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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give below a synopsis of Gov. Bell's Message, delivered at Austin on the 9th of November. Its length precludes its entire insertion in our columns—

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The subject of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, is one that is now engrossing the attention of every part of our widely spread Union. To none is its location fraught with more important consequences than to our own State, and I therefore again, briefly, but most earnestly, recommend it to your serious consideration.

The General Government has so far recognised this measure as one of national importance and necessity, as to make an appropriation for the survey of three distinct routes, with the view of ascertaining that which is most advantageous and practicable. The survey of some of these routes has not yet been completed. It is believed however, that enough is known, derived from the investigations thus far made, to satisfy the public mind, that a southern route recommends itself to general favor by every consideration of national advantage. It is a matter of serious regret that the route leading from the Mississippi river through Texas, should not have been selected as one of those to be surveyed and reported on to the next Congress.

The omission to cause a reconnoissance to be made in a more southern parallel, has been construed by many as having its origin in the existence of an undue bias, entertained by the present Administration for a more northern route. In this opinion I do not concur, being satisfied that when the time for action arrives it will be found assuming patriotic and purely national ground.

From my knowledge of the country, and from information derived from the most reliable sources, I am convinced that by far the best track will be found to be from Memphis, or some other point below on the Mississippi, entering our State about the 32d degree of north latitude, and pursuing that line to El Paso, or its neighborhood; thence in the direction of the head waters of the Gila river, and down the same by the most practicable route to San Diego on the Pacific. This is the route that nature indicates by features so apparent that neither party bias nor sectional interests can conceal them. Even in the most rigorous winters there would be no snows nor ice sufficient to delay or obstruct the progress of completing the road, or at any time to interrupt its regular communication, nearly the entire route; but particularly that portion between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande would pass through a mild and genial climate, over a country level, or generally undulating, and rich and beautiful as any on the North American Continent.

With the great advantages thus afforded her by nature, would it not be a species of madness on the part of Texas, to disregard her rich boon, and allow the opportunity to pass by without using every exertion to accomplish an enterprise more stupendous in its results than any which has hitherto engaged the attention of mankind.

A railroad between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, upon the track indicated, will go far to divert the commerce of the world from its ancient channels. The wealth of California, China and the Indies, instead of passing to Europe and the United States by long and hazardous voyages through the Indian and Pacific oceans, round Capes Horn and Good Hope, would pour in its ceaseless tide over this great national highway, passing through the entire breadth of our State, and be shipped to all parts of the commercial world from the great Atlantic and Gulf ports of our Union. Every State would be in some degree benefitted by its existence, but to Texas the advantages would be incalculable. Her public domain lying north and west of our present populated limits, now waste, and comparatively worthless, would, in a short period, be densely inhabited; the value of real estate throughout her whole length and breadth, would be vastly enhanced, and all the resources of the State, agricultural, commercial and mineral be developed with wonderful rapidity. To specify one striking source of revenue of the many which the farming interests of the State would derive from the construction of this road, I will only mention that growing out of the production of wheat. It is well established, from successful experiment that there is an extensive tract of country in our State, lying on both sides of the proposed route, admirably adapted to the cultivation of this, now to be ranked amongst one of the great staple productions; and in a latitude where this grain ripens from three to six weeks earlier than it does in other portions of the Union. It is therefore obvious that Texas could export a vast amount of flour in advance of any other quarter of the United States, and thus to the extent of her capacity to grow and manufacture this article, monopolise the wheat market of the United States and of Europe.

To secure the construction of this great work through the limits of our State nothing more is wanting, in my opinion, than a liberal donation of our public domain to such a responsible company as may be able to give sufficient guarantees of their ability to commence and complete the same within a reasonable period. And to render the measure as little objectionable as possible, I would suggest that a certain portion of the stock of the company be divided into small shares, and that the privilege of subscribing for the same be secured to citizens of the State for a limited period, say for ninety days after the subscription books shall have been opened. Under such provision, if our own citizens should refuse, or fail to avail themselves of so liberal an opportunity, they could not afterwards complain of a monopoly by non-resident capitalists, who, I am sure, will not long underrate the advantages of the enterprise or the value of our lands.

After the survey of the several routes provided for by Congress shall have been made and reported on, a protracted and exciting discussion, engendered by sectional feeling and diverse views, will no doubt ensue, as to their respective advantages and disadvantages, and the constitutional right of the Government to construct the roads. Before this controversy can be settled, if it be settled at all, I confidently believe that Texas in co-operation with some of her sister States, in the south and west, can furnish sufficient inducements to secure the immediate commencement of the work upon the route I have indicated, and command the great prize for which the northern, middle and southern sections are so eagerly contending.

Then to effect this inappreciable object, let your wisdom and energies be promptly directed. So far as the interests of our beloved State are involved, there is nothing sectional, or local, associated with this great work. Its benefits will be felt and acknowledged by all within its limits, and every branch of industry will be stimulated and encouraged. Should partial or sectional feelings be found to arise in your deliberations upon this subject, let me beseech you, as legislators for a great and growing State, to discard them, and to let your action be characterized by an enlightened patriotism and an enlarged and liberal policy.

In view of the fact that none of the proposed routes for the Pacific and Atlantic railway, whose survey has been directed by the General Congress, will cross this State, I would, therefore, strongly recommend that steps be taken, at an early day, to make a survey of such routes within this State as shall be deemed advisable; and that your Honorable Bodies make a suitable appropriation to cover the expenses connected with the surveys so directed to be made.

In recommending so earnestly as I have done this great work, I would not be regarded as overlooking other enterprizes necessary to connect our gulf coast with all proper points. For I regard the connection of the Gulf with the interior portions of the State and other parts of the Union, as secondary only in importance to the great connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Already some twenty or more charters have been granted by the State Government for railroad purposes; and, so far as I am advised, with few exceptions beyond the one hereafter mentioned, they have been inattended with the practical results anticipated, notwithstanding the liberal inducements offered. Under the provisions of these different charters, about twenty millions of acres of the public domain have been conditionally appropriated. It is now quite certain that but two or three roads, at farthest, will be constructed under these charters, and yet this amount of public land is, for the time being, tied up, and rendered useless to the country, with the still more injurious tendency of delaying works of great public utility, by driving real capitalists from the field.

Consideration of these facts has convinced me that in our zeal for internal improvements, we have heretofore granted railroad charters too indiscriminately, and I may say, improvidently.

I therefore recommend that in future no Railroad Company shall be incorporated except such as are clearly of primary importance to an extensive section of the State; and which would give the safest guarantee of its ability to faithfully comply with the terms of the charters.

Although the charters granted to them were liberal in their provisions, I regret to say they have, with some exceptions remained as a dead letter upon our statute book; and that the results have fallen far short of the expectations conceived at the time they were granted. It affords me pleasure, however, to be enabled to inform you that the "Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Company" have already completed the first twenty miles of their road. This section has been examined by a competent engineer, Rose, Esq., appointed for that purpose, and found to have been executed in accordance with the terms of the charter; and certificates for the amount of land to which the Company was entitled have been issued in their favor. It is understood that another section of this road is now in a forward state of progress. The Company has set an example of enterprise and public spirit worthy of the highest commendation, and it will doubtless have a stimulating effect upon like enterprises in our State. It is also understood that one or two other companies have portions of their roads under contract, or have given assurances that they would shortly be enabled to commence them.

While I would advise you to foster and encourage, by every legitimate and proper means, the railroad enterprises already, or hereafter to be chartered, with the view of connecting the interior of our State with the Gulf coast, I wish you to understand, that the recommendation is confined solely to such roads as commence and terminate at judicious points; to such as will be of manifest utility, and for the completion of which the most satisfactory assurances may be given.

The whole subject of internal improvements now creating so deep an interest in every portion of the State, will doubtless be presented again for your consideration by my successor in office. His recent canvass of the State will have enabled him to ascertain the public sentiment in relation to it, which, aided by his own enlightened reflection and judgment, will, I am assured, result in suggestions and wholesome recommendations to your Honorable bodies without entering further into its

FRONTIER PROTECTION.

In reference to Indian policy here tofore, so much has been said in the last two or three special messages that I hope my administration address to the Legislature, upon occasion, that I feel it a dishonorable bodies, and the nature of the subject new my appeal, I ask this, my final effort, in nothing but something may be devised, some would be done, towards effectually relieving the well and State Governments from an in- as they has pressed upon them heavily for years, towards effectually securing the life and prosperity of the settler, the existence and pacific deportment of the Indians.

The system of military defence hitherto pursued by the General Government, though assisted by the strenuous efforts of the Indian Bureau at Washington City, has evidently been inadequate to the task of repressing Indian murders and depredations. The vast extent of country to be protected, the immediate contiguity of trackless wastes over which the feet of white men rarely if ever tread, the numerous fastnesses and places of retreat known only to the savage, the cunning of the Indian in all his offensive operations, the fleetness with which when pressed he can fly from his pursuer, his hardihood, and capability of enduring under extremes of starvation and fatigue, and the unsuitable nature of the military material that has been employed by the General Government to carry out their policy, must convince every thinking mind that no hope can be reasonably entertained of a change for the better until an alteration in the system has been effected, and additional means enjoyed to accomplish the end.

From time to time the attention of the Executive has been drawn to distressing appeals for succor and military aid by petitions numerously and most respectably signed, supported by affidavits of the deplorable situation in which the petitioners were placed; and this Department has anxiously, though thus far delusively, hoped to arrest their recurrence, by devising some means that would secure their defenceless situation from the marauding savage. Without means, the employment of Rangers was in most cases, impracticable; and, although the responsibility of calling three companies of that class of troops into the service of the State, was found to be absolutely and unavoidably necessary to prevent the total destruction of the settlements on the Lower Rio Grande, still, the peculiar situation of those on the Upper Rio Grande rendered it impossible to extend to them similar assistance, and they consequently have been, and still are suffering the lamentable results.

Of all the portions of the frontier that have needed military aid and protection, the county of El Paso stands foremost; and, strange to say, with the greatest necessities and the least justification, she has been the most neglected. When the rights of the State were jeopardized; when the most disastrous consequences would have inevitably ensued, had she not averted, by decisive action, the threatened blow; when all around her was anarchy, confusion and revolt, with the howl of the murderous savage and the groans of his dying victim incessantly ringing in her ears; she, regardless of her situation, forgetful of her wrongs, stood as she now stands, true to her colors and her country, though spurned by the General Government, abandoned by the State, and neglected by all.

The principal embarrassment that the Indian Bureau appear to have felt in the conduct of her policy with regard to the Indians of Texas has been the want of some suitable locality for them within the confines of the State. This matter was freely discussed in a recent conference with Maj. R. S. Neighbors, the United States Superintending Indian Agent for Texas; and he strongly urged the importance of some steps, on the part of this State, whereby such an arrangement could be effected. The Executive, coinciding with the opinion of the Agent, had in view the "Joint Resolution concerning Indian boundaries," approved February 16th, 1852, in which the Legislature had made provision, under certain restrictions, to meet this exigency; but the Department conceiving this Resolution contemplated that the General Government would take the preliminary steps in the matter, and no official action thereon at Washington City having reached the Department until the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, under date of the 19th ult., in reference to the subject, (a copy of which is transmitted herewith, marked A.) The Executive deemed it advisable to defer any movement in the matter until the meeting of your Honorable Bodies, for several cogent reasons; and, among them may be mentioned, the want of necessary knowledge of the Northwestern portion of the State, owing to its not having been surveyed, to enable him to make a proper and advantageous selection; and the great liability that any selection under such circumstances would be found to conflict with private localities which have been so numerously made in that section since the passage of the Joint Resolution above referred to.

The Department having maturely considered the whole field that this important subject presents, and fully conscious of its bearing upon the growing interests of the State at home and abroad, would, therefore, recommend that your Honorable Bodies give the necessary authority to the General Government for the temporary occupation of a certain district of the State, as shall be deemed best adapted for that purpose, and which will not conflict with existing private claims, nor any contemplated route for the Pacific Railroad; designating the tract, or district, by metes and bounds; and, stipulating, that the district so occupied shall revert to the State so soon as the General Government shall be able to effect more permanent arrangements for the final disposition of the Indian tribes of Texas. Humanity loudly demands that something of this kind should be done as a provisor for the poor Indian, who now has no other alternative left than to perish by famine or the sword; who, goaded to desperation at the loss of hunting grounds that furnished his forefathers with subsistence, and year after year driven further and further, by remorseless fate, from fertility to barrenness, feels that the existence of the white race sounds the knell of extinction to his own.

STATE TREASURY.

The Report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1853, marked B, is submitted to your honorable bodies as a very satisfactory and lucid statement of the transactions of his office during that period, and the present situation of the Treasury, which contains the large amount of $2,966,125 08, independent of $80,285 27 belonging to the General School Fund, notwithstanding the heavy drafts that had been made upon it under appropriations by the former Legislature for the construction of the State Capitol and other large public buildings.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Among other items relative to the landed interest of the State that this Report, (Commissioner of the General Land Office,) contains, I perceive that the estimated number of acres constituting the present residue of the public domain, after deducting every claim known to exist, is 102,147,301. This large body of unlocated land forms a valuable basis, upon which, by judicious management, the future welfare of the State can be securely founded.

Taking into consideration the rapid absorption of all the choice lands by private location, I would also recommend that an appropriation be made, at the present session, for the location and survey of the balance of the fifty leagues set apart for two Universities as an endowment by an act of the late Republic, in order that those institutions may reap the full benefit of the grant made to them under that wise and liberal enactment.

PRODUCTION OF THE STATE.

Although in a probationary term as a State, and consequently without the confidence and experience which an older membership would give, I venture to introduce to your notice and for your consideration, a subject which, it seems to me from its very nature, addresses itself to our people and government as one for their special patronage.

The genial nature of our climate, acting upon a soil of unsurpassed fertility, produces spontaneously the most abundant and luxurious grasses in every variety; and those of our citizens, even of limited means, who desire to make investments in the raising of live stock, possess every facility with very little expense in making the experiment.—With the agriculturist it is different. But few can afford the cost of experiments or await their result. Texas unites, with her present populated limits, a climate and soil adapted to almost every staple cultivated in the Union. Sugar remunerates the planter largely in our coast counties, where water transportation is accessible and cheap.—Cotton, which bears land carriage, is the great staple of the State; and experience proves that from the coast to Red River, every portion of the country may, if necessary, lean upon this single product; not only without dread of failure, but with the assurance of remunerating crops. Wheat for several years has been grown in the Northeastern section and with an astonishing yield.—Both quantity and weight are ascertained to be largely beyond the average of that culture in the older States. The early period of its maturity would give to Texas, if she possessed the necessary facilities for transportation, superior advantages to that of any portion of the United States. At a time when the grain of the commercial world was damaged and unsaleable, she could supply the deficiency, and thereby make this leading staple a source of unlimited wealth.

With the present extension of commerce, Texas wheat at our gulf ports, in May or June, would be in demand, not only in our home markets, but for those of Europe; and would command precedence over every other crop, until the northern and western States began, in July and August, to compete.

Although tobacco has not yet become a staple among us, its culture has been tested, and, to a limited extent, many intelligent citizens believe it would remunerate largely; and, besides supplying our own wants, and keeping our means in home circulation, the markets of Mexico would be ours, almost exclusively, from our proximity and the cheapness of land carriage among that people. Sisal hemp is believed to be well adapted to our climate, and its production would have a home market to foster it. Besides its uses for bagging and bale rope throughout the South, it would furnish a valuable cordage for shipping and other purposes. Apart, however, from these, and various other products which our climate and soil are capable of yielding, the subject of fencing our vast and fertile prairies, has attracted the attention of some of our enterprising people.

In view then of its practical utility to a large mass of our citizens in testing the capacity of the different soils, and the products best adapted to each, I have no hesitation in suggesting an experimental farm, owned by the State, with a central locality, supported by annual appropriations and conducted by an experienced and skilful farmer, whose duty it should be to publish, at stated periods, the result of all experiments made.

The subject is respectfully submitted.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE GUBERNATORIAL CHAIR.

