story house with back buildings, also a two story

the whole property is to be sold.

I will also sell the following Lots in the city of Lavaux: Lot 5, in Block two hundred and ninety-five; Lots 6, in Block two hundred and ninety-three; Lots 7 and 8, in Block 8, Tier B, in the city of Port Cavallo, (Brown's Point,) also three hundred and twenty acres of land lying opposite Clinton, in DeWitt county, on the Guadalupe river. The purchaser to give bond and security with a mortgage on the property to secure the purchase money.

Sale made by order of the county court of Calhoun county, at its February Term, A. D. 1852.

T. A. CAMPBELL,
March 10, 1852.—Administrator
John Speer's celebrated Saraparilla
Folk sale by BENNETT & SANFORD,
Ballsville, Texas.

Carrage Repository.

The subscriber has just received and opened at his store, Main street, Indianapolis, a lot of most beautiful and splendid Carrages.

Rockaways, Buggies, &c., which he offers for sale now.

JOHN A. SETTLE,
March 3, 1852.

JUST handed from our Processor a large consignment of Groceries, consisting of Flour, Potatoes, fine and common Tobacco, white and brown Sugar, Lard, Mackarel, Bacon, Soap, Candles, &c., and for sale low for cash by R. T. HOWELL & CO., Mobile, Al., or to BROWNS M. & AVENY, Bogalusa, West Florida.

Post office address: Pensacola, Florida.

A list of prices will be sold for cash.

HUCK & OGBURRY,
Indiana, March 24, 1852.

PHILLIPS & PHILLIPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Victoria, Texas.

LAW & VERKAUF.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law.

Victoria, Texas.

CHARLES J. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law.

Victoria, Texas.

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Victoria, Texas.

CHARLES J. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law.

Victoria,

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.
JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO., Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
45 Camp Street, above Second.
NEW ORLEANS.

**PHILADELPHIA
SAFETY WAREHOUSE.**

MANUFACTORY NO. 15 DEADERICK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MAGEE & KNEAN.

PROMINENTLY in the estimation of persons
in their various occupations, in the hardware
business, well and examine their stock of goods,
which is continually and neatly kept in finish,
and prepared. Their prices are at low rates, and
the articles are large and well arranged, being
mostly of one uniformity, and composed almost
entirely of
Hardware, Sash, Hardware, Trunks,
Hornbeam, Lath, Tinware, and Materials,
etc. etc. D. O. V. & Sons, of Templemen,
Agents in all its varieties.

Principal agents for the Boston Banking Com-
pany, the Bank of Boston, and Miss. Banks,
etc. for whom you, etc. have and all descrip-
tions, descriptions, Banking Goods.

J. B. STEEL,

**NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
50 CAMP STREET.**
Between Gravier and Poydras Streets, nearly
opposite Commercial Place.

BONES.—Comprising the works of the best law and
advice in the various departments of literature.
LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.—At publishers' prices; re-
ceived in books bound in the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A very early copy of all books in
general use, selected by the most experienced
editors.

EDITORIAL WORKS.—Of the most beautiful descrip-
tion, supply found.

STATIONERS.—Consisting of the most approved kinds,
selected by the most experienced editors in public offices.

BLIND BOOKS.—The most improved, accompanied
with recent improvements.

PAPER AND CLOTHES.—Letter, Postcard, Edible Post and
other papers. Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.—In all their various
branches, promptly and handsomely.

NOT LAW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

J. B. STEEL'S, 50 CAMP STREET.

BOOKS ON SPANISH, MEXICO & CALIFORNIA.

Books on Spain, Mexico & California.