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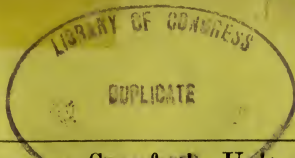
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TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1861.

PREFACE.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC is now so generally read, and appreciated, that we need say little in the way of preface to our present issue, as the objects of the Publishers have been already fully set forth in former editions. Among the numerous contributions that have been sent to us from all parts of the State, we have experienced the same difficulty as heretofore in selecting those best adapted to the wants of our readers; and this has entailed upon us the necessity of postponing, till another year, many valuable articles which either reached us too late, or for which we were unable to make room, on account of the space we have found it necessary to allot to different subjects under their appropriate headings. In our Compend. of Texas History, we have been compelled to omit some important official documents; but they will not be out of place in our next year's edition. We have also to acknowledge our indebtedness to many friends who have contributed valuable articles which we have found it impossible to give in our present issue; but we shall carefully preserve them for another year, and trust this explanation will be satisfactory to those who have placed us under such weighty obligations.

We may also here remark we have been disappointed in receiving two biographies, promised to us by a prominent citizen of our State, which would have added much to the interest of that portion of our work, devoted to the lives of distinguished Texans, and for which we waited till the last moment, when it was too late to obtain other biographies we might have substituted; hence this part of our book is more meagre than it would have been.

Our present work embraces a much larger amount, as well as a greater variety of reading matter than any former issue; and it has been our study to make such selections, from the mass of materials in our hands, as we think best calculated to give the fullest information of our past history, rapid growth and onward progress. Among the "Revolutionary Incidents" will be found some most interesting reminiscences, which have been kindly furnished to us by old Texans, some of whom bore a conspicuous part in the Texas Campaign of 1836, and who in contributing these relics of the past, are furnishing valuable materials for the page of the future historian. Where we have omitted names, it has been by request of the writers, who did not wish to figure conspicuously before the public, but in all such cases we are authorized to give them, whenever called upon to do so. We have bestowed especial pains in condensing all the Laws of the last Legislature into the smallest possible space, which will be found very convenient for reference, as they embrace all the general and special laws, together with the joint resolutions, under separate and distinct headings. Our scientific articles will be readily recognized as furnished by gentlemen of undoubted scientific attainments; and the valuable articles which have been prepared for us on Sheep Husbandry by Col. Randall and G. W. Kendall, Esq., besides others on Stock-Raising, Agriculture, etc., form a most important feature in our work.

In our description of counties last year, we were compelled to postpone many, which were sent to us too late, but which will be found in our present issue. The descriptions of many counties, which we give this year, especially those in remote and thinly-settled portions of our State, will be found to apply very generally to the surrounding counties, and may be safely taken as such, until we can furnish separate descriptions of all, which we expect to do in the course of another year. Our Railroad reports are not as full as we expected, but embrace nearly all the roads now in operation, and give conclusive evidence of the success of our Railroad Enterprise.

The statistics for all the counties are still incomplete, and also some of the returns of the county elections, so that our tables for county officers are partially deficient. Having waited till the last moment for the Census Reports, we are compelled to go to press with the balance of our first issue, to which we have made some few additions of articles that had not reached us before. So soon as the Census returns are complete, we will issue an extra sheet containing them, as a supplement.

RICHARDSON & CO.

GALVESTON, November 1st, 1860.

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The year 6564 of the Julian Period;

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“ “ 2614 since the foundation of Rome;

“ “ 2173 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ;

The Year 1278 of the Mohammedan, or the Era of the Hegira begins July 9, 1861.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,.....	F	Solar Cycle,.....	22
Epact,.....	18	Roman Indiction,.....	4
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,....	19	Julian Period,.....	6574

ECLIPSES.

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon in the year 1861.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Jan. 10th, invisible at Galveston.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7th, invisible at Galveston.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Dec. 16th-17th, visible, namely:

First contact with Penumbra, December 16, 11h. 25m. P.M.

First contact with Shadow, “ 17, 1h. 8m. A.M.

Middle of the Eclipse, “ 17, 1h. 59m. A.M.

Last contact with Shadow, “ 17, 2h. 50m. A.M.

Last contact with Penumbra, “ 17, 4h. 33m. A.M.

Magnitude of the Eclipse, (Moon=1.00)=0.18.

IV. Total Eclipse of the Sun, Dec. 31st. Eclipse ends at sunrise in Galveston.

All the calculations in this Almanac are in mean or clock time. The columns headed Time of Sunrise and Sunset show the mean time of the rising and setting of the *Sun's upper Limb* in latitude 30°.

All the calculations are for the Meridian of Galveston, in time=6h. 19m. 6s. 6 West of Greenwich.

UNITED STATES TIME TABLE.

Showing the difference of time between Galveston and the various cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England.

	H.	M.				H.	M.
Indianola, Texas,	11	54	A.M.	Galveston, 12h. M.	{	Charleston, S. C.,	1 0 P.M.
Austin, “	11	47	“			Washington, D. C.,	1 11 “
San Antonio, “	11	45	“			Philadelphia, Pa.,	1 19 “
San Francisco, Cal.,	10	9	“			New-York,	1 23 “
New-Orleans, La.,	12	19	P.M.			Boston, Mass.,	1 35 “
Mobile, Ala.,	12	27	“			London, England,	6 19 “
Cincinnati, Ohio,	12	42	“			Trinity Bay, N. F.,	2 48 “
Savannah, Ga.,	12	55	“			Valentia Bay, Ireland,	5 40 “

It will be seen, by looking at the table, that when it is noon at Galveston, it is 12h. 19m. P.M. at New-Orleans, and 1h. 23m. at New-York. Thus the reader will readily perceive the difference of time between the several points, and obviate the necessity of moving the hands of his watch to be in time.

E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

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1st Month.

JANUARY, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3d. 7h. 36m. P.M. ☽ in Perigee, 2d. 1h. 41m. P.M.
 ● New Moon, 10d. 9h. 8m. P.M. ☽ in Apogee, 17d. 11h. 17m. A.M.
 ☾ First Quarter, 18d. 9h. 41m. P.M. ☽ in Perigee, 29d. 4h. 29m. A.M.
 ☽ Full Moon, 26d. 10h. 47m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Tues.	1	H. M. 6 56	H. M. 5 12	H. M. 3 40	1h. 25m. ☾ ☽ ☽.
Wed.	2	6 56	5 13	4 29	Newton born, 1642.
Thurs.	3	6 57	5 14	5 18	
Frid.	4	6 57	5 14	6 8	First Colonization law by Mexico, 1823.
Satur.	5	6 57	5 15	7 1	Pres. Arista (Mex.) resigns, 1853.
(1) 2d Sunday after Christmas.					Day's length, 10h. 18m.
Sun.	6	6 57	5 15	7 56	Vincent Guerrero elec. Pres. of Mex., 1829.
Mon.	7	6 57	5 17	8 53	App. of Fannin to raise troops, 1836.
Tues.	8	6 57	5 17	9 52	♀ ☽ ☽. Battle of New-Orleans, 1815.
Wed.	9	6 57	5 18	10 51	Arr. of Mier prisoners in Matamoros, 1843.
Thurs.	10	6 57	5 19	11 52	☾ eclipsed, invisible at Galveston.
Frid.	11	6 57	5 20	☽	Loan of \$200,000 by Tex. Com., 1836.
Satur.	12	6 57	5 21	0 39	4h. 34m. ♀ in aphelion.
(2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.					Day's length, 10h. 25m.
Sun.	13	6 57	5 22	1 28	George Fox died, 1604.
Mon.	14	6 57	5 23	2 14	Bruce died, 1611.
Tues.	15	6 57	5 23	2 55	Charleston burnt, 1778.
Wed.	16	6 57	5 24	3 36	Gibbon died, 1794.
Thurs.	17	6 57	5 25	4 16	♂ ♀ ☽. First colonization contract, 1821.
Frid.	18	6 56	5 26	4 56	Another loan of \$50,000, 1836.
Satur.	19	6 56	5 27	5 40	Ciudad Rodrigo stormed, 1812.
(3) 2d Sunday after Epiphany.					Day's length, 10h. 32m.
Sun.	20	6 56	5 28	6 24	Ex Pres. Anson Jones born, 1798.
Mon.	21	6 55	5 28	7 11	Battle of Cowpens, 1781.
Tues.	22	6 55	5 29	8 1	♂ ☽ ☽. Byron born, 1783.
Wed.	23	6 55	5 30	8 55	William Pitt died, 1806.
Thurs.	24	6 54	5 31	9 51	Frederick the Great born, 1706.
Frid.	25	6 54	5 32	10 48	Conversion of Paul.
Satur.	26	6 53	5 33	11 45	Fire at Chicago, 1858.
(4) Septuagesima Sunday.					Day's length, 11h. 41m.
Sun.	27	6 53	5 34	0 40	♂ ☽ ☽. Charles Hutton, died, 1823.
Mon.	28	6 52	5 35	1 32	Peter the Great died, 1725.
Tues.	29	6 52	5 36	2 23	George III. died, 1820.
Wed.	30	6 52	5 36	3 13	Charles I. beheaded, 1648. [1827.
Thurs.	31	6 51	5 37	4 4	♀ in sup. ☽ ☽. End of Fredonian war,

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Guitar “	Inkstands,	Powder Puffs,
Fiddle Keys,	Black Sand,	Pink Saucers,
Eng. Rosin, clarified,	Percussion Caps,	Tapers,
Razor Strops,	Hair Dye,	Matches,
Shaving Brushes,	Vinegar Rouge,	Twine Boxes,
Hair “	Cologne Water,	Twine,
Tooth “	Pomatus,	Tooth Paste,
Nail “	Cold Cream,	Cosmetics,
Fine-Tooth Combs,	Hair Oils,	Smelling Salts,
Coarse “	Fancy Soaps,	Toy Paints,
Pocket “	Family “	Labels,
Lead Pencils,	Artists' Colors,	Teething Rings,
Carpenters' Pencils,	Silver Foil,	Parlor Balls,
Steel Pens,	Artists' Pencils,	Indelible Ink,
Pen Holders,	Pocket Books,	Lily White,
Fish Hooks,	Pass Books,	Lip Salve,
“ Lines,	Shaving Creams,	Envelopes,
Letter Paper,	Portfolios,	Lubin's Perfumery,
Cap “	Portemonnaies,	Wright's “
Note “	Diamond Cement,	Hauel's “
Fancy “	Negative Glue,	

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SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, quarts and pints.
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“ WINE, “ “
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E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,

41 Magazine Street, New-Orleans.

2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1861. 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2d. 3h. 41m. A.M. ☽ in Apogee, 14d. 5h. 5m. A.M.
 ● New Moon, 9d. 1h. 46m. P.M.
 ☽ First Quarter, 17d. 6h. 1m. P.M. ☾ in Perigee, 26d. 7h. 11m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon, 24d. 10h. 24m. P.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Frid.	1	H. M. 6 50	H. M. 5 38	H. M. 4 47	Election of Delegates in Texas, 1836.
Satur.	2	6 50	5 39	5 51	♀ in ☿. Purif. of the Virgin Mary.

(5) Sexagesima Sunday.

Day's length, 10h. 51m.

Sun.	3	6 49	5 40	6 47	George Crabbe died, 1832.
Mon.	4	6 49	5 40	7 46	John Rogers burnt, 1555.
Tues.	5	6 48	5 41	8 44	Arrival of Mier prisoners at Saltillo, 1843.
Wed.	6	6 47	5 42	9 40	Pres. Jackson's War Mess. to Cong., 1837.
Thurs.	7	6 46	5 43	10 33	♀ ☿ ☽. Battle of Eylau, 1807.
Frid.	8	6 46	5 44	11 22	Battle of Lake Monroe, 1837.
Satur.	9	6 45	5 45	12 6	Maskelyne died, 1811.

(6) Quinquagesima Sunday.

Day's length, 11h. 1m.

Sun.	10	6 44	5 45	☿	Darnley killed, 1567.
Mon.	11	6 43	5 46	12 50	Esc. of Mier pris., and bat. of Salado, 1843.
Tues.	12	6 42	5 47	1 32	Arr. of Santa Anna on Rio Grande, 1836.
Wed.	13	6 41	5 48	2 11	Imprison. of S. F. Austin in Mexico, 1834.
Thurs.	14	6 41	5 49	3 53	St. Valentine's Day.
Frid.	15	6 40	5 49	3 35	♂ ☿ ☽. Gallileo born, 1564.
Satur.	16	6 39	5 50	4 18	Dr. Kane died, 1857.

(7) Quadragesima Sunday.

Day's length, 11h. 13m.

Sun.	17	6 38	5 51	5 3	Michael Angelo died, 1564.
Mon.	18	6 37	5 52	5 52	First landing of La Salle in Texas, 1685.
Tues.	19	6 36	5 53	6 43	Surren. of Mier prisoners to Mexico, 1843.
Wed.	20	6 35	5 53	7 37	Annexation of Texas, 1845.
Thurs.	21	6 34	5 54	8 32	Battle of French Mills, 1814. [1847.
Frid.	22	6 33	5 55	9 29	Washington born, 1732. Bat. Buena Vista,
Satur.	23	6 32	5 55	10 24	♂ ☿ ☽. Arr. Santa Anna at S. Antonio, 1836.

(8) 2d Sunday in Lent.

Day's length, 11h. 25m.

Sun.	24	6 31	5 56	11 18	Fulton died, 1815.
Mon.	25	6 30	5 57	0 11	Battle of Trenton, 1776.
Tues.	26	6 29	5 58	1 2	
Wed.	27	6 28	5 58	1 54	Battle of Tarquin, 1829.
Thurs.	28	6 27	5 59	2 49	Deerfield burnt, 1704.

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Arrow Root,	Saltpeter,	Morphine,
Alum,	Prec. Carb. Iron,	Opium,
Anatto,	Senna,	Strychnia,
Allspice,	Number Six,	Flaxseed,
Alcohol,	Sugar Lead,	Dovers Powders,
Blue Pills,	Assafœtida,	Essence Peppermint,
Calomel,	Sulphur,	“ Lemon,
Cream Tartar,	Starch,	“ Cinnamon,
Super. Carb. Soda,	Blister Plaster,	Seidlitz Powders,
Laucanum,	Concentrated Lye,	Soda “
Paregoric,	Castile Soap,	Castor Oil,
Mustard,	Lobelia Seed,	Sarsaparilla,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,	Rochelle Salts,
Pepper,	Borax,	Tapioca,
Ginger,	Balsam Copaiva,	Tartar Emetic,
Nutmegs,	Henny's Magnesia,	Snake Root,
Mace,	Magnesia,	Fig Blue,
Cinnamon,	Indigo,	Yeast Powders,
Composition,	Madder,	Camphor,
Quinine,	Epsom Salts,	Gum Arabic,
Rhubarb,	Tartaric Acid,	Aloes,
Jalap,	Lunar Caustic,	Logwood,
Ipecac,	Spirits Nitre,	Olive Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Aqua Ammonia,	Golden Seal.

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“ Prussic,	Phosphate Lime,	Oxide Silver.
“ Nitric,	Chinoidine,	Tannin,
“ Muriatic,	Cinchonia,	Veratria,
“ Sulphuric,	Iodide, Copper,	Phosph. Soda,
“ Tartaric,	Cyanide, “	Hypophos. Soda,
“ Phosphoric,	Wood Naphtha,	Hypophosphites,
Beeberine,	Oil Black Pepper,	Resinoids,
Collodion,	“ Valerian,	Chloride Gold,
Quinine,	Vallett's Mass,	Glycerine,
Piperine,	Ammonia,	Chloroform,
Salacine,	Aconitia,	Sub. Nit. Bismuth,
Acetate Zinc,	Valer Ammonia,	Hoff. Anodyne,
Cyanide “	Iodide “	Tartrate Iron,
Iodide “	Bromide “	Valerian “
Oxide “	Atropia,	Red Precip.,
Sulphate “	Iodide Arsenic,	White “
Valerianate “	Solution “	Cadmium,
Mercury,	Baryta Nitre,	Oil, Croton,
Mercury with Chalk,	Delphinia,	“ Mustard.

3d Month.

MARCH, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3d. 0h. 57m. P.M.
 ● New Moon, 11d. 7h. 18m. A.M. ☉ in Apogee, 13d. 5h. 41m. P.M.
 ☾ First Quarter, 19d. 11h. 13m. A.M. ☉ in Perigee, 26d. 5h. 35m. P.M.
 ☉ Full Moon, 26d. 7h. 56m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Frid.	1	H. M. 6 26	H. M. 5 59	H. M. 3 45	Convention met in Washington, 1836.
Satur.	2	6 25	6 0	4 42	Dec. of Texan Ind., 1836. Houston b.1793.
(9) 3d Sunday in Lent.					Day's length, 11h. 37m.
Sun.	3	6 24	6 1	5 41	Battle of Jaruac, 1569.
Mon.	4	6 22	6 2	6 39	James K. Polk inaugurated, 1845.
Tues.	5	6 21	6 2	7 35	Madison born, 1757.
Wed.	6	6 20	6 3	8 29	Fall of the Alamo, 1836.
Thurs.	7	6 19	6 4	9 19	Smith O'Brien pardoned, 1854.
Frid.	8	6 18	6 4	10 6	William III. died, 1702.
Satur.	9	6 17	6 5	10 50	Surrender of Capt. King, 1836.
(10) 4th Sunday in Lent.					Day's length, 11h. 51m.
Sun.	10	6 15	6 6	11 30	Burning of Gonzales, 1836. [1827.
Mon.	11	6 14	6 6	♂	Const. of Coahuila and Texas promulgated,
Tues.	12	6 13	6 7	12 9	Siege of Goliad abandoned by Salcedo, 1813.
Wed.	13	6 12	6 7	12 51	Sir John Hawkins born, 1719.
Thurs.	14	6 11	6 8	1 31	
Frid.	15	6 10	6 9	2 14	Battle of Guilford Court House, 1781.
Satur.	16	6 9	6 9	2 59	Capt. King and his men shot, 1836.
(11) 5th Sunday in Lent.					Day's length, 12h. 3m.
Sun.	17	6 7	6 10	3 46	Inauguration of Prov. Government, 1836.
Mon.	18	6 6	6 11	4 35	Convention at Washington adjourn, 1836.
Tues.	19	6 5	6 11	5 27	Abdication of Iturbide, 1823.
Wed.	20	6 4	6 12	6 20	Surrender of Col. Fannin, 1836.
Thurs.	21	6 3	6 12	7 15	St. Benedict.
Frid.	22	6 1	6 13	8 10	Battle on Brazos River, 1801.
Satur.	23	6 0	6 14	9 2	Elizabeth died, 1555.
(12) 6th Sunday in Lent.					Day's length, 12h. 16m.
Sun.	24	5 58	6 14	9 54	Colonization law passed, 1825.
Mon.	25	5 57	6 15	10 46	Decimation of Mier prisoners, 1843.
Tues.	26	5 56	6 15	11 39	Houston's retreat from the Colorado, 1836.
Wed.	27	5 55	6 16	12 32	Massacre of Fannin and his men, 1836.
Thurs.	28	5 54	6 17	1 30	Am. frigate Essex cap. at Valparaiso, 1814
Frid.	29	5 52	6 17	2 29	Burning of San Felipe, 1836.
Satur.	30	5 51	6 18	3 30	Crimean war closes, 1856.
(13) Easter Sunday.					Day's length, 12h. 28m.
Sun.	31	5 50	6 18	4 31	Calhoun died, 1850.

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COPAL VARNISH,
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COACH "
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LITHARGE,
RED LEAD,
BLACK "
CHROME YELLOW,
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PRUSSIAN BLUE,
VERMILION,
PARIS GREEN,
PAINT BRUSHES,
VARNISH "
ARTISTS' "
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GUM COPAL,
" MASTIC,
UMBER, Burnt,
" Dry,
" Water,
" Oil,
TERRA DE SIENNA,
" " " Burnt,
" " " Ground,
" " " Oil,
TERRA JAPONICA,
ROSE PINK,
ULTRA MARINE,
YELLOW OCHRE,
VENETIAN RED,
RED OCHRE,
BLACK PAINT,
VERDIGRIS,
WHITEWASH BRUSHES,
PAINTERS' DUSTERS,
DIAMONDS,
PUTTY,
SASH TOOLS,
SAND PAPER,
PUTTY KNIVES,
EMERY,
FROSTINGS,
GOLD LEAF,
BRONZES.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1861.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ Last Quarter, 2d. 0h. 5m. A.M.

☉ New Moon, 10d. 0h. 37m. A.M. ☽ in Apogee, 9d. 8h. 59m. P.M.

☾ First Quarter, 18d. 0h. 27m. A.M. ☽ in Perigee, 24d. 4h. 11m. A.M.

☾ Full Moon, 24d. 4h. 5m. P.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Mon.	1	5 49	6 19	5 30	State Constit. formed at San Felipe, 1833.
Tues.	2	5 48	6 20	6 25	Arrival of Santa Anna at Gonzales, 1836.
Wed.	3	5 47	6 20	7 16	Prof. Wilson died, 1854.
Thurs.	4	5 46	6 21	8 4	Ex President Burnet born, 1789.
Frid.	5	5 44	6 21	8 48	W. H. Harrison died, 1841.
Satur.	6	5 43	6 22	9 30	Alexander the Great died, 323 B. C.

(14) Low Sunday.

Day's length, 12h. 41m.

Sun.	7	5 42	6 23	10 11	Mississippi discovered by La Salle, 1682.
Mon.	8	5 41	6 23	10 51	
Tues.	9	5 39	6 24	11 31	
Wed.	10	5 38	6 24	♂	U. S. Bank incorporated, 1816.
Thurs.	11	5 37	6 25	12 13	Peace of Utrecht, 1713.
Frid.	12	5 36	6 26	0 56	Arr. of the Brit. Consul at Columbia, 1837.
Satur.	13	5 35	6 26	1 44	Convention at San Felipe adjourn.

(15) 2d Sunday after Easter.

Day's length, 12h. 43m.

Sun.	14	5 34	6 27	2 32	Austin's contract confirmed, 1823.
Mon.	15	5 33	6 27	3 23	Landing of Lafitte on Galveston Is., 1817.
Tues.	16	5 32	6 28	4 15	De Tocqueville died, 1859.
Wed.	17	5 31	6 29	5 8	Franklin died, 1790.
Thurs.	18	5 30	6 29	6 0	Battle of Cerro Gordo, 1847.
Frid.	19	5 29	6 30	6 52	Battle of Lexington, 1775.
Satur.	20	5 27	6 30	7 42	Skirmishing at San Jacinto, 1836.

(16) 3d Sunday after Easter.

Day's length, 13h. 5m.

Sun.	21	5 26	6 31	8 32	Battle of San Jacinto, 1836.
Mon.	22	5 25	6 32	9 23	Great fire at Philadelphia, 1855.
Tues.	23	5 24	6 32	10 16	Shakspeare died, 1616.
Wed.	24	5 23	6 33	11 11	
Thurs.	25	5 22	6 34	12 7	Capt. Cameron shot, 1843.
Frid.	26	5 22	6 34	1 11	Hume born, 1711.
Satur.	27	5 21	6 35	2 13	Capture of York, 1813.

(17) 4th Sunday after Easter.

Day's length, 13h. 15m.

Sun.	28	5 20	6 35	3 16	Battle of Bennington, 1777.
Mon.	29	5 19	6 36	4 16	Arrival of Austin in Mexico, 1822.
Tues.	30	5 18	6 36	5 9	Com. & Agri. Bank chart. by Texas, 1835.

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Is elaborately prepared from carefully-selected articles of the best quality; it possesses, in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger; and is warranted to be free from all irritating or other properties of an injurious tendency.

It is beneficially used in a variety of circumstances where a warm cordial and grateful stimulant is required, particularly in cases where there is a sense of exhaustion arising from excessive fatigue or heat: a few drops in half a tumbler of water, with a little sugar, will be found an effectual and most pleasant restorative.

The primary effects of this valuable preparation are experienced in its gentle stimulative influence in the stomach, and from thence diffusing itself through the whole system. It is excellent in all nervous and hypochondriacal affections, some of the most evident of which are, an oppression or sense of weight, and flatulency, succeeded by nervous headache, giddiness, etc. These it removes by acting on the stomach as a gentle stimulus, diffusing a mild and cordial warmth, gradually exhilarating the nerves and giving tone to the digestive organs. It is also useful in chronic rheumatism, lumbago, etc., as an external application to the parts affected. When applied externally, it should be mixed with an equal quantity of brandy or spirits.

In flatulency or want of tone in the stomach, half a tea-spoonful may be taken twice or three times a day, before meals, in sugar and water, and when the stomach feels oppressed after eating, or distended by flatulency, about twenty or thirty drops of the essence in a wine-glass of water or wine, invigorates and assists digestion. It is excellent in sea-sickness, in restoring the tone of the stomach.

As a carminative in ordinary diarrhoea, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, whether from indulgence or disease, it is of inestimable value. In the summer months, and in Southern climates it is invaluable, particularly during the prevalence of epidemic cholera; no traveller or family should be without it.

5th Month.

MAY, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ Last Quarter, 1d. 1h. 13m. P.M.

● New Moon, 9d. 4h. 49m. P.M. ☉ in Apogee, 6d. 11h. 17m. P.M.

☾ First Quarter, 17d. 9h. 44m. A.M. ☉ in Perigee, 22d. 11h. 41m. A.M.

☾ Full Moon, 23d. 11h. 47m. P.M.

☾ Last Quarter, 31d. 4h. 6m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Wed.	1	H. M. 5 17	H. M. 6 37	H. M. 5 59	Battle of Fort Meigs, 1813.
Thurs.	2	5 16	6 38	6 46	Battle of Lutzen, 1813.
Frid.	3	5 15	6 38	7 30	Jenny Lind's first appearance in London, [1847.
Satur.	4	5 14	6 39	8 9	

(19) Rogation Sunday.

Day's length, 13h. 27m.

Sun.	5	5 13	6 40	8 49	Bonaparte died, 1821.
Mon.	6	5 12	6 40	9 30	Gen. Worth died, 1849.
Tues.	7	5 11	6 41	10 11	Texas annexed to Coahuila, 1824.
Wed.	8	5 11	6 42	10 55	Battle of Palo Alto, 1846.
Thurs.	9	5 10	6 42	11 41	Battle of Resaca de la Palma, 1846.
Frid.	10	5 10	6 43	♂	Arrival of Com. Aury in Mat. Bay, 1817.
Satur.	11	5 9	6 44	12 29	

(20) 6th Sunday after Easter.

Day's length, 13h. 36m.

Sun.	12	5 8	6 44	1 20	Battle at Charleston, 1786.
Mon.	13	5 7	6 45	2 12	Austin released from prison, 1834.
Tues.	14	5 7	6 46	2 5	Battle of Lewes, 1264.
Wed.	15	5 6	6 46	3 56	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
Thurs.	16	5 5	6 47	4 47	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
Frid.	17	5 5	6 47	5 37	John Jay died, 1829.
Satur.	18	5 5	6 48	6 26	Iturbide proclaimed Emperor, 1822.

(21) Pentecost.

Day's length, 13h. 45m.

Sun.	19	5 4	6 49	7 14	Cuba discovered, 1494.
Mon.	20	5 4	6 49	8 3	La Fayette died, 1834.
Tues.	21	5 3	6 50	8 56	
Wed.	22	5 3	6 51	9 51	First steamship, 1819.
Thurs.	23	5 2	6 51	10 51	Chan. Livingston died, 1836.
Frid.	24	5 2	6 52	11 52	Victoria born, 1819.
Satur.	25	5 2	6 52	12 56	

(22) Trinity Sunday.

Day's length, 13h. 52m.

Sun.	26	5 1	6 53	1 58	
Mon.	27	5 1	6 53	2 56	Calvin died, 1564.
Tues.	28	5 0	6 54	3 49	Noah Webster died, 1843.
Wed.	29	5 0	6 54	4 39	Patrick Henry died, 1799.
Thurs.	30	5 0	6 55	5 25	Treaty of Peace with Mexico signed, 1848.
Frid.	31	4 59	6 55	6 49	Stony Point taken, 1779.

DR. BROWNING'S BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting the most wonderful and rapid cures that have ever been known. All who have used it for Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma. Pains in the Side, and every other disease of the Lungs and Breast, attest to its great usefulness.

A slight nauseant principle is designedly introduced into the composition of this Expectorant, for a number of reasons, one of which is, that it causes mucus or matter to be readily detached from the inside of the bronchial or wind-tubes, to which the mucus often adheres almost with the tenacity of glue. Secondly, it mitigates the pain and induces sleep, removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest—thereby it arrests the progress of fever and inflammation.

This Expectorant has been used by Dr. Browning, in private practice, for more than twelve years, in which time it has accomplished many remarkable cures, and no doubt saved hundreds of lives.

It was not the design of Dr. Browning to extend its sale beyond the limits of his own immediate practice, but witnessing the astonishing effect it had upon the system, and the easy manner in which it subdued the most inveterate cases, saving almost every patient that had despaired of help; and by the desire of his friends, as well as in answer to the calls of humanity upon him, he consented to place it within the reach of all, making this provision: That its composition should at all times be free to any of the medical faculty who might apply for it.

The proprietors have the satisfaction of knowing that hundreds of cures have already been perfected by its use, and that diseases which have heretofore progressed, and gradually terminated the lives of thousands, for the want of a suitable remedy to check their progress, now readily yield to the virtues of this wonderful medicine. So surprising are its effects on those who have labored under pulmonary diseases of various forms, and when all hope for relief had vanished, that it is universally hailed as a benefactor to mankind.

Every one should be impressed with the necessity of attending in time to a slight cold, from the neglect of which, how many thousands have been hurried into an early grave by that enemy of the human race, Consumption, who by taking the proper remedy at the proper time might have lived a long and happy life!

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E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors,

41 Magazine Street, and 20 and 22 Bank Place.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1861.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 8d. 7h. 19m. A.M.
- ☾ First Quarter, 15d. 3h. 57m. P.M. ☉ in Apogee, 3d. 3h. 41m. P.M.
- Full Moon, 22d. 8h. 4m. A.M. ☉ in Perigee, 19d. 9h. 41m. A.M.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 29d. 8h. 21m. P.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Satur.	1	H. M. 4 59	H. M. 6 56	H. M. 6 47	Santa Anna embarks for Mexico, 1836.
(23) 1st Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 13h. 58m.
Sun.	2	4 59	6 57	7 28	St. Nicomede.
Mon.	3	4 59	6 57	8 9	Gen. Gaines died, 1849.
Tues.	4	4 59	6 58	8 52	Austin's contract for 500 families, 1825.
Wed.	5	4 59	6 58	9 37	New Embassy sent to France, 1797.
Thurs.	6	4 58	6 59	10 24	Gens. Chandler and Winder t. pris. at Stony
Frid.	7	4 58	6 59	11 14	Mohammed died, 622. [Creek, 1813.
Satur.	8	4 58	7 0	12 7	
(24) 2d Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 14h. 2m.
Sun.	9	4 58	7 0	♂	Gen. Jackson died, 1845.
Mon.	10	4 58	7 1	1 0	Moses Austin died, 1821.
Tues.	11	4 58	7 1	1 53	Copernicus died, 1543.
Wed.	12	4 58	7 1	2 44	Battle of Wilna, (Poles,) 1831.
Thurs.	13	4 58	7 2	3 35	
Frid.	14	4 58	7 2	4 23	Arnold died, 1801.
Satur.	15	4 58	7 2	5 11	James K. Polk died, 1849.
(25) 3d Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 14h. 5m.
Sun.	16	4 58	7 3	5 59	War with Great Britain, 1812.
Mon.	17	4 58	7 3	6 48	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
Tues.	18	4 59	7 3	7 40	Siege of Ninety-Six laid, 1781.
Wed.	19	4 59	7 3	8 35	
Thurs.	20	4 59	7 3	9 36	Victoria crowned, 1837.
Frid.	21	4 59	7 4	10 37	Battle of Ulm, 1800.
Satur.	22	4 59	7 4	11 40	Feder. Republican Riot in Baltimore, 1812.
(26) 4th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 14h. 4m.
Sun.	23	5 0	7 4	12 41	Battle of Springfield, 1780.
Mon.	24	5 0	7 4	1 36	Nativity of John the Baptist.
Tues.	25	5 0	7 4	2 28	Hampton taken by the British, 1813.
Wed.	26	5 1	7 4	3 17	George IV. died, 1830.
Thurs.	27	5 1	7 5	4 0	
Frid.	28	5 1	7 5	4 43	Great Eastern arrived at New-York, 1860.
Satur.	29	5 1	7 5	5 24	Henry Clay d. 1852.
(27) 5th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 14h. 3m.
Sun.	30	5 2	7 5	6 5	Tobago taken, 1793.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE BITTERS.



THE increasing sale of these justly celebrated BITTERS speaks volumes in their favor.

During the past twelve months over 50,000 bottles have been sold, and this demand has been created entirely by the true merit of their healing and strength-restoring virtues, adapted as they so particularly are, to the wants of our Southern country, being manufactured from the best material after a recipe approved of by some of the most celebrated physicians of New-Orleans to whom the proprietors are under many obligations for some valuable suggestions in regard to their preparation.

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Will strengthen and invigorate the entire system, and effectually cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Disordered Stomach, Disgust for Food, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, and Prostration of the System.

They are entirely vegetable, and free from all injurious ingredients. They are pleasant in taste, and mild in their effects, keeping the bowels gently acted upon, and removing all impurities from the stomach.

Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these agreeable aromatic Bitters an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well-established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "Never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are especially recommended.

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And by Druggists and Dealers generally. Also in every town throughout the State of Texas.

7th Month.

JULY, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 7d. 7h. 53m. P.M. ☉ in Apogee, 1d. 8h. 41m. A.M.
 ☾ First Quarter, 14d. 8h. 28m. P.M. ☉ in Perigee, 15d. 11h. 59m. P.M.
 • Full Moon, 21d. 5h. 47m. P.M. ☉ in Apogee, 29d. 2h. 53m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 29d. 1h. 32m. P.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Mon.	1	5 2	7 5	6 47	Battle of the Boyne, 1690. [1842-3.
Tues.	2	5 3	7 5	7 31	Escape of prisoners from Perote Castle,
Wed.	3	5 3	7 5	8 18	U. S. Bank Charter passed H. of Rep., 1832.
Thurs.	4	5 4	7 5	9 7	Independence Day.
Frid.	5	5 4	7 5	9 58	Battle of Chippeway, 1814. [1781.
Satur.	6	5 4	7 4	10 52	La Fayette attd. Cornwallis at James River,

(28) 6th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 13h. 59m.

Sun.	7	5 5	7 4	11 46	Thos. Hooker died, 1647.
Mon.	8	5 5	7 4	♂	
Tues.	9	5 6	7 4	12 39	Gen. Taylor died, 1850.
Wed.	10	5 6	7 4	1 30	Veto of U. S. Bank Chart. by Pres. Jackson,
Thurs.	11	5 7	7 4	2 20	Hamilton shot, 1804. [1832.
Frid.	12	5 7	7 3	3 9	Hull invaded Canada, 1812.
Satur.	13	5 8	7 3	3 57	Destructive fire at Montreal, 1852.

(29) 7th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 13h. 54m.

Sun.	14	5 8	7 2	4 46	Inaugur. of Crystal Palace at N. Y., 1853.
Mon.	15	5 9	7 2	5 36	Bonaparte taken, 1815.
Tues.	16	5 10	7 2	6 30	Kossuth left New-York, 1852.
Wed.	17	5 10	7 1	7 27	Bastrop appointed Commr., 1822.
Thurs.	18	5 11	7 1	8 25	John Hampden killed, 1643.
Frid.	19	5 11	7 1	9 27	Iturbide shot, 1824. [1852.
Satur.	20	5 12	7 0	10 26	Fun. obseq. in honor of Henry Clay at N.Y.,

(30) 8th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 13h. 47m.

Sun.	21	5 12	6 59	11 23	S. F. Austin's first entry into Texas, 1821.
Mon.	22	5 13	6 59	12 17	Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
Tues.	23	5 13	6 59	1 7	British fleet sailed from Sandy Hook, 1777.
Wed.	24	5 14	6 58	1 53	
Thurs.	25	5 14	6 57	2 36	Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814.
Frid.	26	5 15	6 57	3 18	San Felipe de Austin named by Garcia,
Satur.	27	5 16	6 56	4 0	Battle of Talavera, 1809. [1822.

(31) 9th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 13h. 49m.

Sun.	28	5 16	6 56	4 42	Gen. Proctor withdrew fr. before Fort Meigs,
Mon.	29	5 17	6 55	5 26	Slavery abolished in Mexico, 1829. [1813.
Tues.	30	5 17	6 54	6 11	Dog Days begin.
Wed.	31	5 18	6 54	6 58	

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E. B. WHELOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

41 Magazine Street, New-Orleans.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1861.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon, 6d. 6h. 35m. A.M.

☾ First Quarter, 13d. 0h. 56m. A.M. ☉ in Perigee, 10d. 8h. 17m. A.M.

☾ Full Moon, 20d. 5h. 32m. A.M. ☉ in Apogee, 25d. 9h. 29m. P.M.

☾ Last Quarter, 28d. 7h. 14m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Thurs.	1	5 19	6 53	7 49	Arrival of Austin's 300 colonists, 1821.
Frid.	2	5 19	6 52	8 41	Battle of Nacogdoches, 1832.
Satur.	3	5 20	6 51	9 35	Arkwright died, 1792.
(32) 10th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 13h. 31m.
Sun.	4	5 20	6 51	10 29	Gen. Burgoyne died, 1792.
Mon.	5	5 21	6 50	11 21	Gen. Howe died, 1799.
Tues.	6	5 22	6 49	♂	Ben Jonson died, 1637.
Wed.	7	5 22	6 48	12 13	President Taylor died, aged 66, 1850.
Thurs.	8	5 23	6 47	1 3	Bank of Md. riots at Baltimore, 1835.
Frid.	9	5 24	6 46	1 53	Austin nominated for Presidency, 1836.
Satur.	10	5 24	6 45	2 42	Dr. Samuel Arnold born, 1740.
(33) 11th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 13h. 19m.
Sun.	11	5 25	6 44	3 32	Plan of Vera Cruz adopted, 1832.
Mon.	12	5 26	6 43	4 26	King Philip shot, 1676. [1812.
Tues.	13	5 26	6 43	5 21	Br. sloop-of-war Alert cap. by the Essex, [1824.
Wed.	14	5 27	6 42	6 20	Printing invented, 1437.
Thurs.	15	5 27	6 41	7 19	First Legis. Coahuila and Texas at Saltillo,
Frid.	16	5 28	6 40	8 18	Ex Pres. M. B. Lamar born, 1798.
Satur.	17	5 28	6 39	9 16	Abbot Lawrence died, 1855.
(34) 12th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 13h. 9m.
Sun.	18	5 29	6 38	10 10	Battle of Medina, 1813.
Mon.	19	5 30	6 37	11 0	Guerriere captured, 1812.
Tues.	20	5 30	6 36	11 48	Houston nominated for Presidency, 1836.
Wed.	21	5 31	6 34	12 30	Danville Br. Farmers' Bk., Va. rob., 1841.
Thurs.	22	5 31	6 33	1 13	Ashburton Treaty ratified by Senate, 1842.
Frid.	23	5 32	6 32	1 55	Com. Perry died, 1820.
Satur.	24	5 33	6 31	2 37	City of Washington burnt, 1814.
(35) 13th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 12h. 57m.
Sun.	25	5 33	6 30	3 20	Arr. Brutus and Invincible off Galveston,
Mon.	26	5 34	6 29	4 4	Wreck of the Invincible, 1837. [1837
Tues.	27	5 34	6 28	4 51	Pop. of Texas est. by Morfit, 52,670.
Wed.	28	5 35	6 27	5 40	St. Augustine died, 429.
Thurs.	29	5 35	6 26	6 30	Battle of Rhode Island, 1778.
Frid.	30	5 36	6 24	7 22	Austin explores Guadaloupe River, 1821.
Satur.	31	5 36	6 23	8 16	Bunyan died, 1688.

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No. 41 Magazine St., and 20 and 22 Bank Place, New-Orleans

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1861. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 4d. 3h. 54m. P.M.
- ☾ First Quarter, 11d. 6h. 57m. A.M. ● in Perigee, 6d. 6h. 59m. P.M.
- Full Moon, 18d. 7h. 43m. P.M. ● in Apogee, 22d. 2h. 29m. P.M.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 27d. 0h. 5m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
(36) 14th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 12h. 45m.
Sun.	1	5 37	6 22	9 8	Com. Aury seizes Galveston Island, 1816.
Mon.	2	5 37	6 21	10 0	Election of Anson Jones Pres., 1844.
Tues.	3	5 38	6 20	10 53	Cromwell died, 1658.
Wed.	4	5 38	6 18	11 42	[prise, 1813.
Thurs.	5	5 39	6 17	♂	Brit. brig Boxer cap. by U. S. brig Enter-
Frid.	6	5 40	6 16	12 32	La Fayette born, 1757.
Satur.	7	5 40	6 15	1 25	
(37) 15th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 12h. 32m.
Sun.	8	5 41	6 13	2 19	Battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781.
Mon.	9	5 41	6 12	3 14	
Tues.	10	5 42	6 11	4 14	Mexican Revolution com. by Hydalgo, 1810.
Wed.	11	5 42	6 10	5 15	Capture of San Antonio, by Noll, 1842.
Thurs.	12	5 43	6 9	6 14	Battle of North Point, 1814.
Frid.	13	5 43	6 7	7 11	Mexico taken, 1847.
Satur.	14	5 44	6 6	8 6	Surrender of Mexico, 1847.
(38) 16th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 12h. 21m.
Sun.	15	5 44	6 5	8 56	New-York taken, 1776.
Mon.	16	5 45	6 4	9 44	Battle of the Salado, 1842.
Tues.	17	5 45	6 2	10 29	Constitution of the U. S. adopted, 1787.
Wed.	18	5 46	6 1	11 10	Battle of Deerfield, 1675.
Thurs.	19	5 46	6 0	11 52	Battle of Stillwater, 1777.
Frid.	20	5 47	5 59	12 34	Bp. Hobart died, 1831.
Satur.	21	5 48	5 58	1 16	Walter Scott died, 1832.
(39) 17th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 12h. 8m.
Sun.	22	5 48	5 56	2 0	Paul Jones' battle near Scotland, 1779.
Mon.	23	5 49	5 55	2 46	Albany taken, 1664.
Tues.	24	5 49	5 54	3 34	[1839
Wed.	25	5 50	5 53	4 23	Ind. of Texas acknowledged by France,
Thurs.	26	5 51	5 51	5 13	Philadelphia taken, 1777.
Frid.	27	5 52	5 50	6 5	Gen. Mina taken prisoner and shot, 1817.
Satur.	28	5 52	5 49	6 56	Com. of Revolution at Gonzales, 1835.
(40) 18th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 11h. 56m.
Sun.	29	5 52	5 48	7 47	
Mon.	30	5 53	5 46	8 38	Yorktown invested, 1781.

DR. BROWNING'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.

—•••—

NUMEROUS remedies of more or less power to cure have long since been offered to the public, but in nearly every instance have proved ineffectual or injurious in their effects upon the system.

Our wide-spread and long acquaintance with the Southern country, has demonstrated to us the absolute want of a safe and certain cure for Fever and Ague. Quinine, although the great remedy which is relied upon for this complaint, frequently produces disastrous effects, thereby injuring the health and constitution. As a general rule it only alleviates the disease, and does but little toward a radical and permanent cure.

We feel confident we are offering the community a better remedy. It contains no deleterious ingredients, and invariably cures Fever and Ague, or Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever and Dumb Ague, all of which originate from nearly the same cause, namely, the miasmatic effluvia which arise from decaying vegetation in water or moist earth. It is an exceedingly subtle and insidious poison absorbed into the blood, and in many cases is accumulated in the system a long time before it shows its presence in the form of Fever and Ague.

Dr. Browning observed the operations of the effluvial poison, and remarked upon it as follows: That its intense irritation in the system determines the blood in the body to the internal organs, namely, the Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Stomach and Lungs, some or all of which are much congested with blood which has left the surface of the body; this makes the chill, or cold stage. Nature then makes an effort to throw off the venom through the internal viscera of the system, which, however, it fails to do. Reaction then brings on the fever, in which the blood leaves the internal organs and rushes to the surface as if in a violent effort to cast off the poison through the general excretory of the skin. In this it always fails.

Like all great excitements, this is followed by exhaustion, and the hopeless struggle is renewed again another day.

The symptoms of this disease are familiarly known wherever it prevails; its approach causes a slight feverish indication for a few days, soon accompanied by a rapid pulse, white tongue, thirst, pain in the back and loins, lassitude, loss of appetite, etc.

This remedy cures the Fever and Ague in this way: it at once attacks the poison in the system by stimulating the liver and expelling the virus and impurities from the blood. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price, One Dollar.

E. B. WHELOCK & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

41 MAGAZINE STREET, N. O.

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 4d. 0h. 38m. A.M. • in Perigee, 4d. 11h. 53m. P.M.
 • First Quarter, 10d. 3h. 50m.
 • Full Moon, 18d. 0h. 19m. P.M. • in Apogee, 19d. 11h. 47m. P.M.
 • Last Quarter, 26d. 3h. 36m. P.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Tues.	1	5 53	5 45	9 28	[Bank, 1833. Order to remove Gov. deposits from U. S.
Wed.	2	5 53	5 44	10 19	1st Railroad in U. S., 1833. [1836.
Thurs.	3	5 54	5 43	11 11	First Congress of Rep. of Texas assemble,
Frid.	4	5 55	5 42	0 4	Fed. Constitution of Mexico adopted, 1824.
Satur.	5	5 56	5 40	6	Cornwallis died, 1805.

(41) 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 11h. 43m.

Sun.	6	5 56	5 39	1 2	Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Mon.	7	5 57	5 38	2 2	Edgar A. Poe died, 1847.
Tues.	8	5 57	5 37	3 4	John Hancock died, 1793.
Wed.	9	5 58	5 36	4 6	Capture of Goliad by 52 Texans, 1835.
Thurs.	10	5 59	5 34	5 5	Battle of Leipsic, 1813.
Frid.	11	5 59	5 33	6 1	Austin appointed Comm.-in-chief, 1835.
Satur.	12	6 0	5 32	6 53	

(42) 20th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 11h. 32m.

Sun.	13	6 1	5 31	7 42	Murat shot, 1815.
Mon.	14	6 1	5 30	8 26	Bank panic, 1857.
Tues.	15	6 2	5 29	9 9	Capture of La Bahia by Parez, 1819.
Wed.	16	6 3	5 28	9 52	Latimer and Ridley burnt, 1555.
Thurs.	17	6 3	5 27	10 32	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.
Frid.	18	6 4	5 26	11 14	
Satur.	19	6 5	5 25	11 57	Battle of Yorktown, 1781.

(43) 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 11h. 19m.

Sun.	20	6 5	5 24	12 43	America discovered, 1492.
Mon.	21	6 6	5 23	1 30	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
Tues.	22	6 7	5 22	2 18	Houston's First Admn. com., 1836.
Wed.	23	6 8	5 21	3 8	
Thurs.	24	6 8	5 20	3 59	Daniel Webster died, 1852.
Frid.	25	6 9	5 19	4 49	Hogarth died, 1764.
Satur.	26	6 10	5 18	5 39	Doddridge died, 1751.

(44) 22d Sunday after Trinity.

Day's length, 11h. 7m.

Sun.	27	6 10	5 17	6 38	Bank of Virginia robbed of \$40,000, 1827.
Mon.	28	6 11	5 16	7 16	Battle of Conception, 1835.
Tues.	29	6 12	5 15	8 5	Battle of Havana, 1813.
Wed.	30	6 13	5 14	8 55	John Adams born, 1735.
Thurs.	31	6 13	5 14	9 47	Reformation begun, 1517.

DIGGERS' SPECIFIC, OR DIRT-EATERS' CURE.

A CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE

For this most pernicious habit is now offered to the public in the above remedy.

Planters having negroes, and parents whose children are addicted to this habit, may rely on a speedy and permanent cure, by using the DIGGERS' SPECIFIC according to directions.

The evil effects of Dirt-eating on the system are too well known to every one who has witnessed a case of it, to need any comment. It is often practised secretly for years, while the parent, owner, or physician are totally unable to account for the loss of health and general debility in the subject. The following are some indications of the presence of the habit, and when observed should be promptly met with the cure:

Bowels and stomach much distended, a constant sense of fullness, great appetite, with very little capacity for eating; a total absence of color in the skin, face especially has a bloated and colorless look; eyes dull, the whites being of a muddy color, and no brilliancy in the pupil.

We subjoin a few from a number of certificates in our possession, the originals of which can be seen on application to the proprietors.

BURR'S FERRY, SABINE PARISH, LA., January 14th, 1859.

Messrs. E. B. Wheelock & Co., New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: I have during the past year been recommending an article of medicine prepared by you, styled DIGGERS' SPECIFIC, or DIRT-EATERS' CURE, and in some thirty cases in which it has been used I have not known it to fail, in a single instance, to effect a permanent cure.