In a few days my official relation to the Legislature, as Governor of Texas, will cease, at which time the contingency anticipated in the twelfth section of the fifth Article of the Constitution, and provided for therein, will have arisen, and the Lieutenant Governor will then exercise the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until the period arrives for the installation of the Governor elect. As there are no formalities prescribed, or necessary, in withdrawing from the position, beyond a mere official notification of the fact, it is not probable that another occasion will present itself, to enable me to express to the people of Texas, through their Representatives, the deep sense of gratitude I entertain, for the marked confidence and partiality, they have, on so many occasions manifested towards me, by entrusting to my charge, at critical periods, responsibilities and duties of the gravest and most interesting character. Our State, in its wide scope, has possessed, and no possesses varied and complex interests, which, her public councils, have often given rise to diverse and conflicting views. In performing the multiplied labors devolving on me as her Chief Executive Magistrate, my course has been directed by no other motives than those for the public weal, merging personal considerations; and, as far as possible, sectional and local prejudices; with a sacred desire under an independent, faithful and fearless discharge of every duty, to advance the domestic and internal affairs of our State. How far I have succeeded in these efforts, can be determined after a careful inquiry into the actual condition of the State at the period of my assuming Executive duties, and then looking to the daily increased and still increasing happiness at prosperity with which we are surrounded. Let the parallel be fairly run and I cheerfully abide your decision and that of our common constituents.

It should be recollected by my fellow-citizens, in making an estimate of my humble public services, that their partiality transferred me directly from the camp to the cabinet. I responded to their call with no reluctance, but that growing out of a serio distrust of my abilities; and should I have failed (and I trust I have not) to fulfil their just expectations, they will, in the same generous confidence which they exercised in calling me to serve, the ascribe my faults not to neglect, or intentional error, but to the want of wisdom and experience. That I have committed errors there is no doubt and that I have failed in some particulars to pre measures and to employ means best calculated to public advantage, there is quite as little; but am sustained in the belief that no wrong or vicious motives are ascribed to me in any quarter and I have great reason to believe that the me of my fellow-citizens awarded to me the crest of having devoted my best powers and energies under the limited authority I possessed, for the development, as well as for the political and moral improvement which our State so much needed.

P. H. BELL.

A New Invented Clock.—Among the late inventions we notice a curious one by Mr. Robert M. Kerrison, of Philadelphia. It is a clok, different from any heretofore made, it ring with out the slightest noise or any alteration in its motion; and from this latter fact promises to be of the greatest use in the science of astronomy. In this clock Mr. Kerrison has succeeded in overcoming a difficulty which has been made the study of scientific mechanics for nearly two centuries, being first attempted by Huygins as early as 1668.

Terrible Ravages of Cholera.—A letter dated Remedios, Cuba, October 14th, says that in the limited and sparsely peopled district between Matanzas and a point below Sagualo Grande, 20 leagues in extent, 13,000 slaves have been carried off by the cholera, according to the official accounts, which are known to be under the mark. The attacks were very short, some of them only lasting an hour.

DISCOVERY OF RUINED CITIES IN THE GREAT BASIN.

The Great Basin in the middle of our Territory, bounded on the north by the Wahsatch Mountains and the settlements of the Mormons in Utah, on the east by the Rocky Mountains striking the right bank of the Rio Grande, on the South by the Gila, and the west by the Sierra Nevada, is a region still almost unknown. Trappers and mountaineers have passed all around the inner side of its rim, but none have ever crossed it with the exception of Mr. Beale, who traversed on his recent trip its northern slope, and Capt. Joe Walker, the famous mountaineer, who passed nearly through its centre in the winter of 1850. But little, therefore, is known regarding it, but that little is exceedingly interesting, and fills the mind with eagerness to know more. From Capt. Walker we have gathered many particulars regarding his celebrated trip, and the character of this mysterious land, which have never before been brought to light. There is no lack of streams within it; the Rio Colorado Chiquito, or Little Red river, runs entirely across it, about 100 miles to the north of the Gila, and almost parallel to it, and empties into the Colorado. About 120 miles still further north, the San Juan follows exactly the same course as the Little Red, and empties into Grand river, the most important branch of the Colorado. Grand river itself pursues a course a little south of west across the northern part of the Basin, while the Avonkeree, a large river, discovered by Mr. Beale, Green river, and the Rio Virgen, are all large streams, which drain the northern mountain rim, and run in a southerly direction into the Colorado.

The Great Basin, between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is an immense table land, broken towards the Gila and Rio Grande by detached Sierras. Almost all the streams run through deep canons.—The country is barren and desolate, and entirely uninhabited, even by the lowest order of Indians. But though now so bleak and forboding, strewn all around may be seen the evidences that it was once peopled, by a civilized and thickly settled population. They have long since disappeared, but their handiwork still remains to attest their former greatness. Capt. Walker assures us that the country from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, between the Gila and San Juan, is full of ruined habitations and cities, most of which are on the table land. Although he had frequently met with crumbling masses of masonry, and numberless specimens of antique pottery, such as have been noticed in the immigrant trail south of the Gila, it was not until his last trip across, that he ever saw a structure standing. On that occasion he had penetrated about midway from the Colorado into the wilderness, and had encamped near the Little Red river, with the Sierra Blanca looming up to the south, when he noticed, at a little distance, an object that induced him to examine further. As he approached, he found it to be a kind of citidel, around which lay the ruins of a city more than a mile in length. It was located on a gentle declivity that sloped towards Red river, and the lines of the streets could be distinctly traced, running regular at right angles across each other.

The houses had all been built of stone, but all had been reduced to ruins by the action of the great heat which had evidently passed over the whole country. It was no ordinary conflagration, but must have been some fierce furnace-like blast of fire, similar to that issuing from a volcano, as the stones were all burnt, some of them almost cindered, others glazed as if melted. This appearance was visible in every ruin he met with. A storm of fire seemed to have swept over the whole face of the country, and the inhabitants must have fallen before it. In the centre of the city we refer to, rose abruptly a rock twenty or thirty feet high, upon the top of which stood a portion of the walls of what had once been an immence building. The outline of the building was still distinct, although only the northern angle, with walls 15 or 18 feet long and ten feet high, was standing.—These walls were constructed of stone, well quarried and well built. All the south end of the building seemed to have melted to cinders, and to have sunk to a mere pile of rubbish. Even the rock on which it was built appeared to have been partially fused by the heat. Capt. Walker spent some time examining this interesting spot—he traced many of the streets and the outlines of the houses, but could find no other wall standing—as often as he had seen ruins of this character he had never, until this occasion, discovered any of the implements of the ancient people. Here he found a number of handmills, similar to those still used by the Pueblos and the Mexicans for grinding their corn. They were made of light porious rock, and consisted of two pieces about two feet long, and ten inches wide, the one hollowed out, and the other made convex like a roller to fit the concavity.—They were the only articles that had resisted the heat.

No metals of any kind were found.—Strewn all around might be seen numerous fragments of crockery, sometimes beautifully carved, at others painted. This, however, was not peculiar to this spot, as he had seen antique pottery in every part of the country, from the San Juan to the Gila.

Capt. Walker continued his journey, and noticed several more ruins a little off his route next day, but he could not stop to examine them. On this side of the Colorado, he has never seen any remains except of the present races. The Indians have no traditions relative to the ancient people that once thickly settled this region. They look with wonder upon these remains, but know nothing of their origin. Capt. Walker, who, we may remark, is a most intelligent and close observer, far superior to the generality of the old trappers, and with a wonderfully retentive memory, is of opinion that this Basin, now so barren, was once a charming country, sustaining millions of people, and that its present desolation has been wrought by the action of volcanic fires. The mill discovered proves that the ancient race once farmed; the country as it now appears, never could be tilled, hence it is inferred it must have been different in the early days. They must have had sheep, too, for the representation of that useful animal was found carved upon a piece of pottery.

Lieut. Beale states that, on his first trip across the continent, he discovered in the midst of the wilderness north of the Gila, what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it and found it contained forty-two rooms. In the vicinity were met with numerous balls of hard clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape shot. What was singular about them was the fact, that frequently ten or twenty were stuck together, like a number of bullets run out of half a dozen connecting moulds, or like a whole baking of rolls. It is difficult to say what these were intended for. They were so hard, however, that the smaller ones could be discharged from a gun. And now it remains for the antiquarian to explore this most interesting region in the very heart of our country, and to say who were the people that inhabited it. They may have been the ancestors of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico, for they were known to have come from the north. Tradition relates that they sallied out from their northern homes, directed by their prophets not to cease their march till they came across an eagle sitting upon a cactus with a serpent in its claws. This they found where the city of Mexico now stands, and here they established their dominion.

This legend is still preserved in the device upon the Mexican dollar. Some remnants of the Aztecs still remained within a few years past, at the ruined city of Gran Quivera, on Pecos, in the wilderness of New Mexico. Here, in deep caverns, they keep alive, with reverential care, the Sacred Fire, which was always to burn until the return of Montezuma. It only went out about ten years ago, when the last Indian of the tribe expired. It may be that the Pimos south of the Gila, are an off-shot of the great Aztec nation, left behind in their march to the south. The Pimos, it is known, are far superior to the Indians of Mexico. They raise fine cotton, and from it manufacture all their clothing.

Would that some Stephens or Layard would arise to explore the wonders that lie concealed within this Great Basin, and bring to light the history of the strange people that once inhabited it.

[*San Francisco Herald.*

A Splendid Description.—One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher, in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, while his enemy actually trembled on his feet; "there is the liquor which God the Eternal, brews for all his children. Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest vales, where the fountain murmurs, and upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where storms crash and away far out, on the wide, wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and big waves roars the chorus, sweeping the march of God; there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water. And everywhere is it a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice-gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding the bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still sparkling, beautiful—that blessed life water! no poisonous bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol!" A shout like the roar a tempest answered "No!"

FROM SANTA FE.

The New York Herald publishes the following letter from Santa Fe, dated the 30th of September, which gives some insight into the state of party feeling there:

The contest for delegate in the next Congress from this territory, has resulted in the election of Gallegos, by a majority of 589 over Gov. Lane, so that another democrat is added to the list.

There was quite an excitement got up here against Gov. Merriwether and Judge Davenport, by a clique of Governor Lane's friends, during the election. Their crime consisted in going to public meetings of the friends of Gallegos here, where several Mexican speeches were made; and this was the grand *casus belli*.

It was supposed by Gov. Lane's friends that the appearance and countenance of these two functionaries materially influenced the result of the election. The rights, however, of every freeman, whether public officer or private citizen, to enjoy his political opinions and express them, cannot be doubted, especially when his political bias must be known from his antecedents.

If being the best abused man of the two is an evidence of most merit, Gallegos is certainly the most deserving, as he was abused both by the clergy and the laity. Having no democratic antecedents, he is a better democrat than Lane, who had only democratic sequents. Gallegos, if the charge of the clergy against him is correct, [illegible] ly belongs to the progressive [illegible] and has broken out from the shackles of the church. The majority that he [illegible] over his opponent, even with the powerful influence of the bishop against him, is a sure indication that the territory is democratic, as far as it can be in the present [illegible] of political darkness among the masses.

NOVEL WAY OF STANDING A CHARGE.

The chivalrous Col. D., of this State, raised a regiment of six months volunteers, as you very well remember, was among the first who hurried to the assistance of Gen. Taylor.

The Colonel was eager for a fight, and knew he had but little time to train his union; and after frequent false alarms of "the Mexicans!" "the Mexicans are upon us!" he got them so they could form a line of battle with very little confusion. This being accomplished, the next step in learning the art of war, was to learn them to stand a charge of cavalry, which was by no means a difficult job for a commander of his ingenuity; and the following is the method he thought most likely to effect so desirable a result.

One morning the companies were all marched to the parade ground, and the regiment regularly formed. The Colonel was a tremendous large man, and was mounted upon a war horse whose proportions were well suited to carry such a rider, his sword, too, was a ponderous blade, and could have been wielded in a fight most destructively, by his muscular arm.

Such a man thus equipped and mounted took command that morning, with all the pride and military bearing of a hero of a hundred battles.

After ordering his regiment through various evolutions, he formed them into a hollow square, and galloped off at a convenient distance, wheeled his horse and stood a few moments, gazing with admiration upon his noble looking regiment; then, with a flourish of his sword over his head, he put spurs to his horse, and away he went at full speed, and ran right upon his men, and they broke ranks and let him into the square. Then followed a volly of oaths and abuses, thick and fast. "If you let one horseman break your ranks in this way, what would become of you if you were charged by a body of Mexican cavalry? Why, they would run over you, tread you down, and cut you to pieces!"

He then ordered them back into lines, and repeated the same manœuvre, but not with the same success, for they all had their bayonets charged, and the Colonel ran a second time against a powerful Irishman, Jimmy Clary, who held his musket firmly braced, and gritting his teeth, ejaculated, "and Jases, Colonel, I can nixer give away," and he ran about six inches of his bayonet into the horse, which "brought him up standing," very suddenly.

The Colonel dismounted, and with a smile of satisfaction playing upon his countenance, surveyed his bleeding steed, and said:—"Well, the horse did his duty—the rider did his—and the soldier did his—in fact, all did well." And thus ended the first lesson.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Florida Indians.—The inhabitants of the Florida peninsula seem not a little alarmed at the prospect of another Indian war, in case forcible efforts shall be made by the State authorities to evict the remnant of savages from their homes in the Everglades. At an adjourned meeting held on the 21st ult., at De Soto, the county site of Hernando, resolutions were adopted, deprecating the resort to forcible measures. They gave it as their conviction that an attempt would lead to all the horrors of an Indian war.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania celebrated on the 10th inst., at Harrisburg, the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the landing of William Penn. The exercises of the occasion commenced with an address, delivered at the Dauphin Hall, by the Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll, who selected for his subject the origin and early progress of Texas.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give below a synopsis of Gov. Bell's Message, delivered at Austin on the 9th of November. Its length precludes its entire insertion in our colmns—

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The subject of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, is one that is now engrossing the attention of every part of our widely spread Union. To none is its location fraught with more important consequences than to our own State, and I therefore again, briefly, but most earnestly, recommend it to your serious consideration.

The General Government has so far recognised this measure as one of national importance and necessity, as to make an appropriation for the survey of three distinct routes, with the view of ascertaining that which is most advantageous and practicable. The survey of some of these routes has not yet been completed. It is believed, however, that enough is known, derived from the investigations thus far made, to satisfy the public mind that a southern route recommends itself to general favor by every consideration of national advantage. It is a matter of serious regret that the route leading from the Mississippi river through Texas, should not have been selected as one of those to be surveyed and reported on to the next Congress.

The omission to cause a reconnoisance to be made in a more southern parallel, has been construed by many as having its origin in the existence of an undue bias, entertained by the present Administration for a more northern route. In this opinion I do not concur, being satisfied that when the time for action arrives it will be found assuming patriotic and purely national ground.

From my knowledge of the country, and from information derived from the most reliable sources, I am convinced that by far the best track will be found to be from Memphis, or some other point below on the Mississippi, entering our State about the 32d degree of north latitude, and pursuing that line to El Paso, or its neighborhood; thence in the direction of the head waters of the Gila river, and down the same by the most practicable route to San Diego on the Pacific. This is the route that nature indicates by features so apparent that neither party bias nor sectional interests can conceal them. Even in the most rigorous winters there would be no snows nor ice sufficient to delay or obstruct the progress of completing the road, or at any time to interrupt its regular communication, nearly the entire route; but particularly that portion between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande would pass through a mild and genial climate, over a country level, or generally undulating, and rich and beautiful as any on the North American Continent.

With the great advantages thus afforded her by nature, would it not be a species of madness on the part of Texas, to disregard her rich boon, and allow the opportunity to pass by without using every exertion to accomplish an enterprise more stupendous in its results than any which has hitherto engaged the attention of mankind.

A railroad between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, upon the track indicated, will go far to divert the commerce of the world from its ancient channels. The wealth of California, China and the Indies, instead of passing to Europe and the United States by long and hazardous voyages through the Indian and Pacific oceans, round Capes Horn and Good Hope, would pour in its ceaseless tide over this great national highway, passing through the entire breadth of our State, and be shipped to all parts of the commercial world from the great Atlantic and Gulf ports of our Union. Every State would be in some degree benefitted by its existence, but to Texas the advantages would be incalculable. Her public domain lying north and west of our present populated limits, now waste, and comparatively worthless, would, in a short period, be densely inhabited; the value of real estate throughout her whole length and breadth, would be vastly enhanced, and all the resources of the State, agricultural, commercial and mineral be developed with wonderful rapidity. To specify one striking source of revenue of the many which the farming interests of the State would derive from the construction of this road, I will only mention that growing out of the production of wheat. It is well established, from successful experiment that there is an extensive tract of country in our State, lying on both sides of the proposed route, admirably adapted to the cultivation of this, now to be ranked amongst one of the great staple productions; and in a latitude where this grain ripens from three to six weeks earlier than it does in other portions of the Union. It is therefore obvious that Texas could export a vast amount of flour in advance of any other quarter of the United States, and thus to the extent of her capacity to grow and manufacture this article, monopolise the wheat market of the United States and of Europe.

To secure the construction of this great work through the limits of our State nothing more is wanting, in my opinion, than a liberal donation of our public domain to such a responsible company as may be able to give sufficient guarantees of their ability to commence and complete the same within a reasonable period. And to render the measure as little objectionable as possible, I would suggest that a certain portion of the stock of the company be divided into small shares, and that the privilege of subscribing for the same be secured to the citizens of the State, to the exclusion of all others, for a limited period, say for ninety days after the subscription books shall have been opened. Under such provision, if our own citizens should refuse, or fail to avail themselves of so liberal an opportunity, they could not afterwards complain of a monopoly by non-resident capitalists, who, I am sure, will not long underrate the advantages of the enterprise or the value of our lands.

After the survey of the several routes provided for by Congress shall have been made and reported on, a protracted and exciting discussion, engendered by sectional feeling and diverse views, will no doubt ensue, as to their respective advantages and disadvantages, and the constitutional right of the Government to construct the road. Before this controversy can be settled, if it be settled at all, I confidently believe that Texas in co-operation with some of her sister States, in the south and west, can furnish sufficient inducements to secure the immediate commencement of the work upon the route I have indicated, and command the great prize for which the northern, middle and southern sections are so eagerly contending.

Then to effect this inappreciable object, let your wisdom and energies be promptly directed. So far as the interests of our beloved State are involved, there is nothing sectional, or local, associated with this great work. Its benefits will be felt and acknowledged by all within its limits, and every branch of industry will be stimulated and encouraged. Should partial or sectional feelings be found to arise in your deliberations upon this subject, let me beseech you, as legislators for a great and growing State, to discard them, and to let your action be characterized by an enlightened patriotism and an enlarged and liberal policy.

In view of the fact that none of the proposed routes for the Pacific and Atlantic railway, whose survey has been directed by the General Congress, will cross this State, I would, therefore, strongly recommend that steps be taken, at an early day, to make a survey of such routes within this State as shall be deemed advisable; and that your Honorable Bodies make a suitable appropriation to cover the expenses connected with the surveys so directed to be made.

In recomending so earnestly as I have done this great work, I would not be regarded as overlooking other enterprizes necessary to connect our gulf coast with all proper points. For I regard the connection of the Gulf with the interior portions of the State and other parts of the Union, as secondary only in importance to the great connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Already some twenty or more charters have been granted by the State Government for railroad purposes; and, so far as I am advised, with few exceptions beyond the one hereafter mentioned, they have been inattended with the practicable results anticipated, notwithstanding the liberal inducements offered. Under the provisions of these different charters, about twenty millions of acres of the public domain have been conditionally appropriated. It is now quite certain that but two or three roads, at farthest, will be constructed under these charters, and yet this amount of public land is, for the time being, tied up, and rendered useless to the country, with the still more injurious tendency of delaying works of great public utility, by driving real capitalists from the field.

Consideration of these facts has convinced me that in our zeal for internal improvements, we have heretofore granted railroad charters too indiscriminately, and I may say, improvidently.

I therefore recommend that in future no Railroad Company shall be incorporated except such as are clearly of primary importance to an extensive section of the State; and which would give the safest guarantee of its ability to faithfully comply with the terms of the charters.

Although the charters granted to them were liberal in their provisions, I regret to say they have, with some exceptions remained as a dead letter upon our statute book; and that the results have fallen far short of the expectations conceived at the time they were granted. It affords me pleasure, however, to be enabled to inform you that the "Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Company" have already completed the first twenty miles of their road. This section has been examined by a competent engineer, Rose, Esq., appointed for that purpose, and found to have been executed in accordance with the terms of the charter; and certificates for the amount of land to which the Company was entitled have been issued in their favor. It is understood that another section of this road is now in a forward state of progress. The Company has set an example of enterprise and public spirit worthy of the highest commendation, and it will doubtless have a stimulating effect upon like enterprises in our State. It is also understood that one or two other companies have portions of their roads under contract, or have given assurances that they would shortly be enabled to commence them.

While I would advise you to foster and encourage, by every legitimate and proper means, the railroad enterprises already, or hereafter to be chartered, with the view of connecting the interior of our State with the Gulf coast, I wish you to understand, that the recommendation is confined solely to such roads as commence and terminate at judicious points; to such as will be of manifest utility, and for the completion of which the most satisfactory assurances may be given.

The whole subject of internal improvements now crowding so deep an interest in every portion of the State, will doubtless be presented again for your consideration by my successor in office. His recent canvass of the State will have enabled him to ascertain the public sentiment in relation to it, which, aided by his own enlightened reflection and judgment, will, I am assured, result in wise suggestions and wholesome recommendations. I therefore submit the subject to your Honorable bodies without entering further into its details.

FRONTIER PROTECTION.

In reference to Indian policy and the protection of the settlements on our western frontier, so much has been said in the several general and special messages that I have had the honor to address to the Legislature during my administration, that I feel it a work of supererogation to renew my appeal to your honorable bodies, and nothing but the importance of the subject would induce me to make this, my final effort, in the hope that something may be devised, something may be done, towards effectually relieving the General and State Governments from an incubus that has pressed upon them heavily for years, towards effectually securing the life and prosperity of the settler, the existence and pacific deportment of the Indians.

The system of military defence hitherto pursued by the General Government, though assisted by the strenuous efforts of the Indian Bureau at Washington City, has evidently been inadequate to the task of repressing Indian murders and depredations. The vast extent of country to be protected, the immediate contiguity of trackless wastes over which the feet of white men rarely if ever tread, the numerous fastnesses and places of retreat known only to the savage, the cunning of the Indian in all his offensive operations, the fleetness with which when pressed he can fly from his pursuer, his hardihood, and capability of enduring under extremes of starvation and fatigue, and the unsuitable nature of the military material that has been employed by the General Government to carry out their policy, must convince every thinking mind that no hope can be reasonably entertained of a change for the better until an alteration in the system has been effected, and additional means enjoyed to accomplish the end.

From time to time the attention of the Executive has been drawn to distressing appeals for succor and military aid by petitons numerously and most respectably signed, supported by affidavits of the deplorable situation in which the petitioners were placed; and this Department has anxiously, though thus far delusively, hoped to arrest their recurrence, by devising some means that would secure their defenceless situation from the marauding savage. Without means, the employment of Rangers was in most cases, impracticable; and, although the responsibility of calling three companies of that class of troops into the service of the State, was found to be absolutely and unavoidably necessary to prevent the total destruction of the settlements on the Lower Rio Grande, still, the peculiar situation of those on the Upper Rio Grande rendered it impossible to extend to them similar assistance, and they consequently have been, and still are suffering the lamentable results.

Of all the portions of the frontier that have needed military aid and production, the county of El Paso stands foremost; and, strange to say, with the greatest necessities and the least justification, she has been the most neglected. When the rights of the State were jeopardized; when the most disastrous consequences would have inevitably ensued, had she not averted, by decisive action, the threatened blow; when all around her was anarchy, confusion and revolt, with the howl of the murderous savage and the groans of his dying victim incessantly ringing in her ears; she, regardless of her situation, forgetful of her wrongs, stood as she now stands, true to her colors and her country, though spurned by the General Government, abandoned by the State, and neglected by all.

The principal embarrassment that the Indian Bureau appear to have felt in the conduct of her policy with regard to the Indians of Texas has been the want of some suitable locality for them within the confines of the State. This matter was freely discussed in a recent conference with Maj. R. S. Neighbors, the United States Superintending Indian Agent for Texas; and he strongly urged the importance of some steps, on the part of this State, whereby such an arrangement could be effected. The Executive, coinciding with the opinion of the Agent, had in view the "Joint Resolution concerning Indian boundaries," approved February 16th, 1852, in which the Legislature had made provision, under certain restrictions, to meet this exigency; but the Department conceiving this Resolution contemplated that the General Government would take the preliminary steps in the matter, and no official action thereon at Washington City having reached the Department until the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, under date of the 19th ult., in reference to the subject, (a copy of which is transmitted herewith, marked A.) The Executive deemed it advisable to defer any movement in the matter until the meeting of your Honorable Bodies, for several cogent reasons; and, among them may be mentioned, the want of necessary knowledge of the Northwestern portion of the State, owing to its not having been surveyed, to enable him to make a proper and advantageous selection; and the great liability that any selection under such circumstances would be found to conflict with private localities which have been so numerously made in that section since the passage of the Joint Resolution above referred to.

The Department having maturely considered the whole field that this important subject presents, and fully conscious of its bearing upon the growing interests of the State at home and abroad, would, therefore, recommend that your Honorable Bodies give the necessary authority to the General Government for the temporary occupation of a certain district of the State, as shall be deemed best adapted for that purpose, and which will not conflict with existing private claims, nor any contemplated route for the Pacific Railroad; designating the tract, or district, by metes and bounds; and, stipulating, that the district so occupied shall revert to the State so soon as the General Government shall be able to effect more permanent arrangements for the final disposition of the Indian tribes of Texas. Humanity loudly demands that something of this kind should be done as a provision for the poor Indian, who now has no other alternative left than to perish by famine or the sword; who, goaded to desperation at the loss of hunting grounds that furnished his forefathers with subsistence, and year after year driven further and further, by remorseless fate, from fertility to barrenness, feels that the existence of the white race sounds the knell of extinction to his own.

STATE TREASURY.

The Report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1853, marked B, is submitted to your honorable bodies as a very satisfactory and lucid statement of the transactions of his office during that period, and the present situation of the Treasury, which contains the large amount of $3,966,176 08, independent of $80,285 27 belonging to the General School Fund, notwithstanding the heavy drafts that had been made upon it under appropriation by the former Legislature for the construction of the State Capitol and other large public buildings.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Among other items relative to the landed interests of the State that this Report, (Commissioner of the General Land Office,) contains, I perceive that the estimated number of acres constituting the present residue of the public domain, after deducting every claim known to exist, is 102,747,301. This large body of unlocated land forms a valuable basis, upon which, by judicious management, the future welfare of the State can be securely founded.

Taking into consideration the rapid absorption of all the choice lands by private location, I would also recommend that an appropriation be made, at the present session, for the location and survey of the balance of the fifty leagues set apart for the two Universities as an endowment by an act of the late Republic, in order that those institutions may reap the full benefit of the grant made to them under that wise and liberal enactment.

PRODUCTION OF THE STATE.

Although in a probationary term as a State, and consequently without the confidence and experience which an older membership would give, I venture to introduce to your notice and for your consideration, a subject which, it seems to me from its very nature, addresses itself to our people and government as one for their especial patronage.

The genial nature of our climate, acting upon a soil of unsurpassed fertility, produces spontaneously the most abundant and luxurious grasses in every variety; and those of our citizens, even of limited means, who desire to make investments in the raising of live stock, possess every facility with very little expense in making the experiment.—With the agriculturist it is different. But few can afford the cost of experiments or await their result. Texas unites, with her present populated limits, a climate and soil adapted to almost every staple cultivated in the Union. Sugar remunerates the planter largely in our coast counties, where water transportation is accessible and cheap.—Cotton, which bears land carriage, is the great staple of the State; and experience proves that from the coast to Red River, every portion of the country may, if necessary, lean upon this single product; not only without dread of failure, but with the assurance of remunerating crops. Wheat for several years has been grown in the Northeastern section and with an astonishing yield.—Both quantity and weight are ascertained to be largely beyond the average of that culture in the older States. The early period of its maturity would give to Texas, if she possessed the necessary facilities for transportation superior advantages to that of any portion of the United States. At a time when the grain of the commercial world was damaged and unsaleable, she could supply the deficiency, and thereby make this leading staple a source of unlimited wealth.

With the present extension of commerce, Texas wheat at our gulf ports, in May or June, would be in demand, not only in our home markets, but for those of Europe; and would command precedence over every other crop, until the northern and western States began, in July and August, to compete.

Although tobacco has not yet become a staple among us, its culture has been tested, and, to a limited extent, many intelligent citizens believe it would remunerate largely; and, besides supplying our own wants, and keeping our means in home circulation, the markets of Mexico would be ours, almost exclusively, from our proximity and the cheapness of land carriage among that people. Sisal hemp is believed to be well adapted to our climate, and its production would have a home market to foster it. Besides its uses for bagging and bale rope throughout the South, it would furnish a valuable cordage for shipping and other purposes. Apart, however, from these, and various other products which our climate and soil are capable of yielding, the subject of fencing our vast and fertile prairies, has attracted the attention of some of our enterprising people.

In view then of its practical utility to a large mass of our citizens in testing the capacity of the different soils, and the products best adapted to each, I have no hesitation in suggesting an experimental farm, owned by the State, with a central locality, supported by annual appropriations and conducted by an experienced and skilful farmer, whose duty it should be to publish, at stated periods, the result of all experiments made.

The subject is respectfully submitted.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE GUBERNATORIAL CHAIR.

In a few days my official relation to the Legislature, as Governor of Texas, will cease, at which time the contingency anticipated in the twelfth Section of the fifth Article of the Constitution, and provided for therein, will have arisen, and the Lieutenant Governor will then exercise the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until the period arrives for the installation of the Governor elect. As there are no formalities prescribed, or necessary, in withdrawing from the position, beyond a mere official notification of the fact, it is not probable that another occasion will present itself, to enable me to express to the people of Texas, through their Representatives, as I now desire you to do, the deep sense of gratitude I entertain, for the marked confidence and partiality, they have, on so many occasions manifested towards me, by entrusting to my charge, at critical periods, responsibilities and duties of the gravest and most interesting character. Our State, in its wide scope, has possessed, and now possesses varied and complex interests, which, in her public councils, have often given rise to diverse and conflicting views. In performing the multiplied labors devolving on me as her Chief Executive Magistrate, my course has been directed by no other motives than those for the public weal, merging personal considerations; and, as far as possible, sectional and local prejudices; with a sincere desire under an independent, faithful and fearless discharge of every duty, to advance the domestic and internal affairs of our State. How far I have succeeded in these efforts, can be best determined after a careful inquiry into the actual condition of the State at the period of my assuming Executive duties, and then looking to the greatly increased and still increasing happiness and prosperity with which we are surrounded. Let the parallel be fairly run and I cheerfully abide your decision and that of our common constituents.

It should be recollected by my fellow-citizens, in making an estimate of my humble public services, that their partiality transferred me directly from the camp to the cabinet. I responded to their call with no reluctance, but that growing out of a serious distrust of my abilities; and should I have failed (and I trust I have not) to fulfil their just expectations, they will, in the same generous confidence which they exercised in calling me to serve them, ascribe my faults not to neglect, or intentional error, but to the want of wisdom and experience. That I have committed errors there is no doubt; and that I have failed in some particulars to press measures and to employ means best calculated for public advantage, there is quite as little; but I am sustained in the belief that no wrong or vicious motives are ascribed to me in any quarter, and I have great reason to believe that the mass of my fellow-citizens awarded to me the credit of having devoted my best powers and energies, under the limited authority I possessed, for the development, as well as for the political and moral improvement which our State so much needed.

P. H. BELL.

A Newly Invented Clock.—Among the late inventions we notice a curious one by Mr. Robert M. Kerrison, of Philadelphia. It is a clock, different from any heretofore made, it being without the slightest noise or any alternation in its motion; and from this latter fact promises to be of the greatest use in the science of astronomy. In this clock Mr. Kerrison has succeeded in overcoming a difficulty which has been made the study of scientific mechanics for nearly two centuries, being first attempted by Huygens as early as 1668.

Terrible Ravages of Cholera.—A letter dated Remedois, Cuba, October 11th, says that in the limited and sparsely peopled district between Matanzas and a point below Sagualo Grande, 20 leagues in extent, 13,000 slaves have been carried off by the cholera, according to the official accounts, which are known to be under the mark. The attacks were very short, some of them only lasting an hour.