I have been selling Patent Medicines for the last thirty years, and have never given a certificate before; nor would I now, had I ever heard of a case of a Dirt-eater being cured by regular physicians; and I firmly believe the DIGGERS' SPECIFIC will cure in every instance when given according to directions. I have also found it a most efficacious remedy for the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, and all cases of general debility.

Yours, truly,

G. B. BURR.

I, WILSON H. MITCHELL, residing on the Sabine River, in the Parish of Sabine, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify, that my son, Christopher, now about fifteen years old, contracted, when a small child, the habit of eating dirt, and no persuasions, threats, or any inducements that I could offer, would cause him to refrain. His health and constitution appeared to be ruined, and it was not expected by my neighbors or myself that he could live more than a few weeks. In fact, I lost all hopes. My friend and neighbor, Mr. G. B. BURR, seeing him, and as a last experiment, proposed to take him home with him and try the Diggers' Specific. He did so, and in a very short time he commenced improving, and in two months he became restored to health, and is at this time a healthy and robust boy, not having the slightest inclination to resume his former habit. His wonderful recovery induced me to procure a bottle of the medicine for a little daughter of mine, who had injured her health by the same cause, but not to the extent of my son, and in a very short time she entirely recovered. I have known many cases, both among whites and blacks, that have been cured of dirt-eating by this medicine, and in no instance have I heard of a failure.

WILSON H. MITCHELL.


This is to certify that I have used the "Diggers' Specific, or Dirt-Eaters' Cure," on some twelve negroes, and have succeeded in curing permanently every case. One instance, that of a boy sixteen years old, that would not have brought one hundred dollars, can not now be bought for less than fifteen hundred. The cures were effected solely by the use of the above medicine, given according to directions, and nothing else except nourishing food. In no case has any one cured returned to the habit, nor do I believe they will, with reasonable care and treatment.

ANACCO, SABINE PARISH, LA., January 14th, 1859.

JOHN MCGEE.

From and after this date purchasers will please observe the proprietor's written signature pasted over the cork of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

 A liberal discount to the trade. Prepared only by

E. B. WHELOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,

41 Magazine St., and 20 and 22 Bank Place, New-Orleans.

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1861. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 2d. 9h. 45m. A.M. • in Perigee, 2d. 10h. 47m. A.M.
 • First Quarter, 9d. 4h. 25m. • in Apogee, 16d. 0h. 5m. A.M.
 • Full Moon, 17d. 6h. 48m. A.M. • in Perigee, 30d. 10h. 47m. P.M.
 • Last Quarter, 25d. 4h. 46m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
Frid.	1	6 14	5 13	10 42	Radcliffe died, 1714.
Satur.	2	6 15	5 12	11 42	St. John's taken, 1773.
(45) 23d Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 11h. 0m.
Sun.	3	6 15	5 11	6	Stephen F. Austin born, 1793.
Mon.	4	6 17	5 10	12 44	St. Clair defeated, 1791.
Tues.	5	6 17	5 10	1 48	The American 74 launched, 1782.
Wed.	6	6 18	5 9	2 51	Battle of Lubec, 1806.
Thurs.	7	6 19	5 8	3 51	Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.
Frid.	8	6 20	5 8	4 47	The Grass Fight near San Antonio, 1835.
Satur.	9	6 20	5 7	5 38	Blum, the Leipsic bookseller, exe., 1848.
(46) 24th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 10h. 47m.
Sun.	10	6 21	5 7	6 25	Martin Luther born, 1483.
Mon.	11	6 22	5 6	7 9	Battle of Williamsburgh, 1813.
Tues.	12	6 23	5 6	7 50	Henry Smith elected Governor, 1835.
Wed.	13	6 24	5 5	8 32	Meteoric showers, 1833-1837.
Thurs.	14	6 25	5 5	9 13	Capture of Goliad by Magee, 1812.
Frid.	15	6 25	5 4	9 55	Lorenzo de Zavala died, 1836.
Satur.	16	6 26	5 4	10 40	British take Fort Washington, 1776.
(47) 25th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 10h. 36m.
Sun.	17	6 27	5 3	11 27	
Mon.	18	6 28	5 3	12 15	Fort Lee evacuated, 1776.
Tues.	19	6 29	5 2	1 5	Jay's Treaty, 1794.
Wed.	20	6 30	5 2	1 56	Battle Belle Isle, 1759.
Thurs.	21	6 31	5 2	2 46	First proposals for mail contracts, 1835.
Frid.	22	6 31	5 1	3 36	Wm. Lowndes, of S. Carolina, d. 1822.
Satur.	23	6 32	5 1	4 24	Dr. Parkman murdered, 1849.
(48) 26th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 10h. 27m.
Sun.	24	6 33	5 1	5 11	
Mon.	25	6 34	5 1	5 58	New-York evacuated, 1783.
Tues.	26	6 35	5 1	6 45	Gustavus killed at battle of Lutzen, 1632.
Wed.	27	6 36	5 1	7 34	Vera Cruz taken by the French, 1838.
Thurs.	28	6 36	5 0	8 25	Resig. of Austin as Commander-in-chief,
Frid.	29	6 37	5 0	9 20	Creeks def. at Autossee, 1813. [1835.
Satur.	30	6 38	5 0	10 21	Deaf Smith died, 1837.

SOMETHING NEW.

DR. PEREZ'S DRAGÉES OF SANTONINE, OR WORM SPECIFIC.

A PALATABLE AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR WORMS.

PARENTS find great difficulty in giving the Vermifuges of the present day, from the fact that they are extremely repugnant to the taste of children, compounded, as they are, chiefly from Castor Oil and Oil Wormseed, and Calomel; and often after the difficulty of its administration has been overcome the dose is discharged from the stomach by vomiting, and all the trouble and inconvenience has again to be gone through with, doubtless again to be renewed.


This discovery of Dr. Perez completely removes these serious objections, giving you in the form and appearance of Sugar Drops a safer and more reliable preparation.

Santonine enjoys a reputation superior to all other remedies known to the medical world, as the most effectual agent for the expulsion of worms.

Dr. Perez has finally been enabled to present to the careful consideration of mothers in this country this invaluable medicine in an exceedingly attractive form. Children readily take them from the fact that they are entirely pleasant to the taste, and in no way disagreeable.

The inventor of these Dragées informs us that he was surprised to observe so many nauseating preparations for worms exposed for sale in this country, whereas in Spain the only preparation used was Santonine in this attractive and agreeable form.

Parents can rely upon the simplicity and safety of this article, and at the same time be assured of its superior efficacy.

 Be sure and ask for Dr. Perez's Dragées.

Price, 25 Cents.

E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors,
41 Magazine St., 20 and 22 Bank Place, New-Orleans,

12th Mo. DECEMBER, 1861.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon, 1d. 7h. 58m. P.M. ☉ in Apogee, 13d. 7h. 41m. A.M.
- ☾ First Quarter, 8d. 8h. 51m. P.M. ☉ in Perigee, 29d. 6h. 35m. A.M.
- Full Moon, 17d. 1h. 49m. A.M.
- Last Quarter, 24d. 3h. 33m. P.M.
- New Moon, 31d. 7h. 35m. A.M.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Time of Sun Rise.	Time of Sun Set.	Moon on Meridian.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.
(49) Advent Sunday.					Day's length, 10h. 22m.
Sun.	1	6 39	5 0	11 24	Walcott died, 1797.
Mon.	2	6 40	5 0	♂	John Brown hanged, 1859.
Tues.	3	6 41	5 0	12 30	Battle Hohenlinden, 1800.
Wed.	4	6 41	5 0	1 31	Cortez died, 1554.
Thurs.	5	6 42	5 1	2 33	Gen. Rusk born, 1803.
Frid.	6	6 43	5 1	3 28	Col. Milam killed, 1835.
Satur.	7	6 44	5 1	4 18	Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
(50) 2d Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 10h. 16m.
Sun.	8	6 44	5 1	5 4	Amer. army crossed the Delaware, 1776.
Mon.	9	6 45	5 1	5 47	Anson Jones' Admin. com., 1844.
Tues.	10	6 46	5 1	6 29	Lamar's Admin. com., 1838.
Wed.	11	6 46	5 1	7 11	Capitulation of Cos at Bexar, 1835.
Thurs.	12	6 47	5 2	7 53	Congress adjourned to Baltimore, 1776.
Frid.	13	6 48	5 2	8 37	Houston's second Admin. com., 1841.
Satur.	14	6 48	5 2	9 22	Evacuation by Cos of San Antonio, 1835.
(51) 3d Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 10h. 13m.
Sun.	15	6 49	5 3	10 11	Plymouth Company sailed for Eng., 1607.
Mon.	16	6 50	5 3	11 0	Commencement of Fredonian war, 1826.
Tues.	17	6 50	5 3	11 51	Beethoven born, 1770. [1836.
Wed.	18	6 51	5 4	12 42	Arrival of Santa Anna in Washington City,
Thurs.	19	6 51	5 4	1 33	Rome burnt, A.D. 69.
Frid.	20	6 52	5 5	2 22	Dec. of Independence at Goliad, 1835.
Satur.	21	6 52	5 5	3 9	The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, 1620.
(52) 4th Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 10h. 11m.
Sun.	22	6 52	5 6	3 56	General Embargo, 1807.
Mon.	23	6 53	5 6	4 42	Washington resigns his commission, 1783.
Tues.	24	6 54	5 7	5 28	Texas admitted, 1844. [1836.
Wed.	25	6 54	5 7	6 18	Battle of Mier, 1842. Gen. Austin died,
Thurs.	26	6 54	5 8	7 10	Depart. of Santa Anna for Vera Cruz, 1836.
Frid.	27	6 55	5 9	8 4	St. John died, A.D. 100.
Satur.	28	6 55	5 9	9 5	British repulsed at New-Orleans, 1814.
(53) 1st Sunday after Christmas.					Day's length, 10h. 12m.
Sun.	29	6 55	5 10	10 7	Savannah taken, 1778.
Mon.	30	6 56	5 11	11 11	Buffalo burnt, 1813.
Tues.	31	6 56	5 12	12 13	Battle of Quebec, 1775.

THE ELECTRIC FEBRIFUGE, OR SPEED'S FEVER TONIC.



WARRANTED to cure, in from two to twenty hours, without the use of quinine, Fever and Ague, all Bilious, Yellow, Congestive, and Typhoid Fevers, and all febrile diseases.

This invaluable medicine has been before the public for the last ten years, and wherever it has been used has proved a certain cure for all types and grades of fever, and has not failed to cure in a single instance, when taken according to directions.

Time and experience have also proved satisfactorily that

THE ELECTRICAL FEBRIFUGE CURES

Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Erysipelas, Nervous and Bilious Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Toothache, Fits, Spasms, Cramps in the Stomach, Want of Rest, Delirium Tremens, Lockjaw, Earache or Ringing in the Ears, Cold Feet and Hands, Influenza, and Bad Colds.

There is no medicine, either simple or compound, equal to the Electrical Febrifuge for the relief of many difficulties of females. From fifteen to thirty drops, taken every alternate night for a month previous to confinement, will prevent almost all the difficulties attending childbirth; and taken during labor, according to directions, will render the pains of labor both light and of short duration.

A dose of fifteen or twenty drops, once or twice a day, will prevent Swelled Breasts, or any of the usual difficulties, such as Childbed Fever, Milk Leg, etc.

The truth of the above can only be realized by giving it a trial. See directions around each bottle.

One bottle (price, One Dollar) contains enough to cure from four to six cases of ordinary fever, which renders it the cheapest medicine in the world, without regard to the great saving of time and suffering.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, or mixtures purporting to be the same or similar to the genuine article—they are dangerous, and unsafe for use.

None genuine without the likeness, authority, and signature of James Speed, on the envelope, and the words "Electrical Febrifuge, Dr. Wm. Dowse, New-Orleans," blown on the vial. In future, the genuine article will also be countersigned, "Prepared only by Dr. Wm. Dowse."

E. B. WHELOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists,

New-Orleans, La., Sole Agents.

For sale also by **J. WRIGHT & CO.**

COMPENDIUM OF THE HISTORY OF TEXAS.

[Continued from the TEXAS ALMANAC, for 1860.]

THE victory of San Jacinto was the culmination of the Texas struggle, the positive achievement of her independence. The event itself, considered as a battle only, was of small significance. The loss inflicted on the enemy was trifling, relative to the capacities of Mexico; and would by no means have been decisive of the contest, had that power been controlled by an efficient and harmonious administration. Texas was more indebted to the rivalry of unprincipled chieftains and perpetually recurring revolutions in Mexico, than to any conceivable damage or discouragement consequent on that battle. In its moral aspect it was but a repetition of a series of triumphs, manifesting the superiority of the Anglo-American over the Spanish-Aztec race, in which moral preëminence forms a chief element.

Among the wounded on our part was the Commander-in-chief, who was struck by a ball in his ankle, and had his horse shot under him. The historic effect of a wound received in battle, is well expressed by the following colloquy. Soon after Gen. Houston received the shot, Col. Wharton rode up to him, when Houston exclaimed: "Col. Wharton, I am wounded!" With his usual *naïveté*, Wharton replied: "I'm glad of it, General: I wish I was, too!"

The materials for a history of the period ensuing the battle of San Jacinto are very imperfect, and the writer has no access to the few official documents that are extant. Being desirous to avoid misrepresentations, he is averse to making any statement purely on his own recollection, although he may claim, as justly as any other, to "have had perfect understanding of all things from the very first." In this absence of documentary evidence, he will be compelled to resort frequently and perhaps quote largely from Ex-President Burnet's "Addresses to the People of Texas," issued soon after the reëstablishment of the *Telegraph*, the only newspaper then in the country. These addresses are in part narrative. That the facts they set forth are correct, is deducible from the further fact, that they were published soon after the events occurred, and while men's minds were still under angry influences, resulting from the treaty with Santa Anna; and not one of them has been contradicted, so far as the writer is informed.

When the government *ad interim*, assumed its functions, there was not one dollar in the public treasury of Texas, and very few in private coffers. The army in the field was flying before the enemy, and the population from the western frontier to the Brazos, was broken up and hastening eastward. A more forbidding and unpropitious future has seldom spread its mantle of gloom over any people, at any period. The Commissioners, Austin, Archer, and Wharton, were exerting all their powers "in the States," to obtain funds on loan; but our disasters at the Alamo and at Goliad and the retrograde movements of the army, created doubts of ultimate success, which paralyzed all their efforts. What moneys were obtained, were disbursed by the agents in New-Orleans, in fitting out our few war-vessels, furnishing volunteers coming to our aid, and occasionally sending us some military supplies. A tabular exhibit of the public finances at this juncture, would excite commiseration or ridicule, according to the temper of the reader. Still, Texas was not destitute of a substantial basis for a large credit and ample revenues. Her immense public domain, comprising one hundred and eighty odd millions of acres of land, was inexhaustible for many years, and only to be exhausted by the accession of a large population, and the industrial products incident to it. To render the vacant lands available for fiscal purposes, two modes presented themselves: to pledge them as security for money loaned, or to put them in market for sale. Lenders considered the hypothecation too precarious to venture large advancements, and purchasers would buy only at a low price, estimating the depressed condition of our public affairs rather than the intrinsic value of the lands. These lands could be of *no value* to citizens of the United

States, if the now routed and fugitive Texians failed in their hazardous enterprise, and the country again reverted to Mexico.

The shades of evening were unrolling from the eastern horizon when the Texians returned from the battle-field to their encampment on the bayou, with exultant joy, embittered only by regrets for the few of their comrades who had fallen in the strife. The hour of vengeance had come and gone; and as it had brought an ample recompense, it soothed the long-cherished feelings of vindictiveness that had been excited almost to frenzy, by the cruelties of the enemy. The slaughter at the Alamo and the treacherous massacre of Fannin and his command, were severely revenged in the hecatombs of the day, gathered from the enemy's host.

The following is from the "Addresses" mentioned above. Mr. Burnet says: "The rapid approaches of the enemy compelled the government to abandon Harrisburg; but after a transient dispersion they reassembled at Galveston Island, which was then considered the last hope of defense for Texas.* The arrival of the army on Buffalo bayou was made known to us about the 20th of April, two days after the enemy were known to have occupied New-Washington. On the 17th I had made a very narrow escape with my family and some others, from the advance-guard of the Mexican forces, at that point. As soon as we heard at the Island of the arrival of Gen. Houston and his forces on Buffalo bayou, the steamboat Cayuga was dispatched, with a number of volunteers and some provisions, for the relief and succor of our brave troops. The Secretary of the Navy, Col. Robt. Potter, was on board this boat. On the 23d or 24th the steamboat Laura was also dispatched with further supplies and an additional number of volunteers. Mr. Hardeman, the Secretary of the Treasury, was one of those volunteers.

"This boat sustained some injury to her boiler, and was detained from 24 to 30 hours at Redfish bar, after which she proceeded to the Texian camp. The news of the great battle did not reach me at the Island until the 27th, owing to the inclemency of the weather. * * A special request was made to me by the Secre-

* "The following letter will exhibit my opinions at that time. It was written (and sent) *after* the battle at San Jacinto was fought, but *before* I had heard any thing of it.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, POST GALVESTON, 23d April, 1836.

TO THE HON. THOMAS J. RUSK:

DEAR SIR: I have appointed Col. W. D. C. Hall acting Secretary of War during your absence. We are woefully in want of efficient officers at this point. Mr. Hardeman and your servant constitute the government, and Lieut. Hunter the commander, and almost the sum total of the little garrison.

I devoutly hope that something is being done; that the work may be thoroughly accomplished; that you will be able to make advances upon the enemy; and although he may concentrate his two divisions, that you may be strong enough to meet and conquer them. I send you such supplies as we hear you most want. Others can be had, and will be forwarded as early as we are apprised of your needs.

It is always wise to guard against disasters, even when no disaster is apprehended. Should you be overpowered and see no rational prospect of resisting the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, I would suggest the propriety of the army retiring to this Island and *making this important key of Texas the last resort of her brave defenders*. Let us sustain this point, if we perish here, in the wreck of Texian independence.

Should the army be able to meet the enemy, on something like hopeful terms, the highest exertions of military skill and gallantry will, I doubt not, be brought into exercise, to retrieve our heavy losses and our tarnished honor; and any success that may attend our arms, ought to be promptly and energetically followed up. *No rest to the enemy, should be our motto.*

It is all-important that we be informed of the movements of the army. Leave us not to conjecture. If a retreat be necessary, we can coöperate with you and aid that retreat. Should you advance, we must know where to forward supplies. We send you twenty-nine volunteers under the command of Capt. Graham, arrived on Thursday from New-Orleans. The number we can muster from the Island I have not ascertained, but we will send you all we can get to volunteer. We have some drones in our little hive, that are of little use here, and would be no acquisition to the Commander-in-Chief. Should the enemy make a descent upon us, we will do our very best; but I fear the result with our present means. Col. Harcourt should be returned as soon as practicable. *This point must be kept.*

We have highly flattering accounts from the United States. Let us hold on a few weeks, and succor—ample succor, will be had. Etc. etc.

In haste, your obedient servant,
DAVID G. BURNET.*

tary of War, that I would repair to the camp, and as soon as the steamer Yellow Stone could procure a supply of wood, which required two or three days, I set out in that boat, with more provisions, and arrived at the camp on Buffalo bayou about the 1st of May.

"On my arrival at the camp, which had been recently removed further up the bayou to escape the offensive odors of the battle-ground, I found the President Santa Anna and his *suite* occupying the only building in the vicinity. Cheerfulness seemed to pervade their countenances. The stern asperities of war were softened down, and the more bland and delightful associations of peace, had resumed their sway where lately bayonets bristled and cannon roared. The Mexican General Adrian Woll,* who had been commissioned by Gen. Felisola, under a flag of truce, to inquire into the particulars of a treaty entered into by Gen. Houston and Gen. Santa Anna, was admitted to a free intercourse with the prisoners, and was an habitual inmate of their habitation; and apparently no restrictions were imposed upon others, in respect to intercourse with the distinguished captive.

"After the usual ceremonies were passed, I was informed that an armistice had been entered into by Gen. Houston and Gen. Santa Anna: that the latter had issued his orders, which had been transmitted to Gen. Felisola, under the authority of Gen. Houston, for the whole Mexican forces to retrograde; a portion of them to fall back to Bexar, (San Antonio,) and the residue to Guadalupe Victoria."

A large number of horses and mules with their equipments and other camp equipages, with the military chest, containing \$10,000 to \$12,000, were among the spoils. Those articles were sold at auction, and the proceeds, together with the specie, were distributed *per capita*, amongst the officers and men, abating a liberal reservation of three thousand dollars, voluntarily made by the victors, for distribution among the *personnel* of the navy.

For convenience we again cite the Addresses of Mr. Burnet. (*Telegraph*, Sept. 13th, 1836.)

"Such was the condition of things when I arrived at the camp on Buffalo bayou. The members of the Cabinet were principally there. The worthy Vice-President, Lorenzo de Lavala, had preceded me some days. The Secretary of State, the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, had been compelled, by the infirmities of a delicate constitution, to relinquish the duties and fatigues of office, and he obtained permission to visit the United States. The vacancy was not filled until after the battle of 21st April, when James Collingsworth, whose chivalry was conspicuous amidst a crowd of heroes, was inducted to that office. Mr. Hardeman, the Secretary of the Treasury, reached the camp before me. The Secretary of the Navy, Col. Potter, was also there. The Secretary of War, Mr. Rusk, had been in camp for some weeks. Peter W. Grayson was invited to, and accepted, the office of Attorney-General, (which had become vacant by the premature and accidental death of the Hon. David Thomas,) after I arrived at camp."

"The great battle and the consequences flowing and to flow from it, were soon introduced as subjects of deliberation. Among the first incidents of that discussion, was the presentation to me of a protocol of a treaty in pencil, comprising seven or eight articles by Mr. Rusk, the Secretary of War.† These articles I

* It is not correct, as stated by Mr. Yoakum, (vol. ii, p. 164,) that Gen. Woll "was detained as a prisoner," by Gen. Houston. It would have been a violation of all usage and of the best courtesies that mitigate the severities of war. Mr. Burnet in Address No. 2, says: "The Mexican Commissioner, Gen. Woll, was furnished with a safe conduct from my hand, and an escort by Gen. Rusk." He accompanied the army to Harrisburg, and by his indiscreet and impertinent conduct gave offense to many in the army. He would probably have been killed but for the interposition of Col. Sherman, in the absence of Gen. Rusk. After taking his departure, he was intercepted by a squad of soldiers, and finally sent to Velasco, from whence he was again dispatched with an escort, by the government. The arrest of Woll furnished one item of grievance in Santa Anna's protest. It was both disreputable and impolitic.

† Mr. Yoakum, among a multitude of errors, attributes the "*origin*" of that treaty to Gen. Houston. We have the authority of Judge Burnet for saying that "an extract of a letter from

subsequently used as a guide in drawing up the first entire formula of a treaty that was ever committed to paper by this infant Republic; and the spirit of the penciled articles was preserved in that formula. The treaty which I drew up received the sanction of the entire Cabinet, the Secretary of the Navy excepted."

The treaty was presented and interpreted to Santa Anna, by the Vice-President, Zavala, who having been invited by the President to participate in the cabinet meetings, had cordially concurred in its provisions. Many circumstances conspired to render it expedient that the army be put in motion, and that the civil government should repair to some point favorable to the transaction of its multifarious and pressing duties. Gen. Houston's wound had disqualified him for active service, and Col. Rusk, the Secretary of War, was, with some difficulty, persuaded by the President to take command of the army with the rank of Brigadier. This left the department of war vacant, and Col. M. B. Lamar, who had acquired much reputation in the recent conflict, was invited to occupy it. This accession to the cabinet increased the opposition to the policy of negotiating with the prisoner; but Col. Lamar assented to the document as drawn up, *if any treaty* was to be made. Col. Potter, the other dissident, still strenuously objecting to the entire measure.

Señor Zavala's interview with the prisoner was protracted until the next day, when he reported to President Burnet that Santa Anna was satisfied with the terms of the treaty, which in truth were purposely just and liberal, but he suggested, as a measure of prudence, that it be divided into two parts; those stipulations relating to the recognition of the independence of Texas and her boundaries, to be embraced in a secret document, not to be promulgated until the Mexican President should be enabled to reinstate himself in power and secure its final ratification. The suggestion was reasonable, and was assented to, and the President and Cabinet, accompanied by Santa Anna and his suite, and most of the captive officers and soldiers, embarked on the steamer Yellow Stone for Galveston Island.*

For greater safety, Santa Anna, on arriving at the Island, was placed on the armed schooner Independence, Commodore Hawkins, where he was treated with all due consideration.

Mr. Burnet, in his Address, No. 2, says: "The entire want of accommodation at the Island, there being no house there, rendered it necessary for the Government to seek some place where the ordinary office business could be transacted, and Velasco was selected for that purpose. Accordingly, in a few days, we repaired to Velasco, with the President Santa Anna and his retinue in company. The Vice-President, Zavala, had been compelled to leave us at Buffalo bayou to attend to his domestic affairs, which had been seriously interrupted by the appropriation of his homestead to the purposes of a hospital for the wounded in the battle. The Secretary of the Navy† had obtained leave of absence: consequently, there were present at Velasco, the acting Secretary of State, James Collingsworth; the Secretary of Treasury, Bailey Hardeman; the Secretary of War, M. B. Lamar; the Attorney-General, Peter W. Grayson; and myself.

Houston to Rusk, dated head-quarters, at camp San Jacinto, May 3d, 1836, (*Yoa*. ii 154,) he never saw nor heard of, until he saw it in the book. Neither did he ever consult with Gen. Houston, who then was (or affected to be) prostrate with his wound, on the subject of that treaty. The seven or eight articles were very brief and informal, but they contained a stipulation that Santa Anna should be sent to Vera Cruz in a vessel of war."

* Gen. Houston was also on board, on his way to New-Orleans. He sailed in the American schooner Flora.

† The exasperated feelings of Colonel Potter are fully expressed in an extract from a letter to President Burnet, dated, Port of Galveston, May 12, 1836: "I learn from authentic information that Mr. Leving, the officer who fell into their (the Mexican) hands from the Invincible, was butchered by Thompson, and that about twenty others, taken at San Patricio, were to be executed the next day. This information seems to me to demand a revival of the question, already debated with much feeling in the Cabinet, as to the proper mode of dealing with our prisoners. It is my clear conviction, heretofore expressed in Cabinet council, that Santa Anna and all his officers should be hung, and the privates condemned to servitude for life." It is just to say, that those extravagant views were not confined to Colonel Potter. The "information" on which he predicated the reproduction of his opinions was incorrect.

The negotion with the President, Santa Anna, was renewed, and two separate treaties, the one public, the other *secret*, agreeably to the suggestion made at Buffalo bayou, were finally concluded, and signed by the contracting parties on the 14th May, 1836.

The subjoined documents will exhibit the fact that Santa Anna did execute a portion of his stipulations, and presents, at least, *prima facie* evidence that he intended to fulfill them all.

EXCELLENT SIR: Annexed I send to your Excellency the Articles of the Agreement entered into by me, with his Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, for your information and fulfillment of the same to its full extent, in order that no complaints may arise tending to cause a useless rupture. I expect to receive without any delay your Excellency's answer by this same opportunity, and accept in the mean time my consideration and regard. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To His Excellency, General of Division, DON VICENTE FELISOLA

ARTICLES OF AN AGREEMENT entered into, between his Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President, General-in-Chief of the Mexican army, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1.—General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas during the present war of Independence.

ARTICLE 2.—All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both on land and water.

ARTICLE 3.—The Mexican troops will evacuate the Territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ARTICLE 4.—The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence in cases where the owner may not be present; and remitting to the Commander of the Army of Texas, or to the Commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner, if it can be ascertained.

ARTICLE 5.—That all private property, including cattle, horses, negro slaves, or indentured persons, of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the Commander of the Texian army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the Government of Texas to receive them.

ARTICLE 6.—The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this end the Commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance of the Mexican army than five leagues.

ARTICLE 7.—The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, etc., and to cross the rivers: any delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8.—By express, to be immediately dispatched, this agreement shall be sent to General Vicente Felisola and to General T. J. Rusk, Commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulations, and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

ARTICLE 9.—That all Texian prisoners now in possession of the Mexican army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the Government of Texas, shall

be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas to be treated with due humanity; any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.

ARTICLE 10.—General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above-mentioned purposes, by duplicate, at the Port of Velasco, this 14th of May, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNET,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

JAMES COLLINGSWORTH, Secretary of State.

BAILEY HARDEMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

P. W. GRAYSON, Attorney-General.

GOLIAD, 25th May, 1836.

EXCELLENT SIR: When on the point of taking up my march with the army I have the honor to command, I received your Excellency's communication announcing the agreements made by your Excellency with the Commander of the Texian forces. Previous to the reception of those agreements I was disposed to obey your prior orders, communicated to me officially; in fulfillment of them I was already on my march, and continued therein on this very day; nor shall there be any other delay than what may be absolutely necessary for transporting the sick, trains, stores, and munitions of war, as is provided for in the treaty. Inasmuch as the said treaty is duly drawn up, agreed to, and ratified by your Excellency, in the character of President of the Republic, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operations, I can not fail to obey it in all its parts, and have acted in conformity since the commencement. For I have scrupulously performed that part respecting property, prisoners, and payment of what has been furnished to the army for its subsistence. Agreeably to the treaty aforesaid, I will also enter into arrangements with the Commander of the Texian forces for a mutual fulfillment of its stipulations and adjustment of claims which may arise. God and Liberty.

VICENTE FILISOLA.

To His Excellency, General DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, President of the Republic.

The preceding is the public Treaty. The secret one, as found in *Yoakum*, vol. ii. appendix No. 5, page 523, is as follows:

SECRET AGREEMENT.

PORT OF VELASCO, May 14th, 1836.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations, and President of the Republic of Mexico, before the Government established in Texas, solemnly pledges himself to fulfill the stipulations contained in the following articles, so far as concerns himself:

ARTICLE 1.—He will not take up arms, nor cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war for Independence.

ARTICLE 2.—He will give his orders that in the shortest time the Mexican troops may leave the Territory of Texas.

ARTICLE 3.—He will so prepare matters in the Cabinet of Mexico, that the mission that may be sent thither by the Government of Texas may be well received, and that by means of negotiations all differences may be settled, and the Independence that has been declared by the Convention may be acknowledged.

ARTICLE 4.—A treaty of comity, amity, and limits, will be established between Mexico and Texas, the territory of the latter not to extend beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte.

ARTICLE 5.—The present return of General Santa Anna to Vera Cruz being indispensable for the purpose of effecting his solemn engagements, the Government of Texas will provide for his immediate embarkation for said port.

ARTICLE 6.—This instrument being obligatory on one part, as well as on the other, will be signed in duplicate, remaining folded and sealed until the negotiations shall have been concluded, when it will be restored to His Excellency General Santa Anna—no use of it to be made before that time, unless there should be an infraction by either of the contracting parties.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
DAVID G. BURNET.

JAMES COLLINGSWORTH, Secretary of State.
BAILEY HARDEMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.
P. W. GRAYSON, Attorney-General.

As the proper understanding of that Treaty, which excited a deeper feeling of indignation among citizens and soldiers than any other event in that eventful period, is essential to the philosophical appreciation of our history, we hope to be excused for quoting largely from the contemporaneous Addresses of Mr. Burnet. In No. 2, he says: "The executive government have been ignorantly charged with reposing an undue confidence in the promises of Santa Anna: whereas our rule of action has been that no confidence could be safely reposed in *Mexicans*. We acted under a firm persuasion, which nothing that has since transpired has shaken in my mind, that Santa Anna was fully and deeply convinced, by evidence which no after-suggestions of his own vanity, and no pompous sophistry of his less experienced compatriots in Mexico could disturb, that his own highest political interests, and the best interests of Mexico, too, would be advanced by a prompt and decisive ratification of the treaty. We were, therefore, confident that, so far as he was personally concerned, there was little reason to apprehend a breach of promise. But we did apprehend that the general faithlessness of the Mexican character would present some formidable obstacles to the completion of the treaty. Much has been said of the individual faithlessness of Santa Anna; but we took a broader ground, and acted on the national characteristic of Mexicans. We did not fear that Santa Anna would be faithless to himself and his own ambition; but we did believe that his late political friends and dependents in Mexico would soon prove apostate to him, for we knew the faithlessness of Mexicans was less exclusive than that of Turks, and comprehended their own kindred and nation. We believed that so soon as the captivity of Santa Anna was known in Mexico, new factions and new chieftains would rise up, and a new revolution ensue; and that the vaunted 'Idol,' being a prisoner abroad, would soon be discarded and powerless at home. That a new dynasty would be established, with whom it might be an affair of malignant gratification or of party politics to denounce every act of Santa Anna, and to build up their own popularity on promises to retrieve the disasters of *his* campaign. The reputed faithlessness of Mexicans does not preclude them from a large share of national vanity. This feature of their character is as distinct and prominent as the other: the only difference is, the one is ridiculous, the other detestable. The vanity of the new chieftain would prompt him to attribute the failure of Santa Anna to defect of skill or of courage, and to assume, with all the confidence of an untried hero, that *he* could easily effect the conquest of 'the bandits of Texas,' notwithstanding the misadventures of his predecessor, and thus establish a factitious and transitory fame on the ruins of Santa Anna's boasted invincibility."

In pursuance of the treaty, the Mexican Chief, with his suite, was embarked on the armed schooner *Invincible*, Captain Jeremiah Brown, on the first day of June, 1836. A short time previous to leaving his little tenement on shore, he presented for distribution the following address, in MS. to his late victors.

FAREWELL OF GENERAL SANTA ANNA TO THE TEXIAN ARMY.

VELASCO, June 1, 1836.

MY FRIENDS: I have been a witness of your courage in the field of battle, and know you to be generous. Rely with confidence on my sincerity, and you shall

never have cause to regret the kindness shown me. In returning to my native land I beg you to receive the thanks of your grateful friend,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Several of these slips of paper were distributed to spectators at a moment "when he could have apprehended no danger from that army, for he believed his captivity was converted, and the time of his restoration to Mexico and to power was at hand. If he had then contemplated any perfidy in regard to the Treaty, he would scarcely have furnished this gratuitous evidence of his villainy to his enemies."

Some time was consumed in preparing the instructions, etc., of the Commissioners who were to accompany the Mexican President and control his actions until his final debarkation at Vera Cruz. The Commissioners were the Vice-President Zavala and the Hon. Bailey Hardeman, who manifested *their* confidence in the experiment by being willing to undertake the mission. There was obvious among the few citizens of Velasco and several visitors from the interior, a deep feeling of disapprobation; but it was repressed: no tumult resulted from the embarkation. On the 3d of June the steamer Ocean arrived from New-Orleans, bringing Gen. Memucan Hunt, Gen. Thomas J. Green, and Col. J. Pinckney Henderson, (gentlemen who have made their several marks on the history of Texas,) and about 250 volunteers. Among these were some of the roughest specimens of humanity that the purlieus of New-Orleans could furnish. The three named and some others were gentlemen, and deported themselves as such. They disapproved of the release of the notable prisoner, having, of course, but imperfect acquaintance with the reasons that induced it. The masses had *heard* of Texas and of Santa Anna and his alleged atrocities, and were imbued with a sudden and infuriate spirit of *patriotism*. They threatened to tear Santa Anna to flinders; to put President Burnet to death, and to reform the government and its policy. The welkin of Velasco was vocal with their boisterous zeal in a cause they knew nothing about: fitting exponents of "Squatter Sovereignty!" One desperado belted his pistols around him, and sallied out, swearing he would kill the traitor Burnet before he returned. The poor fellow has long since gone to "his account," while his intended victim survives.

We have omitted to mention that the Secretary of War, Col. Lamar, before the signing of the Treaty, had prepared an elaborate paper, more impassioned than argumentative, in opposition to the liberation of the prisoners, and submitted it to "the President and Cabinet." But now, while the waves of popular fury were beating vehemently against the Executive, charging him with treason, bribery,* and all iniquity, his noble spirit rose indignant above the storm, and he vindicated his friend against every foul aspersion, and demanded that the Treaty, having been made in good faith, should be faithfully carried out. But what had a plea of *national* faith to do with an incensed crowd? It is as the floating gossamer, driven by a fierce tornado.

Many citizens came from the interior, the most of whom were decidedly opposed to the departure of Santa Anna, and intelligence from all quarters indicated the same repugnance. The President was fully apprised of all these things, and was told that Capt. Brown, of the Invincible, had said to an angry crowd that the vessel should not sail with the prisoners on board, without the people's permission. He saw and keenly felt, as his Addresses express, the utter impossibility of sustaining the Government's plighted faith, and resolved to remand the prisoners. He appointed the Hon. Mr. Hardeman, Gen. Memucan Hunt, Col. J. P. Henderson, and Col. B. F. Smith, of the army, to wait on the Mexican President and make known the will of the Government. This was done, and the prisoners were landed

* Gen. Houston was the first to give form and specification to, and the last to repeat, the calumny. Soon after his inauguration in 1836, he told Dr. B. T. Archer that "Judge Burnet had received \$250,000 for liberating Santa Anna, and he knew how the money was got."

No man has suffered severer losses of property in the revolution of Texas, than Judge Burnet, and none has profited less by it.

at Quintana, opposite Velasco, on the 4th of June. We must again recur to the "Addresses." Mr. Burnet says: "On the same day (of the debarkation) I received a document from the army, of which the following is a literal copy. The names of the signers are omitted because the paper purports to represent the feelings of the army, and it is not important to designate the organs by which those feelings are expressed."*

ENCAMPMENT AT VICTORIA, }
May 26th, 1836. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID G. BURNET:

SIR: The undersigned, officers of the army of Texas, for themselves and the citizen soldiers under their command, have determined, in a general meeting held, that the present situation of things requires that a free interchange of ideas between the army and the Cabinet is proper and indispensably necessary.

We address you as the army of Texas, composed of citizen soldiers, and we speak in the name of those who compose the bone and sinew of the country, who have proven themselves the vindicators of her honor and the protectors of her soil and her citizens. We shall speak plainly and candidly, because it is one of the most invaluable privileges of free men to do so. We shall address you in language intelligible, because duty to ourselves and duty to Texas requires it.

We shall not, however, address you in that spirit of irritation and indignation which pervades every one in this army; but in the tone which should ever characterize the intercourse between the ruling parties in a country, even when they conceive great injury to have been done them and great cause existing for complaint.

It is unnecessary to remind your Excellency of the peculiar circumstances under which the companies composing the army first marched out, nor shall we attempt to describe to you the toil and fatigue, the privations and hardships, which they have encountered from the commencement of the war up to this period.

Language will not admit of description, but if it will be any information, or in the least degree prove beneficial, we will state that during much of the time the army was supported on beef without bread and frequently without salt, and that to most of the army, sugar and coffee have for some time been perfect strangers. Many have been barefoot, and most without a change of clothes. Notwithstanding, however, all this, they complained not, because the independence of Texas, and the preservation of the women and children, were paramount to all considerations, and because daily supplies were expected to reach us—erroneously supposing that the Government officers were directing all their energies to the sustaining of the army.

Of our error we were not convinced until after the battle of the 21st. A mere handful of men barring their persons between a savage and victorious enemy and the destruction of Texas, and finally gaining one of the most splendid victories known in the history of modern times, and making prisoner of him who was the projector and director of war against us, we had a right to suppose they would be hailed by the officers of the Government as the saviours of the country, and that some pains would have been taken to have supplied them with the common necessities of life, especially when on Galveston Island there was an abundance of provisions and three steamboats which could have brought them to us within thirty-six hours. Instead of these favorable attentions, however, we were permitted to remain on Buffalo bayou, eating beef without bread, while those who had ignobly fled before the enemy were rioting in the abundance of the public stores.†

An exasperated army was then restrained only because it was understood that the steamboats would meet them on the Brazos with an abundance of the public stores: and when on the Brazos they were again disappointed, owing entirely to the

* Several of the most intelligent and gallant of those officers subsequently expressed their regret to Mr. Burnet for having signed so ungracious a document.

† At that period President B., with his wife and two small children, were sleeping in the sand at the eastern point of the Island, with no other bed or bedding than two borrowed blankets. He had lost all his household effects.

shameful inattention of the officers of the Government; they were induced to continue the march to this place, under the assurance and expectation that provisions would be sent to Cox's Point. We are now here, and we have lately suffered for the want of beef itself, and but very few have any bread, and scarcely any coffee or sugar. Under these circumstances we have still to continue the march, with no other prospect than great suffering before us. And to whom are we to charge these injuries? Surely to you, as the President of the Republic. It was your duty to have paid particular attention to the army; to have inquired out their wants, and relieved them. It was surely your duty to have caused provisions at least to have been furnished, and to have dropped all other matters until this was done; and you will not be surprised to learn that the indignation and exasperation of the army is now very great at the total failure to pay attention to them, and the consequences may be serious if redress is not had. And we now require that this army be immediately furnished with a sufficiency of such provisions and clothes as the public may possess or can be procured.

While on the subject of our rights and your duty, we will touch on some other points of general interest. We consider that a strange apathy exists in regard to a continuation of the war. You appear to think that the war is over, and no farther steps are necessary to keep an army in the field. On this subject we totally differ, and unless you take immediate and efficient measures to draft men and enlist regulars, Texas will be again endangered and you will not be excusable.

We do hope you will pay immediate attention to this subject. On the subject of General Santa Anna, we have all heard with indignation that the proposition has been seriously entertained by you and your Cabinet,* as to the policy of turning him loose, and that some of you propose his liberation. That we should suspect the purity of the motives which suggested such a course of policy, you need not doubt. It is well known by whom he was captured, and at what risk, and we will not permit him to be liberated until a constitutional Congress and President shall determine that it is expedient; and should he be liberated without the sanction of Congress, the army of citizen soldiers will again assume the privilege of *putting down the enemies of Texas*. For we do not believe in the doctrine of treating with a prisoner. We abhor the idea of interfering in the management of the Government. We consider the principle dangerous, and that it ought only to be resorted to in extreme cases; and in order to avoid all difficulty and prevent the occurrence of a dangerous example, we request you will order elections for members of Congress, and the necessary officers of Government forthwith, and that Congress be called together at least in two months, in order that the Government may be organized and that we may have one of laws and not force. Your early attention to this is requested.

The volunteers in the army have rights which ought to be attended to, and we would consider it just and proper that the acts of the late Convention granting to them certain rights, should be strictly adhered to. By attention to the subjects above stated, you will cause Texas to be placed on a firm and unshaken basis: you will establish a government of laws: inspire confidence at home and abroad, and you will remove the present causes of dissatisfaction, and avert from the country anarchy, and, what would be equally dangerous, military rule. We trust this communication will receive prompt attention. Should it not, the unpleasant alternative will be left us of starving here; or retracing our steps to pursue at home our most sacred rights—a measure we dread to think of, and sincerely hope your notions of what is proper and just will induce you to act so as to render it unnecessary. We desire you will lay this communication before the Cabinet. Some of the Cabinet stand high in our estimation. We understand they have sedulously advocated the rights of the people and the true interests and honor of Texas, and to them no part of the foregoing remarks apply.

* Gen. Rusk, as Secretary of War, had made two speeches, in Cabinet Council, in favor of the treaty and of the liberation of Santa Anna.

In conclusion we repeat to you that Gen. Santa Anna must be safely secured, and placed at the disposition of the coming Congress.

With the earnest desire that your views may coincide with our own, and that peace and prosperity may shortly pervade the country, we have the honor to be, etc.

Your obedient servants,

Signed by nearly all the officers of the army.

Judge Burnet says in his Address: "To this angry paper, the spirit of which, I never doubted, was induced by false reports made to the army by certain mischievous persons, who have a peculiar way of displaying their patriotism, I addressed the following reply on the evening of the day it was received.

VELASCO, June 4th, 1836.

TO COLONEL ——— AND OTHERS, OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF TEXAS.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, addressed to me from the encampment at Victoria, on the 26th of May, was received this afternoon.

I should be wanting in duty to myself, were I to refrain from expressing my profound regret that the victors in the glorious battle of San Jacinto should "conceive that great injury has been done them" by the newly-formed government over which I have the honor to preside. But I derive much consolation from the belief that that conception will be discharged from your minds and those of the army whom you represent, when even a succinct narrative of plain facts shall be presented to you and to them.

It will not be controverted, I presume, that when the present administration came into office, the country was destitute of almost every thing necessary to sustain an army in the field. It is equally true that Texas was without funds at home or credit abroad. And you, gentlemen, will recollect that the army was already retreating before the enemy; that the news of the fall of the Alamo had spread dismay through the land; and that citizens were flying in all directions before the approaching desolation. These, gentlemen, are facts that run through every one's recollection, and which are painfully impressed upon my memory.

In this destitute and deplorable condition was the country when I and my associates in the Government consented to discharge the arduous duties; to assume the tremendous responsibility; and to encounter the *inevitable calumnies* incident to the administration of public affairs. Our first efforts were directed to an increase of the physical forces of the country, by drafts at home, and enlistments from abroad, and the very first opportunity that presented itself was seized upon with avidity and not without a considerable sacrifice too, to augment the fiscal resources of the country, and provide the means of sustaining the army, the then only hope of Texas. But our efforts were not as successful as they were zealous. The credit of Texas was sunk; the gloom that overshadowed the land had spread with still deeper intensity over the minds of our friends in the United States, and capitalists there withdrew their confidence and their contributions. Orders were sent for provisions, for clothing, and for munitions of war; but the appointed agents replied in urgent demands for protection against responsibilities already incurred on account of Texas. Notwithstanding these discouragements, some supplies were obtained by captures on sea and by the generous exertions of friends in the United States. And here, gentlemen, I must remark that you have been betrayed, by misrepresentations I doubt not, into an imputation on your Government and your fellow-citizens which facts do not warrant.

You say: "You were permitted to remain at Buffalo bayou, eating beef without bread, while those who had ignobly fled before the enemy, were rioting in the abundance of the public stores." I very distinctly recollect it was on the afternoon of the 26th April when we heard at Galveston of the signal and illustrious victory of the 21st. One steamboat was then on its way to you with supplies, but she was crippled by some accident to her boiler and compelled to anchor at Redfish bar. So soon as it was practicable another was sent, and did convey some necessaries,

including sugar and coffee, to the camp on Buffalo bayou. At this time there were very many souls on the Island, and among them many families of women and children, who required sustenance, and many of whom were afflicted with disease. But gentlemen, there was little "rioting" there, for there was little else to subsist on than the common necessities of life. That some abuses may have occurred in the distribution of the public stores, I will not deny; but I do assert that the members of the Government, so far as my knowledge extended, did endeavor to prevent all prodigality in the use of those stores.

Shortly after the army moved from Buffalo bayou, the Government was transferred to this place. On the first opportunity that presented itself, arrangements were made with the owners of the steamboat *Laura* to take in a cargo at the Island, and carry it up this river (the Brazos) to Fort Bend. At this time—for the anxiety we felt for our gallant army has deeply impressed every little incident on my mind—the wind blew high for several days and to this untoward circumstance we attributed the delay of the boat. After some days had elapsed, during which hourly expectations of her arrival were disappointed, a messenger came from the Island, and reported that owing to a leak in her boiler she had not reached the eastern end, and probably would not be able to return for some time. We immediately prepared the schooner *Express*, and dispatched her forthwith, with such cargo as she could carry. I presume that small supply has reached you from Coxe's Point before this time. We then hired the schooner *Columbus* and the Commissary-General is now on board of her and preparing to depart for Copano.

And now, gentlemen, I ask you in a spirit of kindness and without "*irritation*," to review these facts: and I am persuaded, inasmuch as I believe the brave are usually generous, that you will feel you have done injustice in charging your being disappointed at the Brazos "entirely to the shameful inattention of the officers of the Government." Conscious as I am that the charge itself is unjust, I shall forbear to descant on the *decorum* of the terms in which it is conveyed.

In regard to the other subjects of your somewhat novel communication, I feel a little difficulty in finding appropriate terms to answer you, gentlemen. When the civil government of a country is compelled to receive a prescription of its duties from an armed force, that government, if not virtually dissolved, is in great danger of being lost in the blazonry of military misrule.

And gentlemen, the time may come, when you shall have retired from the field of your peculiar glory and returned to the walks of civil life, that you will be better enabled, than under your present excited feelings, to appreciate the painful forebodings and the undissembled sentiments with which I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

DAVID G. BURNET.

The early days of June, 1836, were pregnant with disquietude to every thinking citizen, and we hope to be excused for inserting the following extract from President Burnet's 4th number, found in the *Telegraph*, dated Sept. 27, 1836.

"The events briefly described in my last number were intensely critical in the affairs of Texas. The being of a nation is in some respects analogous to that of an individual. The infancy of the one is comparatively as frail and as dependent as of the other. Texas was then in its very infancy, and has not yet reached its adolescent state; and is not in a condition to withstand the shocks of a violent collision between the civil and military departments.

"The violent and dictatorial language of the army, the pragmatic and senseless denunciation of the newly arrived volunteers, and the overheated anathemas of many citizens, all concentrated in one portentous mass upon the members of the administration, and especially on myself, were well calculated to weary the patience of men who had rather consented to discharge the arduous duties, than courted the honors or the emoluments of office.* At the moment the tumult had reached its

* President Burnet sold at Velasco a negro woman and a boy to defray his family expenses.

acme of excitement, it was seriously proposed in Cabinet council to make a simultaneous surrender of the Government to the people, the fountain of all political power.* The proposition was, I believe, congenial with the individual feelings of every member present; but I resisted it, on the ground that an abandonment at such a juncture, would throw Texas into irretrievable anarchy and confusion. I felt in common with my associates, the injustice and the cruelty of the denunciations against us: but I also felt that the well-being of the country demanded a sacrifice of feeling; and I preferred being abused for a season, to the abdication of my office and the jeopardizing of every hope of success in the great enterprise, the establishment of the independence of Texas, to which I had solemnly pledged my utmost exertions.

"If that proposition had been acceded to, and the helm had been deserted, when the waves of popular commotion were beating most vehemently, who can depict the disasters of the shipwreck that would have ensued? There was no organized power to which the functions of Government could devolve; the Constitution was not yet ratified by the people, and had not assumed the character and authority of a social compact, and, consequently, the bonds of the incipient political society would have dissolved into elementary confusion. This chaos could only have been reduced, harmonized, and reorganized by another primary convention of the people; and until then, every one, the vicious and intractable especially, would have felt at liberty to do as 'should seem good in his own sight.' And where, then, would have been the army of Texas, and how would that army have been furnished? Where would have been the credit of Texas, and where the prospect of a speedy recognition of her independence by any power on earth? Where would have been Texas, and the settlers of Texas? The settlers of Texas would have been harassed beyond all sufferance, broken up and destroyed. Texas would have remained in her locality, a delightful portion of the earth; but she would have relapsed for a season into the solitude in which the *Old Settlers* found her. The recognition of Texas would have been the event of a future generation. The credit of Texas would have sunk beyond all hope of redemption; and the army of Texas, destitute of all means of subsistence, would have dissolved; and many an angry and vicious spirit in that army, disbanded and loosened of all restraint, would have prowled over the country, wreaking his vengeance or satiating his rapacity on the peaceful and unoffending citizens. In '*again putting down the enemies of Texas*,' Texas herself would have been prostrated, ruined, and disgraced."

On the 9th of June, Santa Anna sent to President Burnet a labored "protest," to be published to the civilized world, complaining of the treatment he had received; and on the day following the President replied to it in such terms as rendered its publication inexpedient with the Mexican chief.—Foote's History; vol. ii. p. 345.

Late in May the Government had appointed James Collingsworth and Peter W. Grayson Commissioners to Washington City, with authority to solicit from the Government of the United States a recognition of the independence of Texas; and as soon as that was accomplished, to propose *annexation*—the blending of the Lone Star with the great constellation. The proposition was to be only preliminary and interrogative, the Government *ad interim* having no power to make a contract of so radical import as the transfer of the national sovereignty. Any suggestion elicited from the Government of the United States was to be submitted to the people of Texas before a final adjustment. This was the first official enunciation of a policy, the after completion of which has saved Texas from many and grievous evils. In consequence of the departure of those gentlemen, the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General were again vacated. The talented William H. Jack was invited to, and accepted, the first; the other, we think, remained unoccupied.

* The Vice-President actually sent in his resignation, which the President refused to receive.

Messrs. Collingsworth and Grayson proceeded forthwith on their interesting mission, but owing to various circumstances, they accomplished no specific result beyond a formal presentation of the subject to the authorities at Washington. The United States Congress had adjourned a few days before their arrival. In diplomacy, the early exhibition of an idea is sometimes equivalent to its realization. In this instance it addressed itself with persuasive force to the sympathies of a kindred people in behalf of their alienated brethren, struggling for emancipation from a military and ecclesiastical despotism, and could not fail to elicit an enthusiastic response. In despite of a misguided sectional opposition, that idea has been realized, and Texas is now a valuable and progressively prominent member of the great sisterhood of States.

About this period our gallant little navy was making some captures on the Gulf, and there was no organized judicature competent to pronounce upon them. The President appointed Benjamin C. Franklin, one of the heroic band of San Jacinto, District Judge for the District of Brazos, which comprehended Galveston Island, with admiralty jurisdiction, and the prizes were disposed of according to law.

Early in June, President Burnet made a contract with General Memucan Hunt to introduce into Texas a division of 4000 men, fully armed and equipped, to serve during the war. General Hunt had given unequivocal evidence of his zeal in the cause of Texas, and now returned to the United States, determined to execute his agreement at whatever cost to himself. His success was but partial, but it involved a large sacrifice and expenditure of his private property. Meriting success does not always secure it.

For the want of documentary evidence we are at a loss for dates, but somewhere early in July, the army, still cherishing its spirit of "indignation and exasperation," and inflamed by demagogues—a greater curse, if possible, in military than in civil life—deputed Lieutenant-Colonel H. Millard, with a company of soldiers, to go to Velasco, arrest the President and bring him to camp for trial. The Colonel presented himself at Quintana, opposite Velasco, and sent a fellow of rough character across the river to serve the warrant. Captain, now Colonel, Amasa Turner, of the regulars, happened to be in Velasco, and understanding the nature of the service and the character of the *servitor*, and knowing that President Burnet's office, parlor and bedroom were all comprised in one small apartment, and that the arrest would be made, if made at all, in the presence of his wife and her two sick children, requested permission to discharge that office himself. Respect for a regular officer constrained acquiescence, and a gentleman was substituted for a ruffian. Captain Turner invited the President to a walk, and when some distance from the house mentioned his errand. The President replied that he was not amenable to the army, and would not submit to the arrest; that he was quite willing to answer to a constitutional Congress for all his public acts.

Captain Turner returned to report, intending to defeat the plot. In the mean time the attempted outrage was bruited about. Captain Allen, of the Buckeye Rangers, a very orderly company, recently arrived from Ohio, came to the President, and offered to encamp his company at his door, and any attempt to arrest him should be resisted to the death. The President told him to return to his quarters and remain there, saying: "You are strangers in Texas, and must not intermeddle too soon in its domestic concerns. I am not going to be arrested; but if they should push the matter to extremities, I may send for you." Several gentlemen, Colonel J. A. Wharton, T. F. McKinney, and some others who were present, warmly opposed the army measure; and Colonel Millard, finding his mission more difficult than he anticipated, decamped suddenly and returned to his employers; and thus ended the disgraceful affair. We believe, but can not prove, that there were participants in that atrocious scheme, which designed the overthrow of the civil and the substitution of a military government, who will never avow themselves or be positively known as such. The light of eternity will reveal many flagitious acts that have escaped all human scrutiny.

The news of the defeat of San Jacinto and the captivity of Santa Anna spread

through Mexico with rapidity, thrilling the public mind with anguish and dismay. The political and military leaders, who are usually synonymous in that unhappy country, regarded the intelligence with mingled emotions, while an universal lamentation was made for the fallen Dagon. Threats of vengeance on the audacious colonists ran through every political discussion; and there, as else where, *peons* discuss politics. The President *pro tempore*, Corro, elected to supply the vacancy caused by the absence of the overthrown "Idol," made a strong demonstration towards getting up another and more powerful invasion. General Felisola was superseded in the command by Urrea. That savage was ordered to halt in his retrograde march, and await the arrival of a large reinforcement, then being raised, for the renewal of the war.

Captains Karnes and Teal, who had been sent to Matamoras as Commissioners to ascertain the liberation of the Texian prisoners under the Treaty, were fraudulently detained in prison, to prevent intelligence of the projected invasion from reaching us. They, however, found means to elude the vigilance of the guard, and, by the aid of Major W. P. Miller, also a prisoner, but less rigidly observed, dispatched a letter to General Rusk, apprising him of the impending storm. The letter, which breathes a noble spirit of patriotism, and the sequent proclamation of President Burnet, dated 20th June, 1836, were given in the ALMANAC of last year. That of General Rusk accompanies this. What man appoints with most zeal and apparent confidence, God often disappoints. The federal party in Mexico, deriving encouragement from the absence of their dread enemy, Santa Anna, the sword and buckler of the centralists, renewed their exertions, and the nation was again precipitated into revolutionary broils. The still dominant centralists found it necessary to defer the invasion of Texas, and divert their energies to the conservation of their power at home.

Texas again respired freely, and the Government pursued its ordinary duties, which were sufficiently onerous. But very soon the army, relieved from the apprehensions of an invasion, became restive in their idleness, and clamored as men in camps, having nothing to do, are apt to clamor. The President, apprised of the condition of affairs in Mexico, consented to give them employment by making a descent on Matamoras. The army mustered about two thousand men. Their subsistence in the West, greatly exhausted as it was, and largely depopulated by the recent invasion, was exceedingly difficult, and might become impossible, with the small and precarious means at command. Discontent and insubordination were diffusing their usual effects throughout the ranks, and General Rusk found it difficult to maintain a safe control over the rude masses under his charge. Matamoras was an unfortified, indefensible town, of about ten thousand inhabitants, situated on the bank of the Rio Grande, and of easy access. The few Mexican troops that remained there presented an incentive rather than an obstacle to the enterprise. Mexico was again trembling on the verge of revolution, and incapable of making a sudden and effective effort to save her most important frontier depot. A large amount of military stores, provided expressly for our annoyance, were known to be there, and they were much wanted in Texas. Our little navy, scattered as it was, still maintained the supremacy on the Gulf. But that navy could not be concentrated in time for the expedition. Captain Hurd, of the Brutus, had mysteriously departed from our shores without orders, and sailed for New-York, for what purpose has never been ascertained. This and other difficulties intervening, caused the enterprise which contemplated a sudden descent and its results, and not a permanent conquest, to be abandoned. Had the entire navy been at command, and in effective condition to transport troops and keep the ascendancy on sea, and had the army been well conducted, the expedition would, in all human probability, have resulted in many great advantages to Texas and severe damage to the enemy. The administration never understood that General Houston "opposed" the contemplated expedition. (*Yoakum*, ii. 190.) They never consulted him, nor probably ever thought of him, in relation to it.

An event of some significance at the time, but of little historic importance, has been overlooked; but slight anachronisms will be excused in a hasty compend.

Some time previous to hearing of the new attempt at invasion, the executive received a communication from General Rusk, soliciting the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief, and suggesting General Felix Huston for that high office. General F. Huston had but recently come to Texas, and although an accomplished and gallant gentleman, had no experience in war, and was but partially known to the Government or any member of it. President Burnet therefore, with the consent of the Cabinet, appointed Colonel M. B. Lamar with the rank of Major-General. It is a somewhat singular fact that Texas never had, from the beginning of her struggle for Independence to its termination, a single man who was sufficiently familiar with the art of war to be safely intrusted with the lead of her armies. The Government knew, at least, that Lamar would never weary the muscle and the patience of the army, or sacrifice the country by inglorious retreats.

Gen. Lamar proceeded to the camp, then at Victoria. The rank and file at that time consisted principally of new-comers, recruited in the United States, and of course ignorant of the country, its citizens and its interests. Such are usually the most plastic materials for the handicraft of demagogues. Gen. Lamar soon after reaching head-quarters, ascertained that there was a strong faction arrayed against him, and being himself devoid of dissimulation and trickery, he openly addressed himself to the army in full muster. He had not estimated the force of the undertow that had been secretly set in motion by the factionists. On taking the vote he found a large majority opposed to his assuming the command. He relinquished his pretensions and returned to Velasco. An army addicted to *politics*, is a little more pernicious than a perverted pulpit—the danger is more imminent.

The Commissioners, Austin, Archer, and Wharton, returned to Texas early in July. They had been absent several months. We have no official data by which to ascertain the value of their fiscal operations, but they accomplished much good by diffusing a warm and effective sympathy for Texas, throughout the populations they visited, and indeed throughout the United States. Their return was greeted with an universal welcome.

Some time in July, the prisoners, Santa Anna and his suite, were committed to the charge of Capt. Patton and a competent guard from the army. They were removed to Columbia, and from thence to Orozimbo, the plantation of the late Dr. Phelps on the Brazos. Early in August a small schooner ascended the river, and as the event showed, had on board one Pagés, sent by the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans, to effect the clandestine release of the prisoners. Happily the plot was discovered in good season, and in consequence of it Santa Anna and his attendants were put in irons. They were detained in this onerous condition until some days after the meeting of Congress in October, when that body requested President Burnet to resume the charge of the distinguished captive. The President had then but one coadjutor in the Government, Col. Barnard E. Bee, a gentleman of high character from South-Carolina, who was Secretary of State. Within one hour after receiving the Congressional request, an order was issued and dispatched to have the irons stricken from the prisoners. Santa Anna remained at Orozimbo until he was finally liberated by President Houston, and transmitted to Washington City. It will not be out of place to remark that the liberation of Santa Anna at that period, could have no beneficial results to Texas, as under the Treaty. That contract had been unhappily violated by Texas, and Santa Anna was fully justified in regarding it as abrogated and of no moral or political obligation on his part. And the event proved, as President Burnet predicted, that his enemies in Mexico had supplanted him in power and deprived him of all ability to perfect his engagements with the Government of Texas, had he been disposed to do so. On his arrival in Mexico he found it convenient to retire to his *hacienda* at Mango de Clavo, where, doubtless, the recollections of his captivity and the chafings of his iron fetters, often goaded his spirit to a burning thirst for revenge. How far that thirst might have been gratified, had circumstances favored him, no

human ken can tell. God often frustrates the devices of the wicked, and causes "the wrath of man to praise Him." Before this most talented and powerful of Mexicans could reinstate himself in authority at home, serious embroilments with the government of France, and subsequently of the United States, superseded all considerations of the minor affairs of Texas. His prodigious efforts put forth in the wars that ensued, indicate something of what he might have accomplished in Texas, had not those difficulties supervened.

Some time in August, 1836, Henry M. Morfit, Esq., arrived in Velasco, from Washington City, having been appointed, by President Jackson, a Commissioner to the Government of Texas. He was instructed to inquire into the condition of the country, its institutions and prospects. Mr. Morfit was an amiable, shrewd, and intelligent gentleman, and soon imbibed a warm interest for Texas and her future. He became intimate in the family of President Burnet, and manifested a deep sympathy in their trials and afflictions—one little boy recently committed to the grave, and another rescued, as if by miracle, from it. Mr. Morfit's reports, we doubt not, had a favorable influence on the government at Washington. He remained several weeks at Velasco, and uniformly sustained the kindest relations with the authorities.

Mr. Morfit made a tabular report, which we extract from *Yoakum* vol. ii. p. 197.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF TEXAS IN 1836.

<i>Anglo-Americans</i> ,	30,000
<i>Mexicans</i> : at San Antonio, 2000; Nacogdoches, 800; La Bahia, (Goliad,) 500; Victoria, 120; San Patricio, 50,	3,470
<i>Indians</i> : Wacoos, 400; Towokonees, 200; Tonkowsas, 800; Coshottees, 350; Alabamas, 250; Comanches, 2000; Cadoes, 500; Lipans, 900; Small Bands, 800; to which add the civilized Indians, Cherokees, Kickapoos, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Pottawotamies, Delawares, and Shawnees, 8000,	14,200
<i>Negroes</i> ,	5,000
Aggregate,	52 670

The Comanches are at too low a figure—six to seven thousand souls would be nearer correct. We think the Mexican population somewhat overrated. The Comanches, a nomadic race roaming in the far interior, as it *then* was, had scarcely realized the fact of a new power being established in their vicinity, and had generally abstained from hostilities with us. In the month of June, some depredations were committed in the neighborhood of Mina, (now Bastrop,) and a meeting held to ask aid from the Government. President Burnet authorized Col. W. R. Coleman, who resided on the frontier, to raise three companies for the protection of the citizens, which was promptly effected, and we believe further incursions of the savages were prevented for some considerable time.

Disquiets in Mexico assured tranquillity to Texas. The "irritation" of the army seemed to have subsided, and a general harmony prevailed. But President Burnet was perfectly sensible of the prejudices existing against him, and he knew how to appreciate them. He believed the domestic peace of the country would be better secured under a constitutional regime, than could be effected by the novel and extraordinary civil organization over which he presided. He accordingly issued a proclamation ordering an election of President and Vice-President and members of either branch of Congress, on the 23d of July, 1836: the election to be held on the first Monday in September ensuing, and the Congress to meet on the first Monday in October, in the town of Columbia, on the Brazos.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS :

For the election of a President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Know ye, that I, David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, do decree and proclaim, that on the first Monday in September next there shall be an election throughout this Republic, at the several places in the respective precincts, districts, or counties, for holding elections, for a President, Vice-President, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the Republic of Texas.

And all Judges, Alcaldes, or other officers heretofore authorized to hold elections in their respective counties or precincts, are required to hold the election on the day above named for the said officers.

And in case there should be in the county or precinct no person authorized to hold the election, then the voters will proceed, before opening the polls, to choose three managers, whose certificates as to the result, will be received.

In the Precinct of Austin there will be elected one Representative to Congress ; in Brazoria, two ; Bexar, two ; Colorado, one ; Sabine, one ; Gonzales, one ; Jefferson, one ; Goliad, one ; Matagorda, one ; Mina, two ; Nacogdoches, two ; Red River, three ; Victoria, one ; San Augustine, two ; Shelby, two ; Refugio, one ; San Patricio, one ; Washington, two ; Milam, one ; and Jackson one.

The returns to be made to the judges or managers of the election, at the capital of the precinct, within three days from the election, who will issue the necessary certificates to the person elected.

And from the Senatorial District of Bexar, there shall be elected one Senator ; from San Patricio, Refugio, and Goliad, one ; from Brazoria, one ; from Mina and Gonzales, one ; from Nacogdoches, one ; from Red River, one ; from Shelby and Sabine, one ; from Matagorda, Jackson, and Victoria, one ; from Austin and Colorado, one ; from San Augustine, one ; from Milam, one ; from Jasper and Jefferson, one ; and from Liberty and Harrisburg, one ; and Washington, one.

And whenever two or more precincts compose a Senatorial District, the managers of the elections at the capitals of the precincts last named in this proclamation, and having received returns of senatorial votes, shall make their returns in five days to the managers of the election in the capital of the precinct first named, who shall issue the corresponding certificate to the person elected Senator.

As there are now in the army, in the service of their country, a great many persons who might thereby lose their right of suffrage, therefore all such persons entitled to vote, can do so by holding an election and sending the returns to the managers of the election at the capital of the precinct of which they are citizens. The name of each voter being taken down in writing, and forwarded with the returns.

And as some of the precincts are depopulated by their temporary abandonment, on account of the invasion of the Mexicans and the inroads of the Indians, therefore all such persons, thus absent, are permitted to exercise their right of suffrage, by meeting together wherever they can in any number, holding an election and making their returns within ten days to the Secretary of State ; in which returns shall be stated the names of the persons voting, and the result thereof.

The returns of the votes for President and Vice-President, are to be sealed up by the managers of the elections, at the capitals, and directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

And as it has been impracticable to publish the Constitution in time to give the people ample opportunity to examine it, and as it is believed that some parts of it are objectionable, therefore the managers of the election are requested to ask of each voter whether he is willing to clothe his Senators and Representatives with Conventional powers to revise and amend the same, and finally adopt it.

Also, whether he is in favor of the adoption of the Constitution as it now stands, or of its rejection or its revision and amendment by the Congress.

And as it is conceived important to the interests of the country that the people should determine whether they are in favor of annexing Texas to the United States, the managers are required to put the question direct to each voter, and make return of the number of votes for or against it.

The returns of the votes, as to the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, and as to giving Conventional powers to Congress, and also as to the question of annexing Texas to the United States, are to be sealed up by the managers, and directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Senators and Representatives, so elected, are required to meet on the first Monday of October, in the town of Columbia.

Done at Velasco, this 23d day of July, A.D. 1836, and of the independence of the Republic, the first.

DAVID G. BURNET.

WM. H. JACK, Secretary of State.

Soon after the promulgation of the above, two members of the Cabinet, Wm. H. Jack, Secretary of State, and Col. John A. Wharton, who had been appointed to the Navy Department in the absence of Col. Potter, tendered their resignations. Both these talented gentlemen became candidates for Congress, and we think, were elected. The State office was conferred on Col. Bernard E. Bee, the other left unoccupied. We have omitted to mention that after the appointment of Gen. Lamar to the army, Col. Somerville was invited to take charge of the War Office, and he resigned his command in the army for that purpose.

No event of any considerable public importance occurred until the meeting of the Congress which assembled at the day and place assigned for it. The Vice-President Zavala was prevented by sickness from taking his seat as President of the Senate, and . . . was chosen to preside. Ira Ingraham, of Matagorda, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Soon after being notified of the organization of the Congress, President Burnet transmitted a message of some length, giving a brief account of his official transactions, and making some suggestions relative to the future.

Three candidates were presented to the people for the Presidency of the young Republic—Gen. Stephen F. Austin, Gen. Sam Houston, and Henry Smith. Gen. Houston was elected President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar Vice-President.

The Congress employed its time in making such arrangements and passing such acts as were more immediately required for the complete organization of the new government. There were several gentlemen of eminent talent and some legislative experience, in either house, and their qualifications found a suitable field for exercise.

The government, *ad interim*, had been driven from its first and most eligible location by what we must consider the unnecessary and certainly calamitous retreats of our army, and the consequent advances of the enemy. Their retirement to Galveston Island was an inevitable recourse, but it was necessarily temporary. At Velasco they had some accommodations for business purposes, and here they were sedulously engaged in the many and multifarious duties that devolved upon them. In endeavors to preserve the army and navy in competent force, and to sustain them in the field and on the Gulf, and in various subordinate matters accruing and requiring prompt attention, their labors were arduous and sometimes painful, and we are well assured that the President discharged more than his proper share of them. For the principal part of the time at Velasco he kept two private Secretaries fully employed in copying the productions of his pen. His private affairs had suffered greatly. The largest portion of his household effects had been removed to New-Washington, at the mouth of the San Jacinto, for greater safety. These were captured by the Mexicans, and what remained at his vacated house near Lynchburg, was plundered by a party of Tories in that neighborhood.

The present organization of the Government was incongruous; the Congress con-

stitutional; the Executive, revolutionary. Such elements are not apt to harmonize. The President was sensible of this, and quite willing to retire from office. He wrote to the Vice-President, recommending him to the same course, which he cheerfully adopted. But the Constitution prescribed that the President elect should "enter on the duties of his office on the second Monday in December next succeeding his election." But the Constitution was new, and perhaps required a little abrasion. Some members of Congress thought there was no difficulty in the premature installation of the new Executive, and President Burnet was more than willing to gratify them. He was not so tenacious of office as to avail himself of a debated if not properly debatable question of constitutional law, to hold on contrary to the expressed opinions and unmistakable wishes of the most active and prominent of the people's representatives. In accordance with his feelings he transmitted the following brief message :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, Oct. 22, 1836. }

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: The period having arrived when, in the estimation of the Congress, the constitutional government may be completely organized, and as I conceive such organization to be desirable, I request the Congress will not consider my incumbency as any obstacle to the immediate inauguration of the Executive officers elect.

Sensible of having discharged my duty to my adopted country to the utmost extent of my abilities and with a faithfulness unmingled by a selfish feeling, I shall retire from office with the inmost approbation of my own conscience, which I esteem more than the plaudits of men.

DAVID G. BURNET.

The preliminary Executive Ordinance, which was the organic law of the government *ad interim*, expressly authorized the President to "issue writs of election for Senators and Representatives at an earlier day than that fixed by the Constitution." (Kennedy, vol. ii. p. 503.) The new Congress found no obstruction to the inauguration of the new Executive, and proceeded forthwith to that measure. President Houston and Vice-President Lamar were forthwith inducted into office with such appropriate ceremonies as the somewhat rude circumstances of the times permitted.

FALL OF BEXAR AND SURRENDER OF GENERAL COS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, VOLUNTEER ARMY,
Bexar, December 14, 1835.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS:

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inclose a copy of Colonel Johnson's account of the storming and surrender of San Antonio de Bexar, to which I have little to add that can in any way increase the lustre of this brilliant achievement to the federal arms of the volunteer army under my command; and which will, I trust, prove the downfall of the last position of military despotism on our soil of freedom.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 5th instant, Colonel Neil, with a piece of artillery, protected by Captain Roberts and his company, was sent across the river to attack, at five o'clock, the Alamo, on the north side, to draw the attention of the enemy from the advance of the divisions which had to attack the suburbs of the town, under Colonels Milam and Johnson. This service was effected to my entire satisfaction; and the party returned to camp at nine o'clock A.M.

On the advance of the attacking divisions, I formed all the reserve, with the exception of the guard necessary to protect the camp, at the old mill position, and held myself in readiness to advance, in case of necessity, to assist when required;

and shortly afterwards passed into the suburbs to reconnoiter, where I found all going on prosperously, and retired with the reserve to the camp. Several parties were sent out mounted, under Captains Cheshire, Coleman, and Roberts, to scour the country, and endeavor to intercept Ugartechea, who was expected, and ultimately forced an entry, with reinforcements for General Cos. Captains Cheshire, Sutherland, and Lewis, with their companies, were sent in as reinforcements to Colonel Johnson, during the period of attack; and Captains Splann and Ruth and Lieutenant Borden, with their companies, together with Lieutenant-Colonels Somerville and Sublett, were kept in readiness for further assistance, if required. On the evening of the 8th, a party from the Alamo, of about fifty men, passed up in front of our camp and opened a brisk fire, but without effect. They were soon obliged to retire precipitately, by opening a six-pounder on them, commanded by Captain Hunnings, by sending a party across the river, and by the advance of Captain Bradley's company, who were stationed above.

On the morning of the 9th, in consequence of advice from Colonel Johnson, of a flag of truce having been sent in, to intimate a desire to capitulate, I proceeded to town, and by two o'clock A.M., of the 10th, a treaty was finally concluded by the commissioners appointed, to which I acceded immediately, deeming the terms highly favorable, considering the strong position and large force of the enemy, which could not be less than thirteen hundred effective men—one thousand one hundred and five having left this morning with General Cos, besides three companies and several small parties which separated from him in consequence of the fourth article of the treaty.

In addition to a copy of the treaty (marked No. 1) I inclose a list (No. 2) of all the valuable property ceded to us by virtue of the capitulation.

General Cos left this morning for the mission of San José, and to-morrow commences his march to the Rio Grande, after complying with all that had been stipulated.

I can not conclude this dispatch without expressing, in the warmest terms, my entire approbation of every officer and soldier in the army, and particularly those who so gallantly volunteered to storm the town, which I have the honor to command, and to say that their bravery and zeal on the present occasion merit the warmest eulogies which I can confer, and the gratitude of their country. The gallant leader of the storming party, Colonel Benjamin R. Milam, fell gloriously on the third day, and his memory will be dear to Texas as long as there exists a grateful heart to feel, or a friend of liberty to lament his worth. His place was most ably filled by Colonel F. W. Johnson, Adjutant-General of the army, whose coolness and prudence, united to daring bravery, could alone have brought matters to so successful an end, with so very small a loss, against so superior a force, and such strong fortifications. To his shining merits on this occasion I bore ocular testimony during the five days' action.

I have also to contribute my praise to Major Bennet, Quartermaster-General, for the diligence and success with which he supplied both armies during the siege and storm.

These dispatches, with a list of killed and wounded, will be handed to your Excellency by my first aid-de-camp, Colonel William T. Austin, who was present as a volunteer during the five days' storm, and whose conduct on this and every other occasion merits my warmest praise.

To-morrow I leave the garrison and town under command of Colonel Johnson, with a sufficient number of men and officers to sustain the same, in case of attack, until assisted from the colonies; so that your Excellency may consider our conquest as sufficiently secured against every attempt of the enemy. The rest of the army will retire to their homes.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Army.

GEN. BURLESON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL VOLUNTEER ARMY OF TEXAS:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 5th instant the volunteers for storming the city of Bexar, possessed by the troops of General Cos, entered the suburbs in two divisions, under the command of Colonel Benjamin R. Milam. The first division, under his immediate command, aided by Major R. C. Morris, and the second, under my command, aided by Colonels Grant and Austin, and Adjutant Brister.

The first division, consisting of the companies of Captains York, Patton, Llewellyn, Crane, English, and Landrum, with two pieces and fifteen artillerymen, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, took possession of the house of Don Antonio de la Garza. The second division, composed of the companies of Captains Cooke, Swisher, Edwards, Alley, Duncan, Peacock, Breece, and Placido Venavides, took possession of the house of Berrimendi. The last division was exposed for a short time to a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the whole of the enemy's line of fortification, until the guns of the first division opened their fire, when the enemy's attention was directed to both divisions. At 7 o'clock, a heavy cannonading from the town was seconded by a well-directed fire from the Alamo, which for a time prevented the possibility of covering our lines, or effecting a safe communication between the two divisions. In consequence of the twelve-pounder having been dismounted, and the want of proper cover for the other gun, little execution was done by our artillery during the day. We were, therefore, reduced to a close and well-directed fire from our rifles, which, notwithstanding the advantageous position of the enemy, obliged them to slacken their fire, and several times to abandon their artillery within the range of our shot. Our loss during this day was one private killed, one Colonel and one First-Lieutenant severely wounded; one Colonel slightly, three privates dangerously, six severely, and three slightly. During the whole of the night the two divisions were occupied in strengthening their positions, opening trenches, and effecting a safe communication, although exposed to a heavy cross-fire from the enemy, which slackened towards morning. I may remark that the want of proper tools rendered this undertaking doubly arduous. At daylight of the 6th the enemy were observed to have occupied the tops of the houses in our front, where, under the cover of breastworks, they opened through loop-holes a very brisk fire of small-arms on our whole line, followed by a steady cannonading from the town, in front, and the Alamo on the left flank, with few interruptions during the day. A detachment of Captain Crane's company, under Lieutenant W. McDonald, followed by others, gallantly possessed themselves, under a severe fire, of the house to the right, and in advance of the first division, which considerably extended our line; while the rest of the army was occupied in returning the enemy's fire and strengthening our trenches, which enabled our artillery to do some execution, and complete a safe communication from right to left.

Our loss this day amounted to three privates severely wounded, and two slightly. During the night the fire from the enemy was inconsiderable, and our people were occupied in making and filling sand-bags, and otherwise strengthening our lines. At daylight on the 7th it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night previous, opened a trench on the Alamo side of the river, and on the left flank, as well as strengthening their battery on the cross-street leading to the Alamo. From the first they opened a brisk fire of small-arms; from the last a heavy cannonade, as well as small-arms, which was kept up until eleven o'clock, when they were silenced by our superior fire. About twelve o'clock Henry Carns, of Captain York's company, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, gallantly advanced to a house in front of the first division, and with a crowbar forced an entrance, into which the whole of the company immediately followed him, and made a secure lodgment. In the evening the enemy renewed a heavy fire from all the positions which could bear upon us, and at half-past three o'clock, as our gallant commander, Colonel Milam, was passing into the yard of my position, he received a rifle-shot in the head, which caused his instant death; an irreparable loss at so critical a

moment. Our casualties, otherwise, during this day, were only two privates slightly wounded.

At a meeting of officers, held at seven o'clock, I was invested with the chief command, and Major Morris as my second. At ten o'clock P.M., Captains Llewellyn, English, Crane, and Landrum, with their respective companies, forced their way into and took possession of the house of Don J. Antonio Navarro, an advanced and important position close to the square. The fire of the enemy was interrupted and slack during the night, and the weather exceedingly cold and wet.

The morning of the 8th continued cold and wet, and but little firing on either side. At nine o'clock the same companies who took possession of Don J. Antonio Navarro's house, aided by a detachment of the Greys, advanced and occupied Zambrano's Row, leading to the square, without any accident. The brave conduct, on this occasion, of William Graham, of Cooke's company of Greys, merits mention. A heavy fire of artillery and small-arms was opened on this position by the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground, and, after suffering a severe loss in officers and men, were obliged to retire from room to room, until at last they evacuated the whole house. During this time our men were reinforced by a detachment from York's company, under command of Lieutenant Gill.

The cannonading from the camp was exceedingly heavy from all quarters during the day, but did no essential damage.

Our loss consisted of one captain seriously wounded, and two privates severely. At seven o'clock P.M., the party in Zambrano's Row were reinforced by Captains Swisher, Alley, Edwards, and Duncan, and their respective companies.

This evening we had undoubted information of the arrival of a strong reinforcement to the enemy, under Colonel Ugartechea. At 10½ o'clock P.M., Captains Cooke and Patton, with the company of New-Orleans Greys and a company of Brazoria volunteers, forced their way into the priest's house in the square, although exposed to the fire of a battery of three guns and a large body of musketeers.

Before this, however, the division was reinforced from the reserve by Captains Cheshire, Lewis, and Sutherland, with their companies.

Immediately after we got possession of the priest's house, the enemy opened a furious cannonade from all their batteries, accompanied by incessant volleys of small-arms against every house in our possession and every part of our lines, which continued unceasingly until 6½ o'clock A.M., of the 9th, when they sent a flag of truce, with an intimation that they desired to capitulate. Commissioners were immediately named by both parties, and herewith I accompany you a copy of the terms agreed upon.

Our loss in this night-attack consisted of one man only—Belden, of the Greys, dangerously wounded while in the act of spiking a cannon.

To attempt to give you a faint idea of the intrepid conduct of the gallant citizens who formed the division under my command, during the whole period of attack, would be a task of no common nature, and far above the power of my pen. All behaved with the bravery peculiar to freemen, and with a decision becoming the sacred cause of Liberty.

To signalize every individual act of gallantry, where no individual was found wanting to himself or to his country, would be a useless and endless effort. Every man has merited my warmest approbation, and deserves his country's gratitude.

The memory of Colonel B. R. Milam, the leader of this daring and successful attack, deserves to be cherished by every patriotic bosom in Texas.

I feel indebted to the able assistance of Col. Grant, (severely wounded the first day,) Colonel Austin, Majors Morris and Moore, Adjutant Bristow, Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of the artillery, and every captain—names already given—who entered with either division, from the morning of the 5th until the day of capitulation.

Doctors Levy and Pollard also deserve my warmest praise, from their unremitting attention and assiduity.

Dr. Cameron's conduct, during the siege and treaty of capitulation, merits particular mention. The guides, Erastus Smith, Norwich, Arnold, and John W. Smith,

performed important service; and I can not conclude without expressing my thanks to the reserve under your command for such assistance as could be afforded me during our most critical movements.

The period put to our present war by the fall of San Antonio de Bexar will, I trust, be attended with all the happy results to Texas which her warmest friends could desire.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

F. W. JOHNSTON, *Col. Com'g.*

A true copy from the original.

WILLIAM T. AUSTIN, *Aid-de-Camp.*

CAPITULATION ENTERED INTO BY GENERAL MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS, OF THE PERMANENT TROOPS, AND GENERAL EDWARD BURLESON, OF THE COLONIAL TROOPS OF TEXAS.

Being desirous of preventing the further effusion of blood and the ravages of civil war, have agreed on the following stipulations:

1st. That General Cos and his officers retire with their arms and private property into the interior of the republic under parole of honor; and that they will not in any way oppose the reestablishment of the federal constitution of 1824.

2d. That the one hundred infantry lately arrived with the convicts, the remnant of the battalion of Morelos, and the cavalry, retire with the General, taking their arms, and ten rounds of cartridges for their muskets.

3d. That the General take the convicts brought in by Colonel Ugartechea beyond the Rio Grande.

4th. That it is discretionary with the troops to follow their General, remain, or go to such point as they may deem proper; but in case they should all or any of them separate, they are to have their arms, etc.

5th. That all the public property, money, arms, and munitions of war, be inventoried and delivered to General Burleson.

6th. That all private property be restored to its proper owners.

7th. That three officers of each army be appointed to make out the inventory and see that the terms of capitulation be carried into effect.

8th. That three officers on the part of General Cos remain for the purpose of delivering over the said property, stores, etc.

9th. That General Cos with his force, for the present, occupy the Alamo, and General Burleson with his force occupy the town of Bexar, and that the soldiers of neither party pass to the other, armed.

10th. General Cos shall, within six days from the date hereof, remove his force from the garrison he now occupies.

11th. In addition to the arms before mentioned, General Cos shall be permitted to take with his force a 4-pounder and ten rounds of powder and ball.

12th. The officers appointed to make the inventory and delivery of the stores, etc., shall enter upon the duties to which they have been appointed forthwith.

13th. The citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

14th. General Burleson will furnish General Cos with such provisions as can be obtained, necessary for his troops to the Rio Grande, at the ordinary price of the country.

15th. The sick and wounded of General Cos's army, together with a surgeon and attendants, are permitted to remain.

16th. No person, either citizen or soldier, to be molested on account of his political opinions hitherto expressed.

17th. That duplicates of this capitulation be made out in Castilian and English, and signed by the commissioners appointed, and ratified by the commanders of both armies.

18th. The prisoners of both armies, up to this day, shall be put at liberty.

The commissioners, José Juan Sanchez, Adjutant-Inspector; Don Ramon Musquiz,

and Lieutenant Francisco Rada, and Interpreter Don Miguel Arciniega, appointed by the Commandant and Inspector, General Martin Perfecto de Cos, in connection with Colonel F. W. Johnston, Major R. C. Morris, and Captain J. G. Swisher, and Interpreter John Cameron, appointed on the part of General Edward Burleson, after a long and serious discussion, adopted the eighteen preceding articles, reserving their ratification by the Generals of both armies.

In virtue of which, we have signed this instrument, in the city of Bexar, on the 11th of December, 1835.

JOSE JUAN SANCHEZ,
RAMON MUSQUIZ,
J. FRANCISCO DE RADA,
MIGUEL ARCINIEGA, Interpreter.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
ROBERT C. MORRIS,
JAMES G. SWISHER,
JOHN CAMERON, Interpreter.

I consent to, and will observe, the above article.

MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS.

Ratified and approved.

EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-Chief Volunteer Army.

A true copy.

EDWARD BURLESON, Commander-in-Chief.

An inventory, showing the pieces of artillery, muskets, cannons, lances, and ammunition, was delivered by Juan Cortina, J. Francisco de Rada, and Francisco Herrera, and received by James Cheshire, William G. Cooke, and W. H. Patton.

F. W. JOHNSTON, Col. Com'g.

COUNCIL HALL, SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN,
December 18, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Barrett,

Resolved, That the General Council feel that no better or more suitable report can be made to the people of Texas, and to the world, of the brilliant storming and taking of Bexar, than that contained in the returns of the brave officers who have communicated their achievements to the Provisional Government; and that the same be given to the printer for publication, and that five hundred copies, in handbill form, be printed as soon as possible.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,

*Lieutenant-Governor and ex-officio
President of the General Council.*

JOHN J. LINN,
DANIEL PARKER,
D. C. BARRETT,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,
JOHN McMULLEN,

C. WEST,
J. D. CLEMENTS,
ASA MITCHELL,
WYATT HANKS,
W. P. HARRIS,

R. R. ROYALL,
JAMES KERR,
WILLIAM MENEFEY,
JAMES POWERS,
HENRY MILLARD.

E. M. PEASE, *Secretary to General Council.*

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

BURNING OF VINCE'S BRIDGE.

HON. JESSE GRIMES:

SAN ANTONIO, January 14, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the promise I made you when at Austin the other day, I shall endeavor to perform a task, to me extremely delicate, if not difficult. Delicate, because of the great diversity of opinion respecting the incident of burning the bridge over Vince's bayou, on the morning of the twenty-first of April, 1836, the day of the memorable victory of San Jacinto.

Although many years have rolled by since that event, the leading circumstances

attending the incident are still fresh in my memory ; and, if I err in giving its details, I feel assured that the error springs from the deficiency of recollection, but not from design.

On the morning of the twenty-first of April, 1836, Captain Carnes' cavalry company, commonly called Deaf Smith's Spy Company, were drawn up, in line, on the edge of General Houston's position. As well as I recollect, we were between thirty and forty strong. The Mexican cavalry, whom we fought the evening before, at that moment were drawn up, in line, on the south of our position, about six hundred yards distant. I think they were from sixty to eighty strong. They seemed to invite us again to combat ; but prudence, in my humble opinion, dictated to our leaders a different course than to engage them at that moment. While sitting in our saddles, John Coker, my left file-leader, made the following remark, and the suggestions following :

"Boys, before many hours, we will have one of the damndest, bloodiest fights that ever was fought, and I believe it would be a good plan to go and burn that bridge, so as not only to impede the advance of reinforcements of the enemy, but it will cut off all chance of retreat of either party."

The proposition was seconded by the whole company, when Deaf Smith proposed to go and see the General, and get his approval to the enterprise. Word for word of what passed between our leaders, I am not able to repeat, except that Smith told us, Houston asked him :

"Can you do it without being cut to pieces by the Mexican cavalry ?"

Smith said that he replied to Houston :

"Give me six men, and I will try."

On Smith's return to our little party, he stopped about the centre, facing us, and in the saddle, some questions were asked him, as :

"What did the General say ?" He made no answer then ; but, after surveying us from right to left with an iron-like countenance, he said :

"I want six men. I am going to burn the bridge. I want six men who are willing to follow me through, or perish in the attempt."

There was silence for several moments, as six of us dropped out of the little line, and volunteered to follow our favorite chief. But let me here do justice to the remainder of our companions-in-arms, by saying, and believing what I say, that there was scarcely a man of our spy company who would not have volunteered to follow Deaf Smith, had each and all been well-mounted. I will here mention the names of all who joined Deaf Smith in the enterprise ; yet, before doing so, beg leave to state, that I differ from the opinion of my old friend, "Uncle Jack Coker," as we called him, as to the name of one of the party, but, having the most implicit confidence in "Uncle Jack's" honesty, I am willing to risk his statement, and give the names as he has set them down : Deaf Smith, Denmore Rives, John Coker, Y. P. Alsbury, — Rainwater, John Garner, — Lapham ; seven in all. We were compelled to pass within gun-shot of the extreme left of the Mexican cavalry, who were drawn out, as stated, with their left reaching within gun-shot of Buffalo bayou, up which we had to go to reach the bridge, situated some eight or nine miles on the road leading to the Brazos.

It being understood that we would maneuver so as to pass the Mexican horse, if possible, without a fight, the remainder of our company followed slowly, under a soldier's pledge, that, were we attacked by the cavalry, they would come to our assistance. Our main body maneuvered, with the feint of an engagement, so that we passed to the rear unmolested, some distance ; when our comrades regained the camp, leaving the enemy to enjoy the belief that we were too cowardly to fight.

We moved rapidly, till reaching the mouth of the lane, on the north side of which was situated the double log-house before occupied by Mr. Vince, we filed off to the left, so as to avoid an ambuscade, should the enemy be concealed within the dwelling. We threw down the fence where it joined Vince's bayou, over which the bridge was built. One hundred and fifty yards more, and we were at the bridge, over which Deaf Smith and myself passed, with the view of reconnoitering

leaving the remainder of our party to "strike fire," and make the necessary preparations for burning the bridge on our return.

We had gone about half a mile, when we noticed, in the sandy soil, the track of a carriage-wheel. Smith, with a countenance of mixed rage and disappointment, exclaimed.

"Santa Anna has made his escape! Here is his carriage-track, going back, pulled by mules in a great hurry!"

I proposed to him that we should gallop on, about one mile, to a difficult crossing of another bayou, where we might get the honor of helping him to cross. He replied:

"My orders are to burn the bridge, and return as quick as possible."

In a few minutes we were at the bridge, where we found our comrades, prepared with fire, and plenty of dry rails and wood. In a few minutes the bridge was in flames. If I recollect aright, it was built of cedar.

Nothing of interest occurred till we reached the first deep, dry hollow, half or three-quarters of a mile, above our camp, when an incident happened, which goes to illustrate strongly the extraordinary sagacity of that masterly man, Deaf Smith. After ordering a halt, he observed:

"I will ride up the high ground, next to camp, far enough to see whether any of the Mexican horsemen are near, so that we may avoid them."

Our eyes were bent on our leader, as we suddenly saw him drop down on the mane of his horse, and turn towards us. When up to us, the question was asked:

"What news?"

When, with an eye and a countenance I shall never forget, he said:

"The prairie is filled with Mexican horse. I can not see how, or where, they got their reinforcements from."

Eyeing every man with the eye of a tiger, he asked: "What shall we do?" We told him:

"You are our leader, and we shall follow you, let your course be forward or back."

"My orders are, to return to camp: I will do it, or die; but," eyeing every one of us with a scrutiny even painful, he said: "If there is one or more of you prefers making your escape, I now give you leave." We loved our leader almost as we did our country, and replied to him again:

"Lead on, we follow!" A change, I thought, then came over his countenance, as I discovered his terrible eye moisten with a tear. He asked:

"Are your arms all right?" He then added: "We will go down the dry hollow to where it joins the bayou, and then, in Indian file, run to the level above, which will bring us in about one hundred yards of the enemy's extreme left. When discovered by them we will raise the Texian yell, and charge, at full speed, through their line. They will, no doubt, kill me, my boys! but, by God! I will make an opening for the rest of you to pass!"

Such was the plan understood: and, sir, I have heard men say, that they could meet such scenes with cool indifference: but, sir, they are braver than I profess to be. (Although I must say, and when I say it, do so with candor and truth, that not one of Smith's men but would have preferred the risk of death, rather than an ignominious, disgraceful desertion of the leader we all loved.) But to conclude:

When fairly on the level which commanded a partial view of both armies, we saw no Mexican cavalry; but knew, from the hearty laugh of our leader, that he had, as he boastingly said, put our fidelity to the test. For my part, I felt well satisfied that I had saved my credit for courage without having the work to do; and doubt not but my companions felt as I did.

I have thus, in obedience to your wish, and in accordance with my promise, given you a plain, candid, and continuous narrative of the facts, and leading incidents, attending the enterprise of burning the bridge: also, the testimony of Mr. John Coker, of Bexar county, authenticating the correctness of my account of the chief

incident herein narrated. Mr. Coker is a man who, in the estimation of his acquaintances, is second to none in honesty of purpose, valor, and patriotism.

As what I have repeated to you, concerning this affair, is dictated, at least, by a clear conscience, if not a clear mind, I feel no reluctance in letting the world see it, if it suits your pleasure.

If I have committed an error, or made a blunder in my detail of the chief incident that is believed to have insured the capture of Santa Anna, it will afford me great pleasure to correct either one or the other. Lest the belief just expressed may appear presumptuous, I may state that the undersigned was one of thirteen who followed the distinguished Santa Anna and the remnant of his staff and cavalry back to the site of the bridge I had left in flames some three hours before.

Respectfully and truly yours,

Y. P. ALSBURY.

I John Coker, of the county of Bexar, State of Texas, have no hesitation in stating, that the material facts in the preceding narrative are correct. Signed this seventeenth day of January, 1858.

JOHN COKER.

BAGGAGE-GUARD DETACHED DURING THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

ANDERSON, Grimes County, Texas, April 8th, 1860.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & Co., GALVESTON:

GENTS: I take pleasure in certifying that William P. Zuber, of this county, is a gentleman of strict veracity. I have known Mr. Zuber intimately for about twenty years, having resided in the same county with him since January, 1840, during which period he has ever sustained the reputation of a gentleman of honorable deportment and strict veracity, and have always understood that he was honorably connected with the Texas army, under command of Gen. Sam Houston, at the time of the battle of San Jacinto. From my knowledge of him I could not hesitate to regard any statements he may furnish you as reliable. Respectfully,

GEO. M. PATRICK.

THE BAGGAGE-GUARD DETACHED TO PROTECT THE SICK AND THE BAGGAGE AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, Grimes County, Texas, April, 16th 1860

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & Co.: In the TEXAS ALMANAC for 1859, p. 165, you express a hope to be able to publish the names of those who, at the time of the battle of San Jacinto, though a part of the army, were placed on detached service, and not permitted to participate in the battle; and whose names were omitted in General Houston's published official list. The only means by which this can be effected, is for the survivors of the campaign, particularly those of the baggage-guard, to furnish such names as each respectively can remember. I was a member of that guard; and being young, (not quite sixteen,) what I saw and heard made a strong impression on my memory; and I can perhaps furnish as many names as any other individual. Hoping that others may do likewise, I herewith send you such names as recur to my memory, which I hope will find a place in your next ALMANAC. I beg leave also to state some facts concerning this baggage-guard, which, so far as I know, have never been published.