DISCOVERY OF RUINED CITIES IN THE GREAT BASIN.

The Great Basin in the middle of our Territory, bounded on the north by the Wahsatch Mountains and the settlements of the Mormons in Utah, on the east by the Rocky Mountains striking the right bank of the Rio Grande, on the South by the Gila, and the west by the Sierra Nevada, is a region still almost unknown. Trappers and mountaineers have passed all around the inner side of its rim, but none have ever crossed it with the exception of Mr. Beale, who traversed on his recent trip its northern slope, and Capt. Joe Walker, the famous mountaineer, who passed nearly through its centre in the winter of 1850. But little, therefore, is known regarding it, but that little is exceedingly interesting, and fills the mind with eagerness to know more. From Capt. Walker we have gathered many particulars regarding his celebrated trip, and the character of this mysterious land, which have never before been brought to light. There is no lack of streams within it; the Rio Colorado Chiquito, or Little Red river, runs entirely across it, about 100 miles to the north of the Gila, and almost parallel to it, and empties into the Colorado. About 120 miles still further north, the San Juan follows exactly the same course as the Little Red, and empties into Grand river, the most important branch of the Colorado. Grand river itself pursues a course a little south of west across the northern part of the Basin, while the Avonkeree, a large river, discovered by Mr. Beale, Green river, and the Rio Virgen, are all large streams, which drain the northern mountain rim, and run in a southerly direction into the Colorado.

The Great Basin, between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is an immense table land, broken towards the Gila and Rio Grande by detached Sierras. Almost all the streams run through deep canons.—The country is barren and desolate, and entirely uninhabited, even by the lowest order of Indians. But though now so bleak and forboding, strewn all around may be seen the evidences that it was once peopled, by a civilized and thickly settled population. They have long since disappeared, but their handiwork still remains to attest their former greatness. Capt. Walker assures us that the country from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, between the Gila and San Juan, is full of ruined habitations and cities, most of which are on the table land. Although he had frequently met with crumbling masses of masonry, and numberless specimens of antique pottery, such as have been noticed in the immigrant trail south of the Gila, it was not until his last trip across, that he ever saw a structure standing. On that occasion he had penetrated about midway from the Colorado into the wilderness, and had encamped near the Little Red river, with the Sierra Blanca looming up to the south, when he noticed, at a little distance, an object that induced him to examine further. As he approached, he found it to be a kind of citidel, around which lay the ruins of a city more than a mile in length. It was located on a gentle declivity that sloped towards Red river, and the lines of the streets could be distinctly traced, running regularly at right angles across each other.

The houses had all been built of stone, but all had been reduced to ruins by the action of the great heat which had evidently passed over the whole country. It was no ordinary conflagration, but must have been some fierce furnace-like blast of fire, similar to that issuing from a volcano, as the stones were all burnt, some of them almost cindered, others glazed as if melted. This appearance was visible in every ruin he met with. A storm of fire seemed to have swept over the whole face of the country, and the inhabitants must have fallen before it. In the centre of the city we refer to, rose abruptly a rock twenty or thirty feet high, upon the top of which stood a portion of the walls of what had once been an immence building. The outline of the building was still distinct, although only the northern angle, with walls 15 or 18 feet long and ten feet high, was standing.—These walls were constructed of stone, well quarried and well built. All the south end of the building seemed to have melted to cinders, and to have sunk to a mere pile of rubbish. Even the rock on which it was built appeared to have been partially fused by the heat. Capt. Walker spent some time examining this interesting spot—he traced many of the streets and the outlines of the houses, but could find no other wall of standing—as often as he had seen ruins of this character he had never, until this occasion, discovered any of the implements of the ancient people. Here he found a number of handmills, similar to those still used by the Pueblos and the Mexicans for grinding their corn. They were made of light porious rock, and consisted of two pieces about two feet long, and ten inches wide, the one hollowed out, and the other made convex like a roller to fit the concavity.—They were the only articles that had resisted the heat.

No metals of any kind were found.—Strewn all around might be seen numerous fragments of crockery, sometimes beautifully carved, at others painted. This, however, was not peculiar to this spot, as he had seen antique pottery in every part of the country, from the San Juan to the Gila.

Capt. Walker continued his journey, and noticed several more ruins a little off his route next day, but he could not stop to examine them. On this side of the Colorado, he has never seen any remains except of the present races. The Indians have no traditions relative to the ancient people that once thickly settled this region. They look with wonder upon these remains, but know nothing of their origin. Capt. Walker, who, we may remark, is a most intelligent and close observer, far superior to the generality of the old trappers, and with a wonderfully retentive memory, is of opinion that this Basin, now so barren, was once a charming country, sustaining millions of people, and that its present desolation has been wrought by the action of volcanic fires. The mill discovered proves that the ancient race once farmed; the country as it now appears, never could be tilled, hence it is inferred it must have been different in the early days. They must have had sheep, too, for the representation of that useful animal was found carved upon a piece of pottery.

Lieut. Beale states that, on his first trip across the continent, he discovered in the midst of the wilderness north of the Gila, what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it and found it contained forty-two rooms. In the vicinity were met with numerous balls of hard clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape shot. What was singular about them was the fact, that frequently ten or twenty were stuck together, like a number of bullets run out of half a dozen connecting moulds, or like a whole baking of rolls. It is difficult to say what these were intended for. They were so hard, however, that the smaller ones could be discharged from a gun. And now it remains for the antiquarian to explore this most interesting region in the very heart of our country, and to say who were the people that inhabited it. They may have been the ancestors of the Aztecs, whom Cortes found in Mexico, for they were known to have come from the north. Tradition relates that they sallied out from their northern homes, directed by their prophets not to cease their march till they came across an eagle sitting upon a cactus with a serpent in its claws. This they found where the city of Mexico now stands, and here they established their dominion.

This legend is still preserved in the device upon the Mexican dollar. Some remnants of the Aztecs still remained within a few years past, at the ruined city of Gran Quivera, or Pecos, in the wilderness of New Mexico. Here, in deep caverns, they keep alive, with reverential care, the Sacred Fire, which was always to burn until the return of Montezuma. It only went out about ten years ago, when the last Indian of the tribe expired. It may be that the Pimos south of the Gila, are an off-shot of the great Aztec nation, left behind in their march to the south. The Pimos, it is known, are far superior to the Indians of Mexico. They raise fine cotton, and from it manufacture all their clothing.

Would that some Stephens or Layard would arise to explore the wonders that he concealed within this Great Basin, and bring to light the history of the strange people that once inhabited it.

[*San Francisco Herald.*

A Splendid Description.—One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher, in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, while his enemy actually trembled on his feet; "there is the liquor which God the Eternal, brews for all his children. Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest vales, where the fountain murmurs, and upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where storms crash and away far out, on the wide, wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and big waves roars the chorus, sweeping the march of God; there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water. And everywhere is it a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the icegem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding the bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still more, O! beautiful—that blessed life water! no poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol? A shout like the roar a tempest answered —"No!"

FROM SANTA FE.

The New York Herald publishes the following letter from Santa Fe, dated the 30th of September, which gives some insight into the state of party feeling there:

The contest for delegate in the next Congress from this territory, has resulted in the election of Gallegos, by a majority of 389 over Gov. Lane, so that another democrat is added to the list.

There was quite an excitement got up here against Gov. Merriwether and Judge Davenport, by a clique of Governor Lane's friends, during the election. Their crime consisted in going to public meetings of the friends of Gallegos here, where several Mexican speeches were made; and this was the grand *casus belli*.

It was supposed by Gov. Lane's friends that the appearance and countenance of these two functionaries materially influenced the result of the election. The rights, however, of every freeman, whether public officer or private citizen, to enjoy his political opinions and express them, cannot be doubted, especially when his political bias must be known from his antecedents.

If being the best abused man of the two is an evidence of most merit, Gallegos is certainly the most deserving, as he was abused both by the clergy and the laity. Having no democratic antecedents, he is a better democrat than Lane, who has only democratic sequents. Gallegos, if the [illegible] of the clergy against him is correct, [illegible] ly belongs to the progressive [illegible] and has broken out from the [illegible] church. The majority that he [illegible] over his opponent, even with the [illegible] influence of the bishop against him, [illegible] sure indication that the territory [illegible] eratic, as far as it can be in the [illegible] of political darkness among the [illegible]

NOVEL WAY OF STANDING A CHARGE.

The chivalrous Col. D. [illegible] ed a regiment of six months' [illegible] you very well remember, [illegible] first who hurried to the [illegible] Taylor.

The Colonel was eager for a [illegible] knew he had but little time to [illegible] men; and after frequent [illegible] "The Mexicans!" "the Mexicans are upon us!" he got them so they could form a [illegible] with very little confusion. This [illegible] complished, the next step in learning the art of war, was to learn them to stand a charge of cavalry, which was by no means a difficult job for a commander of his ingenuity; and the following is the method he thought most likely to effect so desirable a result.

One morning the companies were all marched to the parade ground, and the regiment regularly formed. The Colonel was a tremendous large man, and was mounted upon a war horse whose proportions were well suited to carry such a rider, his sword, too, was a ponderous blade, and could have been wielded in a fight most destructively by his muscular arm.

Such a man thus equipped and mounted took command that morning, with all the pride and military bearing of a hero of a hundred battles.

After ordering his regiment through various evolutions, he formed them into a hollow square, and galloped off at a convenient distance, wheeled his horse and stood a few moments, gazing with admiration upon his noble looking regiment; then, with a flourish of his sword over his head, he put spurs to his horse, and away he went at full speed, and ran right upon his men, and they broke ranks and let him into the square. Then followed a volly of oaths and abuses, thick and fast. "If you let one horseman break your ranks in this way, what would become of you if you were charged by a body of Mexican cavalry? Why, they would run over you, tread you down, and cut you to pieces!"

He then ordered them back into lines, and repeated the same manœuvre, but not with the same success, for they all had their bayonets charged, and the Colonel ran a second time against a powerful Irishman, Jimmy Clay, who held his musket firmly braced, and gritting his teeth, ejaculated, "and Jases, Colonel, I can niver give away," and he run about six inches of his bayonet into the horse, which "brought him up standing," very suddenly.

The Colonel dismounted, and with a smile of satisfaction playing upon his countenance, surveyed his bleeding steed, and said:—"Well, the horse did his duty—the rider did his—and the soldier did his—in fact, all did well." And thus ended the first lesson.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Florida Indians.—The inhabitants of the Florida peninsula seem not a little alarmed at the prospect of another Indian war, in case forcible efforts shall be made by the State authorities to evict the remnant of savages from their homes in the Everglades. At an adjourned meeting held on the 21st ult., at De Soto, the county site of Hernando, resolutions were adopted, deprecating the resort to forcible [illegible] They gave it as their convic[illegible] an attempt would lead to all the [illegible] an Indian war.

The Historical Society of Pen[illegible] celebrated on the 10th inst., [illegible] the one hundred and seventy-fir[illegible] sary of the landing of William [illegible] The exercises of the occasion com[illegible] with an address, delivered at the [illegible] Hall, by the Hon. Charles J. [illegible] gersoll, who selected for his subject [illegible] origin and early progress of Texas.

Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN.

Subscription THREE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within six months, or FOUR DOLLARS if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square of ten lines or less, first insertion, ONE DOLLAR, and for each subsequent insertion FIFTY CENTS. One half these charges will be made to those who advertise by the year, with the privilege of changing quarterly.

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

All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions, otherwise they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

☞ Rev. C. S. Hedges will preach at the usual times and place in this city on Sunday next.

☞ We invite attention to the card of Mr. Joseph Landa, commission merchant in this city. Mr. L. has repaired his warehouse and wharf, and is prepared to transact all business in his line with promptness and despatch, and from his long acquaintance and experience in the country, will doubtless give general satisfaction.

☞ We are pleased to see among us again, accompanied by his family, Lieut. W. H. Stevens, Topographical Engineers, who is located here for the present, in his official capacity as superintendent of the removal of the Colorado raft.

☞ It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of some mammoth potatoes from a friend in the country. They came very opportunely, and were as acceptable to us as the manna was to the hungry Jew in the wilderness. May Ceres favor our friend with her most gracious smiles.

☞ Mr. H. R. Runnels, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been several years the representative from Bowie, the most north-eastern county of Texas. He is a nephew of ex-Governor Runnels, formerly of Mississippi, and a young man of varied intelligence and good talent; and bids fair to become a prominent man in the State.

OUR BRETHREN.—We have just had a pleasant visit from our brethren, Gilbert, of the Matagorda Tribune, and D. Richardson, of the Galveston News, both wearing their pleasant and smiling countenances with usual benignity.

THE CASSIMIR HOUSE.—This large and handsome edifice is progressing rapidly to completion, and will be opened for the reception of boarders and travelers in two or three weeks. It is indeed a handsome and well-arranged hotel, covering on the ground floor a splendid dining saloon, a reading room, &c.,—on the second and third floors, each 11 rooms, 13 by 16 feet, all well lighted and ventilated, and affording a magnificent view for miles around. There are also three front galleries, 14 by 75 feet, overlooking the lovely bay of Matagorda. The main edifice contains in all, 25 rooms, 5 halls and several galleries besides those named. The arrangements are such as to afford admirable accommodations to ladies and families, a desideratum long desired. The whole reflects great credit on the taste and enterprise of Mr. Cassimir Villenouve, the proprietor, and is an ornament to our town and country.

☞ Owing to the irregularity of the mails, the late sickness in our community, and more recently the temporary absence of the editor, our paper has been distributed with considerable uncertainty. These causes all having disappeared, we hope in future to avoid all causes of complaint and disappointment to our readers, and with the increased facilities during the business season, it is believed the columns of the Bulletin will possess additional interest. To those friends who have aided in extending the circulation of our paper, our thanks are due.

☞ Rev. Mr. Cochran, in addition to the singing class which he has been instructing during the season, with both pleasure and profit to the parties, is about opening a juvenile class for the same purpose. Those fond of vocal music will find it a rich treat to attend the meetings of the class. It is highly desirable to have children acquire a knowledge of vocal music and the control of the voice. They are much more easily trained than later in life, and all know that an evening cannot be more innocently or pleasantly spent than in such delightful exercises.

☞ Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, addressed the people of San Antonio, ladies and gentlemen, at the Alamo, on the 19th inst. The speech was received, as are all his efforts, with great warmth, and is spoken of as a fine address from the model Senator. A dinner and ball followed. The General was met and welcomed by a large committee on the Salado.

☞ Mr. William R. Scurry, late a candidate for Congress, has become editor of the Austin State Gazette, in conjunction with Mr. Hampton. Mr. S. is a valuable acquisition to the fraternity of the State, and is welcomed among the craft.

☞ There was a masonic funeral at Port Lavaca, on Sunday, to do honor to the lamented brethren who died of the yellow fever. We learn they had an interesting time.

☞ Our old friend and fellow-citizen, A. C. Hyde, arrived in San Antonio on the 11th November, from El Paso, where he has resided since 1848. We hope to see him in Indianola.

The South Western American, at Austin, has been changed to the Texas State Times, conducted as heretofore by Dr. Jno. S. Ford.

Business is steadily reviving since the late death, and trade decidedly on the increase. Our hotels are filled with strangers and emigrants are coming in upon every steamer.

Government trains, with ordinance and provision stores, are now on the way from the depots here and at San Antonio to El Paso.

The family of our ex Congressman, Volney E. Howard, left this city yesterday on the Mexico, for California.