On the 18th of April, 1836, the Texas army arrived at a point on the N.E. side of Buffalo bayou, opposite to Harrisburgh, about a quarter of a mile distant. On the evening of the same day, from documents found in the captured Mexican mail, it was learned that Santa Anna, with his immediate command, had gone down towards New-Washington, and that General Cos, with 600 or more effective troops,

would arrive at Harrisburgh, on or about the 20th. On the next morning (the 19th) General Houston ordered 150 men to be detailed, *pro rata*, from the different companies, to remain at our present encampment, to guard the sick and the baggage; while the main army would proceed down the bayou, in pursuit of Santa Anna. This order was, as far as practicable, immediately carried into effect. Two entire companies (Splann's and Kuykendall's, both very small) were left with the guard. The captains of the other companies attempted to fill their detachments with volunteers; but I believe none of them quite succeeded; and in some companies (I believe in most, if not all of them) many of the sick were counted, as the required number of sound men could not possibly be induced to remain. This circumstance, however, is no detraction to those who did remain. Those required to remain were placed in an unenviable dilemma. On the one hand was certainty, with no incumbrance, to encounter the flower of the Mexican army; and no one doubted of victory: and on the other hand, in charge of the sick, and of the heavy, immovable baggage, was probability of conflict, in which they must oppose more than thrice their number, with no chance to attack or even to change position for defense; and more than a double chance to be overpowered, crushed, and routed. It was a choice between certain, glorious, splendid victory on the one side, and a probable but far more dangerous and unequal conflict on the other, in which the best possible result would be but the repulsion of attack. Surely, then, it requires as much firmness and courage to remain there as to go into the general engagement. All naturally preferred certain victory to doubtful defense. Sympathy for the sick, and the importance of protecting the ammunition, with the fear that the guard could not be made strong enough, caused them to consent to remain.

On the same day, the main army proceeded down the bayou. On the 20th some men that had been left sick at Donoho's came up, making our number about two hundred, including the sick. On the night of the 20th, as was confidently expected, Cos's division, six hundred strong, entered Harrisburgh. At about nine o'clock they gave their bugle a long, loud blast, sending their harsh music full into our ears. Stopping a few moments for breath, they sounded again. This operation they continued for more than half an hour. Supposing this to be a prelude to coming over to give us a fight, we waited with much anxiety for the result. But, finally, the sounding ceased, and all was quiet. Having received an express from Santa Anna, Cos decamped, and marched with his division down the bayou. I know not that they were preparing to attack us, or that they even knew of our existence; but had they remained till morning, I doubt not that our little guard would have had serious work.

Now, though this guard were not permitted to participate in the battle, and though, by chance, they were not engaged by Cos, yet they were induced to remain by the sacred principle of humanity; and it was conceded by all, that they occupied a position far more perilous than those that were engaged in the battle.

Is it just that this detachment should be so slightly noticed in history? Is it fair, that while their companions in arms are published to the world as heroes, they should be permitted to be forgotten?

Respectfully and truly yours,

W. P. ZUBER.

NAMES OF PART OF THE BAGGAGE-GUARD, DETAILED TO GUARD THE SICK AND THE BAGGAGE NEAR HARRISBURGH, AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO. FURNISHED BY W. P. ZUBER.

N.B.—Those marked with the star (*) are believed to be yet living; those marked with the dagger (†) are known to be dead; the condition of the others is unknown. The list of Capt. Gillespie's detachment is complete.

OFFICERS.

McNutt, Major, Commanding; I. Benton, of Missouri, Acting Sergeant Major; — Roarer, † Wagon-Master; — Irvine, † office unknown — 4.

Company Officers.—Capt. Peyton Splann,† Capt. — Kuykendall, Capt. Henry Teal,† of the regulars, sick—3.

PRIVATES.

Gillespie's Detachment.—Andrew McMillen, sick, James McMillen, sick, William McIntyre,† William McCoy,* William E. Kennard,* William P. Zuber,* Daniel Smith, Michael Bradley, John Blaney, — Wilcox, — Newton, — McFall—12.

Weir's Detachment.—Benjamin Robinson,* Wiley Parker,† Thomas Korner,† Evan Korner, Daniel Rayper†—5.

Patton's Detachment.—James Durst, — Durst—2.

Arnold's Detachment.—Holmark—1.

Kimbrough's Detachment.—Samuel McGown*—1.

Splann's Company.—William Kerr—1.

Kuykendall's Company.—Kuykendall—1.

Artillery.—George W. Seaton, (accidentally wounded in the foot)—1.

Miscellaneous.—Lewis Moore, Morris Moore, — Black, John Price, William Price, Philip Coe,† — Gibbins, — Ballard, — Peavyhouse, — Hunter,† sick, died, and was buried in the encampment—10.

Whole number in this list—41



FIRST BREAKING OUT OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION AT GONZALES.

THE writer of this has not yet seen any full and correct account of the first breaking out of the Texas revolution at Gonzales in 1835, and having been personally present, he gives the following details of facts from his own knowledge.

The usurper, Santa Anna, having prostrated the constitution of 1824, which the Texians had subscribed to and sworn to support, and having reduced some of the Mexican states to the most humiliating subjection, by forcing upon them a *Central Military Despotism*, his ire was then turned towards Texas, as a part of the State of Coahuila. Knowing what kind of men he had to contend with, his first object was to *disarm*, and then to *coerce*.

For the consummation of these tyrannical objects, the usurper sent an armed force from San Antonio of some three hundred cavalry to take a cannon from the citizens of Gonzales, which had been furnished them by the Mexican government to defend themselves against the incursions of the Indians.

The Mexican commander demanded the cannon. The citizens replied that their Alcalde was absent, and that they would give him an answer on the Alcalde's return. This produced a suspense of some three days. No time was lost in sending an express to the Guadalupe, the Colorado, and the Brazos for aid. Volunteers from each of these points turned out and hastened to the rescue.

On the arrival of Capt. Goheen from the Guadalupe, Capts. Moore and Coleman from the Colorado, and Capt. Smith from the Brazos, with their companies, the citizens then informed the Mexican commander that Mr. Williams, their Alcalde, had returned, and that he had determined not to give up the cannon. The Mexican officer said: "*I have come for the cannon, and will not return without it.*" He was then informed that he would not get the cannon without a fight.

The Mexican force occupied the west and the Texians the east bank of the Guadalupe river, for some two days. In this time of suspense, Maj. R. M. Williamson and others drew the cannon in open view of the Mexican army, and elevated upon it in large and glaring letters: "COME AND TAKE IT!" The Mexican officer thinking prudence the better part of valor, declined making the effort; but moved his encampment about six miles on the direction to San Antonio. The Texians completed their organization by electing Col. John H. Moore and Lt. Col. J. W. E. Wallace to

the command. There were seven physicians in the army—they formed themselves into a medical board by electing Rev. W. P. Smith, M.D., President, and Thomas J. Gazley, M.D., Secretary.

On the 1st of October, 1835, Col. Moore called a council of war, consisting of the field, staff, and company officers. It determined that it was too much to bear their own expenses and to ride the distance that they had done to meet the enemy and then to return home without a fight. Hence the unanimous voice of the council was: "*We will hoist the flag of liberty and attack the Mexicans in their encampment on to-morrow morning at daybreak.*" Orders were issued on the evening of the same day, that the army take up the line of march, cross the Guadalupe river, form on the west bank, and await further orders. The army having crossed, and at about the hour of eleven at night, being formed into a hollow square, Cols. Moore and Wallace, with the Rev. W. P. Smith, rode into the square, when the latter, being seated on his favorite mule, addressed the army as follows:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: To cap the climax of a long catalogue of injuries and grievances attempted to be heaped upon us, the government of Mexico, in the person of Santa Anna, has sent an army to commence the disarming system. Give up the cannon, and we may surrender our small-arms also, and at once be the vassals of the most imbecile and unstable government upon earth.

"But will Texas give up the cannon? will she surrender her small-arms? Every response is *no, never!* never will she submit to a degradation of that character!

"Fellow-soldiers, the cause for which we are contending is just, honorable, and glorious—our liberty! The same blood, that animated the hearts of our ancestors of '76 still flows warm in our veins.

"Having waited several days for the Mexican army to make an attack upon us, we have now determined to attack them on to-morrow morning at the dawn of day. Some of us may fall, but if we do, let us be sure to fall with our faces towards the enemy. Your humble speaker has had the pleasure of examining the contemplated plan of attack. It is judiciously arranged; and to show you that he has had some opportunity of judging, he would simply say that he was with Gens. Jackson, Carroll, and Coffee in the great battles at New-Orleans in 1814-15.

"Fellow-soldiers, let us march silently, obey the commands of our superior officers, and united as one man, present a bold front to the enemy. *Victory will be ours!* We have passed the Rubicon, we have borne the insults and indignities of Mexico until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. A resort to arms is our only alternative; *we must fight and we will fight.* In numerical strength, the nation against whom we contend is our superior; but so just and so noble is the cause for which we contend that the strong arm of Jehovah will lead us on to victory, to glory, and to empire.

"With us, every thing is at stake—our firesides, our wives, our children, our country, our all! Great will be the influence over the colonies resulting from the effort which we are about to make. *We must sustain ourselves in the contest.* This will inspire confidence in the minds of our countrymen.

"Fellow-soldiers, march with bold hearts and steady steps to meet the enemy, and let every arm be nerved, while our minds are exercised with the happy reflection that the guardian angels are directing our course.

"Let us all go into battle with the words of the immortal Patrick Henry, before the Virginia House of Burgesses, deeply impressed upon our hearts, when, with arms extended towards heaven, and with a voice of thunder, he exclaimed in the most patriotic manner, '*Give me liberty, or give me death!*'"

The address being concluded, the army took up the line of march silently and in good order. As soon as daylight had fairly dawned, Col. Moore demanded of the Mexican officer to surrender. On his refusal to do so, the order passed rapidly along the line—"Fire." Immediately the Mexicans were saluted by a volley of grape thrown into their camp from that very cannon which had been the bone of contention. Being quickly seconded by a general discharge of small-arms, the Mexicans retreated precipitately towards San Antonio, and in accordance with their usage,

took their killed and wounded with them. The Texians then returned to Gonzales, where all hearts were made glad at the arrival of the Father of his Country, Col. Stephen F. Austin, from the prisons of Mexico.

Several other companies of volunteers having arrived, so as to make a more extensive organization of the army necessary, Col. S. F. Austin by acclamation was announced the commanding General of the army, and he appointed Col. William T. Austin his aid, and Rev. W. P. Smith Surgeon-General. While drilling and preparing for the march to San Antonio, the Sabbath day arrived, on the evening of which Rev. W. P. Smith, acting in the joint capacity of surgeon and chaplain to the army, preached to a large and promiscuous assembly of officers, soldiers, and citizens on these words: "If ye be willing and obedient ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured by the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." (Isaiah 1:19, 20.) This text was appropriate at the commencement of a revolution. Other battles had previously been fought in defense of the Constitution of 1824, but the attack as above narrated may justly be considered the one which put in motion the great ball of the Texian Revolution.

A few days having been spent in preparations, the line of march was taken up for San Antonio. While *en route* for that point, Gen. Austin received an appointment from the Provisional Government as one of the financial commissioners to the U. S., and as war can not be successfully carried on without money, duty compelled him to accept.

His vacancy being filled by the election of Gen. Edward Burleson, the army continued its march to San Antonio, where by a bold and patriotic effort, in which the lamented Col. Benj. R. Milam, with other noble spirits, fell, the Texian army were successful in gaining a signal victory over Gen. Cos and his numerous army. The country being cleared of its enemies, the sunshine of peace again shone brightly in all her borders during the little remainder of 1835.

AN OLD SOLDIER.



RECOLLECTIONS OF THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN OF 1836.

BY R. J. CALDER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TEXAS ALMANAC:

You ask me to write out my recollections of the Texas campaign of 1836. In complying with this request I must state, in advance, I have no extraordinary disclosures to make of the secret springs of action which governed my superiors, and might be supposed to regulate the movements of our army, either in retreat or advance. I shall state only what I saw and heard, and shall assume the responsibility of making such comments as in my humble judgment arise from the necessities of the case.

And here I will state that, although I held the rank of captain in the army, I was never summoned to a council of war on but one occasion during the campaign—the Commander-in-chief adopting the reverse of the old adage, (especially in war,) "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," which, in my opinion, was at that time correct. This course of our Commander-in-chief in doing away with war-councils makes the necessity of comment doubly strong on the part of those who now are called upon to revisit the fields on which the flag of Texian liberty was planted.

The brief period spent at Gonzales in organizing our little army, was barren of incident, save the painful intelligence which reached us on the evening of the day we retreated, to the effect that our gallant countrymen in the Alamo had been cut off to a man; not, however, before the last life's blood of hundreds of their foes had cooled forever. This news reached us about sunset. That night we commenced a retreat to the Colorado, and were joined daily by volunteers from the country west of the Trinity, but by very few east of that stream. On arriving at the Colorado, a detachment of some one hundred and fifty or two hundred men were left at Dewees' ferry, and the main army encamped for several days on the east side of the Colorado,

about a mile (as near as I can recollect) from the river, and opposite Beason's. The writer was left with a detachment from Captain Splann's company, in addition to his own, at Beason's on the west bank of the river, under the immediate command of Major Benjamin F. Smith.

The morning after taking our position, Major Smith left our encampment at Beason's with about one hundred men, to skirmish with the enemy. After an absence of about an hour, they returned, bringing intelligence that the advance of the enemy was close at hand, and ordered our detachment to the east side of the river. We were all scarcely over ere some stragglers of the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river, who were fired upon by some of our men, not, however, with any perceptible effect, as they were beyond ordinary rifle-range. Major Smith ordered our detachment at once to cut down some of the large cottonwoods that grew on the bank, and throw up dirt against them for breastworks, as an effectual resistance to the enemy, should he attempt to cross at that place. No such attempt was, however, made; and the next morning Major Smith informed me that we were ordered out to the main army, and said he had heard we had incurred a reprimand from the Commander-in-chief for the work done the previous day and night—requesting me, at the same time, on my arrival at camp, to report to General Houston *from him* the work he had done. The reprimand above referred to arose from the opinion of the Commander-in-chief that the river was a sufficient breastwork of itself. No man, however, objects to *two breastworks*; and, if antiquity's story be true, the *soldier* has ever been particularly devoted to the *couplet*. At any rate, a double precaution could do no harm, and might be productive of good; in view of which the Major thought time that would otherwise have been idle might be not unprofitably spent.

I think about the third or fourth day after crossing the Colorado, a detachment of some two hundred mounted volunteers were sent over the river to skirmish with the enemy, and if practicable stampede their animals and take some prisoners. They returned, after a short absence, without reporting any positive results from their enterprise, the enemy being well posted, on his guard, and covered and protected by his artillery.

Here there was a strong desire on the part of a large portion of the army to attack this division of the enemy, numbering about seven hundred men, and a considerable murmuring was heard at the Commander-in-chief's refusal to gratify this desire. That we might have routed them, I have *no doubt*. I think our muster-rolls showed that we had some fourteen hundred men at the time. But before giving my own ideas of the policy of that movement, I will let General Houston speak for himself. On the evening of the day we reached San Felipe, General Houston rode alongside me, and, after a courteous salutation, requested my views of the movements of the army. I replied, that my inexperience was almost too great to censure or dictate in matters of such deep importance as the movements of an army. I thought, however, we might have whipped the Mexicans we left at the Colorado; but I supposed his policy would be to draw the enemy into the heart of the country, where he (Houston) might have supplies and reinforcements at hand, and where a defeat to the enemy would be final and complete. To this, General Houston replied: "You are right, my friend; and you may tell those fellows who are so d—d anxious for fight, that before long they shall have it to their heart's content. To be sure, we could have whipped the Mexicans back at the Colorado, but we can't fight battles without having men killed and wounded. But we actually have not the means of conveying as much ammunition and baggage as we need, much less the means of conveying wounded men after an action; besides, a defeat to the enemy at the Colorado would inevitably have concentrated the other divisions of the Mexican army against us." He further remarked that we would take some eligible position on the Brazos at San Felipe, or in its vicinity, and, having the advantage of the steamboat, we would drop down or go up, as the case might be, and give the enemy battle. If my vanity was excited by the voluntary confidence of the Commander-in-chief, it was entirely dispelled the next morning, when we were ordered to march up the country.

Much has been said of our encampment, and the motives which impelled General Houston to encamp and remain there as long as he did. My own impressions have always been that it was for discipline, not for the mere training in manual exercise and company drill, but to teach them as soldiers habits of obedience, which most of us had never been taught before in any former service in our country, and the want of which has so often proved fatal to armies composed of the best and bravest material.

While in this bottom we had the impressive scene of a preparation for a military execution of a man who had been arrested and tried for desertion, and sentenced to be shot. The solemn and impressive ceremonies as a prelude to the actual execution were enacted, but just before the word was given to the firing party a respite was sent in from the Commander-in-chief. After we left the Brazos, much has been said of a disorderly movement in our army, occurring at the forks of the roads leading to Harrisburgh and Eastern Texas. I will only state, under this head, that my company formed the advance-guard of the army on that and the previous day, and to the best of my recollection, after a short halt at that point, I received an order to take the right-hand road. I do not recollect to have seen or heard of any altercation, nor do I think there was any mutinous conduct.

On the day we reached Harrisburgh the hearts of our little army were cheered by the capture of a Mexican officer, and a courier bearing dispatches from the Mexican officers in Texas to the Government at home, together with letters from husbands to wives, from lovers to mistresses, all speaking confidently of an early return home—gladdening their hearts and homes with all the sweet assurances that a blessed union of heart and heart can only know and express; yet alas for them! how soon were the hands that penned, and the hearts that sprang in these fond anticipations, instead of gently entwining the loved ones of their soldier-dreams to the hearts that gushed so fondly, to rend the sable curtain that fixes the boundary of life.

This news of the proximity of our enemy imparted new life and animation to our camp; and an order being issued that evening for a party of volunteers to cross the main bayou and attack an outpost of the enemy at Vince's bayou, one hundred and fifty mounted volunteers were soon under way to the scene of action; but the crossing of our horses over the bayou in the night being a tedious operation, we were recalled about midnight, and the next morning the whole army commenced crossing, and got over in marching order, I think about sundown, including one hundred and fifty mounted volunteers under the command of the gallant and efficient Colonel of the Second regiment, Sydney Sherman. The balance of the army under the rank of a field or staff officer were dismounted, and their horses and baggage left at Harrisburgh, Captain P. B. Splann's company having been detached to guard the sick and baggage.

After a tedious night's march, we were halted a short time before day, and lay on our arms till daylight, when we again took up the line of march, and after proceeding a mile or two were again halted. Some very poor-looking cattle being shot down, preparation for a very meagre breakfast was commenced, with very sharp appetites; but our fast was not destined to be broken as early as our hopes had promised. Looking out over the prairie, our scouts are seen returning at the utmost speed of their horses, shouting: "The enemy advance!" The butcher-knife is dropped, the beef is left for the buzzards, the coffee-pots are left on the fires, and in an instant of time the destined champions of Texian Independence, with strong arms and brave hearts, are ready for the shock and on the march; but not a moment too soon, for scarcely had each regiment halted and formed in its excellent position ere the enemy was within four hundred yards of us. Had our movement been less prompt, or had we been ten minutes later in gaining our position, we should doubtless have fought, and decided our fate immediately, under what disadvantage none can now tell.

Our Mexican *friends*, finding our position a good one, made some show of attack, their cavalry menacing our right, their artillery playing upon us, and slightly wounding two of our men; but finding no impression was made, they fell back to a position about half a mile from ours, still keeping up a fire upon our encampment with a

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pounder (I think) from a small mot of timber about four hundred or five hundred yards from our encampment, until Colonel Sherman commenced to muster his mounted men to dislodge them and take their cannon, when it was covertly removed to their main body in the rear.

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The gallant Colonel was not to be balked, however, of his chance of a brush. He made a dash for the cannon, but finding it had been removed under cover of the mot of timber, he made an attempt at the enemy's cavalry. I think his view must have been thus to bring on a general engagement. He succeeded in getting into some pretty warm work. The Mexican infantry turning out in squads, and wounding two of our men desperately, one of whom afterwards died, our regiment was under arms, and waiting for orders to move. For some time we occupied a position from which we could see much of the action. The whole command, as well as I could see, acted well, if we bear in mind that very few of the number (I think about eighty men) had ever had any training, either men or horses, for cavalry service, and were very poorly armed, many with only a rifle, or rifle and pistol. Some youngsters had joined the cavalry at Harrisburgh in the hope of getting into more active service, and some again to evade the order which required all infantry, with their company officers, to march on foot from Harrisburgh. It would be folly, under such circumstances, for a body of cavalry, without any experience or training with horses, entirely unused to an action, to expect to crown itself with Murat's laurels in his proud defiant days. But the whole action was characterized by a spirit of wisdom and true heroism, that can only be ascribed to fearlessness and true patriotism.

The next morning, the 21st of April, there was a restless and anxious spirit pervading the camp; suspense and anxiety were visible on many faces; rumor said that the Mexicans had been largely reënforced at an early hour that morning, and for once rumor did not lie. General Cos had effected a junction that morning with the Commander-in-chief, Santa Anna; and it was further said that we were to cross the bayou, by some means, perhaps by making a raft of Zavala's house, and continue our retreat to the east. I do not now recollect to have heard a single man hint that he was in favor of such a move. I do not think a more gallant body of men were ever assembled together in the ranks of an army than were at that place, and certainly there was never assembled a body of men who, in proportion to numbers, equipments, and general surroundings, could have done more; indeed, I doubt whether the same number of men were ever assembled who were capable of performing what they could have done. They were men the impulse of whose every heart throbbed to liberty; they were men whose very instincts were those of the loftiest freedom. Possessing these, every man must know that true bravery was part and parcel of their lives—the chisel to carve these master principles of superior manhood deep in the temple of fame, was the humiliation of retreat, the damning acts of the enemy, and the pleasures of uninterrupted social life which we had for so long been deprived of. Hence, if there was an idea of retreat, as has been charged, it was certainly not based on the remotest disposition of those who were to meet the charge of the enemy, nor was any such idea based on prudence, as, in my humble judgment, refusal to fight on the part of the Commander-in-chief would have mutinied the greater part, if not the entire army.

After the reënforcements of the enemy had crossed on the morning of the 21st, as above stated, our Commander-in-chief ordered Deaf Smith to take a party and demolish the bridge over Vince's bayou, which was done accordingly; and about the hour of three or four o'clock in the afternoon, our Colonel, Edward Burleson, rode along the line of encampment of his regiment, and ordered the captains of the same to meet him at a certain pecan tree, distant some two hundred or three hundred yards, forthwith. They followed on, and assembled accordingly, when our Colonel told us he wished to take our vote upon the best time for attacking the enemy—whether immediately or at four o'clock the next morning. All the captains but Moseley Baker and myself voted for immediate attack; Baker and myself for four o'clock in the morning. Upon which we were ordered to parade our companies for immediate action.

Now, as I have said in a former part of this narrative, I was summoned but once

to a council of war during the campaign, and the one just stated was the occasion and as so much has been said about General Houston's reluctance to fight on the occasion, I will simply give my own conclusions, without charging him with or believing he felt a positive reluctance to fight. I think he wished, in case of failure or disaster, an apology, to wit, that he fought against his own judgment, and suffered himself to be controlled by the opinions and clamor of his officers and men. I know of no other way of accounting for this council.

It required but a few minutes to carry out the orders of Colonel Burleson to parade the companies of his regiment. Captain Moseley Baker's company was in front of mine. He made a stirring appeal to their patriotism. Not being an orator myself, I requested my company to avail themselves of Captain Baker's sentiments, and so make the effect double. In a few minutes we were on the march for the enemy's camp, and, having gained the hollow between our camp and the enemy's line, our line was displayed and pressed forward to the attack, in regular order and almost perfect silence; the enemy opening their fire on us before we were within three hundred yards of them. In the mean time our fire was reserved until we were within sixty yards of their line. This was the first regiment; the second (Sherman's) had been ordered to approach the enemy's right, under cover of a point of timber, which maneuver they performed in gallant style, and had the honor of breaking the right wing of the enemy before we attacked his centre.

Simultaneously with our attack, a most deafening shout of "Remember the Alamo!" was sent up from our line, and I am by no means certain that our shot was more effective in creating confusion and panic in the ranks of the enemy than this tremendous yell, preceded, as it had been, by almost perfect silence and a steady advance under their fire. The fire from our division was delivered when we were within sixty yards of the foe. They were immediately thrown, by the charge of Sherman on their right and our attack on their left and centre, into the wildest confusion. Santa Anna and a portion of his staff, with his cavalry, broke from the field at the first discharge, escaping around our right wing. A ridge was between my position and the ground they passed over, but I saw their heads and a portion of their persons, as they were flying from the camp. The action was very poorly contested on the part of the enemy, not sufficiently so to a young and inexperienced soldier to test the steadiness of his nerves. After the first charge, the enemy appeared to forget the use of arms, throwing them away at every step, and depending solely on flight for safety. Just before sunset the pursuit and massacre was brought to a sudden stand, by Colonel Almonte's halting the terrified Mexicans in a solid body or column, and making a formal surrender. Not a gun, I think, was fired after this. The column of prisoners was countermarched to our camp, and reached it about dark of the evening. The writer of this had posted himself on a little in advance, to collect his scattered company, and ascertain whether the joy and enthusiasm we all felt at the important victory just gained was to be dampened and checked by the loss of any one of those comrades and messmates, endeared to each other by the associations of a two months' campaign.

Many were the kind but hasty greetings as friends passed each other, inquiring for other friends, as we approached our camp. Among the first I recollect to have met, as we entered the precincts of our camp, were Generals Houston and Rusk, who were just meeting. I knew nothing of the former's wound (although we had exchanged congratulations a moment before) until Rusk inquired about his wound. Houston replied it was slight. Rusk insisted on helping him from his horse, and called on me to assist him, which I was about to do, but David Rusk coming up at this time, the brothers helped him down. General Houston appeared to suffer a good deal of pain, when being removed, but called repeatedly for Almonte to be brought before him. Upon assembling our company, we found that, although death had claimed but one, that one was among the noblest of the flock. Although a boy in years, his solid sense and judgment would have done credit to most men at maturity of years, while his urbanity, gentleness, and firmness, and all the other qualifica-

ions that go to make up the perfect gentleman, were richly developed in this noble young comrade, the lost one of our mess, Benjamin R. Brigham.

Some time after dark, probably an hour, Deaf Smith rode up to our company's quarters on the large black stallion on which Santa Anna had fled from the battleground. The horse was covered with mud; Santa Anna having endeavored to cross Vince's bayou by fording, but bogged the animal, when he made his escape on foot. Our noble old scout, Smith, was in high spirits, and felt no doubt of securing the rider the next day, if he could procure one hundred mounted men that night, to act as a line of patrol, and prevent his escape across the prairie during the night. His request was promptly acceded to. Colonel Burleson said he would not make a detail for the purpose, but would only request us to volunteer. Our entire company immediately offered itself for the service; twenty-five were accepted. This, I have no doubt, prevented Santa Anna's escape.

The next morning the writer, with a portion of his own company and a detachment from Captain Fisher's, was detailed by our Colonel to cross over and proceed down in search of a detachment of Mexicans said to have been on the opposite side of Buffalo bayou the day previous, and of course had no part in the battle. We were under the command of Colonel Millard. We made a diligent search on the east side of the bayou, and found the report without foundation. Returning to the west side, we proceeded down the peninsula between the lake and the main bayou, the boat accompanying us down. On this neck we picked up some twenty-eight Mexicans, who had escaped across and around the lake on the previous day. Most of them were wounded. They were kindly taken care of, most of them being placed in the boat, and by that conveyance taken to camp. One of our men, of the Fisher detachment, who had straggled a little out of line, came on an old Mexican who was wounded, and sitting on the ground in the hot sun, bare-headed, and suffering intensely for water. Seeing the approach of the soldier, he threw up his hands in an imploring attitude, crying, "Aqua! aqua!" (water.) He was answered by the cold-blooded fellow with a musket-ball, wounding him, however, but slightly. Hearing the report, I ran quickly around a point of low bushes that concealed the parties, and reprimanded the soldier pretty severely, and the indignation of my company was so strongly expressed that the man fell behind and returned to camp alone.

On returning, after performing the duty required of us, about half a mile from our camp we met Lieutenant Wells, the Major of the second regiment, who waved his hat as he approached, and told us that the Big Dog of the Tan-Yard had been captured and brought in; upon which we gave three cheers. After dismissing my company, I hastened to the spot where the council was being held with the captive President of Mexico. It was truly to me an interesting scene. There was the Butcher of the Alamo, the cold-blooded murderer and villain, who, setting aside every law of civilized warfare, every instinct of humanity, had inhumanly murdered, in cold blood, more than two hundred gallant gentlemen, whose lives had been guaranteed under the solemn sanction of a treaty. There he sat, with his elbows on his knees, his face bowed upon his hands, his head never raised except to reply to questions propounded by his captors; his fingers wandering through his hair, unmistakably showing that, to the very core of his ruthless heart, he felt that he was or should be doomed to speedy execution for his crimes. Opposite him, at the foot of a venerable old oak, lay the imposing form of our wounded Commander-in-chief; by his side sat his faithful friend, Colonel Almonte; at his back his secretary; on the right the stately forms of General Rusk and Colonels Sherman and Burleson; and around this group was a sea of eager and interested faces.

Of the matters discussed at that council I shall say nothing, as I presume it has long since been written by more vivid pens than mine.

I will state, however, that I have heard many persons express their surprise that Santa Anna was not executed on the spot, and that much censure attached to our superior officers in consequence of their neglect to bring it about. I do not believe he was saved from the fate he so justly merited by any mawkish generosity on the part of his conquerors, but from motives of policy, which, in my judgment, were

sound and sensible. I verily believe Santa Anna's declaration at the battle-ground, that he was satisfied with the disastrous experiment he had made of subjugating the province of Texas, more than a thousand miles from his capital, and adjoining the most powerful nation on the globe, the Texians being an offshoot of the same tree, identical in language, religion, and sympathy.

If he was satisfied, he was not likely again to risk life and reputation on a mere quixotic expedition, and he was still less likely to trust an ambitious aspirant for fame with a force sufficient to overwhelm us, and thereby gain honor where he himself had only met with disgrace and defeat.

Besides, the army was satiated with slaughter, and was composed largely of men of industry and property, who were anxious to return to the peaceful pursuits of life, and were ready to embrace any measure to bring about this result; and believing that Santa Anna's interest and policy were in accordance with his expressed views, they thought his release might be a much greater advantage than his death.

I shall now proceed to notice some few of the disgraceful charges and recriminations growing out of events in this campaign, and endeavor, so far as I am able, to trace their origin and growth.

The only apology I have for making this review is this: within the last few years sundry scandalous reports have been uttered and written concerning worthy and patriotic officers of the army of 1836, some of which were totally without foundation in fact, and gross libels, and others originated in mere camp scandal. Of these last are the charges against Colonel Forbes of embezzling money taken from the enemy, killing the Mexican woman, etc.

Of the money I can only state this, that on the evening after the battle we had returned to camp, and found that one of our messmates was missing; search for him was immediately commenced; some person had seen him fall near or about the centre of the enemy's line; repairing at once to the spot indicated, we failed to find him, for the reason that another party had found the body and returned by a different route unobserved by us to camp. In searching about we came upon the baggage, cloaks, etc., of the officers, and lying under one of those cloaks were three or four pretty heavy boxes securely fastened up. Upon raising one of them and letting it fall, we at once judged it to be money. Leaving my two companions, C. K. and W. P. Rust, with it, I went on the prairie to hunt some field-officer and inform him of the fact. I found Colonel Hockley, who immediately made a detail from Captain Farmer's company, and placed the money in their keeping. I never saw it opened, and do not know how much there was, as I went to Galveston off the 23d with Judge Franklin, bearer of dispatches to President Burnet, and did not return until after the division of the spoils. Twelve thousand dollars was the highest estimate I ever heard made of the amount, and it was probably a good deal less; but if any of it mysteriously disappeared, I would far sooner believe that it traveled into the pockets of some of those worthies who were crawling in the bushes watching the event of a battle to determine their nationality, and who were the first to come into camp to congratulate us on our victory, than I would believe such a charge against the Commissary-General of our army, who was certainly a gentleman and meritorious officer, so far as my observation of him extended.

With regard to the charge of Forbes killing the woman: when I returned to camp, at night, some individual would cry out in a loud voice, "Who killed the woman?" another, in a different quarter, would respond, "Colonel Forbes;" and in this way all the camp scandal about every officer would be circulated. If Colonel Forbes did kill the woman, it was doubtless to him a painful mistake, growing out of her dress approaching so near to that of the other sex that the difference could not be distinguished at a short distance; for, within the knowledge of the writer, a woman dressed in that manner was that day removed from a perilous position on the banks of the lake, by Colonel Sherman and Major Wells, to a place of greater security, and for the reason above stated—that her dress made it difficult to determine her sex at a short distance.

Much has been said about an order given by the Commander-in-chief, after the

out of the Mexican army at Boggy bayou, to halt and form. The writer did not hear it, in consequence, I suppose, of having taken a direct line from the Mexican encampment, and crossing the bayou where were the mules and horses that the Mexicans had bogged and left, while the greater portion of the army had deployed to the right, up the bayou, to obtain better crossing. About this time the Mexican army had gained the timber below the bayou, and were blowing their trumpets and making quite an effort to rally their forces. Now, at this time, so far as I could see or my recollection serves me, our own forces were in what might be termed great disorder; in fact, I very much doubt if any captain could, at short notice, have formed any five of his men together. Under these circumstances, it might appear that such an order was proper; it certainly, however, was not practicable, and I have no doubt the Commander-in-chief, upon second thought, came to the same conclusion.

But there has lately been a charge brought against Colonel Sherman, of the second regiment, which, for its gross falsehood and malevolence, and the place selected for its promulgation, should receive a withering rebuke from every honorable man who fought on that field; and not only from those veterans, but from every man who entertains proper feelings of indignation towards one who can be guilty of such base fabrications, and especially by one who held a position at the time second only to the chief magistracy of the nation. When the voice of an American State calls to the Senate of the country one of its people, he is expected to exert himself for the whole nation's welfare, and is recreant to his duty when he descends from that sacred responsibility, and attempts to detract from the fame of a high-toned gentleman and soldier, who fought nobly, bravely, and faithfully for his country. I allude to Sherman's courage and conduct as an officer on the battle-field of San Jacinto, whom General Houston attempts to condemn to infamy in his farewell address to the Senate of the United States. I shall not dignify this ungenerous and infamous charge against General Sherman with any more than a very brief denial.

I know the charge of Sherman's giving up his command of his regiment on that day to be false, because I was situated near the left of the first regiment, where I could not avoid seeing Sherman leading his regiment into action, unless I had shut my eyes; and I know that General Houston knew the charge to be false when he made it, for the reason that he came around the left flank of our regiment, slowly and deliberately surveying the field, just before our fire was delivered. Now this I recollect distinctly. Some of the company cheered him, and some called to him that he was exposing himself unnecessarily. He made some reply, which I do not now recollect. It was impossible that General Houston could not see as much as I did, when he took that calm survey of the field.

Although I belonged to a different regiment, and was not under Colonel Sherman's immediate command, in the regular round of duties, I was frequently under his orders. I take great pleasure in bearing my testimony to his courteous and dignified demeanor to all under his command. His zeal and gallantry in the service were certainly not surpassed by any officer in the service of Texas, either before or since that time. I make this statement with the certain conviction that his compatriots will respond to it to a man, and not suffer this foul wrong—the greatest and most galling to a chivalrous and patriotic veteran that the malignity of his enemy could devise—to pass unrebuked.

General Houston was once my very beau ideal of a hero and statesman; and very painful and humiliating is the necessity often forced upon us late in life to vary these our former high opinions. It is an interesting subject of inquiry—the causes that brought about the bitter feuds between General Houston and many of the bravest and most patriotic citizens, whose names and deeds belong to the early history of Texas. As an independent government, the questions connected with its history must be interesting subjects of investigation. His friends say it was the ambition and thirst of power of his opponents that kindled his hostility to Sherman; but the true history of his career in Texas will show that, though clothed with all the honors and dignities that a great and generous people could bestow, yet all these things availed him nothing so long as Mordecai the Jew sat in the king's gate. So soon as

the faintest ray of popular sunshine was likely to fall with favor on any one of his compatriots, just so soon did such individual incur his enmity and malice. But, to disprove this assumption, he has shown of late years that an unpretending and quiet life, aloof from the strife and bustle of all political contests, has been no security against the shafts of his malice. Witness his tirade, in a speech at Lynchburg a few years ago, against Burnet, Lamar, and Sherman. In the early enthusiastic days of manhood, General Houston was, in my estimation, the model of a hero and statesman. I followed him to the army, and served under him with a devotion akin to that of a Scottish highlander for his chief. I voted for him for the presidency of the republic of Texas, as long as he was a candidate; but in what a position do I find myself, in common with most of the men of that day! If we keep silent, we indorse General Houston's calumnies upon the reputation of those living and dead; we suffer the names of Burnet, Lamar, Wharton, Archer, Sherman, and a host of others, to go down to the pages of history with a stigma upon their characters, unchallenged by their contemporaries; and in a few years these witnesses will have passed away. Shall we suffer this, or shall we declare that the memory of those who have already gone, and the reputation of the survivors, are, at least, as dear to us as the reputation of him who has received all the honors it was in our power to bestow?

REVOLUTION OF TEXAS IN 1812.

[From notes furnished by Col. W. D. C. HALL.]

IN 1811 and 1812 Col. W. D. C. Hall was residing at Nachitoches, and engaged in the study of law under the late distinguished Judge William Murray, who was then a practicing lawyer in the parishes of Nachitoches and Rapides. Gen. Overton was then captain commanding the post at Nacogdoches, and Lieut. Magee, as first lieutenant of artillery, was sent to aid the civil authorities in arresting a band of robbers who were making their head-quarters on the east side of the Sabine. He succeeded in making prisoners of ten or twelve of them, who were sent to the penitentiary, and also twelve or fifteen others, who were sent for trial to Alexandria. He caused some of them to be whipped, to make them tell where the others were, by which he incurred the bitter ill-will of the whole party, and though nearly all of them afterwards joined him in his expedition for revolutionizing Texas and throwing off the government of Spain, yet they always sought every opportunity to do him all the injury they could.

About this time, Magee had a quarrel with a Frenchman, and a duel with swords was the result; Judge Murray acting as the second of Magee. Magee had his little finger cut off, but, at the same time, he cut the Frenchman down with a heavy blow of his sword.

It was soon after this event that Magee conceived the plan of attempting to revolutionize this country, when he resigned his office in the army, and finally matured his measures in July, 1812, when his first step was to take possession of Nacogdoches with the small force he had been able to collect, composed in part of the very outlaws whom he had been sent to arrest. On his entrance into Nacogdoches, the royal troops evacuated the town, leaving him in undisputed possession. He remained there till the following September, during which time, he recruited his troops till they numbered about 300. In September he set out on his expedition, taking the road to the Labahia crossing of the Trinity below Robbin's Ferry. Here he remained endeavoring to obtain reinforcements, till some time in October, when he took up his line of march for Labahia or Goliad. On crossing the Colorado where Columbus now is, the advanced guard met a Mexican with a led horse, and believing him to be a spy, they took him prisoner. He denied being a spy, and subsequent events proved that he told the truth. He said he was from Labahia, and that Gov. Salcedo and Gen. Herrera were at San Antonio with all their forces. After their

rival at Labahia, all these statements proving true, the Mexican was released, and subsequently fought bravely with the Americans.*

Proceeding from the Colorado crossing, the expedition arrived at Goliad on November 1st or 2d, 1812, and at once took possession of the town, as there was not a single soldier in the place. They could find but one old cannon, a nine-pounder, which they managed to mount on one of the bastions.† They immediately proceeded to fortify the place as well as they could, and prepare for its defense. On the 7th of November, they found themselves suddenly surrounded by the royal troops, 1000 in number, commanded by Gov. Salcedo in person, and Gen. Herrera. These troops had left Goliad some time before and proceeded to San Antonio, and thence they had taken the old San Antonio road to the St. Mark's, expecting there to meet Magee's expedition. But finding that Magee had taken the lower or Labahia road to Goliad, he then immediately struck across the country towards Goliad, which place he invested, as above stated, on the 7th. The royal troops were posted in three divisions around the fort, one on the east, one on the west, and another at the Mission on the north or opposite side of the San Antonio river. On the evening of the 7th, Magee marched out and attacked the division at the Mission. After a short skirmish, night coming on, both parties retired without any decisive result.

The royal troops, finding they could effect nothing without heavier ordnance, waited till about the 15th or 20th, when they received nine splendid brass cannon which would throw shot a distance of three miles. But after trial, finding they could effect nothing against the strong walls of Goliad, from so great a distance, they began to approach nearer; finally, even coming into the town. Magee's force was just 365 men with the one nine-pounder above named, and three or four carronades. It was about the 20th of November that the severe fight occurred that took place within the town and under the walls of the fort, and lasted from eight or nine o'clock in the morning till two P.M., when the royal troops hastily retreated from the town after suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The actual number of the enemy's killed was not known, as, according to their custom, they carried off their dead with them when they retreated. The Americans had seven wounded, but not one killed. Finding they could not take the town by assault, the enemy now determined to invest the place closely and starve the Americans out. The investment continued till the 16th of February, during which time skirmishes took place nearly every day, but there were only two general engagements. One of these was on the 24th of January, and it was brought on in this way: The main force of the enemy were posted on the opposite side of the river at the Mission; and while attempting to kill a white cow for beef, she made her escape, running towards the river and in the direction of the fort on the opposite side, when one of Magee's companies attempted to capture the cow from her pursuers, and crossed the river for that purpose. This company speedily came in conflict with the enemy, and soon after, the engagement became general, and lasted some two hours, or until night came on, when Magee's men retired, fording the river back again to the fort. This engagement was afterwards known as "The battle of the white cow." The enemy's loss was nearly 200, while the Americans lost but one killed, and had six wounded.

The attempt to starve out the Americans was quite as ineffectual as the attempt to take the place by storm. For when Magee first took the town, he found an abun-

* Yoakum says several spies were taken at the crossing of the Colorado, who gave information that Salcedo was in command at Goliad, while the truth is, he had not been there at all, nor was any such information given, the above-named Mexican being the only one taken, and the information he gave was quite the reverse.

† Col. Hall here notices other errors in Yoakum's History, for Yoakum says Magee found 160 Spanish troops there and 16 pieces of ordnance, while Col. Hall says the facts are as above stated. It is proper we should here remark, that our first compendium of the early history of Texas, was chiefly compiled from Yoakum, (see TEXAS ALMANAC for 1857.) It is proper also to remark that Mr. Yoakum says he obtained his information of the events of this campaign from one McKim. Col. Hall states that he knew this man perfectly well, and that he was a fit associate of the robbers with whom he had been connected on the Sabine, and that he was unworthy of credit. Col. H. does not find a word of truth in Yoakum's account of this expedition, except what he obtained from the records.

dant supply of corn, and several houses nearly filled with salt; so that by procuring beeves from time to time, during the siege, they were amply supplied with food. They obtained the beeves by sending out foraging parties at night, who proceeded a considerable distance, sometimes as far as the Nueces, and having collected their cattle, they would then seize their opportunity to drive them in between the divisions of the investing troops, sometimes having to fight or kill the enemy's sentinels. The cattle were then in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality.

The last general engagement took place on the 10th of February, which was brought about by a party from the fort attacking a picket of the enemy just before day. This attack soon brought on a general engagement, which lasted till 4 P.M., during which time the enemy got possession of the town three different times, and were as often compelled to retire, suffering severe loss in each instance. Having been driven, after the third assault, to the opposite side of the river, they made no further demonstration, but continued in their quarters there till the 16th, and then raised the siege, and commenced their retreat towards San Antonio.

It was about the 1st of February that Magee died of consumption, having been suffering from that disease for a long time, and in consequence of his rapidly declining health, Col. Kemper, the second in command, had during most of the siege directed the operations.* Col. H. knew Magee intimately. He was a native of Massachusetts, had been a regular graduate from West-Point, and from the time he graduated was an officer in the United States army till he embarked in this expedition, at which time he was First-Lieutenant of Artillery, and was universally esteemed as a chivalrous, high-minded, and strictly honorable man of undoubted courage and intrepidity of character, possessing talents that eminently fitted him for a commander. On the death of Magee, the chief command devolved on Col. Samuel Kemper, who had, in fact, been occupying that position for some weeks previously during Magee's sickness.

Soon after Magee's arrival at Goliad, information reached him that a report was in circulation to the effect that he and his men had been captured, and that, in consequence, several parties who were on their way to join him, had returned home. This information induced him to send Major Reuben Ross, early in January, to contradict the report, and to bring all the reinforcements he could. Ross proceeded as far as Nacogdoches, but as the men who intended to join Magee, had generally dispersed, in consequence of the report referred to above, he could only get about twenty-five Americans and thirty Cooshatta Indians to return with him. These Indians were from the Trinity, and were commanded by their chief, Charles Rollins, a half-breed, whose father was then in Magee's army. The twenty-five Americans were commanded by James Gaines, who had been sheriff of one of the eastern parishes of Louisiana, and had just arrived in Texas.†

The small reinforcement brought by Ross arrived a day or two after Salcedo commenced his retreat, when preparations were at once made to go in pursuit of the enemy. Kemper, having organized his whole force, set out on the 21st or 22d of February. It was not long after Salcedo's arrival in San Antonio before he heard of the approach of the Americans, when Gen. Herrera immediately marched out the royal army to meet them, and took a position below the Salado on the road leading directly from Labahia to San Antonio. The American army however took the left-

* Those who have read our first compend of the early history of Texas, will remember that it is there stated on Yoakum's authority, that Magee had in private correspondence agreed to capitulate to Salcedo: that Salcedo's letter to him referring to that agreement, was read by Bernardo to the troops, who unanimously refused to assent to such an arrangement; that Magee soon after died either from mortification, or by his own hands, etc. Col. H. states that there is not a word of truth in all this. He says that no such agreement was heard of in the army, nor was any such letter from Salcedo read to the troops.

† Here again Yoakum is in error, as he states that Gaines had joined Magee before he set out from the Trinity. Yoakum also says that the force of Magee amounted to about 800 men, whereas Col. Hall asserts positively that it only amounted to 365, until after the accession of the 50 or 60 Americans and Indians brought out by Ross, and that even then, Americans and Indians all counted, the entire force was considerably short of 500.

and road by way of the Missions of Espada and Concepcion. The enemy were posted not far above the forks of the two roads, and the first information the Americans had of the enemy was given by their right flank being fired on by a picket from the royal army. This soon brought on a general engagement; the Americans forming in order of battle without a moment's delay. An order was given that, at the tap of the drum, a general charge should be made. The Indians being stationed on the extreme right, under the command of Major Ross, not understanding the order, made the charge sooner than they should have done, in consequence of which they suffered greatly, losing some of their principal men in a hand-to-hand fight; but they fought with the most desperate courage, killing large numbers of the Mexicans. Meantime the Americans came up from the centre and left, and made a general charge, after which it was not more than fifteen or twenty minutes before the enemy were routed and fled, in spite of every effort of their officers to rally them, leaving 330 men dead on the field, and 60 taken prisoners, together with six pieces of artillery and all their baggage. In this battle the enemy were commanded by Herrera in person, and his army having received a reinforcement after its arrival in San Antonio, numbered 2500 strong. In this engagement, the officers of the enemy behaved with the utmost gallantry. Some of them seeing they could not bring their men to fight, rushed forward sword-in-hand, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible in single combat, and in consequence, a disproportionate number of officers was found among the dead. The Americans lost but six men killed and twenty-six wounded. This battle was on the 2d of March.

The royal army having retreated to San Antonio, the Americans, having taken possession of the Mission of the Concepcion, on the 3d proceeded to invest San Antonio. On the 4th, Salcedo sent a flag of truce and requested a parley. Col. Kemper refused all terms except a surrender of his army as prisoners of war, and a delivery of the city into his possession. These terms were finally accepted, and on the 6th the Americans marched into the city, the Mexicans at the same time marching out, leaving their arms stacked. On the 7th, one of the most horrible and cold-blooded murders on record was perpetrated by the nominal commander-in-chief of the Americans, Bernardo Guterrés. This Mexican gave an order that Salcedo, Herrera, and ten of the other principal royalist officers should be delivered up to a company of Mexicans commanded by Juan Delgado. At first, the officers of the guard, under whom these royalist officers were placed, refused to deliver them up, whereupon Bernardo got Col. Kemper to sign the order, giving some reason or other to allay any apprehension of foul treatment. The order being signed by Kemper, the officers were accordingly delivered up to Delgado, who then immediately took them to the battle-ground of Salado, where he had their throats cut in the most horrible manner; and their bodies, it was said, were thrown into the river. There was but one exception to this savage butchery, and this one was shot in compliance with his earnest entreaties. The reason assigned for this infamous atrocity by Delgado on his subsequent trial, was, that his father had been executed by Salcedo after been taken prisoner while fighting under Hidalgo, and that, besides, he had the order of Bernardo to perpetrate the act. Bernardo was then tried and deposed from office; but many of the American officers became so disgusted with such brutality in the service that they soon after left, and among others, Col. Hall, who then held a captaincy, and to whom we are indebted for the foregoing narrative.

For the subsequent events of this campaign, the victory obtained by the Americans under Col. Perry, (for Kemper was among those who left,) and the subsequent disastrous defeat under Soledó, at the battle of Medina, we must refer to the TEXAS ALMANAC for 1857.

THE TEXAS FLAG.

THE insignia of a nation always originate in its infant struggles for existence or independence, and may pass through many forms and changes before they assume a fixed character, or become permanently adopted and known. Race, language, ancestral or poetic recollections, and commercial intercourse would doubtless give direction to sentimental as well as practical thought among a young community. The fable of Romulus and the wolf was sung in ballads, ages before history recorded it; but, to the Romans of Virgil's day, it was consecrated by time, and the cultivated minds that could detect the imposture, yielded willingly to the charm of the poetry that hallowed it. Few Englishmen of our time would boast of the true character of their national patronymic, St. George; and the moral propriety of the Black Prince's retort, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," which now emblazons the arms of England, would hardly save the reputation of any young gentleman who should return the garter of a frail beauty in a modern ball-room.

When the American colonies began their career, the fabulous age was past. The stars and stripes have no exotic or mythological origin, and our eagle is a native bird. The homeward-bound mariner greets his country's flag at sea, as the symbol of present power, not traditional renown; and our emblematic bird is honored above all the vulture tribe for the fierce shrillness of his scream and the strength of his clutch.

The Spanish invasion of this continent differed essentially from the English. Fresh from the conquest of the Moors, in which their military organization and pride of soldiery had been trained for centuries, they followed in the wake of Columbus, and landed among races that were Asiatic in the despotism of their governments, and the effeminacy of their people. The natives were subdued through their imaginations, by the fire-arms and horses of the Spaniards, whom they believed to be centaurs, armed with celestial weapons. The Spaniard was in his chivalrous and poetic epoch, and he gracefully interwove the traditions of the country into the narrative of his conquest, to enhance, if possible, the wealth that dazzled him.

The English Colonist fought step by step from the coast to the mountains, against an Indian of the noblest type—too proud to serve, and incapable to rule. From Philip of Pokanoket to Osceola, history shows no sterner patriotism, or bolder warriors; and the invader, Saxon and Celt, unwilling either to mix his blood, or divide his sovereignty, fought and toiled, slowly but surely, to his conquest. Thus the English destroyed, while the Spaniard subjected and incorporated the Indian.

When Mexico revolted from Spain, it was natural they should seek their national emblems among their aboriginal fables. The native element predominated in the population, and its resentments were strongest and most easily awakened against the haughty invader. It is noticeable, too, that the eagle was the chosen symbol of native independence, and was derived from the oldest and most venerated of their traditions. But it was the most ignoble of its species; its talons do not clutch the arrows of Jove, but a hissing serpent writhes in its beak. It is not on the wing, "abroad in the van of its brood," but crouched and cowering in a nopal bush, hardly above the earth, from which it has just snatched its crawling prey. Are not the instincts of a people the key to their history? Is not the Spaniard now suffering the penalty for having forgotten the dignity of his race and mixed his blood with an inferior caste? Let the Guachupin, whose Castilian purity made him the first victim, answer, and let the misguided negrophilist of our own country profit by it. Capacity for self-government is the priceless boon of few of the sons of Adam. Mexico under her Indian princes was a congenial despotism; under the viceroys, her mongrels bore the lash with spaniel submission; and her mis-called Republic has been one long riot, in which she has only been surpassed, in rapine and bloodshed, by her emulous sister of Hayti. We may almost fix the day when, if left to themselves, they will either expire by mutual destruction, or reproduce the original despotism of the Montezumas and the King of Dahomey.

We have been thus prolix because the origin and history of the Lone Star flag of

Texas is associated with the United States from which we sprang, and Mexico, against whom we revolted. This, however, is not the place to speak of the Revolution, farther than its incidents are connected with the subject.

The first publication within our recollection in regard to the origin of the design, was made in the *Galveston News*, by Mr. Lewis Washington, who was an assistant in the office in 1854. He was a member of Ward's Georgia Battalion, and familiar with all its history. Poor fellow, he ended a life of vicissitudes by a soldierly death, in the attempt to relieve Walker, on the San Juan river in Nicaragua. Before giving Mr. Washington's account of the Georgia flag, we will recite the different claims to the paternity of the design. The *Washington Sentinel* of November 2d, 1854, has an article from which we extract as follows:

THE LONE STAR FLAG.

The *Savannah Georgian* has the following interesting account of the "Lone Star Flag," which waved in the cause of Texian independence. We give the whole of this narrative, not only on account of its historical interest, but with a view to correct the intimation of the writer, that this was the first occasion on which the Lone Star was adopted as the standard of revolution. This is a great but common error. Twenty-six years before this, the Lone Star Flag was unfurled within the present limits of Louisiana, as the standard of those gallant "fillibusters," who, in 1810, rescued the Florida parishes in this State from the Spanish dominion. Regardless of neutrality laws, Judge Campbells, and treaties, the citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi coöperated together for the purpose of driving the Spanish out of the territory lying north of Iberville river, Bayou Manchac, and west of the Perdido. The grounds on which they proceeded were precisely those on which the occupation of Cuba is now justified, to wit, that the territory was necessary to the safety and prosperity of the United States; that a beautiful country, susceptible of sustaining a large population, was cursed by a bad, retrograde government; that its vicinity to our States was a source of continual alarm, and discord, and trouble.

On these grounds, a gallant band of Americans, most of them residing out of the Spanish territory, fell suddenly upon the fort at Baton Rouge, drove out the Spaniards, and raised the "Lone Star" flag in the place of the showy banner of old Spain. Those men were successful, and henceforth they were regarded as patriots and heroes; if they had failed, they would probably have been punished as pirates and fillibusters. The United States, however, enjoyed the results of their gallant conduct, as the country thus gained by them, became a portion of the State of Louisiana, without costing our government a cent.

The flag used on this occasion bore a golden star on a white or blue ground. We have heard that it was in existence, and that the venerable Colonel Hickey, of East-Baton Rouge, who acted a prominent part in the revolution of 1810, could give the information respecting it.

The above, if correct, and which we have no reason to doubt, dates the design of the flag as far back as 1810, and it is probable that every attempt at the extension of American territory, would have some new design or some modification of the former one. As the stars represent the States of our Union, a single star would naturally be chosen as the symbol of a revolutionary or embryo State, and this might be repeated at intervals without plagiarism.

General McLeod, of this city, informs us that he travelled with John I. Lamar, Esq., during the march of Col. Ward's command in 1835, from Macon to Columbus, Ga., and they passed a night at the house of Col. Troutman, of Knoxville. His daughter, hearing during the evening of the object, from Mr. Lamar, who had previously visited Texas, proposed to aid it, and sent the flag, by the next mail-coach, to Columbus. The general design of the flag was suggested by Mr. Lamar, but the Latin motto was her own. The English inscription was *Texas and Liberty*. He remembers this, because at Montgomery, Ala., where it was paraded to raise recruits, it was jocosely suggested by Col. Ned Hanrick to add the word *Land*. Col. Ward rather liked the idea, but considered it included substantially as it was.

We now copy from Mr. Washington as to its subsequent history and fate :

It is made of plain white silk, bearing an azure star of five points on either side. On one side was the inscription, in rich but chaste colors—"Liberty or Death!" and on the other the patriotic Latin motto—" *Ubi Libertas habitat, ibi nostra patria est.*"

This flag was unfurled at Velasco on the 8th day of January, 1836, and proudly floated on the breeze from the same liberty-pole with the first "flag of independence," which had just been brought from Goliad by the valorous Captain Wm. Brown, who subsequently did such daring and effective service in the navy of Texas.

There is something singularly romantic in the history of these two things. The "flag of independence" came from Goliad, where it was first hoisted, just in time to be flung to the breeze from the same staff with the beautiful "banner of the Single Star," on the occasion of its being first unfurled in Texas.

Proudly they floated together! The crimson sword in fearful aspect, grasped in a sinewy hand, waved boldly over the placid star, as it reposed on its broad field of virgin white, as if to emblemize the chivalric vow of gallant knight errant to his lady love—"THEE WILL I PROTECT, WHERE'ER THOU GOEST."

What became of the "Flag of Independence," we know not; but the beautiful star of azure was borne by Col. Fannin's regiment to Goliad, and there gracefully floated from the same tall staff which first bore the blood red sword, that had waved over, as if to protect it, at Velasco. On the 8th of March, 1836, an express arrived at Goliad, from Washington, on the Brazos, officially announcing that the Convention, then in session, had formally made solemn declaration that Texas was no longer a Mexican province, but a free and independent Republic within itself. On the receipt of this thrilling, this glorious intelligence, the greatest demonstrations of joy were made in the fort—loud and spirit-stirring strains of martial and patriotic music from trumpet, drum, and fife, resounded through the ancient confines of the fortress, and the shadowy aisles of the venerable chapel *La Bahia*.

Amid the roar of artillery, the beautiful "Banner of the Lone Star" was hoisted to the top of the identical flag-staff which first bore the broad ensign of that political independence, the glad tidings of the declaration of which, by a general convention of the people's representatives then assembled, had just been received. It proudly streamed over the hoary ramparts and time-shattered battlements of the antiquated fortress of La Bahia, until the last rays of the setting sun were casting their "lessening light" against the gray turrets of the old chapel. Just as the "sunset gun" thundered forth its hoarse announcement of departed day, the usual attempt to "lower the colors" was being made, when, by some unlucky mishap, the beautiful silken banner became entangled in the halyards, and was torn into pieces. Only a small fragment remained adjusted to the flag-staff; and when Col. Fannin evacuated Goliad, to join Gen. Houston, in accordance with received orders, the last remnant of the first "Flag of the Lone Star," was still fluttering at the top of the staff from which floated the first "Flag of Independence."

We are told that, after the battle of San Jacinto, Gen. Rusk forwarded some of the trophies of the victory to Miss Troutman. On the meeting of the first Texas Congress, the flag of the "Lone Star" was adopted as that of the young Republic.

The above, when published in the *Galveston News* in 1854, brought out the following account of another flag, of somewhat similar design, about the same period, and, as will be seen, of Texian origin. The writer, however, had evidently not seen the description of Miss Troutman's flag.

THE FLAG OF THE LONE STAR.

It is universally believed in Georgia, that the flag of the Lone Star was the work of Miss Troutman, of Crawford county, Georgia, now Mrs. Pope, of Alabama, we believe; and presented by her to the Georgia Battalion, Lt.-Col. Ward.

A correspondent of the *Central Texian* denies the claim of Georgia, and insists that the first flag of the Lone Star ever unfurled in Texas, was presented by Mrs.

Sarah R. Dodson, to a company of volunteers, raised in Harrisburgh, Texas, in 1835, and commanded by Capt. Andrew Robinson. This flag was a tri-color of white, red and blue. The star was white, five-pointed, and set in a ground of red.

Can any one give us a minute description of the flag presented to the Georgia Battalion by Miss Troutman? This will settle the question of maternity.

So far it will be seen that the insignia of the young Republic were the tributes of spontaneous female patriotism, rendered glorious by the success of the Revolution. They were afterwards modified and adopted by Congress as follows: First by act of Dec. 10th, 1836, the national standard of Texas—"Azure ground, with a large golden star central; and national flag for the naval service, as adopted by the President (Hon. David G. Burnet) at Harrisburgh, on the 9th day of April, 1836, the conformation of which is union blue, star central, and thirteen stripes alternate red and white." This act was amended Jan. 25th, 1839, as follows: "National arms, white star of five points on azure ground, encircled by olive and live oak branches. National flag, blue perpendicular stripe, width one third of the whole, white star of five points in the centre, and two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, upper white and lower red."

The annexation of Texas to the United States added our bunting, with the soil it had so bravely floated over, to the territory of the Union. The association was fraternal, and in color and design the two flags blended harmoniously. Justice and equal rights, under the federal constitution, was the sanction of the treaty, and so long as that is maintained, Texas will be loyal to her engagements with her sister States. But if the compact is violated, and the Union fails to secure the objects for which it was formed, Texas has an empire and a history of her own. She can fall back upon her exhaustless, perennial resources. Her magnificent soil, climate, and productions, with a brave people to defend them, will secure to them and their children, independence, freedom and happiness under the glorious *Lone Star Flag*.

TEXAS INDIAN WARS.

BY JOHN HENRY BROWN.

CHEROKEE AND WACO BATTLE IN 1829.

DURING the winter of 1828-9 a large band of the Cherokee Indians, looking forward to a settlement in the territory of Texas, arrived on Red River on their way south. Here they called a halt and determined to pitch their tents for a year or two, raise corn, and "spy out land," before they came farther. They settled in two principal villages, three or four miles apart, with small parties around in every direction for a few miles. Some of their men had, it is supposed, visited the wild tribes, as far west as the Brazos, before this.

They had not been at this place very long, before their villages were discovered by a party of Wacos, on a robbing expedition from the Brazos; and these free-booters, true to their instincts from time immemorial, lay concealed till the silent midnight hour, and then, stealthily entering the herds of the sleeping Cherokees, stampeded their horses, driving off a large number. To follow them was labor in vain—but to quietly forget the deed was not the maxim among the red sons of Tennessee.

A council was held, and the matter discussed. After the opinions of the warriors had been given, the principal war-chief rose, and in substance said: "My brothers! the wild men of the far-off Brazos have come into our camps while the Cherokee slept! They have stolen our most useful property. Without horses we are poor, and can not make corn. The Cherokees will hasten to plant their corn for this spring, and while that is springing from the ground and growing under the smiles of the Great Spirit, and shall be waving around our women and children, we will leave some old men and women to watch it, and the Cherokee braves will spring upon the cunning Wacos of the Brazos, as they have sprung upon us."

The corn was planted, and in the month of April, 1829, a war-party of fifty-five, well armed, left the Red River villages on foot in search of the Wacos. At this time the principal village of the Wacos was on the bluff where the beautiful town of Waco now greets the eye on the west bank of the Brazos. One band of the Tahuacano (Ta-wak-a-no) Indians, who have always been more or less connected with the Wacos, were living on the east bank of the river, three miles below. Both bands had erected rude fortifications, by scooping up the earth in various places and throwing up a circular embankment three or four feet high, the remains of which still are to be seen. The principal work of this kind at the Waco village occupied a natural sink in the surface.

The Cherokees struck the Brazos above the village some forty miles, and traveled downwards until they discovered signs of its proximity, and then secreted themselves in the cedar break till night. The greater portion of the night was employed in examining the position, through experienced scouts. Having made the necessary observations, the scouts reported near daylight, when the war-chief admonished them of what they had come for—revenge! Waco scalps!! horses!!!—and led them forth from their hiding-place, under the bank of the river, to a point about four hundred yards from the wigwams of the slumbering Wacos. Here they halted till rays of light, on that lovely May morning, began to gild the eastern horizon. The time for action had come. Moving with the noiseless, elastic step peculiar to the sons of the forest, the Cherokees approached the camp. But a solitary Waco had aroused and was collecting the remains of his fire of the previous night, preparatory to his morning repast. His Indian ear caught the sound of footsteps on the brush—a glance of his lynx-eye revealed the approaching foe. A single shrill yell from him, which echoed far and near through the Brazos forest, brought every Waco to his feet. The terrible Cherokee war-whoop was their morning greeting, accompanied by a shower of leaden rain. But, though surprised, the Wacos outnumbered their assailants many times—their women and children must be protected or sacrificed—their ancient home, where the bones of their fathers had been buried for ages, was assailed by unknown intruders. Their chief rallied the warriors and made a stand—the fight became general, and as the sun rose majestically over the towering trees of the east, he beheld the red men of Tennessee and the red men of Texas in deadly strife. But the bows and arrows of the Waco could not compete with the merciless rifle of the Cherokee. The Wacos were falling rapidly, while the Cherokees were unharmed.

After half an hour's strife, amid yells and mutual imprecations, the Wacos signalled a retreat and they fell back in confusion, taking refuge in the fortified sink-hole. Here, though hemmed in, they were quite secure, having a great advantage. Indeed they could kill every Cherokee who might peradventure risk his person too near the brink.

The Cherokees had already killed many, and now held a council, to consider what they should do. It was proposed by one brave that they should strip to a state of nature, march into the sink-hole in a body, fire their pieces, then drop them, and with tomahawks alone endeavor to kill every man, woman, and child among the Wacos. A half-breed named Smith, who was in favor of this desperate measure, as an incentive to his comrades, stripped himself, fastened half a dozen horse-bells (which he had picked up in the camp) round his waist, and commenced galloping and yelling around the sink-hole, now and then jumping on to the embankment and then back, cursing the Wacos most lustily. Arrows were hurled at him by scores, but he fell not.

Just as the Cherokee council was coming to a close, at about an hour after sunrise, they heard a noise like distant thunder on the opposite side of the river, and delayed a few moments to discover its cause. Very soon they discovered a large body of mounted Indians rising the river bank a little below them. What could that mean? they murmured one to another. The story is soon told. A messenger had rushed from the Wacos in the outset, for the Tahuacano village, begging help, and now two hundred Tahuacano warriors, mounted and ready for the fray, were at hand. The whole aspect of the day was changed in a moment. To conquer this combined force was impossible—to escape *themselves* would require prudence. The

Tahuacanos, in coming up, cut off a Cherokee boy, twelve years old, killed and scalped him, and placing his scalp on a lance, held it up defiantly to the view of the Cherokees. The boy was an only child, and his father beheld this scene. The brave man's eye glared with fury. Without a word, he threw from his body every piece of his apparel, seized a knife in one hand, a tomahawk in the other. "What will you?" demanded the chief. "Die with my brave boy. Die slaying the wild men who have plucked the last rose from my bosom!" The chief interceded, and told him it was madness; but the Cherokee listened not; with rapid strides he rushed among the Tahuacanos, upon certain death; but ere death had seized its victim, he had killed several, and died shouting defiance in their midst.

The Tahuacanos occupied the post oaks just below the Cherokees, and kept up a lusty shouting, but ventured not within rifle-shot. The latter, seeing that on an open field they could not resist such numbers—having taken fifty-five Waco scalps (equal to their own number)—having lost two men and the boy—now fell back into the cedar brake and remained there till night. They were convinced that their safety depended upon a cautious retreat, as, if surrounded on the prairies, they would be annihilated. When night came on, they crossed the river, traveled down the sand bank a mile or two, as if they were going down the country, thence, turning into the stream, waded up the edge of the water some six or seven miles, (the river being low and remarkably even,) and thus eluded pursuit. In due time they reached their Red River villages, without the thousand horses they anticipated, but with fifty-five Waco scalps—glory enough, in their estimation. The tribe was speedily called together for a grand war-dance. For miles around the American settlers were surprised to see such a commotion and gathering among the Indians. A gentleman, my informant, was there visiting a widowed sister. He rode up to the Cherokee encampment, inquired into the cause of the movement, and was invited to alight and spend the day. He did so, and witnessed one of the grandest war-dances he ever saw, and he is an old Indian fighter. A very intelligent man, a half-breed, named Chisholm, one of the fifty-five, gave him a full history of the whole transaction. He noted it carefully, and from him I received it.

That gentleman is Capt. Thomas H. Barron, formerly of Washington Co., now residing near Waco. When he first visited Waco in 1834, he at once recognized the battle-ground and sink-hole as described by Chisholm. The Cherokees did not forget the Tahuacanos, but held them to a strict account, of which more anon.

CHEROKEE AND TAHUACANO FIGHT IN 1830.

After the Cherokees returned to their temporary home on Red River, from the attack on the Wacos, in 1829, they determined to take vengeance on the Tahuacanos for their interference in that engagement, on behalf of the Wacos. It seems that early in the summer of 1830, they fitted out a war-party for this purpose, numbering about one hundred and twenty fighting men.

The Tahuacanos, like the Wacos, had several principal villages, favorite places of resort, from some peculiarity, as fine springs of water, abundance of buffalo, etc. One of them, and perhaps their most esteemed locality, was at the southern point of the hills of the same name, now in the upper edge of Limestone county, and the present residence of the Messrs. Boyd and Moore. Around these springs there is a large amount of loose limestone on the surface, as well as in the hills, and the whole surrounding country is one of rare beauty and loveliness.

The Tahuacanos had erected several small inclosures of these loose stones, about three feet high, leaving occasional spaces some two feet square, resembling the mouths of furnaces. Over the tops they threw poles and spread buffalo-hides, and when attacked, their women, old men, and children would retreat into these cells while the warriors would oppose the attacking party from without, until too closely pressed, when they, too, would seek refuge in the same, and lying flat on the ground, would send their arrows and bullets through these apertures whenever an enemy came within range. From the attacks of small arms such a protection, however primitive, was generally quite effective.

This party of Cherokees, having been informed of the locality of this place, and of the value set upon it by the Tahuacanos, and knowing that it was a considerable distance from the Wacos, determined to seek it out and there wreak vengeance upon those who had by their own act called forth feelings of hostility. Guided by an Indian who had explored the country as a trapper, they reached the place in due season. When discovered, the Tahuacanos were engaged at a play of balls around the little forts. The Cherokees stripped for action at once, while the ball-players promptly ceasing that amusement, rushed their women and children into their retreats, and prepared for defense. They had quite a large village, and outnumbered the Cherokees in fighting-men.

A random fight commenced, the Cherokees using the surrounding trees as protection, and taking the matter as a business transaction, made their advances from tree to tree with prudence. Their aim, with the aid of a "rest" against the trees, told with effect, and one by one, notwithstanding their hideous yells and capering to and fro, the Tahuacanos were biting the dust.

The moment one was wounded unless a very brave fellow, he would crawl into the hiding-place among their women and children, unless, perchance, on his way, a Cherokee ball brought him to the ground.

The fight continued in this way an hour or more, when, upon a signal, the whole body retired within their breastworks. At this time, the Cherokees, elated by what they supposed to be victory, charged upon the open holes, ringing their victorious war-whoop most furiously. But they were soon convinced that though concealed, the besieged were not powerless, for here they received a shower of arrows and balls from the hidden enemy which tumbled several of their braves alongside of those they had killed on the other side. Yet, excited as they had become, they were not easily convinced that prudence in that case was the better part of valor. On the contrary, they maintained the unequal contest for some time, until one of their old men advised a talk.

They withdrew a short distance, and held a consultation. Their leaders said they had come there for revenge and they would not relinquish their design so long as a Cherokee brave was left to fight—that to go back to their people and report a defeat would disgrace them—they would die on the field rather than bear such tidings! "Where there's a will there's a way," is a trite old adage, and at this juncture of affairs it was verified by the Cherokees. The old man who had advised the "talk" now made a suggestion, which was seconded by all. He proposed that a party should be sent off a short distance to cut dry grass and bring in a lot; that men, loaded with this combustible material, should cautiously approach each hole in the breastworks, from the sides, using the grass as a shield on the way; that the door-holes should be stopped up with it, (with new supplies constantly arriving,) and set on fire, by which very simple process the inmates would be suffocated or compelled to throw off the hides and leap out, breathless and more or less blinded through the smoke, while the Cherokees, stationed round in circles, would have an easy time in butchering their astounded red brethren. This was a rich idea, and, delighted with the anticipated fun on their part, and misery among their enemies, the Cherokees speedily made all their arrangements and disposed of their fighting-men to the best advantage. The grass was placed in the required position, and at the same moment, set on fire. For a moment or two no response was heard from within; but very soon the smoke was seen escaping through the rocks and from under the skins, proving that each little refuge was full of the strangulating exhalation. To endure such torture long was beyond human power; and in a little while a doleful howl issued forth, followed by a significant up-heaving of the buffalo-skin roofs, and a rush of the gasping victims, blinded by smoke, leaping over the walls, they knew not where. To render the picture more appalling, the exulting Cherokees set up a terrible yelling, and dealt death to the doomed creatures with their guns, tomahawks, and scalping-knives until all were slain or had made their escape from the dreadful sacrifice by headlong flight. Quite a number of squaws and children, and perhaps a few men, had been unable to rise, and died from suffocation inside the works.

And thus ended this tragic scene in the course of our Indian warfare. Comparatively few of the Tahuacanos escaped. The surviving women and children were preserved prisoners, and a considerable number of horses, blankets, skins, and indeed the entire camp equipage, fell into the hands of the victors, who returned to their people on Red River in triumph, displaying not only their available booty, but a large number of the greatest of all Indian symbols of glory, scalps.

These facts I obtained in 1842 from an old Spaniard who composed one of the party, and I have little doubt but they were furnished by him with fidelity.

This old Spaniard, whose name was Vasquez, was a native of New-Madrid, Missouri, and had passed much of his life with different Indian tribes. About 1840 he appeared at Gonzales, Texas, where I formed his acquaintance. He fought with the Texians at Salado, in September, and at Mier in December, 1842. Escaping from the latter place, he returned to Gonzales, his home being with Capt. Henry E. McCulloch, to suffer a cruel death soon after. In 1843, he was captured by Mexican banditti, west of the San Antonio, who, knowing his fidelity to Texas, suspended him to a tree by the heels, in which position he died and was a few days subsequently found.

SCALPING OF WILBARGER IN 1833.

Small and individual incidents, transpiring in the infancy of frontier settlements, are often clothed with vivid interest and long remembered by the cotemporary settlers as part and parcel of their own or their neighborhood history. To perpetuate the record of such events in the pioneer days of Western Texas, has long been the desire of him who pens these sketches—the truth of history being strictly observed in their relation.

Josiah Wilbarger, a man of plain, practical sense and strong nerve, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and in 1823, when just arrived at manhood, removed with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where the writer, then a child, knew him and his family, the farms of our respective fathers adjoining. Having married, he removed to Texas in 1826-7, somewhat at the instance of the writer's father, who had already spent three years in Texas, and about 1830, settled at or near Bastrop on the Colorado, then the extreme outpost of our settlements in that direction. The event we are about to relate occurred in the autumn of 1833.

Wilbarger, in company with two other men, whose names we can not recall, had gone on an exploring or hunting excursion in the mountains near and above the present city of Austin. After a trip of several days out, they encamped for the night, on their homeward march, on a little stream, perhaps Walnut creek, at the foot of one of the numerous mountain spurs in that vicinity, feeling quite secure, as they had seen no indication of the presence of Indians on their route; but they were doomed to a sad disappointment.

While quietly dispatching their morning repast, after a pleasant night's repose under the star-lit canopy of heaven, they were surprised by the sudden roar of horses' feet on the mountain-side above them, and, on looking up, beheld a large body of mounted warriors, dashing at full speed, with wild and savage shouts, upon them. Ere a second thought could enter their excited minds, the barbarian horde were throwing their balls and arrows among them. One of the men instantly fell with a death-shriek; and Wilbarger, receiving a ball through the neck and several arrows elsewhere on his person, sank senseless to the ground. Seeing this, and terrified to wildness, the survivor, a visitor to the country, mounted his fine steed without saddle or bridle, with nothing but a rope around his neck hastily thrown over the nose, and gave the noble animal full opportunity to do, or—*let his rider die!* The horse, whether from fright or instinctive affection for his master, we know not, performed what his rider considered a noble part, and soon left the whooping pursuers far behind. He was soon left to pursue his course in safety, but so excited and terrified was the poor fellow, (who was on his first frontier expedition,) that it was said he arrived in Bastrop, thirty-five miles distant, with the piece of buffalo-meat he was masticating when the assault was made, firmly clenched in his teeth. He, of course, reported both Wilbarger and the other person as slain. The settlement

was then very feeble, and it required some little time for the necessary number of men to prepare for going out to bury the dead.

They did not reach the spot till about sunset on the following day, when, to their surprise, they espied a bloody, hideous-looking mass, in the shape of a man, reclining at the base of a tree, near a small pool. So shocked were they that they involuntarily hesitated whether to advance or retire. But a voice was heard—" 'Tis I—Wilbarger, come on friends!" faintly spoke the object of their gaze. And so it was—poor Wilbarger had not only been shot three times, but the surface of his head had been scalped, while he was yet unconscious, and left for dead. He was indeed a horrid, piteous-looking object; the burning sun had literally parched his naked skull, and but for returning consciousness and the ability to drag his enfeebled body to the edge of the pool, he must have died ere succor came. He was totally unable to rise.

The remains of the deceased were speedily interred, and a litter constructed on which Wilbarger was borne into Bastrop, where kind nursing in a few weeks restored him to ordinary health. But his head—that tender organ—had too long been bleached in the sun ever to heal up. For twelve years it remained an incurable wound, tormenting, agonizing the unfortunate man, and although he continued to perform his duties as husband and parent, he never was one moment free from pain; and in 1845, his sufferings ceased in death at his old home near Bastrop. Such was the career of one of the old, manly, hospitable pioneers of the Colorado.

The elder Mr. Wilbarger having died in Missouri about 1835, two of the brothers, three sisters, and other members of the family came to Texas in 1837. Matthias, a most worthy man, and long a surveyor in this (Milam) district, died of small-pox in Georgetown, December, 1852. John W. lives at Round Rock. The estimable lady of Capt. Dalrymple is one of the sisters. The county of Wilbarger, on Red River, was named in its organic act "in honor of the deceased brothers, Josiah and Matthias Wilbarger."

John Wilbarger, Jr., the eldest son of Josiah, then a gallant youth belonging to Capt. John S. Ford's company, was killed by Indians west of the Nueces river in 1847. Young Doc Sullivan fell at the same time. Alpheus Neill, their only companion at the time, was horribly wounded, but under almost incredible circumstances of physical anguish, escaped, and still lives.



BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. JAMES HAMILTON.

FROM APPLETON'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.

JAMES HAMILTON, an American statesman, born in Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1786, drowned at sea, November 15, 1857. His father was a distinguished officer of the continental line of the Revolution, and was one of the favorite aids of Washington. The son was educated for the bar, but entered the army and served with credit as a Major in the Canadian campaign of 1812. At the end of the war he resumed the practice of the law in Charleston, in connection with James L. Pettigru. For several successive years Mr. Hamilton was chosen Mayor, or, as it was then termed, Intendant of Charleston, an office which he filled with eminent ability. To his vigilance and activity was chiefly due the detection of a formidable conspiracy in 1822, among the negro population, led by Denmark Vesey, a free mulatto from Hayti. In the same year Mr. Hamilton was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself as a debater, and was also chosen a Representative in Congress, of which he soon became a prominent and popular member. With Calhoun, McDuffie, and Hayne, he became noted for intense and energetic opposition to the protective system. He was in favor of direct taxation, regarding all indirect processes for raising revenue as frauds upon the people, and as disparaging to the popular intellect as well as popular morals. While in Congress Mr. Hamilton acted as second to John Randolph in his famous duel with Henry Clay, of which affair he wrote a very interesting account. He was also second to Gov. McDuffie, in his duel with Col. Cum-

ming, of Georgia. He served in the same capacity on other occasions of this sort, though he always humanely sought to effect an honorable adjustment of the cause of quarrel. During the contest for the Presidency between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, he was an active partisan of the former. President Jackson in 1828 offered him the Secretaryship of War, which he declined. He was then offered the post of Minister to Mexico, with authority to negotiate the annexation of Texas. This also he declined. His refusal of these offices was the result of a previously formed resolution to devote himself exclusively to the service of his native State. He quitted Congress to become the Governor of South-Carolina in 1830, at an interesting and trying period, when the State had resolved upon nullifying the tariff laws of the Federal Government. It was a crisis well-calculated to test the ability, the courage, and the firmness of the leading Nullifiers. They stood almost alone against the rest of the nation; for though in some of the neighboring States there was much sympathy for them and their doctrines, there was no disposition to take part with them in forcible resistance to the national authority. Their position was generally regarded as that of traitors who were meditating a dissolution of the Union. The majority of the Nullifiers, however, strenuously denied that nullification necessarily involved disunion or secession. Mr. Hamilton said to Edward Livingston, on the publication of Jackson's proclamation against the Nullifiers, that "South-Carolina did not intend to leave the Union unless the Federal Executive should drive her out by the sword." The people of South-Carolina, failing to convince Congress of the unconstitutionality of a protective tariff, resolved to throw the State upon her reserved and sovereign rights, and to nullify laws which they deemed to be antagonistic to the primary law of the Constitution, by interposing the State veto, and forbidding within the limits of South-Carolina the execution of the acts of Congress to which they objected. The veto of the State, they held, might arrest special legislation without subverting the government. They claimed that Congress had no power for constructive legislation; that the States were sovereign with respect to all rights that had not been specially conceded to the Federal Government; and that there was no tribunal which could decide between them and the Federal Government in case of an alleged infraction of the Constitution, of which they alone were judges. These questions were maintained by Mr. Hamilton with much zeal and force in a great variety of essays and speeches. On the settlement of this question by Mr. Clay's compromise, Mr. Hamilton retired from public life, and devoted himself to the care of his plantation. In course of time, however, he became ardently interested in the cause of Texas, to which he devoted his personal services and a large portion of his private fortune. In 1841, while Texas was an independent republic, he was her Minister to England and France, where he procured the recognition of her independence. On the death of Mr. Calhoun in 1852, he was appointed his successor in the United States Senate, but for domestic reasons he declined the office. He had given himself so entirely to the service of Texas, that in his efforts in her behalf he had expended his fortune and literally ruined himself, becoming greatly involved in pecuniary difficulties, which harassed the latter years of his life. He was on his way to Texas to seek indemnification for his losses, when he perished by a collision between the steamboats Galveston and Opelousas, in the latter of which he was a passenger. With his usual courtesy and generosity he yielded his own chance of safety to a lady among the passengers, to whom he was an entire stranger. Mr. Hamilton's labors for the public good were not confined to politics. He took an active part in railroad enterprises in the South, and in the extension and elevation of Southern commerce. He was also one of the founders of the *Southern Review*, to which he was a frequent and popular contributor. While Intendant of Charleston he exerted himself to adorn the city, and was one of those to whom the place is indebted for its Prado or public walk. The last production of his pen was an address to the Legislature of South-Carolina, on the eve of his departure on his fatal voyage, in which he made a sad and eloquent review of his contemporaries of the day of nullification, Calhoun, Hayne, McDuffie, Turnbull, Harper, and Preston.

COL. BENJAMIN R. MILAM.

IN the fall of 1816, the celebrated Don X. Mina put into Galveston with three vessels, for the purpose of refitting, on board of which he had three hundred Americans, on their way to Mexico, to join the Republican standard of Victoria. Among this brave band of heroes we first find Col. Milam. History tells us that on several occasions this little heroic band completely routed and put to flight over twelve hundred Mexicans on the river Santander in Mexico. In June, 1819, we again find Col. Milam in company with Gen. Long, on their way to Galveston, to obtain munitions of war from the celebrated lord of that island, John Lafitte. They had already opened a correspondence with that bold rover of the seas, who had invited Gen. Long to a personal interview on the island. In the winter of 1820 Gen. Long was requested by the Republicans to visit the city of Mexico, that he might receive suitable honors for his fidelity to their cause. One of his escorts was Col. Milam. After the assassination of Gen. Long, which happened in the city of Mexico, Milam spent the most of his time in traveling through different sections of that country, until Iturbide assumed the purple, when he was seized by a band of Mexican soldiers and dragged in fetters to the city of Mexico, where he was closely confined in prison till after that usurper was dethroned. When Santa Anna seized the government and made himself Dictator, Milam was again thrust into prison at Monterey. His past services and sufferings gave him the sympathy of his jailers: he was allowed the privilege of going every day to a creek near the prison for the purpose of bathing. He profited by that indulgence, and made arrangements with an old compatriot to place a fleet horse, suitably equipped, upon the bank of the creek, at the time appointed. He passed the sentinel as usual, to go into the water, but walked quietly on, mounted the horse, and fled. Four hundred miles would place him in safety, and nobly did his horse do his duty, and bore the gallant Milam clear of all pursuit, to a place near Goliad, where he was surprised. At first, he thought himself in the power of his enemy, but the English language soon convinced him that he must be in the midst of his countrymen. He had never heard that Texas was making an effort to save herself. No whisper of the kind had been allowed to pass to his prison. When he learned who the party were that surrounded him, his heart was full of joy. They were a company of volunteers, made up of the citizens of Matagorda and old Caney, under George M. Collingsworth, who had determined that they would surprise and take the town of Goliad, on the San Antonio river. A forced march brought the vanguard of this expedition, on the 9th of September, 1835, at 11 o'clock at night, to the fording, a few miles below the town. Here they halted for the main body, and to make arrangements for the attack. Three men were sent into town, and brought out with the utmost secrecy a worthy citizen, friendly to the constitution of 1824, and by his assistance guides were procured, perfectly acquainted with the fort of Goliad. The main body of troops had missed their road. So soon as they ascertained their true position, they struck across for a near cut to the place occupied by the vanguard. Their route led through the woods. While they were making their way through a thicket, some of the horses started in a fright at an object beneath a bush. The men checked their horses and hailed: "Who's there?" A voice answered in Spanish. One of the party believed that he recognized in the voice an old acquaintance, and asked if it was not such a one, mentioning the name. "No," was the reply, "my name is B. R. Milam." The whole party immediately gathered around the old hero, perfectly overwhelmed with joy, and made known to him their whole plans. The company was then divided into four parties; one party remained to guard the horses; the other three, each with a guide, marched to storm the fort and take the town of Goliad. One party was led to the charge by Milam in person. It was long after midnight. The Mexicans were in deep sleep, unconscious of the approach of an enemy. A solemn stillness reigned around, not a cloud was to be seen, the full moon was shining in all its splendor, pouring down upon the little heroic band its whole light, as if conscious that a blow was to be struck that night, September 9th, 1835, which would put into operation a chain of events that would

eventually carry the star-spangled banner to the Pacific, and bring into requisition untold wealth of California. As the three parties approached the fort at different points the dogs gave the alarm, but with their axes they soon hewed down the doors where the Mexican officers slept, and took them prisoners. A sentinel hailed, and fired—a rifle-ball laid him dead upon the spot. The discharge of fire-arms and the noise of human voices now became commingled. The Mexican soldiers fired from their quarters, and the blaze of their guns served as targets for the Texas riflemen. Collingsworth called upon the garrison to surrender. The Mexicans answered in their own language, "We will," and immediately rushed out and laid down their arms. Thus the fort of Goliad was taken by a mere handful of men: a fort which, with less than four hundred men in 1812 and 1813, withstood a siege of three thousand Spanish troops, and forced them to retire. After the excitement was over, and things became quiet, Col. Milam addressed his compatriots as follows: "I assisted Mexico to gain her independence; I have spent more than twenty years of my life in that country; I have endured heat and cold, hunger and thirst; I have been a tenant of every prison between this and the city of Mexico, but the events of this night have fully compensated me for all my losses and all my sufferings."

Soon after the taking of Goliad, Milam joined the forces before San Antonio. On Saturday, December 5th, 1835, Col. Milam, at the head of three hundred chosen troops, entered San Antonio, and on Thursday, December 10th, the Alamo was taken by Col. B. R. Milam. By this victory, one thousand men yielded to less than three hundred. The town itself was surrendered with large quantities of public stores of every description. The brave Col. Milam, the dauntless leader of the storm, was numbered among the slain. He fell by a ball through his head, while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long, long will Texas and the friends of liberty remember this brave and gallant, this early devoted friend.

Col. Benjamin R. Milam was a native of Kentucky, where his relations now reside. He served an apprenticeship to the hatter's business in Lexington Kentucky. When he fell at the Alamo he was about forty-five years old. In person he was about five feet ten inches in height, of a heavy, iron frame, and of a good constitution. His countenance was open and frank, he had a good English education, he was regarded as a well-read man. It was admitted that he was as generous and true to his friends as he was brave and gallant. A few years since Col. John H. Moore, of Fayette county, and a few citizens of other counties, assembled at San Antonio and had Col. Milam's remains disinterred. Though he had been buried some ten years or more, his body was undecayed, and he looked natural. The boots in which he was buried were sound, and would have done to wear again. The black silk in which his head was tied looked perfectly new except the blood-spots. The citizens of San Antonio have the remains of the brave Col. B. R. Milam in keeping; no doubt they are proud of their charge, and will esteem it a great privilege to do honor to his remains. I have many other interesting items connected with the life of Col. Milam, which I must defer for the present.

ROBERT M. WILLIAMSON.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON was a native of Georgia, born about A.D. 1806 or 1807. His opportunities for education were limited to the ordinary schools and academies of the country. In these he made rapid progress until his fifteenth year, when his further attendance at school was arrested by an attack of white swelling, which confined him to his bed for two or more years and rendered him a cripple for life. The disease fastened upon his knee, stiffening the joint and making it necessary for him to wear an artificial leg. Hence his widely-known *soubriquet* of Three-legged Willie."

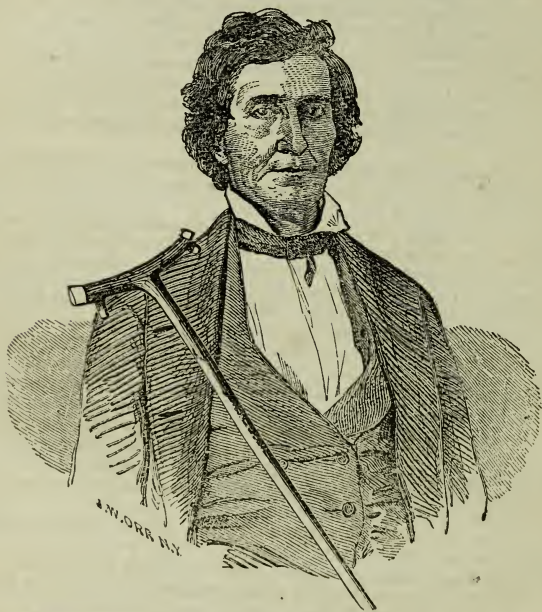
The time of his confinement, however, was not a season of idleness. But few of

his cotemporaries excelled him in a knowledge of mathematics and the language and his miscellaneous reading was extensive and thorough.

At quite an early age he prepared himself for the bar, and was admitted to practice at about the age of twenty-one.

He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice. No man in his native State ever began life under more auspicious circumstances. Young, belonging to a highly influential family, endowed with rare gifts of intellect and oratory, he at once took position in the front rank of his profession.

Very soon, however, an event of an unpleasant and unfortunate character occurred



(which reflected no discredit upon Judge Williamson,) that determined him to emigrate to Texas. This was about the year 1826 or 1827. To an ardent and adventurous spirit like young Williamson's, Texas then presented a most inviting field. The germs of future empire, greatness, and independence were already sown. It needed only the earnest and energetic culture of patriots to insure their full development.

He located at San Felipe; mastered the Spanish language, the land-laws of Spain and Mexico, and was at once engaged in a large and profitable practice of his profession. He became at once the chosen friend of Benjamin R. Milam. Up to the hour of Milam's death, Judge Williamson was his confidential adviser and agent, and contributed largely to the successful fulfillment of Col. Milam's colonial contract.

He naturally contracted a warm friendship for the two Jacks, the Whartons, Col. Frank Johnson, and the other congenial spirits who entertained opinions in common.

In the intervals of his professional labors he was not idle or unemployed. In connection with the names above given, his sympathies were enlisted with the liberal party.

his efforts from the beginning were directed to bring about an absolute and final liberation from Mexico. Such were the energy and activity of his movements in behalf that he rendered himself specially obnoxious to the Mexican government. In all the incipient steps which led to the revolution no man acted a more prominent or efficient part.

In the affair of Turtle bayou as well as in other similar movements, he was actively engaged in raising troops and arousing the colonists to a sense of their wrongs. He was subsequently stationed at Bastrop in command of a company of volunteers which rendered essential service to the exposed frontier.

Throughout the subsequent campaigns which led to the glorious victory of San Jacinto, his soul-stirring eloquence cheered on the faint-hearted and encouraged the bold to rally around the revolutionary standard.

The writer of this article well remembers the declaration made to him by the author of *Yoakum's History of Texas*: "That after a thorough and minute investigation of the records and history of Texas, he was constrained to say, that Robert Williamson had done as much if not more than any other man in precipitating and sustaining the revolution of 1835-36."

This brief notice must suffice up to the date of our national independence. Other matters of greater interest belong more appropriately to the History of Texas than to a sketch like this.

Upon the organization of the government of the Republic, Judge Williamson was elected to fill the important position of Judge of the Third Judicial District.

He then removed his residence to Washington county, where he continued to reside till about two years previous to his death.

To eliminate law and order out of the wild and discordant elements of a revolutionary and frontier people, is no slight undertaking. The restraints of family, and the checks which society imposes in older and better regulated communities, were powerless here. The wild and daring spirits attracted hither by the love of excitement and adventure, too frequently after the war was over, degenerated into lawless recklessness.

To restrain and subdue this spirit, no more judicious appointment could have been made. To great force of character and undaunted personal courage Judge Williamson united great suavity of manner and calmness of judgment.

These qualities inspired the admiration and commanded the love and respect of the bold borderers.

Did time and space permit, we might enrich this sketch with many an amusing anecdote of that period.

After successfully establishing regular judicial proceedings and inaugurating the new order of things consequent upon the achievement of our independence, Judge Williamson withdrew from the bench.

From this time until about the year 1840, he resumed the practice of the law.

He was induced then to become a candidate to represent Washington county in the Congress of the Republic; was easily elected, and from that time until 1850, with but a single exception, he represented that district in one or the other branch of the Legislature. In the stormy times which followed the dissolution of one form of government and preceded the institution of another, Judge Williamson wielded a controlling influence. While it is not claimed for him that he originated many great measures, yet as a conservative power his influence was widely felt and acknowledged. He stood ever as a faithful and incorruptible sentinel over the rights and interests of the State. Having no selfish ambition to gratify, careless of money to a fault, he was inaccessible to the threats or the flatteries of the cormorants whose object it was to prey upon the public treasury or the public domain. Individuals who had bills of doubtful merit before Congress or the Legislature feared the sleepless eye and withering invective of Williamson more than the opposition of all others. The good that he thus achieved for the country is incalculable. When mad extravagance ruled the hour and the country seemed on the verge of destruction, his voice was heard loudest in stern rebuke of such evil prac-

tices. In the darkest hours of the Republic (in 1842) when peace and credit and even hope itself had almost fled from our midst, again his clarion notes were heard, cheery and blithe and hopeful to the end. He deserved the guerdon of merit which the Roman Senate awarded Varro when the Carthaginians were assaulting the very gates of Rome. "For," says the historian, "while the weak fled in dismay and the bold trembled, he alone did not despair of the Republic!"

When the great question of annexation came to be considered in 1845, Judge Williamson was its unflinching advocate. He was a member then of the Congress of the Republic of Texas which accepted the overture of the United States and ratified President Jones' call for a convention and the apportionment of representation, (a most difficult and delicate point.) The stirring events of the past ten or fifteen years had not been favorable to study. The exciting political questions of the day opened a wider field to the ardent temperament of Williamson, and after once engaging therein, he never again regularly resumed the practice of his profession. His last appearance before the public was as a candidate for Congress, when he was defeated, by a few votes, by the Hon. Volney E. Howard. The result was attributed by Judge Williamson's friends, to the late period at which he was announced and to his want of acquaintance on the Rio Grande where a large vote was polled.

From that time he led a quiet and retired life upon a small farm near Independence in Washington county, devoting himself exclusively to the education of his children. Although his opportunities for acquiring wealth and independence were unequaled by those of any other man, yet was he of such generous and improvident nature, that he was often embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. Like Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe, and many other greater men, he not unfrequently felt the iron pressure of "*Res angusta domi.*"

It may be stated as creditable to his integrity, that in the midst of corruption and speculation he lived and died in poverty.

In 1857, he had a severe attack of sickness which seriously affected his intellect. The death of his wife, a daughter of Col. Edwards of Wharton county, occurred shortly afterwards. From these combined shocks, his mind never entirely recovered until the time of his death, which transpired peacefully and calmly on the 22d December 1859, in Wharton county.

We have thus traced rapidly and imperfectly a few of the leading events in the life of this distinguished patriot. It has been done under unfavorable circumstances, and without pretense to absolute certainty as to dates, etc. Yet in no instance has the value of his services been magnified knowingly. His character deserves a higher and more extended notice.

He was in many respects a remarkable man. He possessed a wonderful hold upon the affections of the masses, over whose passions and sympathies his control was unbounded. The wreckless daring of his own character contributed largely to this influence. This, aided by a generous, unselfish spirit, to captivating manners, made him, wherever known, the idol of the people.

Inaccessible to threats or bribes, he was an upright and honest judge, who unflinchingly administered the law. In Congress and the Legislature he had no selfish purposes to subserve, he was therefore the able and watchful guardian of the people's rights.

His intercourse with his brethren of the bar was marked by great courtesy. Towards the younger members, he ever extended a helping hand, and breathed a kind word of encouragement. The writer is but one of hundreds who remember gratefully the kindness extended to them in days long past, by Judge Williamson.

The eloquence of Judge Williamson more nearly resembled that of John Randolph than of any other historical character.

When fully aroused, there was a fire and vigor in his speech that surpass all description. True, there was quaintness and eccentricity, but it was all stamped with the originality and power of genius.