☞ The temperance movement in Texas is receiving new strength all over the State, but we fear the friends of the cause are acting unwisely.—We shall always hail with pleasure any moral reform, whether in favor of temperance or any other virtue; but we do not concur in the opinion of some, that the proposed mode of statutory prohibition of the traffic in liquor, will check or break up the evil. On the contrary it will divide the people into parties, by counties and neighborhoods, and all the laws imaginable, in the present state of public opinion in Texas, could not prevent the sale and use of liquor. If the law cannot be enforced with reasonable strictness in the old and enlightened States of the North, where society is better regulated and more settled, how would it be possible to do so here, among our new and heterogeneous population, much of which is unsettled and unrestrained by the ties of local interest and identity. We are in favor of temperance principles, but believe that the legitimate and only proper means of advancing them is by example, persuasion, and the lights of sober reason, leavened with that kindness which flows from a love of our fellow-beings. The present proposition is to have a law passed allowing the voters of each county to say by vote, whether or not liquor shall be sold in the county—the majority are to govern. This is perhaps a democratic course, leaving the matter to the people; but our objection to the measure is, that it must necessarily fail in its intended effect. In the first place, perhaps a majority of the counties would oppose the law, certainly all of the coast counties would, where various causes combine to produce opposition, and if only say one-half, a third, or three-fourths of the counties voted in favor, the law would fail in its effect. Instead of smuggling into the *State*, from other States, smuggling would be carried on from every anti-temperance county in the State, and the law would be daily evaded and disregarded, and consequently turned into ridicule. Such, at least, seems to us to be the necessary consequence of the steps now proposed. The principle of temperance is a great moral principle, and should not be presented before a State in such manner as to provoke unnecessary hostility; nor in such form as to savor of lashing men into its support or obedience to its mandates. It should progress with the advance of general intelligence, morality and freedom of the masses, not be forced upon them contrary to the feeling of a large portion of the people, but as a component part of modern civilization and refinement.

☞ The Probate Court met in this city on Monday, J. Beaumont, chief justice, presiding.

AN ITEM FOR PRAIRIE FARMERS.—We noticed on Little Brushy creek, the other day, on a small spot of cultivated ground, turned out by Mr. Williams, about a year since, about four hundred young sycamore trees, ranging from three to six feet in height, which had voluntarily sprung up from the seed having been blown over the ground last spring, from trees in the forest near by. These young shrubs, in a little while, will become handsome trees. Both sycamore and cottonwood are thus easily propagated on land once ploughed up; the bloom or seed being very light, is borne on the breeze, and wherever it lights on ploughed ground, takes root and grows with astonishing rapidity.

There is a sycamore tree growing on a hill in Lavaca county, set out as a shrub in 1842, now eighteen inches in diameter at the base, ten inches at twenty feet above ground, and although topped, has run up very high, and by the foliage of its branches, casts a dense shade over a diameter of forty or fifty feet. We mention this fact merely to show with what ease prairie land may be set with beautiful and handsome timber.

CEMENT CISTERNS.—We would invite all our citizens to call and examine the concrete cistern lately built on our premises by Messrs. Dodd & Higgins. It is certainly a piece of workmanship worthy of great praise, and much cheaper than a wooden cistern of the same size. From our trial, all may be convinced of the cheapness and value of this style of building.

FRESHETS.—There have been heavy rains up the country, the creeks and rivers being about as full as known for many years. The bridge at Victoria, across the Guadalupe, has been materially injured; a gin and mill on Rocky creek, Lavaca county, belonging to Mr. Guthrie, were washed away, with some grain and a small amount of cotton, and some farms injured in various places, by the loss of fencing.

On a trip to Lavaca county, during the rise in the waters, we noticed great changes in the numerous creeks in that region. The beds, which formerly consisted of a succession of deep pools, alternating with narrow, grassy branches, have washed out into wide streams, of uniform and shallow depth. In this way, every rise in the creeks, for a time, renders the fords very difficult of crossing on account of quick sand. We observe, too, that the roads in the rolling country, on sandy soil, are cutting into deep and vexatious ruts, rendering them much worse than when newly opened.

The Guadalupe had backed up all the creeks below Gonzales, to such an extent as to prevent crossing them on the main road above Victoria.

By this time, no doubt, all these streams have resumed their uniform depth.

☞ The mail of Monday from the west, brought us two back mails of our exchanges, owing, we suppose, to the detention caused by the late high waters.

We find but little of interest among them. Our dates from Austin are only to the 15th. Some accounts of the doings of the Legislature will be found in our columns. Little, however, had been done, except the introduction of various measures, touching education and internal improvements.

There have been late arrivals at San Antonio from El Paso, but no news of interest was brought in.

The bridge at Victoria is so far injured as to be abandoned, but will be rebuilt in a better place.

☞ Mr. Robert W. Turner, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the office of Sheriff of Victoria county.

☞ The schooner Pacific, arrived at Baltimore on the 10th instant, in thirty days from Corpus Christi.

Major Neighbors has held a talk at Ft. Chadbourne with 700 Comanches—all professing friendship.

☞ Dr. Thomas J. Gazeley, an old citizen, died lately in Bastrop county.

☞ Hon. J. S. Wells will succeed Mr. Atherton as Senator from New Hampshire.

For the Indianola Bulletin.

A FEW FRIENDLY REMARKS TO THE YOUTH OF WESTERN TEXAS.

Youth is the most interesting and important period of our moral probation for eternity. In it the young begin to be freed from that parental authority and discipline, which restrain them from the practice of vice, and give a general tone to their sentiments and conduct, in which their own inclinations and choice have but little share. They are then called, in some measure, to think, to judge, and to act for themselves; they enter on the wide theatre of the world, unaided by that superintending care and ardent love, which had hitherto guided them in every time of perplexity of doubt, and guarded them from every danger to which their virtue was exposed. *Now*, the principles, which had early been instilled into their minds, are to be brought to a severe test; they have often arduous and difficult duties to perform; many seductive temptations to resist; and on the course of action they pursue at this critical period, their future character and destiny *may*, in a great measure depend. I readily admit that even the most profligate youth, *may afterwards* be awakened, by the sovereign power of divine grace, and introduced by penitence and faith, into the family of God; yet still it cannot be denied, that early piety is the best, perhaps the only security, for a holy and useful life, a happy death and a blessed immortality. In the morning of our days, vice does not make its deepest inroads upon our intellectual and moral constitutions,—the heart is more easily impressed and the life more easily reformed at this period than at any other. It is under the influence of such sentiments and feelings as these, that the good man raises the eye of faith, and of holy desire, to that Divine Being who alone can preserve his beloved children from sinking into the depths of shameful vice, and with all the warmth of parental tenderness, labours, ore they quit that endeared *home* where they have already experienced a father's care and a mother's love, to impress on them lessons of wisdom and piety; and to prepare them for entering, with respectability and usefulness, on the busy scenes of active life; this appears to have been the chief end for which the book of Proverbs was designed by its royal author; and no portion of sacred scripture seems better adapted for giving instruction, and communicating salutary reproof and warning to the young. It exhibits an accurate acquaintance with the various windings of the human heart, and with those mazes of error, which, in early life warp the understanding, corrupt the principles, and debase the conduct. There is one passage among the sayings of the wise man, which I now ask you seriously to consider—It is this, "*My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.*" In the first place, you may be exposed to the blneful influence of bad example—to the force of ridicule, and to the power of persuasion. Even in the bosom of the most pious family, the young cannot remain entirely ignorant of evil;—they perceive the germs of it, in their own hearts; they behold its exhibition even in the comparatively virtuous circle in which they move;—they are taught it in the Sacred volume, and they read it in every page of secular history; yes, in every column of the countless newspapers, and in the daily occurrences of human life do they trace the stains of its withering effects. But while, even at this early period, they have tasted the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of evil, yet still, its poisonous influence is to some good degree counterbalanced by the affectionate counsels, the salutary warnings, and good examples of parents and friends who are dear to their hearts.

Seldom however, are they permitted long to remain in these tabernacles of the righteous; for in the ordinary course of things their lot is very soon cast in very different scenes. Their lot is often thrown under the same roof with those whose age is the same, and engaged in the same pursuit, but who are entire strangers to every act of sacred duty; who scarcely ever open the lids of the book of life; who speak of the most sacred subjects with unbecoming levity; who violate habitually the duties of the Sabbath, and who are frequently debased by habits of injustice, falsehood, intoxication or lewdness. The youthful mind feels that these things are contrary to reason, and to divine revelation; it often contrasts them with the cheerful piety which prevailed at their paternal home, and firmly resolves to act a wiser and better part. But so on alas! often the unwary youth is taught by dire experience that, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and that "A companion of fools shall be destroyed."

In the young mind, the principle of curiosity is generally very strong. It longs to become acquainted with new objects, and to enter new scenes; it is apt to be too confident of its strength, and fearless of danger. I advise you not, however, as some have done, to abandon the world and renounce its society. No; the wheat and the tares must grow together till the harvest. The wicked and the righteous must mingle together in the same transactions of business, and may be even associated in the same domestic circle. But shut not your eyes to the magnitude of the danger to which you are exposed; and say not with Hazael, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Shrink not from duty in consequence of the contempt of fools; and forget not these solemn words of the Savior, "*whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the son of man confess before the angels of God; but he that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the angels of God.*" I will not in the present article tax your minds with further considerations; but ask you to study carefully what I have now said and perhaps I may address you a few lines more at some future day. Your friend, J. M. C.

Indianola, Nov. 29th, 1853.

Our Senator, Mr. Lytle, had not reached Austin on the 15th, as we infer from not seeing his name among the proceedings, notwithstanding its appearance among the standing committees.

To Mr. White, our representative, we are indebted for Austin papers.

Mr. White was put in nomination for Speaker of the House and received a complimentary vote, but was subsequently withdrawn. The final vote stood,

H. R. Runnels, of Bowie,	41
William Fields, of Liberty,	37
Blank,	1
Total,	79

Senator Paschall, of Bexar, writes the Gonzales Inquirer his opinion that a wise and liberal policy will be adopted in favor of internal improvements.

It is stated that shipping at New York continues scarce. All classes of vessels are in demand, and freights are nearly double the rates they were six months ago.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1853.

Messrs. Brown & Brady:

To keep the Crystal Palace warm through the winter, I have been accustomed to regard as worthy of being classed among the labors of Hercules, or some other fabulous hero, whose powers transcended those of the vulgar. This labor, however, the Directors of the Crystal Palace have voluntarily assumed. Their receipts have been so good of late, that they cannot find it in their hearts to close their doors in December, as heretofore announced. Their income is said to have averaged over $4,000 a day, throughout the whole time during which the Exhibition has been open, while their daily disbursements have not exceeded $800. During one of our late weeks of fine weather, they are stated to have netted over $50,000. Under such circumstances, they have determined to keep the Fair open, as long as they may find it to pay, as a permanent receptacle for objects of art and industry. Such of the Exhibitors as wish to remove their goods, will be allowed to do so, and their space will be appropriated to others. Of course most of the foreign curiosities and many works of art, will thus be lost, and their place will be filled with the usual motley collection which we see in common fairs. The restriction as to affixing prices and selling objects within the Palace, has also been removed; so that hereafter we shall no doubt have chaffering and huckstering on all sides, and tables of money-changers in abundance within these classic walls. As an inducement to the public to continue their patronage, the Directors also announce that they have made arrangements to heat the building by means of stoves. This Directorial chimera will not be able very long to impose upon the public. Heating the Crystal Palace is just as possible as heating an iceberg, and not a whit more so. All the stoves in Christendom could not materially affect its atmosphere.

While a number of foreign contributions have recently been removed, among which are some of the finest of the Gobelin tapestries, some important additions have been made, more than one hundred packages having arrived within the past two weeks. Some of these are from Jerusalem and Constantinople, while others hail from France and London. An extensive manufacturing firm of the latter city, have sent on a splendid collection of jewelry and silver plate, which has just been unpacked, and is valued at $125,000. It consists of splendidly wrought tea-services, candelabras, &c. From France we have a valuable series of paintings, illustrative of historical scenes, and worth $10,000. They are from the studio of the celebrated Etex: among them is a spirited representation of our Saviour on Lake Gennesaret. Madame Dessier, who is a renowned Parisian artist, has also just forwarded some of the productions of her chisel. Prominent among these is a well executed bust of the poet-statesman Lamartine.

While the whole subject of the Pacific Railroad, and particularly the expediency of our General Government's taking part in the enterprise, has been a bone of contention to our public men, a private company has been quietly forming in this city; and having obtained a charter from our Legislature at its last session, with a capital stock of one hundred millions, has lately perfected its organization in this city. All the Directors are men who have been prominent in our several State or Federl councils, or who have been connected with the leading railroad movements of the day. Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, occupies a conspicuous place on the list. Among the other Directors I notice Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, the present Collector of Baltimore; Anson Jones, President of Texas at the time of its annexation; Gen. Green, distinguished in the Revolutionary annals of the same State; Dr. J. Fowlkes, of Memphis, and General Lucas, of St. Louis, two of the most enterprising and wealthy capitalists of the west; Ex-Chancellor Farnsworth, of Michigan; and others who enjoy in an equal degree the confidence of the community. A large meeting of the stockholders was lately held, at which Levi S. Chatfield, Attorney General of New York, was elected President of the Company; Gov. Dimond, of Rhode Island, Vice President; W. W. Leland, late landlord of the Metropolitan, Secretary; A. C. Flagg, ex city Comptroller, Treasurer; and the Surveyor of the State of New-York, W. J. McAlpin, Engineer in chief. The President has opened an office in this city, where all communications are to be addressed. Though considerable of the stock has been subscribed, there is yet a little more of the same sort left; so that, if any of your readers are desirous of making an investment, they need only to open communication with Mr. Chatfield, who will no doubt be ready to serve them. Several of the leading Directors have started for Texas, Arkansas, and California, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation. Col. A. B. Gray, well known for the ability with which he served his government in running the North-eastern boundary line, as well as the line between the United States on the one hand, and Texas and Mexico on the other, has been engaged by the Company to complete the remaining surveys. There is no lack of energy in the management, nor is it likely that there will be any unnecessary delays.

"Yankee Sullivan," the brutal prize-fighter, who has so often violated our laws with impunity, is at last likely to meet with his desert. A short time since he had a prize encounter with a professional bruiser like himself, named Morrissey; and the principals, accompanied by a great number of sporting men, selected as the scene of their operations, a field conveniently situated near the Harlem and Albany Railroad. There the fight took place, and Morrissey was almost killed. It seems that the field in question was situated just across the State line, in Massachusetts; and this commonwealth, renowned for the rigor with which she maintains the dignity of her laws, resolved that the offenders should not escape. A requisition was soon issued by her Executive, and endorsed by our Governor; and on the document "Yankee" was last week handed over. Morrissey had previously left for England. Here it was thought, of course, the affair would terminate; but no sooner was the principal in safe keeping, than the Sheriff and his Deputies proceeded to make other arrests; and it soon got wind that warrants were out for all who had been on the field even as spectators. It may well be imagined that on this there was no meeting of accompanying among the fast men of the town. The officers, however, got their hands on half a dozen of them. It is to be hoped that Massachusetts will give them all they deserve.

The College of Dental Surgery, now located at Syracuse, is to be removed to this city. A course of lectures on the various subjects connected with this department of medical science, will be commenced in the spring.

The villainous drums, asthmatic fifes, and tinkling cymbals, which paraded the streets till a late hour last night, reminded us that we were on the eve of election day. This morning the streets show a comfortable excitement. It is not quite late enough for any unusual *flow of spirits*, but it is evident that considerable interest is felt on the occasion. You will, no doubt, have the result by telegraph before this letter reaches you.

Considerable excitement has prevailed here, in consequence of the failure of the Patchin Bank of Buffalo, the notes of which have circulated in this city to a large extent. It is an individual Banking Association, with a circulation of $115,000, secured by deposits with the Comptroller to the amount of $117,500. Rumors have prevailed to the effect that one or two other company banks were tottering. The Bank of Owego was reported a few days ago as broken; this, however, turns out to be a mistake, the rumor having probably arisen from the suspension of Henry Dwight, a large broker, who acted as its agent in this city. Flour and breadstuffs generally have advanced during the past week. Good State brands of flour bring $7; Canadian ranges between $7 and $7¼. Genesee wheat stands at $1 60; good yellow corn at 82 cents. Cotton is quiet but firm; 858 bales sold yesterday, at 11¼ for fair Upland and Florida; 12¼ for fair Mobile; and 12¼ for fair New Orleans.

Yours, truly,

NEW YORKER.

AMERICANS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.—Americans and American influence, we see, are making themselves felt, in a great way, in the Central American or Isthmus regions. The last Panama papers to hand announce that "Senor Santiago Agnew," an American by birth, and sometime a citizen of Philadelphia, had just been elected Governor of the interesting and rapidly progressing province of Chiriqui. The Star says:

He has frequently been elected president of the Provincial Legislature, and might have been a regular representative for the province at Bogota, but he always declined the appointment on the grounds that he had never become a citizen of the country, and did not wish to resign his allegiance to the United States. He is, notwithstanding, looked upon by the people as a citizen.

Our countrymen off in Australia, however, don't seem to be much enamored with the temptations to "squat" there. One of them writes from Melbourne to the El Dorado Republican, in this strain:

The Americans are run upon considerably here, and they are trying to get a law to exclude them altogether from the mines. It would be the greatest blessing that ever happened to the Americans, and the greatest to me, if it had been put in force before I left San Francisco. I am almost ashamed to write to you under such discouraging circumstances, but I still hope, against hope, that I may have some luck. We cannot prospect, nor even put up a tent, without paying a license of thirty shillings, ($7,50.) It is a disgrace for an American to live in this country, and be run upon by a class that are inferior in every respect.

THE ERICSSON ENGINE.—The N. York Journal of Commerce gives us the annexed information of what is doing by the friends of this new motor:

It will be remembered that the calorie ship Ericsson returned from her trip to Washington about seven months ago, and that immediately thereafter essential modifications and improvements in the plan of the engine were determined upon. These have since been in progress at Williamsburg, near where the ship was built, and where she has since lain. The public will be gratified to learn that these alterations are now nearly completed, and that, so far from the enterprise having been abandoned, as has been the general belief, the fullest confidence is entertained on the part of those immediately interested of its complete success on the second trip of the ship. Mr. Ericsson is devoting his whole time and undivided energies to the realization of this end.

It is expect that within two weeks one of the engines will be finished soon after. The several parts are all ready, and now on board. We understand that the power of these engines will far exceed what was attained under the low pressure system employed on the first trip, as they are now to be worked under condensed pressure.

GEN. HOUSTON made a public address at Austin, a few days since. The Gazette says:

He spoke from the front of the old Capitol, the hall of Representatives being too small to contain the unusually large audience that assembled to hear him. It was one of the General's most brilliant and humorous efforts, pathos and humor happily blended throughout. Standing on the threshhold of the Capitol, whose walls, in the days of the Republic—the heroic age of Texas, were wont to echo to the eloquent voices of himself and the other fathers of the late Republic—the heroes of its revolutionary struggle, and sages of its civic councils, as they deliberated upon the affairs of the infant State, the thick coming memories of the past, thronging upon him, his voice at one time faltered, and tears almost choked his utterence, while the moistened eyes of many of his hearers told how deeply they were affected by the evident emotion of the orator. Referring to ancient differences, in a vein of racy humor, which produced shouts of laughter, he rubbed out old scores, struck the balance, and opened a new book of accounts. The principal portion of his address was devoted to an able and earnest advocacy of the Pacific Railroad. He eloquently exhorted the Legislature not to suffer minor schemes to retard the progress of this grand enterprise. Having taken no notes at the time of its delivery, we shall not attempt to give his various positions. It is sufficient to say that it was just such a speech as Gen. Houston is celebrated for combining wit, eloquence and argument. Its enthusiastic reception by the audience, constitutes its best eulogy.

DEATH OF SENATOR ATHERTON.—Some days since the telegraph announced the death of Senator Atherton of New Hampshire. The Washington Union, of the 16th instant, has the following notice of his death:

We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, at Manchester, in that State, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was a lawyer of great eminence, and was stricken down in the court-room, the field of his labor and pre-eminent reputation since his retirement from the United States Senate, in 1849. Born and reared in the same county with Gen. Pierce, a close and uninterrupted friendship has subsisted between them for thirty years. At the last session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in November, he was re-elected to the Senate; and now, in the vigor of manhood, in the strength of intellect, and at the highest point of his reputation as a lawyer and a statesman, he is stricken down.

The U. S. army numbers about 10,000 men. Last year they cost the country $800 per man.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

We are indebted to the State Gazette of the 15th, for the following summary:

M. D. K. Taylor, of Cass county, has been elected President protem. of the Senate.

On the second day of the session, Mr. Gage introduced a bill in the Senate, to provide for the construction of the "Mississippi and Pacific Railroad," which has been referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The bill provides that the road shall commence at some point near the Texas boundary, not north of the town of Fulton, Arkansas, and run to a suitable point on the Rio Grande, in the neighborhood of El Paso, and grants sixteen sections of land to each mile of road which may be constructed and put in operation. The right of way, not exceeding three hundred feet in width, is provided for. It is made the duty of the Governor to advertise for proposals from companies, for the construction of the road; and all such proposals to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before the 20th of April, 1854. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty millions of dollars, which may be increased from time to time to any sum not exceeding the entire amount of the sum expended on account of said road. There are numerous provisions in the bill not necessary to enumerate at present, as they will doubtless be variously modified.

Senator Lott has introduced an amendment to the constitution, removing the prohibition against banking, and authorizing a general Free Banking system.

Senator Holland, of Panola, has introduced a resolution granting aid to the sufferers from the pestilence that has desolated the towns and cities near our seaboard.

There are several other measures of general interest, introduced in both Houses.

The Gazette says the Legislature, notwithstanding the discomfort they experience, from the inadequacy of the buildings which they now occupy, are prosecuting the labors of the session with commendable diligence. The old Capitol is almost a ruin, and is too small to accommodate the increased numbers consequent upon the new apportionment, if it were in good repair.

[*Galveston Civilian.*

RISE IN THE RIVER, AND LOSS OF THE BRIDGE.—During the early part of the week, this vicinity was visited by copious and continued rains, which must have extended far up the country. The river is over the banks. The embankment upon which the West end of the bridge rested, was washed away on Thursday morning, when the new portion embracing nearly one-half of the structure, gave way and floated down the river.

The bridge was unfortunately build on a curve of the river, where the West bank has been, for years, washing away, upon every rise of the stream. We understand that the proprietors, Messrs. Wheeler & Davidson, will build a new and permanent bridge, upon ground not liable to wash away, by which the accidents so often occurring heretofore, will be prevented in future. In the meantime, for the convenience of the public, during the construction of the bridge, they will provide a large and safe ferry boat, which they are now building with all possible dispatch. It will probably be launched on Monday next.

[*Victoria Advocate.*

AUSTRALIA.—We are indebted, says the N. O. Delta, to Mr. Geo. B. Shute, commission merchant, of this city, for a late commercial circular from the house of Bright, Brothers & Co., dated Melbourne, Australia, July 28. This circular places before us an estimate of the present population and the number of emigrants which arrived in that colony for the six months ending the date above mentioned.

On the 31st of December, 1852, it was estimated that the colony of Victoria was populated by about 200,000 people. Since, the arrivals reported at the custom-house have been to the end of June, 998 vessels, 304,000 tons, with equal to 50,175 statute adults; overland, several have entered the Colony without record, and it is estimated we have now 300,000 people in Victoria. The population of New South Wales may be estimated at 220,000, of Van Diemen's Land 80,000, of South Australia 70,000. Total, 670,000.

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama is to assemble at Montgomery on Monday next. It will be an important session, as two U. S. Senators, perhaps three are to be chosen—one for the full term of six years from the 3d of March last, in place of Jeremiah Clemens, whose term expired then; one for the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Wm. R. King, who resigned on being elected Vice President, and was succeed by George Fitzpatrick, appointed by the Executive; and, perhaps, one for the full term which succeeds, commencing in March, 1855. The Legislature of Alabama meets biennially, and the practice has been to elect Senators, at the session of the legislature immediately preceeding the regular expiration of the term, although in the case of Clemens the last Legislature decided otherwise.

MR. BORLAND'S SPEECH.—The New York papers are making themselves merry over a very long and verbose speech of six newspaper columns, on his official reception, addressed to the President of Nicaragua, by Mr. Solon Borland, our new Minister to Central America. The Tribune learns that "Mr. Borland is doing as well as could be expected after the delivery of such a speech," but nothing is said of the condition of the unhappy men who had to listen to it, though, luckily for them, as it was in English, they did not understand a word of it.

SHIP BUILDING IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Courier states that extensive preparations are being made in Lewis county, in that State, for building sea vessels. Already five hundred young men have left Richmond, Maine, intending to engage in this enterprise. The fine timber and other advantages to be had in Lewis county, will render this a profitable undertaking.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, taking into consideration the great advantages which may reasonably be expected to flow from periodical meetings representing the planting interests of the slaveholding States, invite the cultivators of the soil, in every section and district of the same, to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October, 1854, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Yesterday evening Messrs. Gratz Brown, George Alexander and George Collier, arrived in this city on their return from the Plains. These young gentlemen went out with Major Fitzpatrick, the United States Commissioner, who was sent out to distribute the annuities to the Indians, stipulated for under the Fort Laramie Treaty.—They accompanied the expedition for the benefit of their health, and returned greatly improved. Maj. Fitzpatrick is detained on the Upper Missouri, but will be in the city in a few days.

Major F. was authorized to make treaties with the Camanches and Kiowas, which he succeeded in. The leading features of the agreement are these: The United States Government stipulates to give to the two tribes, for a limited time, in goods suitable to their necessities, of $10,000 per annum, with sundry other stipulations of minor import. In consideration of this the tribes grant to the United States the right of way over their lands for common, rail, or any other kind of roads—the free and unmolested passage of emigrants, &c.—the liberty to the United States to establish military posts, missions, places of deposit, &c., &c. They further stipulate, to surrender immediately all Americans or Mexicans who have been taken prisoners by them, and are now held by them, and also all such as may hereafter be taken by any of their people. They are also to maintain a strict peace towards the American citizens.

The treaty with each tribe is the same, and so well were they satisfied with its terms, the chiefs immediately dispatched couriers to the various bands to communicate the substance of the treaties and requiring them to conform to them.

The Major also obtained from the tribes of Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Rickarees, the amendments to the treaty made by Col. D. D. Mitchell, at Fort Laramie, as required by the United States Senate.—Throughout the Indians manifested a friendly disposition. If they will maintain their treaty stipulations it will be a lasting benefit to the country.

[*Missouri Republican, of Nov. 1.*

During the past week our city has been visited by a number of the red denizens of the prairies. A party of Lipans; and Muskaleros, headed by old Chichita, the Chief of Lipans, came to Austin, for the purpose of holding a *talk* with Generals Houston and Rusk. They had the talk, during which a very amusing theological controversy, touching the merits of the red and white man's God arose, and was fully discussed, between Chichita and Gen. Houston.—*State Gazette.*

Among the visitors at Austin are a number of the chiefs of the Muscalero Indians, a tribe which ranges between El Paso and the sources of the San Saba. These Indians resemble the Pinos and other tribes who are settled at the Pueblos of New Mexico. They have large herds and flocks and are anxious to have a tract of land secured to them for settlement. They speak the same language as the Lipans and Apaches, and it is said they are allied to several of the most powerful tribes of New Mexico.

HON. R. J. WALKER'S OUTFIT.—Perceiving that many newspapers rest under an error about this matter, we have to say that on finally determining not to go to China, Mr. Walker promptly paid back into the United States Treasury the amount he had drawn for his outfit when intending to accept the mission.—*Washington Union.*

We recently met with Mr. Crilver, who accompanied the party of Mr. Stewart to the Guadalupe Mountains, and were shown by him several beautiful specimens of Galena or sulphuret of lead, and a specimen of silver ore of a very excellent quality.—He says that thousands of tons of the Galena are found directly on the surface of the ground in these mountains and extensive forests of pine, beech, and maple, are found close to the mines. Fuel of the best quality is thus found close at hand for smelting the ore. He states also that the party visited a salt lake near the head of the Colorado, which was more than a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. The bottom of the lake was covered with a layer of beautiful white salt more than four inches thick.—*Houston Telegraph.*

HELP FOR THE TURKS.—The New York papers contain an address, signed "Charles Kornis," and "Louis Forok," to the Hungarians of New York, calling upon them to take up arms in aid of Turkey against Russia. The appeal affects to speak by the authority of Kossuth, and invokes all good Magyars who wish to avenge the wrongs of the common enemy—Russia—to send in their names so as to be enrolled forthwith.

☞ Among the names of the persons to whom patents were issued from the Patent Office at Washington, during the week ending on the 8th inst., we see that of Wm. H. Merriwhether, Esq., of the county of Comal, Texas, for an improved wire fence.

"Ion," the well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 15th, says:

"Those who have relied for excitement or for gain upon the occurrence of a general war in Europe, are destined to be disappointed. Next spring the fleets of Russia, England and France will be disengaged and ready for any little speculation, as to the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, Japan, &c."

Judge G. C. Bronson has been nominated for the State Senate by the Hards in Goshen, N. Y.

The State printing in California for the past twelve months, has amounted to $218,000.

THE CONSPIRACY IN CUBA.—Among the persons said to have been arrested lately at Baracoa, Cuba, on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy, were Dr. Francisco Hernandez and son, a lad thirteen years of age, who had lately arrived there from the United States; Antonio Ceruli, a notary; Antonio Caracres y Reyes, and Antonio Cancaxos, planters; Saturnino Rafo, a tailor; Andres Moral, a silversmith; Juan Arrua, a merchant; Andres Llanes, a farmer; Julian Ceruli, a notary public, with five corporals and seven soldiers of the garrison.

The Clinton Courant says that the word *would*, in Rufus Choat's handwriting, resembles a small grindstone struck by lightning.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Washington Union publishes at length an opinion lately given by Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, in regard to the duties and powers of the Executive, in the administration of the fugitive slave law, under certain circumstances.

The case was brought up before the Secretary of the Interior, by Senator Bright, of Indiana, in behalf of the U. S. Marshal for that State, asking relief under the following circumstances:

A claimant from Missouri arrested, at Indianapolis, one John Freeman, as a fugitive slave. After postponement to obtain evidence, it was proved that Freeman did not owe service—in other words, was not the slave demanded—and he was released. He then brought suit against the marshal for damages caused by his arrest and detention.

The application to the Secretary of the Interior was to know: 1. Whether the case could be removed to the U. States courts? and 2, whether the marshal may employ counsel for his defence at the cost of the United States? These were referred to the Attorney General, and he answers:

1. That there is no provision by law for the removal of the case in its present stage to the courts of the United States, both parties being residents of Indiana. It may, however, be subject to revision there.

Secondly, he is of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize the employment of counsel. He lays down no general rule for authorizing the defence, at the public cost, of public officers employed in the execution of the law, but places his decision on the ground that cases may arise which are of great public concernment, although involving no property belonging to the United States; cases in which the integrity of the constitution and the conservation of the laws are involved to an extent of more value and magnitude than the defence of title to a part of the public lands, or the collection of duties on imported merchandise, wherein this executive discretion of employing counsel, is often exercised. He holds this to be a case of that kind. An attack upon the public officers for the administration of the law is, in effect, an attack upon the integrity and stability of the Government, inasmuch as, in his judgment, "the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the interstate extradition of fugitives from service, is the place of organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those engaged in it by vexatious suits or other unlawful or unjust contrivances, is essential to the peace of the country and the safety of the Union."

The Union, in publishing this opinion, states that it has the concurrence of the President, who will "stand by the marshals who are faithful to their trust."

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 2nd inst., has the following with regard to the recent visit of Com. Perry to Japan:

It appears that Com. Perry is indebted to other causes besides the imposing aspect of his forces for his reception at Jeddo. It would seem that before the expedition set sail, the British Government sent instructions to Dr. Bowring, Consul at Shanghae, to communicate with the Japanese authorities, and apprise them of the intentions of the United States. Dr. Bowring accordingly despatched a special private envoy to Jeddo, and notified the Japanese Emperor that a great and powerful nation, occupying nearly the whole northern portion of the American continent, was about to apply for admission to the ports of Japan; that it would be imprudent on the part of the Japanese authorities to refuse to grant the request of the American envoys, as the Americans were prompt and fiery, and would be likely to do mischief if thwarted or treated rudely; but that they were also fickle and prone to change, and if the Japanese just agreed to all they asked, it was more than probable that they would tire of the bargain after a short while, and then matters will relapse into their former condition.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 22, 1853.