He was not only a wit of the first class, but a humorist also; and like all great humorists, he bore a burden of melancholy which was only brightened by these sudden sallies, as the storm-clouds are illumed by the sheet-lightning. In an appeal to the people and as an advocate before a jury he was unsurpassed. It is pleasing to know that he has left sons who may hopefully aspire to their father's distinction.

We are of those who believe that "life is not without its purposes." For example, admonition, encouragement, or reproof, the lives of our predecessors are most eloquent. We do not present the subject of this sketch as free from blemish. Far from it—he was mortal, and therefore fallible. He had one fault, and a most grievous one it was. One of "the fears of the brave and follies of the wise." This might well and properly be ascribed to the "temper of the times" in which a large portion of his life was spent—the wild and disorderly state of society then existing.

The fate of our distinguished men has been most deplorable—Collingsworth, Grayson, Rusk and Jones died by their own hands. May I supplicate for Robert M. Williamson (who, if he was a great sinner, was also a great sufferer) the kind charity of all Christians, and close this article by the following lines from the *Light-House*, which no voice sang so sweetly as his own:

"In life's closing hour when the trembling soul flies,
And death stills the heart's last emotion,
Oh! then may the seraph of mercy arise,
Like a star on eternity's ocean."

LAW OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE CONDENSED.

GENERAL LAWS.

Chapter 1. PER DIEM PAY.—This act appropriates \$110,000 for the per diem and mileage of the members, and for the per diem of the officers of the Eighth Legislature.

Chap. 2. PUBLIC PRINTING.—Provides that after the 1st of June 1861, the Public Printing shall be given to the lowest bidder. Proposals to be invited by advertisement published on the 1st of June next preceding every regular session of the Legislature. The printing embracing the Laws and Journals, the Governor's Message, the Reports of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner General Land Office, Commissioner of Claims, Superintendent, Financial Agent and Physician of the Penitentiary, Trustees and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and any other reports or printing that may be ordered by the Legislature.

The whole number of Laws must be delivered to the Secretary of State within thirty days after the last copy shall have been received by the contractor, and the Journals within sixty days. 5000 copies of the General Laws are required, and 800 of the Special Laws, and 500 of the Journals of each House.

The Secretary of State is not allowed to receive any bid exceeding 1-6 of a cent per page for the Laws, 1-4 of a cent per page for the Journals, and 1-3 of a cent per page for 500 copies of the Governor's Message and the Reports and other printing; also 1-4 of a cent per page for 500 additional copies of said Message, Reports, etc. For printing bills, resolutions, etc. of the Legislature, in the usual form, \$2.50 per page for 200 copies. For advertising Proclamations, etc., 50 cents per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, each square being required to contain not less than 200 ems.

Chap. 3. MISSISSIPPI AND PACIFIC RAILROAD RESERVE.—Amends the Supply

ment approved Nov. 28, 1857, and extends the time for payment by the settlers for their 160 acres or less, from October 1st, 1859, to January 1st, 1861.

Chap. 4. APPROPRIATION FOR REWARDS.—Appropriates \$10,000 to enable the Governor to offer rewards for fugitives from justice.

Chap. 5. ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Appropriates \$15,000 in addition to the \$110,000 in chapter 1st above, to pay any contingent expenses of the Eighth Legislature.

Chap. 6. SPECIAL ELECTION.—Provides for an election in Harrison county to fill the vacancy of Senator occasioned by the resignation of Hon. L. T. Wigfall.

Chap. 7. PATENTING CERTIFICATES.—Provides that all genuine Head-Right Certificates and Tobey and Bryan Scrip, not presented to the Court of Claims within the time prescribed, may be patented by the Commissioner of Claims. He may also patent all certificates or warrants issued by the Commissioner of Claims. Second section authorizes Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue certain duplicate head-right certificates, and certificates for unlocated balances.

Chap. 8. PRINTING PROCLAMATIONS.—Appropriates \$2000 to pay for printing the Governor's Proclamation ordering the vote on the proposed Amendment of the Constitution, August last, and for previous Proclamations.

Chap. 9. REGULATING PUBLIC SALES IN BASTROP COUNTY.—Authorizes sheriffs and others making sales required by law, to advertise the same to take place at the store of J. M. Finney & Co. instead of the Court-House.

Chap. 10. SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Changes the time for holding Court in in this District, as shown in the article in this ALMANAC giving the times, etc. for all the District courts of the State.

Chap. 11. FRONTIER PROTECTION.—Authorizes the Governor to raise one regiment or less of mounted men, of ten companies, one half to be placed immediately on the frontier to act as minute men in the service of the State, against the Indians. Each company to consist of eighty-three men rank and file, to be enlisted for twelve months. Each company to elect its own officers. The companies to elect one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major; and each company to elect one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals and one Surgeon. One of the Lieutenants to be selected to act as Quartermaster and Commissary for the company, with the rank of Second-Lieutenant. Should two or more companies act together, these Lieutenants shall act as the Commanding Officer may direct, as Quartermasters, Commissaries, or Adjutants. Such non-Commissioned Staff as may be necessary shall be appointed from among the men.

The officers and men provide themselves with arms, horses and all accoutrements, but are furnished by the State with provisions, ammunitions, medicine, forage, etc. The pay of the Colonel is \$180 per month, of the Lieutenant-Colonel \$150, of the Major \$125, of the Captain \$100, of First Lieutenant \$75, of Second Lieutenant \$60, of Sergeant \$4 per month in addition to the pay of privates, of Corporals \$3, in addition to the pay of privates, and of privates \$25 per month. Commissioned Staff Officers receive \$20 per month extra to the pay of their rank, and non-commissioned officers \$8, in addition to the pay of privates. The Surgeon receives \$120 per month, furnishes his own instruments, but furnished by the State with medicines.

The whole force to be raised as the Governor may direct, and to be stationed wherever ordered by the Governor, being entirely subject to his control; and to be discharged whenever he may deem their services no longer necessary, or turned over to the United States should provision be made to accept them.

Chap. 12. DISCOUNTS AND SET-OFF.—Amends the Act of February 5th, 1850, and provides that should the defendant reduce by set-off, the plaintiff's claim below the amount of which the court has jurisdiction, judgment shall still be given him for the balance, together with the costs. But should the set-off exceed the plaintiff's claim, then the defendant shall have judgment for the excess, and the costs shall also be given to the defendant, in case his set-off was acquired before

commencement of the suit, otherwise not. Should plaintiff's claim be reduced below the jurisdiction of the court by payment, then he may have judgment for the amount due him, but defendant shall have the costs. When defendant has a claim similar to the plaintiff's in its nature, then he may file a plea in reconvention, and judgment and costs shall be in favor of the largest claim established.

Chap. 13. TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Creates the Twentieth Judicial District, embracing the counties of Collin, Denton, Wise, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Archer, Clay, Montague, Cook and Grayson. We refer to the article in this ALMANAC on our Judicial Districts, for the times of holding court in these several counties. The county of Wichita is attached to the county of Clay for judicial purposes. Writs and every kind of process issued *after* the commencement of the next Terms in the above counties, are made returnable to the Terms of said courts, as established by this act, but if issued *before* the commencement of the next Term, then they are returnable as heretofore. Appeals and writs of error from the decisions of this District, are returnable to the Supreme Court in Austin. The election of Judge and District-Attorney for this District is provided for on the first Monday in May, 1860. The Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District is required to hold courts in all the counties of his District, in the Spring and Summer Terms of 1860, the same as if this new District had not been created.

Chap. 14. THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The Bankrupt Law of January 19th, 1841, is hereby repealed.

Chap. 15. GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—This act appropriates \$1500 for furnishing the Governor's mansion, to be expended by the Joint Committee on Public Buildings.

Chap. 16. AN APPROPRIATION of \$2000 is made to pay the Attorney-General and District-Attorneys the costs due them for convictions under article 952 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chap. 17. SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The change of time for holding the courts of this District as provided for by this act, will be seen by reference to our article on District Courts, in this ALMANAC.

Chap. 18. CONFIRMING CERTAIN PATENTS AND SURVEYS.—All patents heretofore issued as genuine Colony Certificates within the Mississippi and Pacific railroad reservation are declared valid, and all surveys made on genuine colony certificates, within said reservation, are also made valid. In case of conflict of location, either party may withdraw within six months.

Chap. 19. APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF TROOPS.—The sum of \$60,000 is appropriated for the pay and subsistence of the companies called out by the Governor, under command of John S. Ford, James Bourland and John Henry Brown; also to pay the Peace Commissioners sent by the Governor in 1859. The Comptroller is authorized to settle all well-authenticated accounts for supplies furnished said companies.

Chap. 20. CAPTAIN TOBIN'S COMPANY.—This act appropriates \$10,000 to pay the expenses incurred by Captain Tobin's company called out by the Governor, and the Comptroller is authorized to examine and pay such accounts and claims, provided they are well authenticated and reasonable, and provided that no claim for fire-arms shall be paid.

Chap. 21. GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—A further appropriation of \$1000 is made for furnishing the Governor's mansion.

Chap. 22. RELIEF OF PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.—All persons entitled to pre-emptions under the acts of January 22d, 1845, February 7th, 1853, and February 13th, 1854, are allowed till January 1st, 1861, to return their field-notes and pay the dues. The Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to issue patents to all assignees entitled to pre-emptions under the act of February 13, 1854, donating 160 acres to settlers, provided the assignees return the pre-emption certificates proving a residence on said pre-emption of three years continuously, etc.

Chap. 23. CERTAIN SURVEYS TO BE PATENTED.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue patents on surveys heretofore made and returned

to the Land Office, though not made in the square required by law, provided however, that surveys of irregular shapes made to the detriment of the public domain and when there was nothing to prevent their being made in a square form, shall not be patented without correction.

Chap. 24. LICENSE OF ATTORNEYS.—Amends the Act of May 12th, 1846, and requires every Attorney admitted, before receiving license, to take an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and will honestly demean himself in the practice of the law, and will discharge his duty to his clients to the best of his ability; which oath shall be indorsed on the back of his license, subscribed by him, and attested by the officer administering the same. The act of February 11th, 1854, is amended, and attorneys are now subjected to fine or imprisonment, for misbehavior or contempt; but they shall not be struck from the roll for contempt, unless it involve fraudulent or dishonorable conduct or mal-practice, but for such conduct they shall have the right of trial by jury, should they desire it, and may enter the plea of not guilty, etc.

Chap. 25. TO IMPROVE NAVIGATION.—Amends the Act of August 23d, 1856.—Whenever the State engineer finds, after letting any contract for the improvement of any river, that the work done or to be done will not effect any permanent or valuable improvement, said engineer shall have power to set aside said contract by agreement with the contractors, and to settle with them for the work done, and shall apply the remaining fund to such work as may be most beneficial. This provision applies only to contracts on rivers west of the Trinity. Should the contract for the Brazos river be canceled or modified, the citizens of Washington county shall be released from the payment of their unpaid subscriptions.

Chap. 26. THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—This Act amends chapter 13th, changing the times therein fixed for holding the courts, but our article on the District Courts in this ALMANAC, gives the times according to this amendment.

Chap. 27. RELIEF TO THE HOLDERS OF PETERS' COLONY CERTIFICATES.—This Act provides that those who have not presented their certificates to the Commissioner appointed to ascertain such as were illegally issued in Peters' Colony, or whose certificates have been presented and rejected, shall have twelve months from the passage of this Act (January 24th, 1860) to present their claims to the District Court, provided good cause be shown, under oath, why the same were not presented to the Commissioners or the Court. And in case the witness by whom the proof is to be made, is not a resident of Peters' Colony, then his testimony may be taken by deposition before the Chief-Justice where the witness resides, provided the Chief-Justice shall certify that said witness is entitled to credit. Notice of the taking of such deposition to be given to the District-Attorney of the District where the cause is pending.

Chap. 28. THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We refer to the article on District Courts in this ALMANAC, for the counties, and the times of holding courts in this District as provided by this act. It is provided that all writs and process, all bonds and recognizances shall be returned to the Terms as provided in this act.

Chap. 29. REPEAL.—This Act repeals the seventeenth section of the Act to Regulate Railroad Companies, passed February 7th, 1853.

Chap. 30. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The causes taken from this District to the Supreme Court by appeal or otherwise, are made returnable to the Supreme Court at Galveston: and the causes from this District in the Supreme Court at Austin, and undecided at the last Fall Term of said court in Austin, are ordered to be transferred to the Supreme Court at Galveston.

Chap. 31. TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We again refer to the article in the ALMANAC on District Courts, for the counties, times and terms of the Twelfth District, as provided by this act. All writs and process from any of the courts of this District, are made returnable to the Terms established by this act.

Chap. 32. \$100,000 FOR FRONTIER DEFENSE.—This Act sets apart for frontier defense, the \$100,000 in United States bonds appropriated for the University of Texas, February 11th, 1858. The amount thus used to be paid back to the University Fund.

Chap. 33. SCHOLASTIC CENSUS.—The sum of \$6000 is appropriated to pay Assessors for taking the scholastic census for 1859.

Chap. 34. SALE OF PUBLIC DOMAIN.—This Act amends the Act for the Sale of Public Domain, and its second section is changed to authorize the sale of all altered sections reserved under the railroad law, and of all the islands reserved, and other reserved sections, at \$1.25 per acre. Fractions, however, of less than 160 acres in the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad reserve, not surveyed by the State, may be settled or sold at 50 cents per acre. The fifth section is so changed to provide that unappropriated tracts of less than 160 acres entirely surrounded by other surveys, and never reserved or prohibited from locations, may be surveyed on application to the surveyor, and the field-notes recorded and returned to the General Land Office, the applicant having the privilege, for six months after the survey, to purchase the same at 50 cents per acre; but should he not, within six months, file with the Surveyor a certificate from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of his having made payment for the same then it shall become part of the public domain, subject to location, etc. The eighth section is amended so to allow heads of families to purchase at 50 cents per acre, in preference to all others, the tracts on which they reside if vacant and not reserved, including their improvements, provided said tracts are entirely surrounded by previous surveys, and do not exceed 160 acres. The ninth section is changed so as to require any one wishing to secure land under the previous section, to file his affidavit and that of two witnesses, that he is *bona fide* settled on and improving such land, and that he has not taken or filed a previous preëmption. This must be done within six months from the passage of this act, or three months from the date of settlement. The settler must also have the land surveyed within twelve months, and recorded, and returned to the General Land Office, and must pay taxes from the date of settlement, and the purchase money within three years, or his preference will cease and the land become a part of the public domain. No claim under this act is transferable till perfected.

Chap. 35. DAMAGES RECOVERABLE FOR WRONGFULLY CAUSING DEATH.—If the death of a person is caused by such carelessness or unskillfulness as would have entitled such person to an action, if death had not ensued, then his representatives are, by this act, entitled to maintain an action for damages, after his death, even though the circumstances may amount to a felony. Such action must be for the benefit of surviving husband, wife, children, and parents, by either one or all of whom the action may be brought; and if such suit is not brought by them for three months, then it is made the duty of the executor or administrator to bring such suit, unless all said parties entitled to damages specially request no suit to be brought. The jury are to give damages proportioned to the injury, and the amount is to be divided between the relatives entitled, in such shares as the jury may direct, not being subject to the debts of the deceased. This action must be brought within one year from the death. The death of either party does not abate the suit. If the plaintiff die, when there is but one, then one or more of the other parties entitled may be substituted. If the defendant die, his executor or administrator may be made a party.

Chap. 36. DISTRIBUTING SUPREME COURT REPORTS, ETC.—The Secretary of State is required to furnish the library at each branch of the Supreme Court with a complete copy for each Judge, and another for the library, of the Supreme Court reports, public and private laws of the State, digests and revisions of such laws, and digests of the Supreme Court decisions.

Chap. 37. BOOKS OF RECORD FOR COUNTY SURVEYORS.—The county courts of every county are required to furnish their respective county surveyors with all necessary books of record.

Chap. 38. HOMESTEAD IN A TOWN OR CITY.—The homestead in a town or city, exempt from forced sale, is declared to be the lots occupied or destined as the family residence, not to exceed \$2000 in value at the time so destined for a homestead. Any increase in value subsequently, by improvements or otherwise, shall not subject the homestead to forced sale.

Chap. 39. UNIVERSITY LANDS.—\$1716.45 is appropriated to pay the commissioners for selling the University lands.

Chap. 40. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC., CREATED.—The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Commissioner of General Land Office are constituted a Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings. This board have entire charge of the public buildings and improvements, with power to enter into contracts to keep the buildings and grounds in good order, to superintend the artesian well, to disburse money in payment of their contracts, etc.

Chap. 41. REPAIRING THE CAPITOL.—\$1200 is appropriated and made subject to disbursement, by the above board, for repairs to the Capitol, Treasury, and old and new land offices, etc.

Chap. 42. STATE PENITENTIARY.—The sum of \$27,000 is appropriated for the purchase of machinery for the Penitentiary, including the machinery now in use, which is to be paid for out of it. The sum of \$5223 is appropriated to pay for the transportation of convicts for the years 1858 and 1859, and \$15,000 for the same for the two subsequent years. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for the purchase of cotton, wool, provisions, and incidental expenses for 1860 and 1861; but \$35,000 of this sum is to be raised from the sale of manufactured articles.

Chap. 43. FRONTIER PROTECTION.—The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated for the pay and subsistence of the force that is now or may be called into service by the Governor for frontier protection, provided that enough shall be left in the treasury to meet the current expenses. In case the amount in the treasury falls short of this appropriation, or in case this appropriation is not enough to meet the demands for frontier protection, then the Governor is to make only such *cash* payments as are unavoidable, and payments on contracts not necessarily cash shall be made *pro rata*, but the indebtedness is not to exceed \$200,000. The Comptroller is required, under the direction of the Governor, to audit and adjust all claims under this act, to be paid as may hereafter be provided.

Chap. 44. COMMON CARRIERS.—This act does not allow common carriers to restrict their liability at common law, by any notice, nor by exceptions in the bill of lading, or memorandum given on the receipt of goods, nor in any manner except by special agreement in writing. Carriers are liable to an action for damages for refusing goods offered at a proper time, together with the customary rates of freight, provided the vessel has capacity to take them safely, and they are the kind of goods usually carried. For such refusal the owners of the vessel are also liable to a fine of \$5 to \$500, the action to be brought in the county where the wrong is done, or where the carrier resides. This act also enforces the common law as regards giving a bill of lading, the proper delivery of the goods, etc., and subjects the carrier to a fine of \$5 to \$500 for refusing to execute the bill of lading. Railroad companies and others having warehouses shall be liable simply as warehousemen for goods stored *before* the commencement of the trip or voyage, but *after* this their liability is that of common carriers, until the delivery is made. If, after due notice, the consignee does not take the goods, and they are therefore warehoused by the carrier, then the latter shall only be liable as a warehouseman. When carriers receive goods in warehouses or dépôts previous to transportation, they are required to forward them in the order received, the first received to be first forwarded, and without preference. A disregard of this law subjects the carrier to damages. The trip is considered as commenced from the time of signing the bill of lading, from which time the liability of common carrier also attaches.

Chap. 45. NEW APPORTIONMENT LAW.—This Act divides the State into thirty-three Senatorial and seventy-seven Representative Districts. Each Senatorial District is entitled to one Senator, and consists of one or more counties, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1st DISTRICT.—*Galveston, Liberty, Jefferson, and Chambers.

2d " Polk, *Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Orange, and Hardin.

3d " Angelina, *Nacogdoches, San Augustine.

4th DISTRICT.—	Sabine, *Shelby, Panola.
5th “	*Rusk.
6th “	*Harrison, Upshur.
7th “	*Cass, Bowie.
8th “	Titus, *Red River.
9th “	Lamar, *Hopkins.
10th “	*Cherokee.
11th “	*Houston, Anderson, Trinity.
12th “	Wood, *Smith, Van Zandt.
13th “	*Kaufman, Dallas, Henderson.
14th “	*Fannin, Hunt.
15th “	Grayson, *Collin.
16th “	Brazoria, Fort Bend, *Harris.
17th “	Montgomery, *Grimes, Walker.
18th “	Madison, Leon, *Robertson, Brazos, Burleson.
19th “	*Limestone, Freestone, Navarro, Ellis.
20th “	Johnson, *Tarrant, Erath, Parker, Palo Pinto.
21st “	Cooke, Denton, *Wise, Montague, Jack, Young, Clay, Wichita, Archer, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Hardeman, Knox, Haskell, Buchanan, Shackelford, Jones.
22d “	Matagorda, Wharton, *Colorado, Fayette.
23d “	Austin, *Washington.
24th “	Calhoun, Jackson, *Victoria, DeWitt, Lavaca.
25th “	*Gonzales, Guadalupe, Caldwell.
26th “	Bastrop, *Travis, Hays.
27th “	Milam, *Williamson, Burnet, Bell, Lampasas.
28th “	Falls, Coryell, *McLennan, Bosque, Comanche, Brown, Hamilton, Eastland, Callahan, Coleman, Taylor, Runnels, Hill.
29th “	Refugio, San Patricio, Nueces, *Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit.
30th “	*Bexar.
31st “	Blanco, Comal, Bandera, Kerr, *Gillespie, Llano, San Saba, Me- dina, Uvalde, McCulloch, Concho, Mason, Menard, Kimble, Edwards, Dawson, Kinney, Maverick, Atascosa, Frio, Zavala.
32d “	*Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Encinal, Duval.
33d “	*El Paso, Presidio.

*The Chief-Justices of the counties with this * before them are required to receive the returns and give the certificate of election to the senator elect.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

The districts as numbered below are entitled to one or two Representatives, as stated in each case.

DISTS.	DISTS.
1st. Jefferson, Chambers, *Liberty, Orange—one.	13th. Rusk—two.
2d. *Liberty, Polk—one.	14th. Panola—one.
3d. *Tyler, Hardin—one.	15th. Harrison—one.
4th. *Jasper, Newton—one.	16th. *Harrison, Panola—one.
5th. *San Augustine, Sabine—one.	17th. Smith—two.
6th. Shelby—one.	18th. Cass—one.
7th. Nacogdoches—one.	19th. Titus—one.
8th. *Nacogdoches, Angelina—one.	20th. *Cass, Titus, Bowie—two.
9th. Houston—one.	21st. Upshur—two.
10th. Anderson—one.	22d. Red River—one.
11th. Trinity, *Houston, Anderson—one.	23d. Lamar—one.
12th. Cherokee—two.	24th. Hopkins—one.
	25th. Lamar, *Hopkins—one.

DISTS.

- 26th. Wood—one.
 27th. *Van Zandt, Kaufman, Henderson—two.
 28th. Hunt—one.
 29th. Fannin—one.
 30th. *Fannin, Hunt—one.
 31st. Grayson—one.
 32d. Collin—one.
 33d. *Collin, Grayson—one.
 34th. Galveston—one.
 35th. *Galveston, Brazoria—one.
 36th. Harris—two.
 37th. Montgomery, *Grimes, Brazos—two.
 38th. Walker—one.
 39th. *Leon, Madison—one.
 40th. Freestone, *Limestone, Falls—two.
 41st. *Navarro, Hill—one.
 42d. Ellis, *Johnson, Parker—two.
 43d. Tarrant—one.
 44th. Dallas—two.
 45th. Denton—one.
 46th. Cooke, Montague, *Wise, Jack, Young, Clay, Wichita, Archer, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Hardeman, Knox, Haskell—one.
 47th. Matagorda, *Wharton, Fort Bend—one.
 48th. Austin—one.
 49th. Colorado—one.
 50th. Fayette—one.
 51st. Washington—one.
 52d. *Washington, Fayette—one.
 52d. Burleson, *Robertson—one.
 54th. Bastrop—one

DISTS.

- 55th. Travis—one.
 56th. Travis, *Williamson—one.
 57th. *Williamson, Milam—one.
 58th. *Caldwell, Hays, Blanco—one.
 59th. *Bell, Lampasas—one.
 60th. *McLennan, Bosque—one.
 61st. Coryell, Hamilton, *Comanche, Erath, Brown, Palo Pinto, Buchanan, Eastland, Shackelford, Calahan, Coleman, Jones, Taylor, Runnels—one.
 62d. Calhoun, *Victoria, Jackson, De Witt—two.
 63d. Lavaca—one.
 64th. Gonzales—one.
 65th. Guadalupe—one.
 66th. Comal—one.
 67th. *Gillespie, Kerr, Bandera, Mason, Menard, Kimble, Edwards—one.
 68th. *Burnet, Llano, San Saba, McCulloch, Concho—one.
 69th. *Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio—one.
 70th. *Karnes, Bee, Live Oak, Atascosa, McMullen, Frio, La Salle, Zavala, Dimmit—one.
 71st. Bexar—two.
 72d. *Bexar, Medina, Uvalde, Dawson, Kinney, Maverick—one.
 73d. Cameron—one.
 74th. *Cameron, Hidalgo—one.
 75th. *Starr, Zapata—one.
 76th. Webb, *Nueces, Duval, Encinal—one.
 77th. *El Paso, Presidio—one.

N. B.—When there is but one county in a district, the Chief-Justice of that county receives the returns and gives the certificate of election to the representative elect; but when there are more counties than one, then the Chief-Justice of the county with a star (*) before it performs that duty.

It will be seen from the above that our next Legislature will be composed of thirty-three senators and ninety representatives.

Chap. 46. PUBLIC WEIGHERS.—The council of every incorporated city is authorized to appoint not exceeding six public weighers for one year. Each one shall give bond in the sum of \$1000 to be approved by the Mayor, and shall take an oath to perform the duties faithfully, etc. The weigher can not appoint deputies. He shall use standard scale balances and weights; shall weigh with an even beam, and mark the weight on each package, bale, etc., without deducting for tare: shall give a certificate stating all particulars and estimating the amount there should be deducted, if any, giving his reasons for the same. The charge for weighing shall be such as may be agreed upon with the party for whom he weighs, or such as the corporation may have prescribed; but not to exceed eight cents per bale of cotton, and fifty cents per hogshead of sugar. Persons may employ those not appointed public weighers.

Chap. 47. COURT OF CLAIMS REORGANIZED.—The Legislature, on joint ballot, elects a Commissioner of Claims to hold his office till Jan. 1, 1862, with a salary of \$2000, and one chief clerk, with a salary of \$1200. He receives all the books,

apers, etc., from the comptroller, belonging to the office when it closed on Sept. , 1859. Any person entitled to a head-right under any of the laws of Coahuila and Texas, or of the Republic, may apply to the Commissioner of Claims at any time before June 1st, 1861, and receive his certificate. To be entitled the person must have resided in Texas continually from birth or the time of emigration, to the time of application, or to the time of his or her death, and the facts must be proved. The application must be in writing, presented in open court, giving the name of the claimant, and all necessary particulars must be set forth, as whether born in Texas or an emigrant, whether married or single, etc., etc. The application must be made first in the county or district court where the applicant resides, and the testimony of witnesses must be taken orally in open court, either in the county where they reside or where the applicant resides. The judge presiding shall certify that the application was sworn to in open court, and that the witness is a credible person. The clerk of the court shall make a record of the whole, and shall seal up the papers and forward them by mail, post paid, to the Court of Claims in Austin, for which he shall receive from the applicant two dollars, in addition to his recording fee. The Commissioner of the Court of Claims shall receive and docket all such packages in a book for that purpose, and before any further examination shall receive from the applicant \$2.50 for the use of the State. All such claims thus docketed shall be referred to the board constituted to decide on all such applications, this board being composed of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Comptroller and Treasurer, together with the Commissioner of Claims, who shall sit for the discharge of these duties on the first Monday of each month, and oftener if necessary. The evidence on which they shall decide must be the written evidence as furnished above, and also such as may be had from the books, papers, and archives of the Commissioner of Claims. Any grantee of a conditional certificate may apply by motion in writing to the district court where the certificate was issued, for the corresponding unconditional certificate, which may be granted on the proofs required previous to Nov. 1853, and also on a certificate from the Commissioner of the General Land Office that such conditional certificate was duly reported to his office, and that no unconditional certificate was issued, and on a like certificate from the Commissioner of Claims. The certificate thus granted shall require no further approval for location or patent. Such certificate can not be issued to assignees. Persons entitled to bounty or donation lands or their heirs may apply before June 1st, 1861, and obtain a certificate on affidavit as to his term of service, etc., etc. They must also prove their service by two witnesses who were in the service, and who shall also prove their residence, etc. This testimony must be taken before the clerk of the county court where the witnesses reside; but if out of Texas, must be taken before an officer authorized to authenticate instruments for registry in Texas. The credibility of the applicant and witnesses must also be certified. The Attorney-General is required to act on behalf of the State. All bounty and donation warrants not patented or approved by the former Commissioner, except those issued by said Commissioner, must be presented before June 1st, 1861, or forever barred. The Commissioner, if proof is fully furnished as required, shall approve the warrant; but if he believes the warrant to be a forgery, he shall reject it; or if he believes it issued to an assignee on a false transfer, he may reject it. And if he has satisfactory evidence that the party has obtained the land before, he shall reject the claim; and in these cases the applicant may bring suit in the district court of Travis county to sustain his claim. The Commissioner shall not reject any claim till six months after it has been presented. He can review the action of the previous Commissioner, etc. The Commissioner shall perform the duties of the Adjutant General, under the act granting relief to the heirs of those who fell with Fannin, Ward, Travis, Grant, and Johnson, issuing to said heirs bounty and donation warrants upon the proofs required, etc. He shall also perform the duties of the Adjutant General under the two acts authorizing the issue of duplicate land warrants, discharges, and certificates of head-rights upon certain conditions, approved Jan. 14th, 1840, and May 11th, 1846. The

Commissioner shall receive a fee of \$1 for each duplicate he may issue; \$2 for each certificate to a railroad company; \$5 for each certificate of a league and labor; \$3 for each certificate of 1280 or over, and \$2 for each certificate less than 1280 acres. For all copies he shall charge fifteen cents for every one hundred words, and fifty cents for certificate and seal, and shall pay over all such fees to the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Claims shall hereafter issue all certificates to railroad companies, and all applications for such certificates must be presented to him, in like manner as heretofore to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Both the Commissioner and his clerks are forbid to act as agents in the prosecution of claims against the State, or in locating lands or procuring patents, or in any duties inconsistent with their duty to the State. The Commissioner of Claims is also to perform the duties of Auditor under the act for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic, of March 20th, 1848, so far as to audit claims for military service, etc., and every person having such claims must present them to the Commissioner and Comptroller before June 1st, 1861, or they will be forever barred; and if the claim is supported by such proofs and vouchers as would entitle it to be audited under the late law, then these officers shall give a receipt for the same which shall be paid by the Treasurer on appropriations made therefor. All original applications for head-rights or military lands not presented before June 1st, 1861, shall be forever barred. On the 1st of Jan., 1862, the Commissioner shall deliver to the Comptroller all his books, papers, etc., heretofore archives of the Auditor's office; and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, all his other papers, books, etc.

Chap. 48. COUNTY OF MARION.—This new county has its limits commencing on the S.E. corner of Cass county, thence north with the east boundary of Cass thirteen miles; thence west to Big Cypress bayou in Titus county; thence with said bayou in a south-east course to the north-west corner of Harrison county, and thence down said bayou with the north line of Harrison, to the place of beginning. The town of Jefferson is made the county seat. This county is made a part of the 8th Judicial District. The times of holding the courts, etc., will be seen in the article of this ALMANAC on the District Courts, and the officers of the county will be seen in our table of county officers, while our new map will represent the county.

Chap. 49. RANGING COMPANIES.—The sum of \$4000 in addition to the \$60,000 previously appropriated, is given for the support of the companies commanded by Capts. Ford, Brown and Bourland.

Chap. 50. RESTORING LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.—This act gives two years from and after Feb. 1st, 1862, to all persons to redeem their lands that have been sold for taxes and purchased by the State. These lands may be redeemed by paying to the assessors where the lands lie, or to the Comptroller, all arrearages of unpaid taxes, with fifty per cent of the taxes that would have been due had the lands not been sold, with a fee of two dollars to the assessor who made the sale. The value of the lands is to be determined by the value of similar lands in the vicinity.

Chap. 51. RAILROAD ACT.—This act is supplemental to an act passed Dec. 19th, 1857, amending the act of Feb. 7th, 1853, regulating railroad companies. Every company is forbid to issue its stock except at par, and for cash paid or to be paid by actual subscribers. Any officer violating this provision becomes personally liable to the stockholders and creditors. The by-laws may, however, provide for the issue of stock in payment of any debt contracted, for construction, or for any *bona fide* indebtedness. No company is allowed to take and condemn any private property through which their road may pass, without first agreeing with the owner as to the compensation to be made him for damages, etc. If they can not agree upon the amount of compensation, the Chief-Justice shall then appoint three freehold appraisers to decide the matter. In case either party objects to their decision, said party may file a petition to the district court, and judgment shall be given as in ordinary cases. Every company is required to have suitable depots at the places for the receipt and delivery of goods, and shall be liable for any damage to the goods for the want of such buildings for their protection. Companies are not al-

owed to charge storage unless when the owner neglects to remove the goods within three days after notice, the notice being by posters at the depot-door. After the three days' notice storage may be charged, for which and the freight the goods are liable. When the consignee can not be found, or when he refuses or neglects to receive goods that are perishable for an unreasonable time, then application may be made to a justice of the peace, and he may order the goods to be sold at auction. Companies are required to place effectual cattle-guards where their road enters and leaves any inclosed field of a private individual. Companies are made liable to the owners for all cattle or stock killed on their road, but should the road be inclosed, then the company is only liable for the want of ordinary care. No officer of any railroad company is allowed to become interested in any contract for the construction of the road, or for its operation in any way, under a penalty of not less than \$1000, nor more than \$5000. Stock issued within thirty days of any meeting does not entitle the holders to vote at that meeting, unless it be the first meeting for organization. Nor can stock be voted on beyond the amount paid or secured to be paid. Companies are liable to pay the owners of freight the sum of ten dollars for every charge made for freight over what is allowed by law or by the charter. Packages weighing less than two hundred pounds, for which separate bills of lading are given, may be charged the same as if of that full weight. The right of way does not include a fee simple estate, nor is it lost by a forfeiture of the charter. If one company refuses to draw the cars of another company connecting with it over its road, then the latter may draw its cars over the road of the former with its own engine. The point of connection of two railroads is declared to be a depot for freight and passengers. Companies that have heretofore failed to make their reports to the Comptroller, etc., are allowed to the 1st of June, 1860, to do so, and those failing to do so within that time after sixty days' notice from the Comptroller, shall forfeit all right to any lands. The reports must be made according to the Comptroller's forms. Railroads beginning, terminating, or passing through any city, may connect and use each other's tracks; and to enable them to make such connections, they may use the streets of the city to lay down their tracks. If the companies can not agree in making the connection, or if the authorities of the city oppose the passage of the road through any street, then the State engineer may be notified, and he shall designate the point for the roads to connect, and the streets through which the road shall run, having a due regard to the convenience of the city. Private or corporate property may be used in making such connections, and compensation allowed according to the charter or general law of the State. The expense of making such connection shall be borne equally by both companies, and any company refusing to make its proportion of the connection, for twelve months after notice given by the other company, shall forfeit all claim to lands, and be liable besides, to pay its just proportion of the cost of such connection. Any city forcibly obstructing the road through the streets as designated by the State Engineer, is made liable in damages to all the companies. Any railroad company may take its road through any town or city on its line, and may use any private property, making just compensation therefor as provided, and may use any of the streets without compensation; and if the city opposes the laying of the tracks in the streets, then the company may make its road round the city, at its discretion, and recover damages of the city. Any road passing through a city is subject to reasonable regulations prescribed by the city. The failure of any company to complete the number of miles of road required each year, shall not forfeit their charter provided said length of road be completed before forfeiture is incurred.

Chap. 52. AID TO RAILROADS.—This act amends the act of Jan. 30th, 1854, giving lands to railroads, and authorizes the surveys for railroad companies to be made in sections of six hundred and forty acres, which surveys are to be delineated on a map and deposited in the Land Office, and numbered from one upwards, the company to have the odd numbers and the State the even numbers. No location can be made unless there is at least room for two surveys, and the company can not have a greater number of sections or fractional sections than is surveyed for the State.

Chap. 53. COMMON SCHOOLS.—County Courts are required to cause every teacher claiming tuition for indigent children to produce a certificate from the paying patrons of his school to the effect that the parents of the children whose tuition money he wants paid, are unable to pay, or are orphans, or the children of widows whose property is all protected from forced sale. No money can be paid except on such certificate. The Chief-Justice is not allowed to charge commissions for his services in relation to common schools.

Chap. 54. COUNTY SURVEYORS.—Any organized county failing to organize as a separate land district under the act of Jan. 26th, 1858, shall continue to belong to the former land district to which it was attached. In any unorganized county having a deputy surveyor, the district surveyor or his deputies may make surveys, and the field-notes shall be recorded in a separate book for the county, and also in the ordinary record book for the district. The district or county surveyor is authorized to appoint a special deputy, who shall give a bond in five thousand dollars with two or more sureties.

Chap. 55. SEQUESTRATIONS.—This act amends the act of March 15th, 1848, and gives to any defendant whose property has been sequestered the right to retain the same by giving bonds for double the value of the property with two good sureties; the conditions of the bond being set forth fully, whether for negroes or movable or for real property. The sheriff, while retaining said property, is required to manage it prudently; but he may confide it to others, being himself responsible, and is entitled to reasonable compensation for his services, to be paid from the proceeds of the sequestered property, when judgment is against the owner; but if judgment is against the party suing, then the charges shall be paid by him. If the property is not replevied within thirty days after being sequestered, the sheriff shall then deliver it to the plaintiff on his giving bond in double the value of it, with two good sureties, conditioned that the property, with its hire, proceeds, etc., shall be forthcoming to abide the decision, which bond, if forfeited, or if the suit is decided against plaintiff, shall have the force of a judgment in favor of defendant. If the property be slaves, and the defendant does not replevy within thirty days from seizure, nor the plaintiff within ten days after the thirty days, then the sheriff shall hire out the property to the best advantage.

Chap. 56. EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—This act prescribes the times for holding the courts of all the counties of this District, for which we refer to the article in this ALMANAC on District Courts. Writs and process from the Courts of this district are returnable to the terms prescribed by this act.

Chap. 57. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—This Act provides that ten or more persons may sign duplicate articles of association, before any person authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, and file the same in the office of the county clerk, the articles giving the name of the society, the number and names of trustees, directors or managers, with the objects of the society, etc., etc. Thereupon such society becomes an incorporated body, with power to hold property, to sue and be sued, etc., etc., for the purposes named, limited to the amount of \$25,000 in real estate, if a county society, and to \$10,000 if a town, village or city society; and in personal property to \$10,000, if a county society, and \$5000 if a town society, with power to make all needful by-laws, etc. The payment annually of not less than one nor more than two dollars to said society entitles any one to become a stockholder, on subscribing his name. The officers of the society shall be a president, secretary, treasurer, and at least five directors, a majority of whom shall be a quorum to transact business, to hold fairs, exhibitions, etc., distribute premiums, etc., etc. There shall be but one county society in any county, and but one town society in any town. The transactions of the society for the previous year shall be published in the county newspaper on or before the first of February of each year.

Chap. 58. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.—This Supplemental Act gives the officer issuing a subpoena for a witness to a deed to make the necessary proof for registration, the same power to enforce his attendance as the judge of a district court has

to compel the attendance of witnesses, the same compensation being also allowed each witness. All deeds that have been heretofore registered, and which are required to be registered, shall be held to have been lawfully registered, provided they have been acknowledged by the grantors before the proper officers. All instruments thus acknowledged, and afterwards recorded, shall be evidence in our courts as full and sufficient as if done in accordance with existing laws. Partitions of land, and judgments and decrees affecting the title to lands, must be recorded in the county where the lands lie, or else can not be evidence in support of any claim under such partition, judgment, or decree.

Chap. 59. THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We refer to the article in this ALMANAC on District Courts for all the provisions of this Act.

Chap. 60. SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The times, etc., for the several courts in this district will be found in the article on District Courts. Writs or process issued from the courts of the counties of this district, after the spring terms, for 1860, are returnable to the terms prescribed in this Act, and appeals or writs of error from the courts of this district are returnable to the branch of the Supreme Court in Austin. This Act has effect after the first Monday in August, 1860, and the first term of courts under this Act commences on the first Monday in March, 1861.

Chap. 61. NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—See article "District Courts" for all the provisions of this Act.

Chap. 62. LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated to complete the buildings and improve the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum for 1860 and 1861, etc.

Chap. 63. PETERS' COLONY.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to patent surveys under augmentation certificates issued by county courts in Peters' Colony to colonists who married prior to July 1st, 1848, and which were issued prior to February 1st, 1855.

Chap. 64. FISHER AND MILLER'S COLONY.—From the passage of this Act (February 11, 1860) no return of field-notes from this colony to the General Land Office is legal, unless accompanied by the certificates, or unless they are on file in the Land Office. All field-notes heretofore returned without the certificates shall be void and the lands vacant, unless the certificates shall be returned to the General Land Office before September 1st, 1860.

Chap. 65. JUSTICES' COURTS, ETC.—This Act makes same regulations for Justices' Courts in the counties of the Twelfth Judicial District.

Chap. 66. UNITED STATES BONDS.—The Comptroller is authorized to dispose at par of the \$305,000 of United States bonds of the General Fund, and place the proceeds in the Treasury.

Chap. 67. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—This Act forbids commission merchants, to whom cotton or other produce is consigned for sale, from purchasing the same, either for themselves or others, or retaining an interest either directly or indirectly for themselves or others, without express authority in writing from the owner or consignor, under a penalty of one half the value of such cotton or produce. The merchant is required to render an account of sale in a reasonable time, stating all the particulars, as the date, the party, the weight, the tare, etc., etc.—penalty for not so doing not less than \$100 nor over \$500. No charge is allowed for mending bales, for cooperage, for labor, cartage, storage, marking, weighing, etc., unless the same has actually been done. The charge must state all particulars. No usage or custom to charge by averages, etc., is allowed. Penalty for disregarding this provision, \$100 to \$500.

Chap. 68. NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The times for holding the courts in this district are fully shown in the article on District Courts.

Chap. 69. FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—See article "District Courts."

Chap. 70. FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—This Act adds Blanco county to the Fourth District, and changes the courts as shown in article on "District Courts."

Chap. 71. WILLIAMS' COMPANY.—This Act appropriates \$7500 for supplies for this company.

Chap. 72. ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.—This Act amends the law of February 11th, 1850, requires the names of the tax-payers to be put in a column in alphabetical order, and each description of property to be placed in a separate column. Between January and May the Assessor must give notice of three or more public places in each precinct where he will receive inventories of property, stating also the time at least ten days after the notice. Should any tax-payer fail to give in his inventory at such time and place, then the Assessor is to call upon such person at his residence, and if the inventory is not then given in, the Assessor shall leave a notice directing it to be done before the 1st of May; and for this service he shall charge one dollar—widows, however, being excepted. The list shall specify whether the property is the party's own or held by him as the representative of the owner. The correctness of the inventory must be sworn to and signed. This inventory is not to include the products of the soil while in the hands of the producer. The county court is to revise this assessment roll, and correct it whenever they believe it too low as regards all property in that county. This court shall give the Assessor no certificate till such correction has been made.

The eighth section of the above Act is amended so as to enable any person owning lands in a county where he does not reside, to give in the same to the Assessor of the county where he does reside; and all railroad, canal and colonization companies, and all persons residing out of the State, may render their lands to the Assessor of any county, provided the lands, whether of a resident or non-resident, shall be assessed at the "average value" of the lands in the county where they are situated, that average being determined by the assessment for the year preceding. And the Comptroller is required to ascertain the average value of the lands in every county for the year 1859, and furnish the same to each Assessor before the first day of March 1860, and for every succeeding year he shall furnish the Assessor with such average for that year on or before the 1st of January next ensuing. Should the description be so vague that the land can not be identified, then the party shall be required to redeem it as though it had not been rendered. Every person has, however, the privilege to render his land situated out of the county of his own residence to the Assessor of the county where it is, when such Assessor shall assess it at its *actual* value, and the owner may pay the tax either to the Assessor of the county where he resides, or to the Comptroller.

After the assessment roll is completed and returned, the Assessor shall attend at least three days at each place for holding elections, between October 1st and March 1st, to receive the taxes, and shall advertise the time and place at least ten days before. In case any person neglects to attend and pay tax at such time and place, the Assessor shall then call on such person at his or her residence, and if the tax is not then paid, he shall give notice for it to be paid at his office, on or before the first day of March following, and shall charge one dollar for such service—widows, however, being exempt from this fee. When any property has been sold for taxes, the deed to the same, when recorded, shall be *prima facie* evidence that all the requirements of the law have been complied with, and that all the pre-requisites to the power to make such sale have been complied with. The owner has, however, two years allowed from the date of sale to redeem the property, upon paying to the purchaser or Assessor double the amount of taxes, together with costs, and also double the amount of any *other* tax the purchaser may have paid. But should it be proved that the tax was paid *prior* to the sale, or that the law was not complied with, then the deed shall be void.

The Comptroller, in his circulars addressed to Assessors, dated March 22d, 1860, observes that, as persons owning lands in other counties than those where they reside can not know the actual value assessed by the Assessors where the lands are, therefore it will be impracticable for them to pay the tax to the Assessors of the counties where they reside. The Comptroller therefore directs that, when the owners wish to pay to the Assessors of the counties where they reside, and not

where the lands are, then the inventories should be returned to the Assessors of the counties of their residence. But should the owner wish to pay to the Comptroller, then he may make returns to the Assessor of the county where the land lies, affixing to his name the initials N. R., indicating that he is a non-resident of the county where his land is, and thereby indicating that he wishes the privilege of paying to the Comptroller. The Comptroller also states that the oath required is not applicable to the *value* of lands in other counties, as that value must be "the average rate of land rendered in the county where it is situated." The Comptroller further states that the "average values" must be determined by the law of February 24th, 1850, still in force, and must be the average of the "land rendered in the county where the same is situated," which is consistent with the above amendatory law. This has been the uniform way in which "average values" have always been obtained. The importance of this law has induced us to state its provisions more fully, and also the Comptroller's instructions in regard to it.*

Chap. 73. CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—This Code is amended as follows:

Introductory Title, Chap. 2. Article 35a, subjects the sheriff to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$200, for failing to execute any summons, subpoena, etc., for a witness.

Title 4, Chap. 2, Art. 380. If the Grand Jury deem it expedient, an attachment for a witness shall be issued before any written summons, when the witness may be arrested.

Chap. 4. Article 437, entitles defendant to an attachment to compel the attendance of a witness living out of the county.

Art. 437a. If the above attachment is immediately returnable, then the sheriff shall take the witness before the court at once; but if it is returnable to the next term, then the witness must be placed in custody of the sheriff where the prosecution is pending, who may discharge him on the execution of a proper bond.

Art. 527a, makes it the duty of any judge who is disqualified from sitting in any case, under Sec. 14 and Art. 4 of the State Constitution, to grant an order for a change of venue.

Art. 662 specifies when the confession of defendant may or may not be used.

Part 4, Title 8. Art. 947, requires the Attorney-General, on the 1st of September of each year when the Legislature sits, to communicate to the Governor all the information he has under articles 944 and 946, etc.

Part 5, Title 2. Art. 955, directs how the fees of the Attorney-General, Clerk of Supreme Court, and of Sheriffs and Clerks of District Courts, shall be audited and paid.

Title 3. Art. 962, directs the sheriff to present to the District Judge at each term his accounts for certain services.

Art. 964. The Judge is to give the sheriff a draft on the County Treasurer for the above accounts.

*It should be borne in mind that nearly all the land owned by persons living in other counties than those where the land lies, is unimproved, and usually of an inferior quality; and hence its *actual* value is almost universally far below the "average" value of the other lands of the same county; indeed the former Comptroller estimates it at but about one third the average value of the lands given in by residents; and consequently the owner, if subjected to pay the average, will be taxed about three times what the actual value would require. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature to enable the owner to avoid this heavy tax, as well as to pay to the Assessor of the county of his residence, for his greater accommodation; and he is therefore permitted to return his land to the Assessor where it lies, in order that it may be assessed at its *actual* value, which value could not be known to the Assessor of a distant county. But while the law further authorizes this tax to be paid to the Assessor where the owner lives, it makes no provision requiring the Assessor of the county where the land is situated to inform the owner or Assessor of the county of his residence of its actual value, or the tax assessed by such value, and without this information the tax can not of course be so paid. It is true, the Assessor where the land is may give this information when so requested, but as it is not made his duty, and as no provision is made to pay him for this heavy amount of extra labor in making out and paying postage on tax-rolls sent to the Assessors of other counties, it will evidently be unsafe for any man to depend on paying such tax to the Assessor of the county of his residence; and therefore, if he desires to avoid the heavy average tax, he should either pay the tax on the actual value to the Assessor where the land is, or to the Comptroller, and should indicate his wish when he sends his inventory to the former.

Title 4, Chap. 1. Article 973 a, directs a jury tax of \$5 to be allowed in the costs when defendant is convicted, for the use of the county.

Chap. 2. Art. 974, directs that, in trials before Justices of the Peace, etc., if the accused is not convicted, the costs shall be paid by complainant in case the presiding officer is satisfied the complaint was without foundation in fact.

Final Title, Section 1. This Act takes effect after July 1st, 1860, except article 955, part 5, title 2, which takes effect from its passage.

Chap. 74. PENAL CODE.—This Act amends the Penal Code in relation to the crime of bribery, arrest of prisoners, incest and adultery, crime against nature, gaming, sale of unwholesome food, etc., ferries, exciting insurrection, importing slaves guilty of crime, arson, burglary, misdemeanors, and issuing marriage license unlawfully.

Chap. 75. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR 1860 AND 1861, TWO YEARS.

For Executive Department,.....	\$15,300.00
State Department,.....	8,800.00
Comptroller's Department,.....	31,600.00
Treasurer's Office,.....	6,400.00
Court of Claims,.....	7,200.00
Geological Bureau,.....	17,000.00
Pensions to fourteen persons,.....	3,350.00
Boundary Survey between Texas and United States, ..	15,000.00
Penitentiary,.....	9,300.00
Judicial Department,	43,724.00
Attorney-General's Office,....	4,300.00
District Courts,.....	120,000.00
General Land Office,.....	78,600.00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,.....	18,000.00
Blind Asylum,.....	11,000.00
Indemnity for Slaves executed,.....	8,000.00
Printing Laws and Journals of Eighth Legislature,....	12,000.00
Printing Reports of Government Officers,.....	3,859.74
Distributing Laws and Journals of the present Legisla- ture, and Supreme Court Reports,.....	2,000

Total Appropriations for 1860 and 1861,.....\$415,429.74

Chap. 76. COUNTY OF WILSON.—This new county is bounded on the north and east by Gaudaloupe, and on the north and west by Bexar; on the south and east by Karnes, and on the south and west by Atascosa. Dr. G. I. Houston is appointed Commissioner to organize said county. The courts of said county to be held at Sutherland Springs until a county seat is permanently established as provided in this act, etc. See our new Map.

Chap. 77. STATE TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—This Act provides that the Paymaster on the Rio Grande shall deduct from the pay of the officers and men the amount due to the citizens for fire-arms, etc., and to pay the same over to those who have furnished them.

Chap. 78. LAND CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE BETWEEN THE NUECES AND RIO GRANDE.—This Act provides that the State shall deed away certain lands between the above rivers; namely, the grantee, heir, or assign of any grant emanating from the Spanish or Mexican Government, dating before December 19th, 1836, and situated between the above rivers and below a line from the upper boundary of Webb and the mouth of Moros Creek, may file his petition in the District Court of the county where it is situated, describing the land fully and giving all his evidences of title, and the District Court shall give judgment confirming the same when the title is perfect, and also when it is imperfect, provided it would have matured into a perfect title under the former government, had no change taken

place, provided however the imperfect title was originally founded in good faith. The petition must be accompanied with an affidavit that the facts in the petition are true, that the claim is not forged or ante-dated; but genuine, etc. The District Attorney is required to represent the interests of the State, and the Clerks are required to issue subpoenas for witnesses, etc. The claimant is required to pay all the costs, and in addition \$25, as the District-Attorney's fee. The court shall decide without the intervention of a jury, and an appeal shall be allowed on application of either party. In case the court confirms an imperfect title, then in addition to the above costs, the claimant shall pay such further amount as he would have had to pay in case there had been no change in the sovereignty of the soil. Salt-springs, lakes, mines, etc., are not to be included in the titles thus confirmed. All lands, the claims to which are rejected, shall become a part of the public domain, and the claims confirmed shall be patented; but no patent shall issue when the lands have been previously located and surveyed. The confirmation of title by this act is only final between the State and the claimant, and does not affect the rights of other parties.

Chap. 79. GENERAL LAND OFFICE FEES.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to charge for patents, for 640 acres, \$2; over 640 and up to 1280 acres, \$3; over 1280 and up to two thirds of a league, \$5; over two thirds of a league and up to one league, \$10; and \$1 additional for every additional five labors on surveys of over one league. For copies of any paper in the English language, 15 cents for every hundred words. For certificate and seal, 50 cents. For copy or translation of any paper other than the English language 25 cents for every hundred words; and for certificate and seal thereto, 75 cents additional. For statements, sketches, examinations, etc., such fees as the Commissioner may establish, according to the time and labor.

Chap. 80. REPEAL.—This Act repeals the act of January 17th, 1860, authorizing patents to issue in certain cases.

Chap. 81. APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCY OF PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1860 AND 1861.—

For Boring Artesian well, etc.,	\$6,000.00
Pay of John M. Wyatt,	765.00
Superintendent of Building Capitol,	2,250.00
Books for State Library,	1,500.00
Translating and printing Laws in German and Spanish,	2,500.00
E. R. Scarborough for printing,	89.00
Bernard & Kenney for same,	89.00
E. A. Stevens, carrying express,	50.00
J. O. Illingworth, Clerk of Court of Claims,	150.00
Barr, Secretary School Commissioners,	521.67
Horn, keeping criminals,	25.50
Taking scholastic census for 1860 and 1861,	12,000.00
Printing and compiling Abstract of Lands,	4,000.00
Clerks in Comptroller's Office,	50.00
Surveyor of Young District for map,	150.00
Special Agents on River Improvements,	1,000.00
Pay of troops in the late Cortinas war,	40,000.00
Library for 1859,	975.00
Payment of Scrip,	100.00
Services on Public Buildings,	1,500.00
District-Attorney of Sixteenth District,	250.00
Draftsman in Land Office,	600.00
James M'Gee,	27.37
Oldham & White, Attorneys,	1,000.00
Anderson & Lent,	152.00
Pitts, Clerk of School Commissioners,	225.00
Vickery, distributing Laws,	56.00

For Scarborough, printing,.....	\$127.60
Attorney for Legislature,.....	1,500.00
Baker & Root, printing,.....	46.00
Keeping Public Buildings, etc.,.....	2,000.00
Surveyor of Karnes county, map,.....	150.00
Garrison, sub-engineer,.....	535.00
Burlage, Indexing Records,.....	225.00
Printing Biennial Reports,.....	3,859.75
Keeping mules on boundary survey,.....	90
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Total amount of additional appropriations,.....	\$84,558.89
Previous appropriations,.....	415,429.74
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Total appropriations for 1860 and 1861,...	\$499,988.63

Chap. 82. TREASURY WARRANTS.—When accounts are presented for which an appropriation has been made, it is made the duty of the Comptroller to allow the same if just, and if there be no money in the Treasury to pay them, then the Comptroller shall issue his warrant on the Treasury for the amount, bearing ten per cent interest. Said warrants assignable, but not negotiable as money.

Chap. 83. CORPORATIONS.—Corporations acting under charters, in suits in our courts, are only required to plead the acts incorporating them, by citing their captions, without setting forth the acts at length,

Chap. 84. COURT OF CLAIMS.—This Act supplementary to the act of February 7th, 1860, authorizes the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, upon satisfactory evidence, to issue a certificate for a league of land to any person permanently disabled by the loss of an eye, arm, limb, or any other bodily injury rendering him incapable of labor, from wounds received in the service of the Republic of Texas previous to the 18th of December, 1837, in testimony of the gratitude of this State. This certificate can not issue unless the person was so entitled by the act of December 18th, 1837, nor if said person had previously received this bounty.

Chap. 85. CREATING JUDGMENT LIENS, ETC.—Any court or clerk of a court may issue execution on judgment rendered when applied for by any party interested, and the judgment shall not become dormant for ten years after. No judgment shall operate as a lien until filed with the County Clerk for registration, and the clerk shall truly record the same as directed by this act, when the judgment shall be a lien on all the real estate of the defendants in that county, and shall continue in force four years without being reinscribed, unless sooner released. No sheriff hereafter shall sell any real estate by virtue of an execution, without previously obtaining a certificate from the clerk when the sale is made, stating the number and amount of judgments against the defendant on record, the date of each, etc.; and this certificate he shall read aloud at the time of sale, and then the sale shall pass the property to the purchaser free from all liens. But in case there is a judgment with a prior lien, the sheriff shall return the execution and proceeds of the sale to the first term of the court, with the clerk's certificate annexed, etc. The plaintiff may then move the court to pay over to him the proceeds of sale, and if no opposition is made after three days the motion shall be granted. But if opposition be made by one having a prior lien, then the proceeds of sale shall be applied, as far as necessary, to satisfy such prior lien, unless it is shown to have been fraudulently obtained, or has been satisfied. Any judgment creditor may preserve his lien by having his judgment reinscribed or recorded.

Chap. 86. APPROPRIATION FOR THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.—This appropriates \$5000 as an additional contingent fund to defray the expenses of the Eighth Legislature.

Chap. 87. UNORGANIZED ATTACHED TO ORGANIZED COUNTIES.—The County and District Courts of the organized counties named below, shall have jurisdiction over the unorganized counties attached to them respectively, until the latter are organ

ized. The counties *on the left* are the organized counties to which the unorganized counties *on the right* are attached; to wit:

To Brown is attached Coleman and Runnels.

Comanche is attached Eastland, Callahan, and Taylor.

Palo Pinto is attached Buchanan, Shackelford and Jones.

Young is attached Throckmorton, Haskell, Knox, Baylor and Archer.

Montague is attached Clay, Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman and Greer.

San Saba is attached M'Culloch and Concho.

Coleman, when organized, will be attached Runnels.

Eastland, when organized, will be attached Callahan and Taylor.

Buchanan, when organized, will be attached Shackelford and Jones.

Throckmorton, when organized, will be attached Haskell, Baylor and Knox.

Clay, when organized, will be attached Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman and Greer.

M'Culloch, when organized, will be attached Concho.

Mason, Menard. To Gillespie, Kemble. To Bandera, Edwards.

Uvalde, Dawson, and Kinney.

Zavala, when organized, Kinney.

Atascosa, Frio. To Live Oak, M'Mullen. To Webb, Dimmit.

Nueces, Duval, Encinal and La Salle.

Duval, when organized, Encinal and La Salle.

Assessors and collectors of the above organized counties will have their duties extended over the unorganized counties attached to them, the same as over the organized counties. It will be seen that there are thus fourteen organized counties which have their jurisdiction extended over thirty-two unorganized counties in all; and that provision is made for eight of the unorganized counties, when they become organized, to have their jurisdiction extended in like manner.

Chap. 88. BOUNDARY BETWEEN ERATH AND COMANCHE CHANGED.—See our new map.

Chap. 89.—ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE.—All able-bodied free male inhabitants, after one month's residence in the State, and ten days in the county, are liable to do military duty; but teachers, ferrymen, mail-riders, clerks and judges of courts, heads of departments, etc., are exempted. The militia of the State is divided into sixteen Divisions and thirty-two Brigades; two regiments to be formed in each Senatorial District, except that it takes the 29th, 32d, and 33d Districts to form two regiments. Two regiments make a Brigade, and two Brigades a Division. The 1st and 2d Senatorial Districts constitute the First Division; the 3d and 4th the Second Division; the 5th and 6th the Third Division; the 7th and 8th the Fourth Division; the 9th and 14th the Fifth Division; the 10th and 11th the Sixth Division; the 12th and 13th the Seventh Division; the 15th and 21st the Eighth Division; the 16th and 17th the Ninth Division; the 18th and 19th the Tenth Division; the 20th and 28th the Eleventh Division; the 22d and 23d the Twelfth Division; the 24th and 25th the Thirteenth Division; the 26th and 27th the Fourteenth Division; the 29th, 32d, and 33d the Fifteenth Division; the 30th and 31st the Sixteenth Division. A battalion consists of not over five nor under two companies, and a company consists of not over one hundred nor under eighty, rank and file. When the number in a district is sufficient for two battalions, they shall constitute one regiment, otherwise, they shall constitute a separate battalion. The fifth section determines the rank of officers of the same grade. Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, each first battalion by a lieutenant-colonel, each second battalion by a major, each company by a captain, first and second-lieutenants, and such non-commissioned officers as in the U. S. service. The Major-Generals appoint their Aids-de-camp, and the Governor appoints one Aid-de-camp in each Major-General's Division; the Brigadier-Generals appoint their Aids-de-camp and Brigade-Majors. The commanding officer of each regiment appoints his Paymaster, Judge-Advocate, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Sergeant-Major and Fife-Major; and the Captains their drummers and fifers. The eighth section determines the rank and pay of staffs. To put this act in force the Governor appoints a Major-General to organize the militia of each Brigade, but af-

ter the organization the Brigade elects its Major-General, who is then to be commissioned by the Governor. As soon as commissioned the Brigadier-General is to proceed at once to divide his Brigade into regiments and battalions, and cause elections to be held, the returns of which are to be made to the Governor, who issues the commissions accordingly to the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, when these again divide their regiments and battalions into companies, and cause elections to be held for the other officers, the returns of which are made to the Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, who transmit an abstract of the returns to the Governor, by whom the commissions are issued accordingly. The Governor is required to issue a proclamation for elections to be held in each division, brigade, regiment, battalion, and company in the State, for all officers under this act, notice of which is to be advertised thirty days before the day for the election. The officer elected is subjected to a fine if he resigns before organizing the militia under his command. In case any division fails to elect its officers, it shall then be attached to some other division, properly organized; and any brigade without organization or officers shall, in like manner, be attached to another brigade of the same division. But we refer to the 13th section of the law for full particulars of the requirements, penalties, etc. The 14th section gives the regulations governing contested elections. The 15th prescribes the oath of office. The 16th shows by what acts an office becomes vacated, and in what manner an inferior officer or private may obtain redress for an injury by his superior. Every captain or commanding officer is required to hold at least two company musters between March and November of each year, shall note all the delinquencies of his men, and make out a report of the strength and condition of his company to the Chief-justice of the county and the commanding officer of the battalion, etc. The 19th section prescribes penalties for stated violations of the law, for insubordination, etc. It is made the duty of the commanding officers of companies to forthwith divide their companies into three classes for the purpose of regular routine of duty. The 20th section provides a court-martial for the trial of commissioned officers on charges of neglect of duty, etc. On occasion of actual or threatened invasion, etc., the Governor is authorized to call out any portion of the militia. No men are required to serve longer than six months at any one time, and sixty days is considered a tour of duty. The Governor may order the discharge of the militia from service when he deems the emergency no longer requires them in the field. The commanders of companies shall hold courts for the trial of delinquents, and shall issue warrants for the collection of fines, which warrants shall have the force of executions and the constable shall collect the same in like manner as if issued by the civil authorities. The 26th section provides for the trial of Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and Brigade-Majors, by general courts-martial, on charges of malfeasance or neglect of duty. The 27th prescribes the oath of office and the duties of the Judge-Advocate. Officers and privates are exempt from arrest in civil actions while going to or returning from the musters or services required by this act, and are entitled to pass over bridges, ferries, etc., free of toll. The colonel of each regiment may organize two light infantry companies, as right and left flank companies, which shall be armed and equipped the same as like companies in the U. S. service. The Governor shall appoint one Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, who shall perform the usual duties of that officer. The system of discipline and exercises required of the regular army of the U. S. shall be observed by the militia of Texas. The Adjutant-General shall also be Quartermaster-General, and perform the duties of that officer. The Commander-in-chief may also appoint an Aid-de-camp, who shall be acting Adjutant-General, with the rank of Brevet Major-General. Volunteer companies may be attached to the regiments of the same corps within their brigades, and shall make returns as required of the militia. The sum of five hundred dollars is appropriated to purchase forms, books, etc., necessary to carry this act into effect, and the act of April 21st, 1846, is repealed.

Chap. 90. COUNTY OF GREER.—The territory between Red river and Prairie Dog river from their junction extending west to a line due south from Red river to Prai-

rie Dog river on the twenty-third degree of longitude, is created into the new county of Greer, as will be seen by reference to our new map.

Chap. 91. SINKING FUND.—This act provides that the two per cent sinking-fund paid by railroad companies shall be credited on the bonds of the company, and this two per cent shall be placed to the credit of the Special School Fund, and be invested by the School Commissioners in railway bonds as provided for the investment of the Special School Fund, provided the bonds may be taken for the actual amount bound, and that the company borrowing shall assent thereto. Or the two per cent may be invested in the bonds of slaveholding States, and the interest on the bonds shall be reinvested in the same. The Governor is authorized to select such bonds as will best promote the interest of the State. Railroad companies refusing assent to this investment, shall be entitled to no further loan.

N. B.—The foregoing acts embrace all the General Laws of the last Legislature.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Chap. 1.—This resolution authorizes the Governor to call out volunteers to quell the insurrection by Cortinas.

Chap. 2.—This authorizes the Comptroller to contract for five hundred copies of the abstract of titled lands.

Chap. 3.—This requests our delegates in Congress to use their influence to have the Port of Entry for the District of Brazos de St. Jago removed to Brownsville, etc.

Chap. 4.—The Governor is authorized, in conjunction with the Comptroller and Treasurer, to apply so much of the appropriations for the payment of the public debt, as may not be needed immediately for that purpose, to the payment of claims of more immediate necessity, refunding the amount as soon as possible from any money coming into the treasury subject to appropriation.

Chap. 5.—The Governor is authorized to appoint three persons to examine and report upon the condition of the Penitentiary.

Chap. 6.—Our delegates to Congress are requested to procure the reimbursement of money expended in protecting the frontiers; also to obtain indemnification to our citizens for property taken or destroyed by the Indians, or for losses in the Cortinas difficulty; also to procure the passage of laws prohibiting the purchase of American horses from Indians, by persons in New-Mexico or U. S. territory bordering on Texas; also to procure the passage of a law authorizing the President to muster into the U. S. service the regiment of rangers authorized by the act, Chap. 11th.

Chap. 7.—Requires the Comptroller to furnish a complete list of every item of expenditure making up the contingent expenses of the Eighth Legislature.

Chap. 8.—Authorizes the Governor to use the wagons, mules, horses, etc., purchased for the survey of the boundary line between Texas and the U. S., for transporting supplies to our ranging forces now in the field, and to make such disposition of the same as the interests of the State may require.

SPECIAL LAWS PASSED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

Chap. 1. GALVESTON BRIDGE.—This Act makes valid and binding upon the city of Galveston the \$100,000 of bonds issued or to be issued for the construction of the bridge from the island to the main land, in accordance with the vote of the citizens, May 19th, 1858, and an ordinance passed by the city council, August 26th, 1858, authorizing the contract for said bridge, the said bonds being payable in not less than twelve nor over twenty years, and bearing an interest of not over 10 per cent. A special tax of one fourth of one per cent is authorized on all taxable property within the city limits, to pay the interest and principal of said bonds.

Chap. 2. For the relief of George W. Goodman.

Chap. 3. For the relief of Albert G. Walker.

Chap. 4. For the relief of Joseph Thompson.

Chap. 5. To legitimate Donaceana Thomas.

Chap. 6. H. T. AND B. RAILROAD.—This Act entitles the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad to the Special School Fund, in like manner as other roads, and authorizes the Treasurer to pay to the Company three warrants amounting to \$210,000.

Chap. 7. This Act authorizes one third of a league of land to be issued to John Ricord.

Chap. 8. Relief of Michael K. Hammond.

Chap. 9. S. A. AND M. G. RAILROAD.—This Act extends the time required for the completion of seventy-five miles of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad to January 1st, 1862, and also authorizes the Indianola railroad to become a part of the above road, by mutual consent of the parties interested.

Chap. 10. S. AND G. B. RAILROAD.—This Act changes the name of the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company to "The Texas and New-Orleans Railroad," and authorizes the Company to act under the act of Louisiana incorporating it in that State, and directs that all subscriptions to the Texas division shall be expended within Texas, and those on the Louisiana division in Louisiana; and entitles this road within the limits of Texas to the benefits of the laws donating lands and loaning the School Fund to railroads.

Chap. 11. HEBREW CONGREGATION.—This Act incorporates a Hebrew Congregation in the city of Houston.

Chap. 12. HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—Such a company is, by this Act, incorporated in Houston, also Liberty Fire Company No. 2.

Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. For the relief of Hannah C. Buckner, Alexander Furguson, Joseph W. Bass, A. H. Booth, heirs of A. Spain Summerlin, and heirs of Mat. Finch.

Chap. 19. MASONIC INSTITUTE.—This Act incorporates the Texas Masonic Institute located at Veal's Station, in Parker county.

Chap. 20. Relief of Mary Elam.

Chap. 21. SPECIAL TAX.—This Act authorizes the county of Collin to levy a special tax of 6½ cents on \$100, for the years 1860 and 1861, to build a court-house.

Chap. 22. Relief of A. E. Benham.

Chap. 23. ARANSAS ROAD COMPANY.—Extends the time for completing the road and channel from Aransas bar to the main land, and twenty-five miles of railroad on the main land, to January 1st, 1864.

Chap. 24. PECOS BRIDGE COMPANY.—This Company is chartered to build a bridge over the Pecos near the crossing of the San Antonio and El Paso road, to be completed in five years and kept in repair twenty-five years, with prescribed tolls.

Chap. 25. HORSE-HEAD BRIDGE.—Another company is chartered to build a bridge over the Pecos at the crossing of the Overland Mail, the duties and privileges being about the same as of the above company.

Chapters 26, 27, 28. For the relief of C. P. Kennymore, William Phelps, and Wiley Burns, and the heirs of Robert McKinney.

Chap. 29. Amendatory to the act of incorporation of New-Braunfels.

Chap. 30. Incorporating the Jefferson Insurance Company.

Chap. 31. HOUSTON, TRINITY AND TYLER RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Act incorporates a railroad company under this name for the construction of a road from Houston direct to Tyler, and thence to Bowie county by way of Gilmer and Jefferson, to be connected at Houston with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, and with the privilege of purchasing the latter road. Capital stock, five millions; shares, \$100 each. Organization to take place after \$250,000 are subscribed. The stock of any subscriber failing to pay according to the terms, to be sold at public sale. The officers to be one president and eleven directors; each share entitled to one vote. The directors appoint the secretary and treasurer. A

majority to be a quorum. The company's office to be on the line of the road. Reports to be made annually to the Governor. The debts of the company binding on the stockholders to the extent of their stock. Company entitled to a right of way not over two hundred feet wide, to dépôts, etc. The ninth section provides for the right of way when the parties can not agree. The company entitled to hold real estate by purchase or otherwise. Charges not to exceed five cents per mile for passengers, and 30 cents for 100 pounds for 100 miles for freight, the Legislature having the right to reduce these charges, provided the company be allowed 12 per cent interest on the actual cost. Power to borrow money allowed, but no banking privileges. The road to be commenced within twelve months, twenty-five miles to be made ready for the iron within two years, and twenty-five miles additional to be put in running order every year after. Company forbid to sell the charter. Five per cent of the stock taken to be paid before the first meeting, and not less than 10 per cent to be paid annually thereafter. First meeting to be in Huntsville. The company entitled to all the benefits of the laws for donating lands and loaning the Special School Fund to railroads.

Chap. 32. EASTERN TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A company by this name is chartered, the road to commence on Sabine Pass, thence along the thirty miles of road graded by John Stamps and others, thence in a northerly direction to Grayson county, passing through Jefferson, Hardin, Tyler, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Rusk, and Smith counties, and within half a mile of the towns of Woodville, Nacogdoches, Henderson, and Tyler. The organization to take place within three months, or as soon after as \$300,000 of the stock is taken, but if this amount is not taken within six months after the passage of this Act, then said Stamps and others not to continue the construction they are now engaged on. Five per cent of the stock to be paid down. Shares, \$100 each. Total stock, \$7,500,000. Each share entitled to one vote. The work done before the organization of the company to be valued by arbitrators, but any subscriber not satisfied with the valuation is permitted to withdraw, and the remaining subscribers, if they represent \$300,000 of stock, may proceed to organize by electing from five to nine directors, when a credit is to be entered on the books to said Stamps and others of the amount awarded them for their work. Charges for passengers limited to five cents per mile, and for freights to 50 cents per 100 the 100 miles. The usual privileges of right of way allowed. The benefits of the laws donating lands and loaning the School Fund to railroads allowed. The company is required to have fifty miles in running order in two years from the 1st of July, 1860, and fifty miles additional every two years thereafter. Stockholders made liable for the debts of the company to the amount of their stock.

Chap. 33. INDIANOLA RAILROAD CHARTER AMENDED.—This company is required to have their road completed to connect with the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad by the time the latter is completed to Victoria, and twenty-five miles more annually after the latter shall have completed their road to its point of crossing the Guadalupe river. The benefits of the laws granting donations of land extended to this company on certain conditions. This company is allowed to sell its road-bed to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company.

Chap. 34. The privileges of an Act incorporating cities, etc., extended to Jasper, Danville, and Mount Enterprise.

Chap. 35. Authorizing the clerks of the District Courts of Cherokee, Smith, Anderson, Panola, and Angelina to apportion the causes on their dockets.

Chapters 36, 37, 38 grant relief to James Jennings, Louis David, and G. B. Brownrigg.

Chap. 39. Grants a pension to Joseph E. Field of \$200 per year.

Chapters 40, 41, 42. Relief to heirs of David M. Shropshire, George W. King, and H. C. Lozenby.

Chap. 43. Incorporates Alamo College, in San Antonio.

Chap. 44. Incorporates San Antonio Female College.

Chap. 45. GALVESTON BRIDGE.—Same as chapter 1.

Chap. 46. Authorizing the town of Corsicana to levy a tax on ten-pin alleys.

Chap. 47. Forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of Starrville, in Smith county, and Knoxville, in Cherokee county.

Chap. 48. Incorporating Starrville Union Academy.

Chap. 49. Incorporating the Factors' Cotton Press in Galveston.

Chap. 50. AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HOUSTON, TRINITY AND TYLER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The important change in the above charter by this Amendment is in the thirteenth section, by which the company is forbid to mortgage, or in any manner to create a lien on their road or corporate property, by bonds or otherwise, for the purpose of raising money to prosecute the construction of their road, (except that bonds may be issued to the State for the purpose of receiving the Special School Fund;) and any director, officer, or agent, who shall make contracts or enter into obligations without the money in the treasury to meet the payment, shall be personally liable for the same. In this particular the present charter differs essentially from all others that have been issued by the State.

Chap. 51. Legalizing the colony certificate issued to George Gochmann by the Commissioner of Miller & Fisher's Colony.

Chap. 52. Incorporating the San Antonio Gas Company.

Chap. 53. Incorporating the Jacksonville and Neches Bridge Company.

Chap. 54. Granting a pension to John S. Stump.

Chap. 55, 56, 57. Granting relief to Stephen Kelly, Mrs. William Gamble, and Andrew Mason.

Chap. 58. INCORPORATING THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The road this company is chartered to build commences at the terminus of the Washington County road at Brenham, and thence running direct to Austin. The provisions of the charter are nearly the same as those of other companies. Capital stock, one million, with privilege to increase it to two millions. Shares, \$100 each. Directors, not less than five. Company not to be organized till after \$300,000 have been subscribed and five per cent paid in, and no subscription allowed without the payment of five per cent at the time; but stock may be issued in payment of a debt for construction, etc. Right of way not to exceed fifty yards in width. Power granted to borrow money by the issue of bonds. Charter to be void unless the road is commenced within six months, and unless twenty-five miles are completed within two years from the passage of this Act. This company is authorized to contract with the Washington County Railroad Company, and consolidate both roads. This company is entitled to all the benefits of all the laws for the aid of railroads by donations of land and loan of money.

Chap. 59. Relief of Alexander Wheeler.

Chap. 60. Authorizes the clerks of the District Courts of Titus, Travis, and San Augustine to apportion the causes on the dockets of their courts.

Chap. 61. Granting a pension to Charles Sheppard.

Chap. 62. Incorporating Prairie Lea Female Institute.

Chap. 63. Incorporating McKenzie Male and Female College.

Chap. 64. Incorporating Washington County Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Chap. 65. Legalizing the marriage of William Davis and Sarah James.

Chap. 66. Legalizing the marriage of C. B. Wood and Mary E. Wood.

Chap. 67. Legalizing the marriage of William H. and Margaret Slain.

Chap. 68, 69, 70, 71. Relief of H. C. Davis, Joseph Turner, John Hearn and Louis Bouillet, and Hetty O. Kohlman.

Chap. 72. Protecting game on Galveston Island.

Chap. 73. Validating the county seal of Young county.

Chap. 74. Authorizing a tax on ten-pin alleys, billiard-tables, and pistol-galleries in Dangerfield, Fairfield, and Springfield.

Chap. 75. Incorporating Navarro County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Chap. 76. Amending Bastrop Female Academy charter.

Chap. 77. Amending the Paine Female Institute charter.

Chap. 78. Incorporating the German-English School in San Antonio.

Chap. 79. Incorporating the Waco Classical School.

Chap. 80. INCORPORATING THE COLUMBUS TAP RAILWAY COMPANY.—This Act charters a road to be built from Columbus to intersect the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad at a point to be determined upon by the Board of Directors. Capital stock, \$300,000. The amount of \$40,000 subscribed, and five per cent paid on it, entitles the company to organize. Three years are allowed to complete this road and a bridge across the Colorado, otherwise the charter to be forfeited. Power granted to borrow money on the bonds of the company, interest not to exceed 12 per cent. The road allowed to be of the same gauge as the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado road. This road is allowed the benefit of the laws granting land donations. Three years from the date of the charter are given to complete the road and the bridge, otherwise the charter be forfeited.

Chap. 81. TEXAS AND MEXICAN RAILWAY.—This charter is granted to H. L. Kinney, M. P. Norton, B. Benevidas, and Forbes Britton, to construct a railroad from some point on Corpus Christi Bay to some point on the Rio Grande below Eagle Pass. The company may organize when 20,000 shares shall have been subscribed and five per cent thereof is paid. Shares, \$10 each. This company allowed all the privileges of any other company. Twenty-five miles of the road to be completed within six years, or the charter forfeited.

Chap. 82.—Changing the name of Susan Allford to Susan Bell.

Chap. 83.—Treasurer of the State required to refund money to Blas Uribe and others.

Chap. 84.—Legalizing head-right certificate of John Jordan.

Chap. 85. Incorporating "Galveston Casino."

Chap. 86. Incorporating Bois d'Arc Lodge No. 36 I. O. O. F.

Chap. 87, 88. Relief of heirs of John Gates and heirs of Wm. McDowell.

Chap. 89. TRINITY VALLEY RAILROAD.—This charter, granted to James Wrigley, E. T. Branch, and others as commissioners, provides for the construction of a railroad from the vicinity of Liberty, and thence through the counties of Liberty, Polk, Trinity, Houston, and Anderson to Palestine; but should the Houston, Trinity and Tyler Railroad be completed to the point of intersection with this road before this road reaches that point, then this road shall terminate at said point of intersection. Capital stock, \$2,000,000, with privilege to increase it to \$3,500,000. Shares one hundred dollars each, five per cent to be paid at the time subscribing. Five Directors or more required. Two hundred thousand dollars subscribed entitles the company to organize. Power to borrow money and issue bonds granted. Work to be commenced within one year from passage of this act, (Feb. 3d, 1860,) and twenty-five miles to be completed in two years, or charter forfeited. A majority of the Directors must be citizens of the State. This company is allowed the benefit of the laws granting donations of land and is allowed the benefit of loans from the School Fund for the first twenty-five miles.

Chap. 90. Incorporating Western Texas Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company at Indianola.

Chap. 91. Incorporating the Richmond Insurance Company.

Chap. 92, 93, 94. Relief of Ewing Clayton, Alexander Miller, and Jose Maria Gonzales.

Chap. 95. AMENDING THE SABINE AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CHARTER.—This act authorizes this road to be constructed from some point on the Sabine near the thirty-first degree, thence through Burkville in Newton county to the Rio Grande below the mouth of the Los Moras, with a view to extension to the Pacific near Mazatlan. Capital stock one million, and shares ten dollars each. Directors to be five or more. Interest of ten per cent to be paid on all amounts subscribed and paid in, and to be charged to construction account.

Chap. 96. Locating the seat of justice of Tarrant county.

Chap. 97. Relinquishing the State tax for '59 and '60 to Orange and Navarro counties.

Chap. 98. Relief of the heirs of Shelby Corzine.

Chap. 99. Granting eight sections of land to the Lavaca Navigation Company for every mile of their work completed in Matagorda and Lavaca bays, said lands to be located and surveyed the same as those for railroads. This company is however not to receive lands on more than six miles, nor on any work not done within five years from Feb. 8th, 1860.

Chap. 100. Releasing B. A. Campbell, James Ingram Nuner, and Francis I. Lewis from the disabilities of minority.

Chap. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108. Granting relief to heirs of Wm. Beeks; K. Bigham White; J. S. Horn; J. T. Grisham, Jas. Y. Pistole; John Grogan; widow and heirs of Lorenzo De Zavala; Myram Mudget, Daniel Kitchings, A. L. Spencer, and E. G. Cantwell; James Herndon.

Chap. 107. B. B. B. AND C. RAILROAD.—This railroad company is by this act allowed to construct a bridge over the Brazos river above high water mark.

Chap. 110. Incorporating the Masonic and Odd Fellows Male and Female Academy in Navarro county.

Chap. 111. MATAGORDA RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company is chartered to construct a road to connect Matagorda with the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad, with authority to adopt the gauge of the latter. Capital stock \$500,000; shares one hundred dollars each. Fifty thousand dollars subscribed entitle the company to organize by the election of five directors, a majority to be a quorum. No subscription can be received unless five per cent is paid down. This company entitled to all laws for the encouragement of railroads. The road to be commenced within two years from Feb. 8th, 1860, and to be completed within four years.

Chap. 112. AMENDING COLUMBUS, SAN ANTONIO AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CHARTER.—This act requires five per cent of the subscription to be paid down, and the road to be commenced within one year from Feb. 8th, 1860, and twenty-five miles to be completed within two years, and fifty miles every two years after. Should said road be continued beyond San Antonio to the Rio Grande, that extension shall be commenced within one year after reaching San Antonio, and ten miles to be completed annually thereafter.

Chap. 113. SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CHARTER.—This company is authorized to construct a branch to the eastern boundary of the State, not over seven miles in length, for the purpose of connecting with any road from the Mississippi. The company is entitled to the same privileges on this branch as on the main road, provided it is completed within six months after the completion of any road from Shreveport to the Texas boundary. The privilege is also allowed of connecting with any other road in the State running towards El Paso, by such connection all the roads uniting on one trunk to the western boundary, the companies being consolidated by mutual agreement, but the trunk road entitled to no more land than either one of the others before such union; and only one reservation allowed. This company before or after such union may construct their road from the western boundary of Texas to Goragamas, or San Diego or both, by virtue of any authority from the Territories through which they pass, and may unite with any domestic or foreign companies, but none of the aid granted by this State is to be used on such extension beyond its limits.

Chap. 114. Incorporating Sulphur and White Oak Bridge and Plank Company, for the purpose of constructing a plank road through the bottoms of the Sulphur Fork of Red river and White Oak Creek, from Paris, Lamar county, to Mount Pleasant in Titus county, together with bridges, etc., the work to be done within three years. Capital stock, \$15,000; shares twenty-five dollars each. Privilege of charging tolls allowed.

Chap. 115. Incorporating Clarksville and Red River Insurance Company.

Chap. 116. Authorizing Adam Sullivan to construct a bridge over Sabine river.

Chap. 117. Amending Texas Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Charter of Galveston.

Chap. 118. Incorporating the Gulf Coast Fair Association at Victoria.

Chap. 119. Incorporating the Texas Medical College, at or near Houston.

Chap. 120. Amending the act incorporating Brownsville.

Chap. 121. Amending the act incorporating Henderson.

Chap. 122. Incorporating Shelbyville.

Chap. 123. Authorizing Shelby County Court to regulate the pay of sheriffs in certain cases.

Chap. 124. Incorporating the Guadalupe Male and Female College.

Chap. 125. Incorporating Salado College in Bell county.

Chap. 126. Amending the act incorporating Freestone School Association.

Chap. 127. Authorizing Harrison County Court to increase the pay of grand and petit jurors to two dollars per day.

Chap. 128. Authorizing Comal County Court to levy a special tax not exceeding twenty cents on one hundred dollars, and a poll tax of twenty-five cents for six years to pay the debt incurred in building a court house.

Chap. 129. Allowing heirs of John Hennecke to raise a land certificate.

Chap. 130. Extending pension of H. Tierneester to his widow.

Chap. 131. Authorizing Corporation of Lands to dispose of certain lands to aid in the erection of a school-house.

Chap. 132. Legalizing locations made on Kemper's Island in Victoria county.

Chap. 133. Relinquishing the right of the State to certain lands to Wm. M. Love of Navarro.

Chap. 134. Amending an act for the relief of N. Prescott, R. S. Wheat, L. G. M'Gaughey, and Eliza Green.

Chap. 135. Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Soule University at Chappell Hill.

Chap. 136. Incorporating the Cedar Grove Male and Female Institute, Kaufman county.

Chap. 137. Incorporating a Literary Institution at Gilmer, Upshur county.

Chap. 138. SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE HOUSTON, TRINITY, AND TYLER RAILROAD CHARTER.—This act authorizes the company when they shall have completed their road from Houston to the Trinity to continue their road from Houston to Galveston, provided they shall not succeed in purchasing the present road between these cities.

Chap. 139. This act changes the name of the Vicksburg and El Paso Railroad Company or Texas Western Railroad Company to Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Chap. 140. This act revives the Jefferson Railroad Charter, and gives the same time, etc., as it had when first granted.

Chap. 141. INCORPORATING THE PALESTINE TAP RAILROAD COMPANY.—This act provides for a road from Palestine to intersect with the Houston, Trinity, and Tyler Railroad. Capital stock not to exceed \$400,000, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Company to be organized when \$40,000 shall be subscribed. Three years allowed for the completion of this road, from the time the Houston, Trinity, and Tyler road shall have been completed to Crockett or a point opposite. This company entitled to the benefit of all laws giving aid to railroads.

Chap. 142. Incorporating the Dallas Bridge Company for the construction of a bridge over the Trinity, at or within two hundred yards of a line directly west from the centre of the public square in Dallas, together with the causeway over the low ground. To be done within two years, with privilege of charging tolls for ten years, etc.

Chap. 143. Incorporating East Fork Bridge Company, for the building of a bridge in two years over the east fork of Trinity river, near the crossing of the road from McKinney in Collin, to Greeville in Hunt county. Privilege of charging tolls limited to twenty years.

Chap. 144. Incorporating Galveston Firemen's Relief Fund Association.

Chap. 145. Incorporating Sabine and Neches River Insurance Company.

Chap. 146. Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of New-London, Rusk county; Veal's Station, Parker county; Mount Enterprise, Rusk county, and Vicksburg, Upshur county.

Chap. 147. Authorizing Henderson County Court to levy a special tax of twenty cents on one hundred dollars of property for the purpose of building a court-house, provided said tax shall be first approved by a majority of the voters.

Chap. 148. COUNTIES PERMITTED TO LEVY A TAX.—The counties of Wise, Denton, Bosque, Coryell, Hill, Falls, Fort Bend, Jackson, Calhoun, Cameron, Hidalgo, Orange, Camanche, Hamilton, Lampasas, Gillespie, Palo Pinto, Van Zandt, Bexar, and Karnes are all authorized to levy a special tax, not to exceed the State tax, to aid in the erection of county buildings.

Chap. 149. Providing payment for the arrest of John Shanks for forgery.

Chap. 150 to Chap. 167. Granting relief to James C. Dillingham, heirs of Wm. H. Settle, W. DeWoody, W. D. Langham, R. N. Williams, Wilson Woods, heirs of Wm. L. Fleming, John T. Wilson, T. H. Robertson, and heirs of Mark Copeland, heirs of Addison Litton, R. W. Wardroup, Thomas J. Smith, survivors of Fannin's command, Daniel Hopkins, Leslie Combs, Sarah Miles, John Smith, and Samuel Everett.

Chap. 165. Legalizing county offices in Montague County.

Chap. 168. TEXAS TELEGRAPH COMPANY INCORPORATED.—Gives charter for a line from Galveston via Houston to Sabine river, also via Houston to Henderson, also via Houston to Preston on Red river, and via Houston, Austin, and San Antonio to El Paso. Stock allowed, \$500,000, shares one hundred dollars. Contracts, etc., heretofore made for construction on any part of this work, legalized.

Chap. 169. Salary of accountant in Comptroller's office, fixed at one thousand dollars.

Chap. 170, 171, 173. Relief of Wm. Drake, Nancy Robinson, and Thomas Blunton.

Chap. 172. Washington County Railroad Company authorized to build a bridge over the Brazos river.

Chap. 174. Encouraging El Paso county to irrigate the Rio Grande valley.

Chap. 175. Incorporating the Lexington Male and Female Academy.

Chap. 176, 177. Relief of heirs of Caldwell Corsan, Matiana Vega Delgado.

Chap. 178. Boundaries of Calhoun county changed.

Chap. 179. Extends the limits of the city of Galveston westward to forty-third street, including harbor and anchorage.

Chap. 180. Amending San Antonio city charter.

Chap. 181. Validating land certificate for three hundred and twenty acres.

Chap. 182. Incorporating West Fork Bridge Company, for building a bridge over the west fork of Trinity river, with privilege of charging tolls.

Chap. 183. Incorporating Houston Gas Company.

Chap. 184. Incorporating the Planters' Danalogian Society in Gonzales.

Chap. 185. Incorporating the Mystic Club at Woodville, Tyler county.

Chap. 186, 187, 188. Relief of Lueretia Franklin, Joseph C. Gentry, and heirs of Mrs. Ellen M. Gibbs.

Chap. 189. CORPUS CHRISTI AND BRAZOS ST. JAGO CANAL COMPANY.—Chartered for the construction of a canal from Corpus Christi Bay to Brazos St. Jago harbor. Capital stock, \$100,000, to be increased if desired to \$300,000; shares, one hundred dollars, with privilege of charging tolls not to exceed three cents per ton per mile. A subscription of five thousand dollars and five per cent paid, entitles the company to organize. Two years allowed to commence and eight years to complete this canal.

Chap. 190. Amending the act incorporating Corpus Christi.

Chap. 191. Incorporating the Yegua Bridge and Turnpike Company, authorizes a bridge and causeway at Crissman Crossing, to be completed within three years, tolls to be fixed by the County Court of Burleson county, to cease after twenty-two years.

Chap. 192. Incorporating Rock Ford Bridge Company, authorizes a bridge over the east fork of Trinity river at Rock Ford, in Collin county, to be completed in two years, tolls allowed for twenty years.

Chap. 193. Incorporating North-Sulphur Bridge Company, for constructing a bridge over North-Sulphur, in Lamar county, to be completed in two years; privileges to cease after twenty years.

Chap. 194. Incorporating Wharton College in Austin.

Chap. 195. Amending Herman's University charter.

Chap. 196. Incorporating Clifton Academy in Bosque county.

Chap. 197. Consolidating Waco Female Seminary and Waco Female Academy, to be called Waco Female College.

Chap. 198. Revising an act incorporating the La Grange Collegiate Institute.

Chap. 199. Incorporating Casino Association in La Grange.

Chap. 200. Incorporating a Mutual Insurance Company in Boston, Bowie county.

Chap. 201. Amending the act incorporating the Galveston Wharf and Cotton Press Company.

Chap. 202. Incorporating the Trustees of the Baptist State Convention.

Chap. 203. Incorporating the Alamo Fire Association of San Antonio.

Chap. 204. Authorizing a special tax in Nueces county, not to exceed one half of our per cent, for the purpose of enabling the County Court to purchase the ground for a jail and construct a jail building and appurtenances, to pay outstanding liabilities, to aid in the construction of any railroads in the county, and in the completion of the ship channel across the flats connecting Aransas and Corpus Christi bays, etc. The county is authorized to issue its bonds at discretion, bearing not exceeding 12 per cent interest; and required to provide by said tax for the payment of any installment or interest due on said bonds, the conditions of the bonds to be such that the said tax may be sufficient to meet such payments; and should said county court fail to levy and collect said tax, then the same is deemed to be levied by this act, at the highest rate, and the assessor and collector is authorized to assess and collect the same.

Chap. 205. Authorizing the surveyor of Grayson county to transcribe certain books of record.

Chap. 206. Authorizing the County Court of Fayette county to levy a special tax of not over one fourth of one per cent, upon all taxable property, and double the State tax on taverns, groceries, bar-rooms, tippling-houses, nine and ten-pin alleys, and billiard-tables; this tax authorized not exceeding four years, and to be applied to enable the county of Fayette to aid in the construction of the Buffalo bayou, Brazos and Col. railroad from Columbus to La Grange, the tax receipts transferable and assignable by indorsement to be received by the road in payment of freights and passengers' fares; the holders of such receipts to the amount of \$100 having the privilege to receive for them certificates of stock in said road. This tax not authorized unless voted for by two thirds of the voters at an election to be held for that purpose.

Chap. 207 to *Chap.* 219. Granting relief to William P. Tindall, Andrew J. Ford, Benjamin Baccus, heirs of Charles D. Ferris, representatives of Calvin Gage, heirs of John E. Ross, Peter B. Norton, W. A. Bush, Thomas S. M'Farland, P. W. Fuller, M. F. Alexander, Bennett, H. Zachary, A. F. Smith.

Chap. 220. B. B. B. AND COL. R. R.—One year more allowed this company to locate its land certificates.

Chap. 221. Incorporating in Galveston the Southern Cotton Press and Manufacturing Company, E. B. Nichols, J. C. Kuhn, Allen Lewis and others, being the corporators. Capital stock not to exceed \$500,000.

Chap. 222. Donating one league of land each to Dennis Mead, Richard Mead, and Thomas B. Eastland, for services to the late Republic of Texas.

Chap. 223. Incorporating the Texas Cotton-Seed Oil and Manufacturing Company in Galveston county; I. G. Williams and associates being the corporators. Capital stock \$100,000, shares \$100 each. Stock may be increased to \$250,000.

Chap. 224. Authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to introduce the De Ryce method of printing and multiplying drawings, or establishing a Photographic Bureau to facilitate the business of the office. The sum of \$5000 appropriated for this purpose.

Chap. 225, 226, 227. Granting relief to James H. Brown, John Ricord and Jose Ignacio Cordova.

Chap. 228. Incorporating the Texas, New-Orleans and Northern Express Company.

Chap. 229. Granting relief to over two hundred persons, and directing the Commissioner of the Court of Claims to issue to them certificates amounting in the aggregate to 217,000 acres of land.

Chap. 230 to Chap. 236. Grant reliefs to Jose Leonarde de la Garza Tuedo, Bluford Garratt, heirs of E. Humphreys, Malcom L. Stewart, T. F. White, Andres Menchaca, J. B. and D. R. Wortham.

Chap. 237. Authorizing the surveyor of Denton county to transcribe the land records of said county from the records of the late Denton land district.

Chap. 238. Incorporating Kaufman University.

Chap. 239. Incorporating Washington Collegiate Female Institute in Washington county.

Chap. 240. Incorporating the Dialectic Society of M'Kinsie Institute.

Chap. 241. Incorporating the Greenville Institute.

Chap. 242. Incorporating the Bright Star Educational Society.

Chap. 243. Incorporating San Antonio Literary Association.

Chap. 244. Incorporating the Nacogdoches Histronic Association.

Chap. 245. Incorporating the Hydraulic Company of San Antonio.

Chap. 246. Providing for the incorporation of the town of Selma Pass.

Chap. 247. Supplementary to the act incorporating the city of Marshall.

Chap. 248. METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—This act grants a charter to the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the construction of a road from Texiconia in Bowie county to Austin, by way of Jefferson, Marshall, Henderson, Palestine, Fairfield and Springfield. Capital stock five million dollars, or 50,000 shares. \$250,000 subscribed entitle the company to organize. A majority of the directors must be citizens of Texas, the number not to be less than seven nor over eleven. A majority constitute a quorum to do business. A director must be the owner of ten shares of stock. The directors have a discretionary power to call for the payment of stock, not over 25 per cent for any twelve months. Power is given to borrow money on the bonds and notes of the company. Charges for passengers on this road not to exceed five cents per mile, and for freight not over fifty cents on 100 pounds the 100 miles. This company is entitled to all the privileges of all the laws encouraging railroads in Texas. Twenty-five miles of the road to be completed by the 1st of January 1863, and twenty-five miles additional every two years thereafter until completed.

Chap. 249. Requiring the District Clerks of the Second Judicial District to apporportion the causes on their dockets.

Chap. 250. Supplemental in relation to Galveston City charter. When one half of the owners of lots fronting on any street shall petition the City Council asking for the improvement of said street by shelling and otherwise, and declaring their willingness to pay one third of the cost, the council shall then have power to shell the same, and shall assess one third the cost on the other half of the property so fronting said street, the remaining third to be at the expense of the city.

Chap. 251. Granting land to N. G. Shelley, W. H. Carrington and William Alexander.

Chap. 252. Restoring George W. Bates to his civil rights.