COTTON—We left the market at the date of our last review apparently but little affected by the Arabia's accounts, and with a continued demand at previous rates. On Saturday buyers evinced less spirit and the sales were confined to 2500 bales, but prices showed no falling off, the transactions of which the particulars transpired being fully up to last week's currency. On Monday the demand became more animated, chiefly for England and France, and 8500 bales were taken at figures even more in favor of sellers, for the better qualities; while yesterday, the demand continuing active, the business comprised 8000 bales, at full prices, particularly for the better qualities. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 19,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	5¾ 6¾	Middling Fair	10¼@10¾
Ordinary	6¾ 7¾	Fair	10¾@11
Middling	8 a 9	Good Fair	nominal
Good Middling	9¼@10	Good and Fine	nominal

SUGAR—The downward tendency noticed in our last review has been more decided since, and yielding to heavier receipts, meeting but little increase in the demand from the West; prices have receded fully 1c. Twenty cargoes comprising 750 hhds on Saturday, 1500 on Monday, and 1000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the three days of 3250 hhds. We now quote Inferior at 4@4½c, Common at 2½@3, Fair at 3¾@4, Prime at 4@4½, Choice 4¼@5, and Clarified 4¼@5½. Received since the 18th inst., 2810 hhds and 62 bbls. Exported, 769 hhds and 10 bbls, including 37 hhds to Liverpool, 132 to Philadelphia, 56 to Baltimore, 473 to Richmond, and 62 to Apalachicola.

MOLASSES—We left the market at the date of our last review depressed by increased supplies, and closing at a further reduction of 1c from the reduced rates of the early part of the week. There was no material change on Saturday, but the demand was slack and the sales were confined to 1250 barrels.

COFFEE—The demand continued animated on Saturday at buoyant prices, and the sales of Rio amounted 3657 bags, on Saturday, embracing 507 Venezuela, 3057 bags on Saturday, embracing 507 Venezuela, 3057 bags on Saturday, embracing 507 Venezuela, 3057 bags

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

THOS. M. CONVERSE.....WM. P. CONVERSE, JR.

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

CALL the attention of Dealers and Consumers to their very extensive Stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following, which they will sell cheap for cash or city acceptances:
Sugar—brown, loaf, crushed and powdered;
Coffee—Java, Rio, St. Jago, &c;
Pork—hams, sides and shoulders;
Rice, flour, lard, candles, soap;
Mackerel, shad, salmon;
Tea—imperial, gunpowder, hyson and black;
Pickles and catsups, assorted;
Syrups, brandies, wines, rum, gin and whisky;
Scotch and East India Ale;
London and American Porter & Brown Stout;
Dried apples and peaches;
Cologne and bay water; pepper, spice, cloves;
Nutmegs, cassia, mace; saleratus;
Nitrate soda, carb. soda;
Powder, shot and bar lead; 2,000 bxs tobacco;
500,000 segars, assorted;
Writing, letter and wrapping paper;
Envelopes, wafers, pens, pencils, pen-holders;
Plantation Medicines;
Buckets, tubs, brooms, brushes, washboards;
Blacking, nails, pipes;
Together with every article usually kept by grocers. Orders promptly executed. [38-y

F. F. FOLGER & CO.,
No. 17 NEW LEVEE, 32 AND 34 TCHOUPITOULAS STS.
NEW ORLEANS.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS,
Chains, Anchors, Cordage, Axes, Hoes, Mill Stones, Grind Stones,
Paints, Oils, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Glass, &c. [12

HARDWARE.

R. RICHARDS, No. 11 Chartres street, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, has received a very large addition to his previously extensive stock of shelf Hardware, Iron, etc., which he offers to country merchants on the most favorable terms. The following comprises a part of his stock:
500 tons Swede Iron, assorted;
150 tons Hoop, Band, Boiler and Sheet Iron;
20 tons Cast, German and Blister Steel;
300 casks Trace, Log and Ox chains;
250 casks Hoes, assorted, Carolina, Louisiana, Grubbing, etc.;
2000 kegs Nails, assorted, Weymouth and Anchor brands;
1000 dozen Axes, assorted, Collins', Hunt's and other makes;
200 dozen Shovels and Spades, assorted, Ames', Rowland's, and other makes;
150 tons Savery & Co's. Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Firedogs, Cauldrons, etc.
Cologne Mill Stones, Mill Irons and Bolting cloths; together with a full assortment of shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc.
Dec. 9, 1852—42.

JAMES H. MASSEY
Joseph H. Palmer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
81 Camp street, above Gravier,
[27] NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
NO. 6 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS
MANUFACTORY NO. 15 DECATUR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MAGEE & KNEASS,
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase articles in the Saddlery business, to call and examine their stock of Goods, which for durability and neatness of finish, cannot be surpassed. Their prices are as low as any establishment in the country.
The stock is very large and well assorted, being mostly of our own manufacture, and comprises almost every article of
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Trunks,
Harness, Leather, Trimmings and Materials,
Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Sons of Temperance Regalia in all its varieties.
General agents for the Boston Belting Company for the sale of Belting for Gin and Mill Bands, &c. &c. for steam joints, &c.; Hose and all description of India Rubber Goods. [1:1y.

ARCHIBALD BLOCK. HENRY BLOCK
A. & H. BLOCK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 6 FRONT STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW THE CORNER OF CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Brander, Williams & Co. Messrs. J. Burnside & Co. Messrs. McMahon & Pearsall. Mr. R. Richards. [1:1y.

JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN. SAMUEL HENDERSON
Littlejohn & Henderson,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 66 MAGAZINE STREET,
(CORNER OF NATCHEZ.)
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y.

RICHARD M. ELLIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
67 GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y

CHAS. A. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
BUILDERS' MATERIALS AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,
27 Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all kinds.
NO. 110 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

JAMES V. LINDSAY,
Grocer and Dealer in
WESTERN PRODUCE,
41 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Groceries and Produce, and respectfully offers his services to the planters and merchants of Texas.
—REFERS TO—
John Henry Brown, } Indianola.
Capt. H. E. Bahmer, }
Capt. T. R. Foches. St'r Perseverance. 17

J. R. BURGESS,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE,
NO. 55 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [1:1y

TOBACCO.
No. 59 Camp Street, New Orleans.
THE subscriber keeps on hand fine stocks of black *hemp* Tobacco, selected with great care expressly for the Mexican trade, either in hhds. or bales of 100 lbs. each. Prices varying as in quality. Also a great variety suited for Cigars. 60 days will be given where satisfactory references is given in this city.
[47]1y THOS. K. PRICE.

PAYNE & HENDERSON,
No. 30 and 32 Gravier st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Dealers in Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Starch, Spices, Segars, Wines, Brandies, &c.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
[12] PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

J. B. STEEL,
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS WAREHOUSE.
60 CAMP STREET,
Between Gravier and Poydras Streets, nearly opposite Commercial Place.
BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of literature.
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press.
SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor personally.
PICTORIAL WORKS—Of the most beautiful description, superbly bound.
STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.
BLANK BOOKS—Of the most approved manufacture, with recent improvements.
PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post another Papers; Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.
PRINTING and BOOKBINDING—In all their various branches, promptly and neatly executed.

H. BONNABEL,
Corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas Streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Foreign & American Chemicals,
Glassware for Drugs and Confectionery, Putty, Perfumery, Varnish and Brushes of all kinds.
AGENT for most of the approved Patent Medicines. Being an Importer, he can furnish the articles in his line as low prices, and guarantees them of the best quality.
Sole Agent for sale of the Products of the *Southern Chemical Works*, such as Oil Vitriol, Nitric and Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, Bisulphite of Lime, &c. This last article is now extensively used by the Planters of Louisiana in the sugar manufacturing, with magnificent results. Full directions given. Sold in barrels of 40 gallons. [38]y

R. Yeatman & Co.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 85 Common street,
[37]1y NEW ORLEANS.

HALL & RODD,
General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 4, Front Levee, New Orleans,
GIVE their undivided attention to the Sale of Cotton, Sugar, and all other Produce, the Purchase of Plantation Supplies, Groceries, or other Merchandize. Refer to—
Cook & Harper, } Indianola.
Baldridge, Sparks & Co., }
Chambers, Etter & Co., }
John Henry Brown, } [29-y]

John A. Mitchel,
Commission Merchant,
32 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
GIVES his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of Merchandise.
He refers in Texas to:
Messrs. Proctor & Metcalf, Lockhart.
Dr. C. S. Brown, Gonzales.
Russel Jones, China Grove.
E. Linter, Goliad.
Chambers Etter, } Indianola.
S. A. White & Co. }
Brown & Brady }

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Iron and Steel,
MILL AND GRIND STONES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, CORDAGE, &c.
NOS. 89 & 91 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

S. ROBB & CO.,
(Late Robb & Fairbairn,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY AND TRUNK
Warehouse,
No. 4 Magazine Street.
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS
NOS. 54 AND 56 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. [5:

CRESCENT
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, &c.
ALL orders addressed to this establishment will be well executed, carefully boxed, and shipped to any given point in Texas, at as reasonable rates as any Factory of the kind in the United States.
JOHN CAVANAUGH,
222 Camp street, New Orleans. [50-1y.

CHARLES C. GAINES,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
26 MAGAZINE AND 40 GRAVIER STS.,
NEW ORLEANS

Boarding House.
67 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
MRS. A. STONE has superior accommodations for permanent and transient boarders.

JACOB MAAS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
KEEPS a complete assortment of all the leading articles destined for the common and necessary use, comprising all kinds of
PROVISIONS AND BEVERAGES,
Articles of Dress for both sexes—Naval Materials Hardware, Dry Goods, Building Materials, Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds,
Besides a full assortment of various
GROCERIES,
All sorts of Wines and Liquors, such as American and French Cognac Brandies, Gin, Peach and Apple Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, Rhenish and Champagne Wines, Claret, Port and Madeira Wines, and a variety of other pure spirits, from *common Rectified up to best old Irish Whiskey.* For sale Wholesale or Retail at the lowest possible figures, *particularly for Cash.* [1:tf.

BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
COMMISSION
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
AND WESTERN PRODUCE.
Crockery, Glassware, Tin, Iron and Hardware, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, &c., &c.
At the new wharf, Powder Horn Bayou,

CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c.
GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE
WILL make liberal advances on Cotton or other produce shipped to his friends in New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans.
Indianola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

NEW YORK CARDS.

Merchants' Line of Packets,
BETWEEN
N. York & Matagorda Bay,
Composed of the following first class vessels:
Schr. INDIANOLA, T. Cathcart, Capt., 4000 bbls.
" REINDEER, Cathcart, " 2500 "
" CLINTON, T. Smith, " 2500 "
" DESDEMONA, J. S. Chattin, " 1600 "
" W. A. STAFFORD, Kent, " 2000 "
The above having been built or selected expressly for this line, are all new vessels of light draft of water, well adapted to the trade, and being commanded by masters of experience in our coasting trade, shippers may rely upon their passages comparing favorably with any other vessels afloat. Freight will also be taken on the most accommodating terms, and every facility and attention extended to shippers for the prompt dispatch of their goods.
All goods consigned to the agents will be forwarded free of commissions.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., Agents,
56 South street, New York.
Indianola, Dec. 2, 1852.—[41]

STAR LINE
WESTERN TEXAS PACKETS
BETWEEN
New York and Matagorda Bay.
THE line is composed of the following splendid vessels, sailing punctually as advertised.

New Ship Island City,	Capt. *P. Saunders.*
" Ship Gulf Stream,	" *O. P. Saunders.*
" Brig Lavaca,	" *W. Greenman.*
" Schr. Telegraph,	" *Green.*
" Schr. Anthem,	" *Burrows.*
" Schr. Wm. H. Hazard,	" *Austin.*
" Schr. Urbanna,	" *Liscombe,*
" Schr. Venice,	" *Fist.*
" Bark (now building)	" *Barber.*

The above vessels are all of the first class, built expressly for the trade, and being of extremely light draft water, will cross the bars without detention. They are commanded by Captains of experience in the trade, who will, with the Agents, exert themselves to accommodate shippers. All goods consigned to the Agents in New York will be forwarded by the Line free of commissions.
Agents STANTON & THOMSON.
50:tf.] 114 Wall street, New York.

JOHN SAVERY. WM. SAVERY. ALEX. LAW
JOHN SAVERY & SONS,
Phenix Works Warehouse, No. 54 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Light and Heavy Hollow Ware,
Tinned and enamelled ware, fry pans, ground wagon boxes, sad irons, fancy dogs, air tight cooking, parlor and box stoves, cylinder boxes, &c., and castings in general.
21:tf.

ARCH'D H. LOWERY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
121 Front street, New York.
A. M. CENTRY. 32:1y.

N. W. Burtis,
(Successor to R. C. Wetmore & Co.,)
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
NO. 85 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.
Has constantly on hand the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the Northern markets, selected expressly for the Southern trade, which he will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the city. Orders will receive prompt attention. [33:1y

WILLIAM GROESBEECK,
WITH
WALDRON & PAIGE,
GROCERS, IMPORTERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 71 and 73 Front Street,
NEW YORK. [8:1y

STANTON & THOMSON,
Commission Merchants,
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Packet Agents.
50,tf.] **114 Wall Street, New York.**

Livingston & Myers,
State and Stock Brokers,
No. 39, WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.
CHARLES M. LIVINGSTON, }
MICHAEL A. MYERS. }
Loans Negotiated.

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint and Vegetable Paint Oil.
JUST received in store and for sale 15 barrels Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint, and 5 barrels Vegetable Paint Oil.
The above is a cheap and durable Paint, and an excellent article for Buildings, Roofs, &c. Orders promptly attended to.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
Indianola, June 7, 1853.

READ!!
D. B. LEIT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have seen an application of "Blake's Metallic Fire Proof Paint" upon the roof of the house in which I reside. Said roof was of shingles, in a very bad condition, having, as I have been told, been on over 19 years. It became so leaky that we had to remove out of the attic chambers every rain storm. Since the application of one coat of Blake's Patent Paint (although it has rained several days upon it) I have had no trouble from it. It has become very hard, resembling slate, and I have no doubt it has saved the expense of a new roof for many years. D. BARTLET.

To Stock Raisers and Shippers.
THE subscribers have the pleasure of announce that their new and magnificent Wharf, at Powder Horn Bayou, is now completed, so that the largest steamships and sail vessels entering Matagorda Bay can at all times receive and discharge freight upon it without the trouble, delay, expense, and damage of lightering. They have constructed in connection with it, a large and convenient pen for shipping live stock, with the railroad car running into it, by which cattle, horses, mules or sheep can be shipped on to the vessels at the wharf with safety, speed, and great convenience. Grass and water is abundant within one and two miles of the wharf.
BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & CO.
Indianola, Dec. 2d, 1852. [41]tf

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that they will not be responsible for the board or contracts of any person or persons in their employ, except accompanied with a written order.
D. A. SALTMARSH & CO.
Indianola, May 1, 1853. 12tf

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the firm of PEISER & BRO., either by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, else it will be my duty promptly to enforce the same. I am selling off the stock of General Merchandise at the lowest cash rates, and invite the attention of purchasers.
Persons wishing to make payments or purchases, can do so at the old stand.
ISAAC T. WINNEMORE,
Assignee of Peiser & Bro.
Indianola, June 28, 1853. 19

Lumber.
WE ARE now receiving per schooner Sea Drift an assorted cargo of dressed and rough Lumber, which with our stock on hand makes our assortment complete which we now offer for sale. H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola October 12th, 1852.

PHILADELPHIA CARDS.

Linn, Smith & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CLAUDIUS B. LINN. HORACE P. SMITH.
A. I. GLRSTED.
Drugs and Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes.
Also, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c. [1:1y.

CHAS. HARKNESS & SON,
Wholesale Jobbers
AND
Manufacturers of Clothing,
126 Market Street, S. E. corner of Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES HARKNESS. }
JOHN H. HARKNESS. }
Always on hand a large and elegant assortment of seasonable Clothing, expressly adapted to the Southern market, nov. 9.

Anderson & Harland,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS,
Artificials, &c., &c.,
No. 31 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
W. S. ANDERSON.....H. L. HARLAND.
nov9,'53

PEYTON & THOMAS,
General Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Southwest corner of Front and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
JESSE E. PEYTON,.....S. H. THOMAS,
Late Wolfe & Peyton. *Late Thomas & Martin.*
nov.9,'53

PEISER
& BROTHER
Are in the Field, with the following
GOODS,
Which were purchased at such remarkable low prices that the closest buyers cannot help proclaiming
Cheap! Cheaper than the Cheapest!!!!!
Our Stock consists of the following which will be sold very low:

Dry Goods,
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings; cottonade; checks; hickory stripes; denims; kentucky jeans; linseys; kerseys; tweeds; satinets; cassimeres; blankets; flannels; prints; ginghams; delaines; alpacas; merinos; cashmeres; silks; lawns; jaconet; mull; swiss and book muslins; thread and bobinet laces; veils; hosiery; diapers; toweling; table cloths; gloves; mitts; linen; curtains; handkerchiefs; lace; jaconet and swiss edgings and insertings; umbrellas; bonnets; buttons; pins; needles; taper; genuine spool thread; sewing silks; bonnet ribbons; artificial flowers; with every article belonging to Dry Goods.

Clothing.
Cottonade, kentucky jeans, satinet and cassimere pants; coats; sacks; cloaks; vests; shirts; drawers; suspenders; flannels; gurnseys; under shirts; &c.

Boots & Shoes.
Men's, women's youths' and misses' brogans; russets; ladies' walking buskins; slippers; gaiters; mud, fishermen's and dress boots; rubbers; leggins; and all kinds of children's shoes.

Hats & Caps.
Beaver, moleskin, seal, angola, mexican brush, jenny lind, pearl, casimere and wool hats; cloth, glazed, plush, military and navy caps.

Saddlery.
Men's and women's saddles; bridles; martingales; halters; heads and reins; girths; circingles; bridle bits; stirups; stirup irons; hames; collars; webbing; whips; buckles; needles; tacks; thread; silk; leathers.

Hardware & Cutlery.
Knives and forks; pocket, pen and butcher knives; razors; scissors; spoons; locks; latches; bolts; hinges; files; screws; chisels, augurs; planes; saws; brace and bits; gimlets; trace and log chains; sad irons; anditons; pots, ovens; stew pans; shovel and tongs; fenders; anvils; vices; bellows; stoves; pipes; tin ware; &c., &c.

Crockery Ware,
In original assorted crates, suited to the country trade; plates; dishes; teas; coffees; tea and coffee pots; pitchers; bowls; basins; ewers; chambers; &c.

Glass Ware.
Tumblers; goblets; wines; lamps; sugars; creams; salts; molasses jugs; castors; candlesticks; decanters; lanterns; preserve dishes, &c., &c.

Groceries.
Flour; coffee, sugar; lard; molasses; butter; cheese; hams; bacon; soaps; oils; shot; powder; lead; apples; peaches; potatoes; onions; spices; starch; indigo; vinegar; candles; rice; sardines; mackerel; codfish, &c., &c.

Liquors.
Brandies, Otard & Dupuy's; champaigne; rum; whiskey; gin; st. julian; claret; hock; cordials; &c.

Teas.
Imperial, gunpowder, souchong, pouchong, oolong, young hyson, &c., &c.

Preserves.
Jellies; jams; prunes; peaches; fruits; apricots; pears; strawberries; raspberries; currants; gages; pickled and brandy fruits.

Cigars,
Imported from Havana, varying in price from $8 to $75 per thousand. American in abundance.

Fruits.
Raisins, figs, currants, nuts, candies.

Drugs & Medicines.
Castor oil; olive oil; quinine; Brandreth's and Moffat's pills; cream tartar; borax; rhubarb; nitre; magnesia; with a whole supply of plantation medicines.

Paints & Oils.
White lead; black lead; venetian red; spanish brown; chrome; green; &c. Oils, plain & boiled.

Stationery.
Foolscap; letter paper; post and all kinds of writing paper; steel pens; ink, sands; inkstands; blotters; pencils; slates; quills; blank books; hymns; bibles; novels; romances; visiting cards.

Clocks & Watches,
Of the most celebrated make, and warranted good time pieces.

Furniture.
Tables; chairs; rockers; wash stands; stools in a very great variety.

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.
Breastpins; ear-rings; bracelets; cuff-pins; lockets; card cases; gold and silver spectacles; silver spoons and forks; napkin rings; finger rings; dressing cases; work boxes; perfumed cushions; lily white; perfume; cologne; hair oil; salts; powder; powder puffs; spy glasses; thermometers; fancy hair pins; fancy knitting needles; &c., &c.; together with such an endless variety of Fancy Goods that it would be too tedious to enumerate them.
Cash Advances on cotton, sugar hides, skins, &c., &c., consigned to our friends in New Orleans, New York, or Europe.
PEISER & BROTHER,
[34] Indianola.

150 *BBLS. WHISKEY AND BRANDY.* We have received on consignment a lot of Boyles' Rose Whiskey, Monongahela Whiskey and Brandy, which we offer lower than they can be brought for from New Orleans. Apply to
Oct. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

SCHOOL BOOKS
For the Million.
ECLECTIC SERIES.
Best and Cheapest School Books ever Published.
THE Eclectic series of School Books was projected by that well known friend and advocate of popular education, Prof. William H. M'Guffey, of the University of Virginia, whose life has been spent in the West and South, where his active labors as a judicious instructor having gained the approbation of all lovers of a sound, practical and progressive education. The Reading Books bearing his name have been proved, by actual trial, and are now more extensively used than others, and are daily receiving the adoption and approval of the most intelligent and discriminating teachers of the land.
Professor PINNEO, author of the Grammars for ten years a Professor in Charlotte Hall Institute, Maryland, has furnished in the Grammars bearing his name, what are regarded by all who have examined them, as model text books for the English language.
Professor RAY, from Wood county, Va., one of the most able Mathematicians and practical instructors in the country, has supplied what has been much needed—a simple, progressive and thorough series of text books on *Arithmetic* and *Algebra.*
READING AND SPELLING BOOKS.—M'Guffey's Eclectic Primer, for little children.
M'Guffey's Spelling Books, for primary and common schools.
M'Guffey's Eclectic First Reader; lessons in spelling and reading for the younger pupils.
M'Guffey's Eclectic Second Reader; lessons in spelling and reading for young pupils.
M'Guffey's Eclectic Third Reader, for middle classes, chaste and instructive lessons in prose and poetry.
M'Guffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, for more advanced classes, elegant extracts in prose and poetry.
M'Guffey's Fifth Reader; (Rhetorical Guide) a rhetorical guide for the highest classes.
The Hemans' Reader, for female Seminaries; elegant extracts in poetry and prose.
The above reading and spelling books have few equals and no superiors; which is evinced by the fact that in schools where they were, for a time, superceded by the novelty of other books, M'Guffey's have been re-adopted to the exclusion of all others, experience having proved their greater practical utility in the school room; and in view of the large amount of matter they contain, and the low prices at which they are sold, they are very much cheaper than any other similar works.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Pinneo's Primary Grammar, on the analytic method; a complete work for beginners in the study.
Pinneo's Analytical Grammar; a full and complete treatise for academies and schools.
Pinneo's English Teacher, in which is taught the structure of sentences by analysis and synthesis; an admirable work on the analysis of English sentences.
Professor Pinneo's new works are *model class books*, on the subject of English Grammar. This study usually dry and uninteresting to learners, is rendered in these volumes attractive and interesting. They are strikingly simple, progressive and thorough in their plan and arrangement, and enable pupils to become good grammarians. They are the cheapest works of the kind published.
ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Arithmetic, part first; simple lessons for little children.
Ray's Arithmetic, part second; a complete text book in mental arithmetic, by induction and analysis.
Ray's Arithmetic, part third; for schools and academies; a full and complete treatise on the inductive and analytic methods of instruction.
Numerous and skillful instructors regard the Arithmetics of Professor Ray as the most simple, progressive, methodical and thorough class books on the subject ever before offered to American teachers; and they are at least twenty per cent. cheaper than other arithmetics of like size, and of an equal amount of matter. These volumes are the result of a practical experience in teaching; and they are prepared in compliance with the solicitation of many friends of education, who were cognizant of the marked success of their author as an instructor.
ALGEBRA.—Ray's Algebra, part first; for common schools and academies; a simple, progressive and elementary treatise.
Ray's Algebra, part second; for advanced students in academies, and for colleges; a progressive, lucid, and comprehensive work.
The great excellence of Ray's Arithmetics warranted the expectation that an Algebra by the same author would be an improvement on all similar treatises. Ray's Algebra has the approbation of the most judicious educators, and is superseding all others in many of the best schools in the U. States.
Each part of the Arithmetical Course, as well as the Algebraic, is a complete book in itself; and is sold separately.
All the foregoing books have been compiled expressly for the Eclectic Educational Series. Their authors are practical teachers—men of acknowledged ability and learning, who have long been identified with, and have constantly labored for the advancement of the cause of education. The several books embraced in this series are admitted, because of their merit, the excellent style of their manufacture, and the quantity of matter contained in them, to be the cheapest class books published in the United States.
In Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other States, the entire Eclectic Series is being adopted in the best schools, in preference to other books. In Texas they are being adopted as an excellent, economical, and uniform series of class books.
For sale in Indianola by C. Etter & Co.
" " Lavaca by F. Beaumont.
" " San Antonio by J. M. Devine.
" " LaGrange by D. G. Gregory & Co.
" " Bastrop by L. C. Cunningham & Co.
Also by JAES BURKE,
General Agent for Publishers, Houston.

Allen's Line,
INDIANOLA AND SAN ANTONIO
Mail Stages,
VIA VICTORIA, CUERO, GONZALES,
SEGUIN AND NEW BRAUNFELS.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in returning his thanks to the citizens of Indianola and San Antonio for their liberal patronage of his Line during the last year, and he feels gratified in stating to the traveling public that he has now bought out the Mail Line from Indianola to Braunfels, and will run *Tri Weekly* from and to the above named points He has superior Coaches, fine horses, polite and skilful drivers.
With these inducements, together with a sincere desire to deal candidly and fairly with all those who may patronize his Line, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of public favor. These Stages will run in connection with the New Orleans boats.
RATES:

From San Antonio to Seguin,		$3 00
" "	Gonzales,	6 50
" "	Victoria,	10 00
" "	Indianola,	12 50
From Indianola to	Victoria,	4 00
" "	Gonzales,	8 00
" "	Seguin,	10 50
" "	New Braunfels,	12 50
" "	San Antonio,	12 50

JAMES L. ALLEN, *Proprietor.*
Indianola. [1:tf.

SALTMARSH'S
LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES
D. A. SALTMARSH & Co., *Proprietors.*
From Indianola to San Antonio, via Lavaca, Victoria, Yorktown, Sulphur Springs and Eclato.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that he has on this Line good Troy coaches with good teams, and polite drivers—leaving Indianola on the arrival of the steamers from New Orleans, for San Antonio and touching at the above points. The country through which this route passes is one of much beauty and interest to the traveler, (including the Sulphur Springs,) and the roads are good.
For further particulars apply at the stage office, Alhambra Hotel, Indianola.
J. R. FRETWELL, Agent.
Indianola, Feb. 1852. [1:tf.

S. A. WHITE. S. F. SOUTHERN.
WHITE & SOUTHERN,
Receiving, Forwarding
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
LIBERAL advances made on shipments to our correspondents in New Orleans and N. York.
Galveston News, San Antonio Texan and New Orleans Delta will please insert their card till forbid, and forward bills.
Feb. 24, 1853.—50.

15 KEGS Nails for sale by
Aug. 7. H. RUNGE & CO.

J. A. SETTLE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Crockery, Saddlery, and Western Produce. [1:tf.

LEWIS & HUGHES,
POWDER HORN WHARF,
HAVE just received from the principal Atlantic cities a large and splendid assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, Glassware, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.*
Among the many fancy articles may be found Cologne of superior quality, tooth dentrifice, hair oils, fancy soaps, tryphera for the hair, tooth brushes, hair brushes, flesh brushes, wall paper of different qualities, and a large and splendid assortment of Stationery of all kinds.
Country merchants and dealers are requested to call and examine their stock, as they will keep as fresh and genuine articles, and sell them as low as can be procured elsewhere.
Indianola, Oct. 7, 1852.

LOUDEN & CO.'S
Superior Medicines.
THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale the following valuable Medicines:

Indian Expectorant,	Remedy for Piles,
Oriental Hair Tonic,	Com. Carminative Balsam
Alterative or Sarsaparilla,	Com. Tonic Vermifuge,
Circassian Hair Dye,	Cherokee Lineament,
Female Elixir,	Indian Sanative Pills,
Fever and Ague Pills,	All Healing Salve.

Having been Agent for these Medicines for near two years, and seeing their good effects, takes pleasure in recommending them to the public.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
ola, Feb. 12, 1852. [1:tf.

DR. JAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
H. RUNGE & CO., *Agents in Indianola*, have constantly on hand an assortment of these well known Medicines, viz; Expectorant, Hair Tonic, Alterative Carminative Balsam, Vermifuge, Sanative and Ague Pills. The character of these Medicines is to well established to leave any doubt about their effect, if taken as directed in the Almanacs, which are furnished gratis to the public, and for which they are invited to call.
sep 9

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell low for cash or negroes a valuable tract of land, situated on the East side of Navadad river, thirty miles above Texana, in the lower edge of Lavaca county, containing 536 acres, 25 acres being under good fence. On the premise there is a good Dwelling House with all the necessary out houses. Also a lot of hogs and corn which I will sell with the place, if desired. T. F. ROYSTER.
Texana, Jan. 8th, 1853. [48:tf

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
WE have received, by late arrivals from New York, a new supply of *FURNITURE* viz: Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Childrens' Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat Stools, Wash Stands, Toilet, Reading, Work and Card Tables, Cherry and Walnut Tables, Cradles, Bureaus, high and low post Bedsteads, and Kitchen Safes, making a complete assortment of the different kinds of Furniture, which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.
Indianola, June 10, 1852.

JOHN H. DALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries and Western Produce,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.
IS in weekly receipt by the New Orleans steamers of all articles embraced in his line, consisting in part of—
St. Louis Flour, s. c. Hams,
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese,
New Mess Pork, Potatoes,
Dried Apples, Molasses,
Brown, crushed, loaf and powdered Sugars,
Old Rye, Oliver's Extra and Dexter's celebrated Whiskey,
Old Cognac Brandy, Wines,
Pure White Wine Vinegar,
Rice, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Nails,
Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles,
Raisins, Ky. Mustard, Pepper,
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch,
Iron and brass bound Buckets,
Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Preserves,
Powder, Shot and Lead.
All of which he will sell at the lowest cash rates. One door south of White & Co.'s Wharf. [1:tf.

500 Willow Baskets.
IMPOTED direct per Bark Republic, from Hamburg, which we offer to dealers in the country at importers prices. H. RUNGE & CO.

Augustus Fromme,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS. [1:1y

STOVES.
JUST received a lot of nonpareil cooking and parlor Stoves of assorted sizes, which we offer for sale low. H. RUNGE & CO.
October 7.

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received per schooner Clinton, direct from New York,
22 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
3 do old Java do
25 boxes Soap,
6 boxes Lemon Syrup,
50 boxes and half boxes mr Raisins,
1 case Sardines,
40 bags ground Rock Salt,
8 boxes " Pepper, Ginger and Spice,
10 doz Scotch and Macaboy Snuff,
3 boxes Stoughton Bitters,
12 boxes and barrels Soda Biscuit,
6 bbls Water Crackers,
10 do Pilot and Navy Bread,
10 boxes Claret Wine,
6 " Chocolate,
12 " assorted Brandy Fruits,
9 ds " Lobsters,
16 " assorted Pickles,
8 " " Pie Fruits,
1 case Clinton Ginger,
24 packages choice Wines and Liquors.
The above fresh and seasonable goods are offered to the trade low for cash or produce.
CHAMBERS ETTER & CO.
October 7, 1852. [3:tf.

Dr. Chace's
CELEBRATED Concentrated Mineral Water, for sale by
May 31, 1853. LEWIS & HUGHES.

DOORS AND WINDOW SASH.—Just received per schooner Stafford, from New York a lot of finished white pine Doors and Window Sash.
Aug. 25. H. RUNGE & CO.

H. RUNGE & CO.,
INDIANOLA.
HAVE constantly on hand, an assortment of groceries, liquors, dry goods, clothing, shoes and boots, crockery, nails, iron, cooking stoves, hardware, carpenters tools, furniture, chairs, bedsteads, tables, bureaus; kitchen safes, etc. Ploughs and corn shellers. A general assortment of rough and dressed lumber, window