Chap. 253. GALVESTON AND BRAZOS NAVIGATION COMPANY.—This company is authorized to have its land surveyed in sections of 640 acres each, in like manner as is allowed to railroad companies by the act of this session under General Laws, chap. 52.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Chap. 1. Relief of four clerks in the Comptroller's office.

Chap. 2. Appropriating \$500, and directing the Governor to use so much of it as may be necessary in restoring the boy William Foster to his parents, he having been stolen by the Indians and now in the possession of Christopher Carson, Indian agent of the Utah agency.

Chap. 3. Requesting our delegates in Congress to use their influence to procure the incorporation of William G. Todd of the late Texas navy into the navy of the United States.

Chap. 4. Permitting the withdrawal of land certificate issued to Finess Robertson, by the Commissioner of Houston county.

Chap. 5. Requesting our delegates in Congress to use their influence to procure a mail stage route from the city of Austin to some point on the overland route from St. Louis to El Paso.

INSTRUCTIONS VERY USEFUL FOR EVERY BODY TO KNOW.

LAND SURVEYS—FIELD-NOTES—PREEMPTION AND SETTLERS' CLAIMS.

ENTRIES.

1. ALL files or locations must be recorded in the order in which they are made. Before registering an entry, the party is required to file his certificate or evidence of right to land with a written entry describing his certificate or evidence of right, and particularly describing the tract of land which he wishes surveyed. Said entry must be signed and dated, and the time of reception is to be noted upon it. The same is to be returned with the field-notes to the General Land Office. Should the entry conflict with a previous location, the party will be permitted to lift his certificate, otherwise the certificate can not be withdrawn from the Surveyor's Office until sent up with the field-notes and the original file to the General Land Office. (See Acts, Adj. Sess. 1856, p. 74.)

SURVEYS.

2. Surveyors and deputies must in no instance make a survey unless the corresponding certificate has been placed in their hands or deposited in the District Surveyor's office. The making of surveys without a certificate authorizing the same, and afterwards selling the field-notes, is prohibited under heavy penalty, by Art. 2000, Hart. Dig.

3. Surveyors are also prohibited from surveying any certificate required to be investigated by the Traveling Board, created by the Act of January 29, 1840, unless it be accompanied with a certificate from the Clerk of the County Court or Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the effect that the same has been recommended as a good and valid claim. (Crim. Code, Art. 243.)

4. Surveys on navigable water courses—streams thirty feet in width—to front only one half the square. All other surveys must be made in a square form, as nearly as previous surveys will allow, *except* surveys made for settlers in the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve, and by virtue of land scrip issued under the Act of 26th August, 1856, to be located in said reserve, which must be made in a square, provided surveys made prior to 21st December, 1853, will admit of it. (Hart. Dig. Art. 1857; Acts 1856, Adj. Sess. p. 57; Acts 1858, p. 196.)

5. As perfect accuracy in surveys can not be expected, a difference of not more than 100 varas, is allowed for closing a survey of one league, and smaller surveys in proportion; and an excess or deficiency not exceeding one half labor for a league, and smaller surveys in proportion, will be allowed for errors in *contents*. In making

these allowances the shape and situation of the survey will be taken into consideration. Not more than what may be considered "the ordinary errors of careful surveyors" will be allowed.

6. When a certificate is located upon lands that have been previously surveyed under another certificate, but which have become vacant from any cause, it is discretionary with the surveyor to adopt the work of his predecessor if he chooses. But he must make himself responsible for its correctness by making out, certifying, and recording field-notes under the certificate so filed, as though the land had not previously been surveyed. If he is unwilling to do this without going on the ground, a re-survey must be made.

7. Not more than two surveys can be made upon a claim unless in the event of the second survey being surrounded by previous surveys, and a balance still due on the certificate; in that case it may be divided into as many surveys as shall take up all the vacant land in the several locations, until the certificate is liquidated. In such cases, the surveyor must certify that the surveys are surrounded by previous entries or surveys. (See Hart. Dig. Arts. 1857, 2224, and Acts 1854, p. 75.)

FIELD-NOTES.

8. It is the duty of deputy surveyors to make out and return their field-notes to the district surveyor within three months from the date of survey. (Hart. Dig. Art. 1995.)

9. The field-notes should contain: 1st. A plot of the survey and its connections; 2d. A note of the variations of the needle at which the lines are run; 3d. A description of the certificate or authority by virtue of which it was made; 4th. In what county, upon what stream or waters, the number of the survey, and the course and distance from the county seat or some other prominent place; 5th. A definite connection with the corner of some previous survey; 6th. They shall call for all the adjoining surveys if their corners or lines have really been formed on the ground, if not, the fact should be stated; 7th. In giving the lines they should mention the crossings of rivers, creeks, gullies, line trees, etc., and at the corners, if no bearing trees can be had near, the bearing of other permanent objects should be given; 8th. If the courses, length of the lines, or connections of any of the connecting surveys are found to be different from those given in their respective field-notes, the fact must be mentioned in the field-notes, or in an accompanying certificate; or, if necessary, delineated on an explanatory sketch, and certified by the District Surveyor; 9th. The date of surveys and names of chainmen; 10th. Certificates of the deputy and district surveyor. (Hart. Dig. Art. 1846.)

10. All field-notes must be made out in the names of the original grantees, and should so appear upon all the plots and maps made by the surveyor. The names of the assignees may be given also, when it is convenient; that is unimportant; but the names of the original grantors are indispensable, both in the captions of the field-notes themselves and the calls for surrounding surveys.

11. The field-notes of all surveys made upon certificates of the first class, whether issued by the Board of Land Commissioners, Special Acts of the Legislature, or otherwise, must state the amount of irrigable, arable and pasture land contained in the survey.

12. Field-notes must give the distances in varas, that being the only unit measure recognized in this State. They must give the quantity in acres, when the certificate calls for that measure; but when it calls for leagues and labors, or fractions thereof, they must give the quantity in Spanish measure—leagues, labors and square varas. (Hart. Dig. Art. 2068.)

13. When field-notes are sent back from the General Land Office for correction, should the corrections be such as to require a new set, the surveyor must cancel the old field-notes and return them with the corrected notes to the General Land Office. If the notes are corrected by mere erasures or interlineations, the surveyor must attach a certificate, stating what changes have been made by him and that a corresponding correction has been made on the record.

14. When a survey is made upon a previous survey that has been forfeited or otherwise vacated, a certificate should be attached to the field-notes, showing when and by virtue of what certificate the original survey was made. The change in the name of the survey in such instances should be noted on the margin of the record of all the surrounding surveys which call for the original name, in order that their connections may not be destroyed. This rule must be observed when changes have been made by the lifting of certificates.

RENEWAL OF FIELD-NOTES.

15. Any person who may desire to renew the field-notes of a survey which has been forfeited from any cause whatever, by applying the same certificate thereto, can do so without having a re-survey made, or the field-notes recorded again, provided there has been no adverse location upon the land. In such case, on presentation of the field-notes and certificate, the surveyor will certify on the former that they have been re-located by virtue of the same certificate therein described, and that there has been no adverse location thereon since the forfeiture; which certificate must be dated and signed, and a corresponding entry made upon the record. (Acts 1852, p. 58.)

16. Where the party desires to apply the unconditional certificate to field-notes forfeited for non-return of the same, a similar certificate stating that the unconditional certificate issued by virtue of the conditional therein described has been applied, and that no adverse location has been made upon it since the 1st of August, 1857, will be sufficient.

PREÉMPTION AND SETTLERS' CLAIMS.

17. By the Act of 10th February, 1858, all preëmption claimants and settlers in the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve, entitled to land under the Act of August 26th, 1856, and their legal assignees who would have been entitled to land under any of the preëmption laws heretofore in force, provided they had had their lands surveyed and field notes returned to the General Land Office, and who have complied with the law in all other respects, are allowed until the 1st day of January next to have their surveys made and field-notes returned to this office. To secure the benefits of this Act to those only who are entitled thereto, you will require of each applicant an affidavit, containing, in addition to the usual averment, that he is a *bona fide* settler on vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved land, a statement of the time at which he settled and for what length of time he has been in continual possession of the same. The surveyor shall in no instance make such a survey unless the land is vacant and unappropriated, or unless the party or his assignor was residing upon it at the time of the repeal of the Act under which he claims, and has continued so to do up to the time of making the application.

FEES FOR PATENTS FOR CERTIFICATES, COPIES, ETC., AND LAND DUES AS ESTABLISHED BY ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE AND OTHER ACTS NOW IN FORCE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AUSTIN, February, 1860.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Legislature the following rates of fees have been established:

For Patents for 640 acres of land or less,	\$2 00
“ “ over 640 acres and up to 1280 acres,	3 00
“ “ “ 1280 acres and up to 2-3 league,	5 00
“ “ “ 2-3 league and up to 1 league, ..	10 00

For Patents over 1 league an additional fee of \$1 for every 5 labors.

In addition to the patent fees, first-class claimants are charged *Government dues* at the following rates:

Emigrants who arrived previous to 1st May, 1835, pay for each labor of arable land, (in specie,)	\$0 50
For each labor of pasture land,	0 24

Those who arrived after that date and before the 2d of March, 1836, are charged double the above rates.

If the Surveyor does not classify the land, it is all charged as arable. If there be nothing to show that the claimant comes under the first-named class, the highest rates, \$1 per labor for arable and forty cents for pasture lands are charged.

For *copy* of any document in the English language, fifteen cents per hundred words, and fifty cents additional for certificate and seal.

For *copy* or *translation* of any document in any other than the English language, twenty-five cents per hundred words, and seventy-five cents additional for certificates and seal.

For *Maps, Sketches, Plots, etc.* where the same requires one or more day's labor, at the rate of five dollars per day; if less than one day, at the rate of one dollar per hour.

For examination of a single claim, twenty-five cents; for written statements with regard to any claims, thirty cents per hundred words.

(When work of this character requires any considerable time, it may at the option of the party be paid for at the rates per hour or per day prescribed above for Maps, etc.)

The fees for certificates issued under any Act of the Legislature are as follows:

For a league and labor, five dollars.

For any quantity less than a league and labor and greater than one third of a league, four dollars.

For one third league, three dollars.

For any quantity less than one third league, two dollars. (O. & W. Dig. Art. 883.)

For each certificate not otherwise provided for, fifty cents. (O. & W. Dig. Art. 879.)

The above fees are to be collected and paid into the Treasury quarterly, consequently all work must be paid for upon delivery.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment of small sums.

FRANCIS M. WHITE, *Commissioner*



TRINITY RIVER AND ITS VALLEY.

W. RICHARDSON, Esq.:

TRINITY RIVER, Texas, April 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: When I had the pleasure of meeting you in Galveston, a short time since, you expressed a wish that I should give you some account of Trinity River for your ALMANAC. Though averse to writing, I do not feel at liberty to disregard your call for any aid in my power, to your most commendable exertions, in collecting such information, as may be important to a full description and just appreciation of our State. I can speak from my own knowledge, only of the lower portion of the River.

The most striking characteristic of the Trinity, and the one of most interest to us here, is, that though a large and highly important river, it is dependent for its navigation on rains alone, the supply of water from springs being utterly insufficient for that purpose. Instead of meeting our common idea of a river, as a large and permanent stream of water fed by springs, or formed by the union of smaller streams fed by springs, it is rather the central outlet of an immense system of drainage, running through our entire State from north to south, fed by smaller outlets draining similar systems, and discharging into the Gulf of Mexico the superfluous rains of a large portion of Northern and Eastern Texas. Yet from our proximity to the tropics, so heavy and continued are our rains in portions of the year, so long and tortuous and free from rapid descent is the course of the river, and so great the amount

of country drained by it, that except in seasons of remarkable drought, the navigation has usually been ample to meet our wants. When the rains are heavy and protracted enough to saturate and fill with water the low prairies, in which the Trinity heads, they become for the time like an inland sea, which the channel of the river is insufficient to drain, except by slow degrees, and while that state of things continues, we have permanent navigation. But when the fall of water is not sufficient to produce this effect, and the navigation depends on casual rains, running off as they fall, it is baffling and uncertain, dangerous and expensive to steamboats, and tantalizing to planters.

It is during the fall, winter and spring, that we look for rains to produce navigation. When the burning heat of our summer is once established, the evaporation, over the long course of the river, and the great extent of country drained by it, counteracts the effect of any ordinary rains. If, during the fall, the rains have been sufficient to open the navigation, we usually calculate on its continuance, through the winter and spring, or from one half to three fourths of the year. For, besides the chance that the ordinary rains of the winter and spring will be sufficient to keep up the navigation when established, there is a peculiar persistency in our climate, which leads us to expect, that any state of weather, once set in, will be likely to continue. But if we go into the winter, with drought and low water, there is little chance of navigation, till the spring rains commence. During the depth of our winter, northerners prevail, and they are dry winds.

As the difficult and elusive question of rains is then of double importance to us here, affecting both the production of our crops, and their transportation to market, any clue may be of value, that affords a chance even of penetrating its mysteries. I can only give you facts, derived from observation and experience, leaving it for more scientific men than myself, to deduce theories from them.

We have, on the lower portion of the Trinity River, two prevailing systems of winds, almost constantly warring with each other. The south winds, from the Gulf of Mexico, charged with moisture, and the north winds, sweeping over land, and consequently dry, except so far as they evolve rain from the south winds, which they meet and roll back. On the contest between these two classes of winds, on the predominance of one over the other, and on the battle ground where they meet, seems to depend the question of the navigation of Trinity River.

If the south winds prevail long enough to overcome the arid condition of earth and air, left by the preceding norther, and assume their true character of rain-winds, laden with clouds, first discharging scattered and reluctant drops, and then bearing onward with them fitful and drifting showers, and if they still hold their way so long, as to justify the inference that they have reached the upper regions of the Trinity, before meeting the north winds, which are to drive them back, we know that the whole, or the greater part of the course of the river, will have been subjected to two series of rains. The ascending series, which I have mentioned, and the descending series, caused by the norther itself, as it drives back the south winds, precipitating their vapors by its own coolness, or raising them by its superior density to the cold region of the atmosphere, to have the last drop wrung from them there. When this state of things has taken place, we look with certainty for a decided rise in the river, and navigation sufficient to be of essential use.

And even if the south winds do not display their normal character of dampness here, but pass over us rainless and cloudless, yet if they hold their course long enough to reach the upper portions of the river, we still look for the descending series of rains, as the cold, electric norther may be the first power which the south winds meet, able to precipitate their moisture. Thus it happens, that sometimes when we have little or no rain on the lower river, it is raised to a good navigable stage, by waters descending from above.

But if the south winds do not hold their course long enough to reach the upper regions of the Trinity, if they are headed back, every few days, by constantly recurring northerners, and the battle-ground of the two classes of winds is here, on the lower portion of the river, the dry winds holding undisputed sway above, then we look for suspended navigation.

With us here, therefore, the question of navigation is one of wind, and not of rain. Wet weather in Southern Texas is not of itself, a safe indication of a rise in the Trinity. The water-shed, from the lands on each side of the lower river, is mostly into the Neches on one side, and the San Jacinto on the other: consequently rains even along the river can have no very decided effect on its navigation, unless the south wind continues long enough to carry them as high up as the latitudes of Bedais and White Rock creeks, and their tributaries, where the water-shed first changes, and turns into the Trinity river, from both sides. Hence it is, that the Neches and San Jacinto frequently rise, while the Trinity continues low.

The facts and deductions from them, given above, like all calculations on weather, are not capable of absolute certainty. They are general rules, peculiarly liable to exceptions, from the instability and uncertainty of the matters to which they are applied. An abnormal storm, especially from the east or north-east, sometimes interferes with them by sweeping across the river, and causing a temporary rise. And sometimes a west wind, bringing with it the aridity of the region, from which it comes, crosses the river from the other side, drinking up or bearing away to the east, the vapors of the south winds which preceded it, and dissipating all chance of rain. But these are the exceptions. The general rule, the usually prevailing state of things, especially in the fall, winter and spring, is the contest between the north and south winds; and in its bearing on navigation, I am able to say, after observations of more than twenty years, that the results given above have attended it, with a regularity surpassing any thing that I have noticed, in other questions of winds and waters. There may perhaps be ground to hope, that when this fertile and beautiful country, now wild and uncultivated, shall have passed under the dominion of wealth and science, closer observation and abler investigation may elicit from the hints here given, enough at least to protect the owners of steamboats from what is their greatest difficulty and danger—uncertainty, with regard to the extent and duration of the rises, on which they venture to ascend the river.

The lands on the Trinity, though their great fertility is universally conceded, and vague general ideas are entertained of their immense extent, are still but little known, and to a considerable degree, even unexplored. The paradox, that there is more good land on the Trinity than on the Mississippi, is one which will be readily sustained by those who are acquainted with the subject. It is based on the fact, that the good lands on the Mississippi are mostly limited to a single strip along the bank of the river, running back into a swamp, which extends to the barren pine hills. But on the Trinity, the cane-bottoms as they recede from the river, instead of sinking into swamps, only roll sufficiently to drain well, and sometimes become higher and dryer than the front, yet still retaining their character of the richest alluvial soil. To these cane-bottoms often succeed second bottoms of stiff black land, higher than the first, and still better adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and veins of similar black land frequently strike out from the river, and penetrate far into the interior.

Towards the mouth of the river, the first bottoms usually overflow, but will in a great degree be reclaimed by levees. There, the second bottoms are, I believe, considered most valuable. As you ascend into Liberty county, there are fine plantations on the river, above overflow, and others, which enterprising planters have already reclaimed, by such slight levees as were necessary. But it is not until you reach Polk county, that the bottom-lands acquire the general character of freedom from overflow, unvarying fertility, and great extent. There, the cane-brakes often spread to the width of five or six miles, rolling and rising as they recede from the river, draining admirably, and overspread by the finest timber, and rarely having as much waste land as must be ultimately left in woods, for the use of plantations. On the front of these bottoms, occasionally a planter has settled, and ventures as far back into the wilderness of fertility as he dares to do, in pursuit of his hogs and cattle. But there are immense cane-brakes, above overflow, and of the same fertile character, which seem never to have been penetrated, except so far as was necessary, to make the original league, and eleven league surveys. These cane-brakes are still

the safe home of the wild beasts of the country; and of hogs, cattle and horses, equally wild, which have escaped from their owners forever. The lands above Polk county, I can not describe to you from my own observation. I have been told by others, that the good lands are similar in extent, and that they still retain the same freedom from overflow, and the same exhaustless fertility.

So far as I have described the river, the climate is pleasant and salubrious, and favorable for planting. The forests and cane-brakes mitigate the cold of the northerners in winter, and the south breezes temper the heat of summer. Contrary to the usual opinion, plantations, when once cleared of decaying timber, are found to be remarkably healthy. In fact, there are no causes of sickness. The river in summer is only a deep sandy ravine, with a clear and usually rapid stream of water running at its bottom; and in the rear of the plantations, instead of swamps, are high rolling cane-brakes. Wells, at a depth of little over thirty feet, give very pure and healthy water. The proximity to the Gulf, and the prevalence of the moist south winds mentioned above, prevent droughts, and the alternation of northerners guards against too much and too long-continued moisture.

It may seem strange, that there should be in the very heart of Texas, so extensive and fertile a region of land, combining every requisite that the immigrant seeks, and yet unexplored and almost unknown. Accidentally, the currents of immigration have passed it on the north and on the south, leaving between them, what is perhaps the most desirable part of Texas, and the reflux of population is just beginning to find it.

The lower river, for some distance above Liberty, is susceptible of almost continued navigation, if the proper class of steamboats were introduced. The rocky shoals commence in Polk county. The first is below Cedar Landing, and is of loose rocks, which could be easily removed, and will be removed, when necessary, by the planters using that landing. All the bars below are of shifting quicksand, like those of the Rio Grande, offering no obstacle to navigation, except their own yielding material, and capable of being passed over by a boat, with much less depth of water than she is drawing. It is very rarely, that there is not water enough on these sand-bars for the class of small boats which should run from Liberty up to Polk county, connecting there with pine-hill roads from every part of Northern and Eastern Texas. And even in times of lowest water, a heavy rain any where on the long course of the river, or over the great extent of country drained by its tributaries, is apt to produce a rise sufficient for a single trip. As the chief difficulty in hauling with wagons is through the country intervening between the pine-hill roads mentioned above, and our shipping-points, Lynchburgh and Liberty, to fill even this link in the navigation of the Trinity with small and suitable boats, would do much to aid transportation, and restore trade to its proper channel.

I have been drawn on to write upon this subject at greater length than I intended, not only by its importance to our State, and those seeking homes within its boundaries, but also because it is one of vital interest to your own beautiful and highly favored city. The position of Galveston, and its rare shipping advantages, clearly indicate it as the natural commercial outlet for the products of the Trinity Valley. And that valley, when settled in the whole, or in the greater part, must form an empire of production and wealth, sufficient in itself to build up and sustain a large exporting and importing city. All this is the birth-right of Galveston; and must ultimately raise her to the position of one of the most important sea-ports of the South. It is true, that the navigation of the Trinity will soon be utterly insufficient to carry down the rapidly increasing products of the country, but our railroad system is coming to its aid. Houston has long drawn streams of trade from the Upper Trinity, and is now about to unite, and fix them in their course, by a railroad. Galveston is wisely and liberally joining in this work, which is really for the benefit of both cities; thus giving that unity of action, which unity of interest should always produce. A railroad, connecting the head-waters of San Jacinto Bay with the Trinity in Polk county, is next needed. Such a road would furnish the most direct and cheap route to market, for the products of the middle and lower portions of the

river, and the depot on Trinity would be accessible by good pine-hill roads, in every direction, from Northern and Eastern Texas; thus drawing back to Galveston a large portion of her legitimate trade, which has been diverted to New-Orleans, by the uncertain and expensive route of Red River. Even when the Trinity is navigable, this railroad would be preferable to the circuitous route by the river and bay, with the bar intervening, and shipments from above would be landed at the *dépôt* for Galveston. This would secure the whole business of the river, to its natural and legitimate market, instead of allowing it to be diverted, as a large portion of it would be, to New-Orleans, by railroad from Liberty.

A public-spirited attempt was made last winter, embracing nearly all the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of Galveston, to build such a road, but some difficulties arose with regard to getting a charter. A highly respectable member of the Legislature told me, that the charter would have been granted without hesitation, if the demand had been limited to connecting the waters of San Jacinto Bay and Trinity, which is really all that Galveston needs. As the right of your city to build this road is unquestionable, and the consent of the Legislature clearly due, both to her and the planters of Trinity, may we not hope that she will persist in the attempt to open her way to the rich prize, which seems to have been designated as her own by the hand of Nature? It is right that she should face her destiny, and begin in time to open every channel, for the constantly increasing and almost unlimited wealth of produce, which this country must ultimately throw upon her wharves.



THE FRIENDLY INDIANS OF TRINITY RIVER, IN TEXAS.

W. RICHARDSON, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I send for your TEXAS ALMANAC a description of the friendly Indians of Trinity river.

It is, I believe, not generally known, that in the very heart of Texas, surrounded by our settlements, there are some four hundred Indians, cultivating the arts of peace, sustaining themselves and their families in comfort and happiness by their own labors, and enjoying the friendship and confidence of the whites around them. They are branches of the Creek nation, who, early in the present century, withdrew from the contest with our race as hopeless, and sought a home on or near the Trinity river in Texas, then under the Mexican government. When immigration into Texas brought the Americans again around them, they persisted in their peaceful policy, receiving their former foes with kindness and hospitality, sharing provisions with them, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of settlers in a new country. In the war with Mexico, they adhered to the cause of Texas, remaining quietly in their villages, ready to take up arms with the rest of the population, if the Mexican army should reach the Trinity. Since our revolution, they have pursued the same steadfast policy of peace, abstaining from all offense, doing every thing in their power to conciliate the whites, appealing trustfully when oppressed to the friends whom they have made by their own good conduct, thankful for justice when they could obtain it, and submitting patiently to wrong when told that there was no redress.

They are principally Coashattas and Alabamas, with some few Muscogeas. They speak three different languages, all evidently dialects of the Creek, and most of them understand the Mobile tongue, or Servile Choctaw, which, like the French in Europe, was the universal language among the different tribes, and their usual means of communication with the whites.

Their loyalty to our race, and their peaceful resolutions, have sometimes been severely tried. The base and unprincipled have plundered them of their crops and stock, because they were Indians, and it was supposed that therefore they could be robbed with impunity. Appealing to the senseless prejudices against the name of Indians, combinations have been attempted, by those whose cupidity was excited by

the display of their honestly acquired wealth, to break them up, and drive them from their villages, for the purpose of plundering, and sharing their property with impunity. And well-meaning citizens have been drawn into such combinations, by the occasional and unfortunate crime of a single refractory Indian, though in such cases the tribe have always given up the offender for punishment, and offered every atonement in their power. But public opinion, which in the main rarely errs, has sustained them. The feeling is every day becoming stronger, that so long as they abstain from all offense to the whites, and discharge every duty to the best of their ability, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to breathe the air, and remain upon the soil, of a country to which they have a right prior to our own; that their being Indians should not deprive them of the privilege of supporting themselves and their families by honest labor, and of enjoying the fruits of their own industry; and that so long as they give up offenders against our laws, no code of justice would allow us to punish the innocent for the guilty. Apart from these intuitive principles of right, which must prevail in every civilized community, there is among all who reflect, and who understand the Indian character, a firm conviction that, harmless and amiable as these people now are, serving and aiding the whites, and adding to the production and wealth of the country, yet they might be forced to resistance by wrong and oppression; and that if driven, starving and desperate, and with murdered relatives to revenge, into our thickets and cane-brakes, where the white man could not follow them, they are still numerous enough to renew here all the horrors of the Florida war, to desolate the country for a quarter of a century, and cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars to exterminate them.

The Legislature of Texas has taken them under its protection, extending to them a liberal and judicious assistance. An agency has usually been kept up for their benefit, and appropriations have been made at different times to purchase a tract of land for the Alabamas, and another for the Coashattas. The tract for the Alabamas has been bought, and they are settled on it, have made good clearings and improvements, and are doing extremely well, having abundant stocks of hogs, horses, and cattle, and making crops sufficient for their support. The tract for the Coashattas has not yet been bought. They are living partly with the Alabamas, and partly on land which is private property, the owner of which does not intend to disturb them. They too have good stocks, excellent fields well-inclosed, and are making fine crops. The Muscogeas mostly reside with the last-named Coashattas.

Living thus under the care and protection of the Texas government; sustained by the friendship and kind feelings of all the respectable white population; having every inducement to labor, and full protection for the fruits of their industry; free from the demoralizing effect of money annuities, which only tempt to dissipation, and, by giving a temporary immunity from work, create a distaste for it—these Indians are, perhaps, in a more flourishing and happy condition than any of their race now left.

Their crops are cultivated for their own use, rather than for sale. Indian corn is the principal, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all of them vegetables, and they usually fill their villages with fruit trees. During the season of cultivation they remain closely at home, working industriously, and hunting only at such leisure times as their crops allow them. The interval between the working and gathering their crops is usually spent in rest and social intercourse, and occasional hunting. But when every thing is gathered and housed, and the last crevice of their granaries is closed, to exclude light and air as a guard against weevil, then comes the return to Indian life and Indian enjoyment. They break up into hunting-parties, after the Arab fashion, taking with them their wives and children, their horses and tents, and household utensils. They seek the wild pine forests, which our settlements have not yet reached, and work their way into the dense cane-brakes on the rivers, which the white men have not yet penetrated. They soon fill their camps with game, and, alone with themselves and nature, and safe from the intrusion of a superior and conquering race, they enjoy the realization of Indian life, as it was before the white man discovered their country. Devoted to the wild and exciting sports of the chase, keenly alive to all the beauties of nature, and reveling in that absolute freedom

which is their ruling passion, they find in these hunting excursions their times of greatest enjoyment. When weary of the chase, or satisfied with its results, they return to their villages, their horses loaded with dried meat, deer-skins to be dressed for market, and bears' oil in skins, after the patriarchal fashion, for their own use or for sale. These excursions occupy their time till the season comes for repairing their fences, and making other preparations for their crops, when they all return home cheerful and contented, to begin the routine of another year.

They are a very happy people. Whether this be owing to their constitutional organization, or to their innate philosophy, which teaches them to extract from life all the enjoyment they can, or to their exemption from the cares and anxieties, the strifes and ambitions of civilization, or to a consciousness of a faithful discharge of all their duties, and the reflection back on themselves, and from one to the other, of the happiness which they try to dispense to all around them—to whatever cause it may be ascribed, there is no doubt of the fact that they enjoy life more than we do. There is an atmosphere of happiness and kind and social feeling around them, which is irresistible in its effect on all who come within its influence. This may explain what has been thought so remarkable, that one who has associated with Indians long enough to assimilate himself to them, and understand them thoroughly, is rarely willing to leave them and return to civilized life.

Like other Indians, they have that fatal passion for ardent spirits which, by the inscrutable ways of Providence, seems destined to be their extermination. But, with them, it is kept within reasonable bounds. They do not drink habitually. A constitutional depression of spirits, to which they are peculiarly subject, or an overflow of social feeling on the reunion of friends returning from their hunting excursions, usually leads to a beginning, which is generally unpremeditated. One after another is drawn in, and the revel sometimes extends to two or three days and nights. When it is over, they carefully efface all traces of debauchery, dress themselves handsomely, return to their usual avocations, and for a long time drink nothing intoxicating. They listen with patience and good humor to remonstrances on the subject, and a friend can often dissuade them from drinking, or induce them to close a revel sooner than they otherwise would.

They are fond of dress, and show considerable taste in the selection and adaptation of the colors which best become them. They are fond of ornaments, especially of pure silver, but will not wear them of any baser metal.

They have a wild, irregular code of dueling of their own, and are always ready to throw away life on a point of honor. They do it with a coolness and indifference which would excite the envy of a white duelist. In fact, they do not seem to feel that instinctive dread of death which makes the white man shrink from speaking of or even naming it. They speak of it with as much indifference as any other future event, and meet it apparently without fear or reluctance.

They are fond of festivals, ball-plays and dances, and social assemblages of every kind. These are conducted with good humor and good feeling, and seem to be sources of unalloyed enjoyment.

When their own crops are worked to a point of safety, they are willing to help their white friends. At plantations where they are kindly treated, and where they find it agreeable to stay, they work for low wages. During the season of cotton-picking they really give us important aid. This is their favorite work. Their small hands and slender fingers are well adapted to it, and their lithe and agile forms glide through the cotton without breaking or otherwise injuring it. As they pick by weight, and are allowed to choose their own time of work, this leaves them the freedom of action which they prize so highly. They pick very neatly and carefully, attend strictly to the instructions of their employers, and in this, as in all their relations with the whites who treat them kindly, they are uniformly desirous to please.

So docile and amiable do they seem; so willing to conform to their change of circumstances; so confiding in the whites who have protected them, and so anxious to retain their friendship, that one can hardly realize they belong to the same race which, at a distance of only a few hundred miles, is devastating our frontier with the horrors

of savage war. The contemplation and comparison of the two pictures might be suggestive to those to whom we have intrusted the powers of government which place the destiny of both races in their hands.

These Indians—living apart in their own villages, in this sparsely settled country; insulating themselves, as they carefully do, from other races; preserving their own languages, habits, manners, and dress, and giving free scope to every natural impulse and feeling—are a little world within themselves, almost exhibiting to us the aborigines, as they were before the country was discovered by our race, and affording an opportunity of learning the true Indian character, which perhaps may never occur again. I have had peculiar advantages for observing and studying them, from speaking their languages, meeting them in daily association, mixing in their conversation without reserve, joining in and aiding them to pursue their own trains of thought, and, above all, from having been so fortunate as to gain their kindest feelings and their unlimited confidence. In justice to their race, I shall record my opinion of them, leaving others to give what faith to it they please.

My observations have led me to the conclusion, that the essential difference of the Indian character from that of other races is a highly poetical temperament, connected with, or perhaps proceeding from, a delicate organization and acute sensibility. To this one source may be traced all their distinguishing characteristics: their reckless generosity and indifference to the future, their eloquence of language, their finely strung feelings, their high sense of honor, their devoted attachments, and their implacable resentments, their distaste for confinement, and continued application to any pursuit, their capacity to endure intense exertion under mental excitement, followed by long periods of reaction, and even their greatest and most fatal fault, intoxication. It is rare, as I have said, to find habitual drunkards among them. They say that there are times when they feel that they must have ardent spirits, when they will go any distance, and sacrifice any thing they have, for it. Except when laboring under this mental and physical depression, and this irresistible necessity for stimulants, or when tempted into drinking by the glow of feeling produced by such social reunions of friends as I have mentioned, they are indifferent to intoxicating liquor, do not seek it nor keep it about them, and mostly refuse it when offered them.

In many respects I have found them exactly the reverse of what they are usually represented. They are said to be stern, gloomy, and reserved. A gayer and franker and more warm-hearted people I have never met with. Their cheerfulness is irrepressible, their fun and humor inexhaustible; and they seem to be overflowing with social feeling and kind and generous impulses. When these feelings are checked and repelled, and they know that they are neither appreciated nor understood, as is usually the case when they are in the company of the whites, they become gloomy, reserved, and silent. The exception has been taken for the general rule. Washington Irving, in his just and correct remarks on Indian character, has noticed this. He wrote from his own observation, or that of others who could be relied on.

They are said to be unkind husbands, and harsh and oppressive to their wives. I have never seen kinder husbands, nor more dutiful and affectionate wives. Etiquette with them requires the wife to wait on the husband, as with us it requires the husband to wait on the wife. This relation, established by their customs, is agreeable to both parties, and is not allowed to bear oppressively on the wife. The heaviest burden of work is not thrown on her, as is generally thought. What time the husband can spare from his own peculiar duties, is spent in sharing and lightening the labors of the wife; and some of them will not allow their wives to work at all. They are very happy in their domestic relations; and strife, or ill-feeling even, between husband and wife, parent or child, or brothers and sisters, is almost unknown among them.

They are said to be false and treacherous. This is the case with some of them, who have mixed much with the whites. They justify it by saying they are obliged to meet the white man with his own weapons. But the pure Indian, who speaks only his own language, and associates only with his own people, is usually the soul of honor, truth, and loyalty.

They are said to be cold, selfish, unfeeling, and hard-hearted. They are generous, sympathetic, and self-sacrificing to excess. Every thing is shared with those who are in want; they devote themselves, without reserve, to the service of the sick; watch over and attend to aged and infirm parents with untiring affection; and when children are left orphans and destitute, there is usually a contest to assume the charge of them, instead of an effort to evade it. Their hospitality is unlimited. They live for others, rather than for themselves, and for the present rather than the future. They regard with wonder the white man's passion for money, which they consider a means rather than an end, and his folly in wasting a lifetime of toil in amassing a fortune, which he neither enjoys nor uses. They place no value on money beyond their immediate wants, except to give it away to relatives or friends, the sick or the destitute.

They are thought to be reluctant to change their savage habits, or adopt any of the improvements of civilization. I have found them grateful for the gift or loan of tools, for seeds, for advice or information, gladly adopting any suggestion, and taking pains to understand and succeed.

Their style in speaking and conversation has been represented as absurdly figurative, obscured by far-fetched and labored metaphors, almost amounting to talking by riddles or parables. On the contrary, it is beautifully clear and directly to the point. Their languages are highly poetical, but they use only the most simple and natural metaphors, and such as seem to seek the speaker, instead of being sought by him. The truest specimen of Indian style I know of in literature is Logan's speech, as preserved by Jefferson. Its authenticity has been questioned, but it could never be doubted by one well acquainted with Indian character. Every thought and every feeling in it are purely Indian. No one can have been much among them without having noticed this same intensity of feeling, and power of language in expressing it, and without having heard similar if not equal bursts of wild, unpremeditated eloquence.

But it is only when thrilling with excitement, or burning with a sense of wrong, that this quick, abrupt, palpitating style is characteristic of the Indian. In their ordinary social intercourse, among their families and friends, their language is easy and flowing, enlivened with wit and humor, softened by feeling, and sometimes illustrated but never burdened by apt and simple figures. Their powers of description are remarkable. So bright and clear is the impression produced by them, that one feels as if he had seen what they describe, instead of having heard it related. In this regard, they often recall the vivid, semi-barbaric pictures of Homer, as they stand out in the original Greek poetry, but not the dim photographs of his translators. In free and unrestrained conversation, their voices give full play to all the musical modulations peculiar to sensitive natures, and their gestures are graceful and expressive to a degree which the white man's power of oratory can not approach. Waiving the jingle of rhymes, and the gallop of feet, their conversation itself is poetry, when they are interested and excited—purer and better poetry than much that is wrung from the racked brain and tortured imagination of the white man. Their sense of the ludicrous is very quick. The slightest semblance of a jest is caught instantly, and thrown back with playful good humor.

Giving no thought to work, except so far as it is absolutely necessary; indifferent to property and money, except to meet their immediate wants, and believing that the proper use of life is to enjoy it, they spend much of their time in social intercourse, and cultivate carefully the arts and graces which tend to make that intercourse easy and agreeable. They are fine conversationists. They never interrupt, never contradict, never argue, and never intentionally wound, by open satire or covert sarcasm. Each lends to the stream of conversation all his powers of wit, fancy, and feeling, and each helps the other to be borne onward by the current, thus making their social intercourse a means of the highest enjoyment, instead of being, as it often is with us, a war of argument, or a masked strife of taunt, sarcasm, and innuendo. Their conversation, and in fact all their intercourse, is marked by an easy and graceful politeness, prompted by benevolent feeling, and refined by the intuitions of sensibility. I have seen among them models of natural manners, as

correct as can be found in the most civilized society of the whites, where politeness is made the study of life, and refinement is the highest object of ambition. Nature has given them what we try to imitate by art.

They do not consider themselves an inferior race. They acknowledge our superiority in mechanical arts, and in the acquisition and accumulation of property. But they care little for these things, and have a standard of character entirely different. They rate men by their generosity and freedom from selfishness; by their skill in the chase, and courage and endurance in meeting its dangers and fatigues; by loyalty and devotion to friends, and resistance to enemies; by fortitude under suffering; by truth, honesty, and honor, and a faithful discharge of every duty, and, in short, by the uniform sacrifice of self, not only in the more important relations, but also in the ordinary intercourse of life. In all that ennobles human nature, according to their own wild ideas of what is noble; in all that wins and endears, and makes life more amiable and agreeable to those around them; they consider themselves our equals, if not our superiors. By this olden-time standard of human nature, and by the peculiar traits of character, thoughts, and feelings, to which it naturally gives rise, as well as by their clear, nervous and expressive style, they are constantly reviving memories of the Roman age and Roman literature.

I have been more particular in recording my impressions of Indian character, because any information on this subject may have some bearing on the question, now of so much importance to our State, how to bring the hostile Indians into friendship and subservience to us. To exterminate them, even if it were not revolting to every human feeling, is impracticable for a long series of years, from the nature of the country they inhabit.

If my estimate of their character, based on twenty years' observation, be correct, it may suggest a key to the solution of the difficulty. *Every thing may be done with them by kindness and good faith, but nothing by coercion.*

They are peculiarly accessible to the influences of kindness. To one from whom they have uniformly received it, and in whose truth and justice they have confidence, they yield up their own will entirely, and become as facile in his hands as a child. But the same character which makes them so accessible to kindness renders them equally sensitive to wrong. No force that can be brought to bear on them will ever make them yield to what they consider unjust and oppressive. They are always ready to die rather than submit, and, like the rattlesnake, they will strike back to the last.

It is only necessary to convince them, by an overwhelming display of power, or by crushing chastisement, that the contest with our race is hopeless, and then tender them, in lieu of the horrors of hopeless war, kindness, truth, and justice. They have the same instinct of self-preservation that we have. Show them that they can escape destruction only by abandoning the contest; that they will be saved from the danger of starvation on one side, and extermination on the other; that without sacrificing freedom of action, or being exposed to oppression or degradation, they will be placed in a condition to support themselves and their families by their own exertions, and they will become as gentle and manageable as they are now vindictive and unrelenting. But so long as they believe they have nothing to hope from us, they will fight to extermination. Apart from every consideration of humanity, to both the contending races, it costs more, directly and indirectly, to destroy one Indian than to bind a hundred in peace and friendship. The fatal error has been to consider them hopelessly wild and irreclaimable. There is not a more manageable race on earth, if the proper means be used to govern them.

THE GULF-STREAM : ITS EFFECT ON THE CLIMATE OF TEXAS.

BY PROF. A. M. LEA.

THE existence of the Gulf-Stream in the western part of the Gulf of Mexico has not been recognized by physicists until within a year past. At the meeting of the American Association for the Promotion of Science in 1858, a paper was read aiming to show that that current passed from the Caribbean Sea around Cuba and out to the open Atlantic, without making the circuit of the Gulf, thus leaving it a great stagnant pool, fitted only to breed pestilence and storms. The writer happened to be present, and stated some facts which attracted the attention of some men of science, amongst whom was Prof. A. D. Bache, who at the next meeting of the Association in 1859, read a paper demonstrating that the great stream extended far westward in the Gulf, though the limits were not defined. The hydrographic survey now progressing along our coast will cast much light on this subject, and its results are looked for with much interest.

By the term "Monsoon" is meant any local deflection of a part of the general current of the trade-wind. A remarkable instance occurs in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent territory, first noticed, as is believed, by Lieut. Maury in his *Physical Geography of the Sea*. From Yucatan northward, towards the great plains along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, during eight or nine months of the year, there usually prevails a strong wind, bounded, in a general way, by a line running N.N.W. from the mouth of the Sabine river on the east, and by a tangent to the Gulf-Stream, at its extreme western portion near Brazos de Santiago Bay. These limits are not well defined, and are varied by frequent meteorological perturbations; but, for general purposes, this designation will suffice.

The causes and effects of this monsoon are of much interest to practical producers of Southern staples, and to commercial men, as well as to naturalists. The speculations which follow may not be correct, but may serve to direct attention of more competent persons, and to elicit the results of more careful observations. With this view these remarks are submitted.

As the earth turns its northerly half gradually to the sun in advancing spring the land becomes, also, gradually heated by the absorption of the sun's rays, whilst the sea remains at nearly uniform temperature. The great sandy plains along the Rocky Mountains become intensely heated, and impart their temperature to the incumbent air, which, being rarefied, ascends and leaves a void to be filled by the adjacent colder air found on the Gulf of Mexico, whence, rushing into the vacuum, it produces the strong wind from the S.S.E. so well-known on the coast of Texas.

But why is this supply of cold air thus found on the Gulf of Mexico? The answer to this involves disputed theories, which may not be correct, but the facts are admitted. In the Caribbean Sea, at a depth of two hundred fathoms, a temperature is found but little above the freezing point. This remarkable fact is ascribed by Lieut. Maury to a current, from the Arctic sea, setting along the coast of North-America, down to the banks of Newfoundland, where it divides and sends the larger part *under* the Gulf-Stream, and through unfathomed depths into the tropics, to cool the waters there, and thus restore the thermal equilibrium. That motion of the waters, long known as the "Gulf-Stream," from its most southern locality, carries along the hot superficial stratum and the cold mass below, which in moving commingle gradually until they reach the narrow passage between Yucatan and Cuba, where they become thoroughly stirred up by the convolutions of currents and counter-currents, produced by the rocks and headlands, as may be witnessed on a smaller scale at Hell-gate, in Long Island Sound. This stirring of the waters sometimes produces a roaring noise, like that of an approaching storm, as reported to the writer by an intelligent young naval officer, the late master of the U. S. sloop *Saratoga*. The hot and the cold waters, being thus mixed, present a temperature compounded of the two, but far below that of the surface water in the contiguous bays. The

moving volume, having passed the strait, parts into two currents, one hugging around Cuba on the right, the other turning to the left. The latter, running north-west, gives to Padre and Mustang islands a bold shore, and turning eastward, passes near the Balize and joins the Cuban branch off Florida Point. This stream then passes northward through the straits and keys along Florida and the Bahamas, changing its relative temperature so as to give the warm breezes that nourish the Sea-Island cotton along the southern Atlantic coast, and also a genial refuge of ships when driven from the stormy north. Off Cape Hatteras the temperature of this wondrous "river in the sea" is higher in summer than at its exit from the caldron off Cape San Antonio. Thus this body of warm water is projected along our Atlantic coast, where it is so much needed, evincing another of the beautiful compensations of Providence.

But let us return to the Gulf. The precise course of this stream from Cape Catoche towards the Texian coast is not known, but the extensive flats called "Campeachy Banks," show that it does not pass near that coast, and it probably deviates but little south of a line tending to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thus leaving the deep bay towards Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec, like that of Honduras and the Mosquito Gulf, a stagnant sea, disturbed only by occasional currents produced by varying winds. But this current of water, relatively cold in that locality, is well known to sweep near to the coast north of Brazos de Santiago, giving to Padre Island its remarkably even outline and deep soundings near shore, turning to the east where the coast, also, turns from north to north-east, and penetrating almost to the main land in the north-west angle of the Gulf of Mexico. Thus we have a loup, as it were, of this broad current of cold water, extending from Yucatan around by Texas to Florida. That there is a current of this character, close to Padre and Mustang Islands, is well attested by many persons familiar with that coast, and by the fact that a few miles from the shore, at a depth of some twenty fathoms, a coral reef, usually bounding the Gulf-Stream, separates the gradually deepening soundings in green waters from very deep soundings in that darkly blue water so characteristic of that stream.

The existence of this stream, in this western portion of the Gulf, conduces to many interesting effects. One is the "monsoon," to which special attention is deserved, as it gives to this part of the coast of Texas that delicious summer climate for which it is becoming so noted, fanning it by almost continued breezes, fresh and cool, directly from the deep blue stream, untainted by miasmatic influences, and hence as healthful as refreshing. As this wind is drawn towards the sandy plains in a direction N.N.W., a current of air is formed of a character unusually steady, embracing the Texian coast, and stretching far along the plains west of Arkansas and Missouri, through Texas, the Indian Territories, Kansas and Nebraska, carrying an equable temperature and rain-distilling clouds to a belt of country remarkable for its pleasantness and fertility, adjacent to sultriness and barrenness.

Another effect of this louped shape of this stream might be expected in the accumulation of sea-weed and drift in its midst, as in the Atlantic, there called the "Sargasso sea." Two intelligent gentlemen, who have often traversed that part of the Gulf, have stated such to be the fact.

Another would be the accumulation of tropical drift along the coast of Texas, partly from the Amazon and the Orinoco, brought by the stream and the monsoon. Such is found to be the fact, the coast from Brazos de Santiago to Matagorda being strewed with vegetable and animal debris, produced only in the torrid zone.

But the most remarkable of all the effects of this stream is the gradual modification of the coast of Louisiana and Texas. An ingenious observation was made by Maj. Bowman, of the corps of engineers, that all the streams, entering the Atlantic and Gulf south of Cape Hatteras, have their mouths deflected from their general courses in a direction opposite to that of the Gulf-Stream, thus showing that there is a shore current counter to that stream; and this fact is fortified by the observation made by the writer, that the interior bays, all along the coast, as far as the N.W. angle of the Gulf of Mexico, have their outlets to the sea at the ends of

long sandy peninsulas pointing in the direction of this shore current. The existence of this counter current to the Gulf-Stream is well established, also, by observation, and is availed of continually by navigators. Its average rate, from the mouth of the Mississippi to Matagorda Pass, is about two miles per hour. In sweeping along the coast it carries with it to the west the vast volume of the Mississippi, with its drift and its silt, depositing the first along the shore of Louisiana and carrying the latter, some of it, along the coast of Texas. The drift-wood is driven by the southerly winds to the shore, and forms a gradual accretion, which has extended that portion of the coast west of the Mississippi full fifty miles further into the Gulf than that part east of that river. This accretion is composed chiefly of drift, a floating raft, sometimes covered with a mold, on which good crops are grown, over a substratum—capable of being shaken for acres around by the weight of a man falling on it, and hence termed by the Creoles "*Terre Tremblante*."

Most of this silt is deposited near the mouth of the river, where it forms the "Ship Island Flats," some forty or fifty miles wide; and farther west, "Last Island" is found in the same accumulation. At Berwick's Bay the channel runs for twelve miles through silt so light, that a steamer often cuts through it one to two feet below the soundings. At Sabine Pass the bar is nine miles wide, and contains some sand. At Galveston the bar is seven miles wide, and is chiefly sand. At Matagorda the bar is three miles wide, and has little but sand. At Aransas Pass the bar is three fourths of a mile wide, and is pure sand. It may be inferred from these facts that the plateau between the Gulf-Stream and the coast west of the Balize is being gradually silted up, and that in process of time the flourishing cities now growing up along that coast will be inland cities, as New-Orleans. South of Aransas Pass a like operation of deposit along the coast is observed in the accumulating sands poured out by the Rio Grande, which have within fifty years extended its mouth two miles into the sea, and have well nigh choked up the pass and harbor of Brazos de Santiago, where formerly there was deeper water than at any other port on the Texian coast. This sand is carried along Padre Island by the force of the southerly winds, and is heaped up into hillocks or driven by the S.E. winds into Laguna Madre. Some forty miles north of Brazos bar, where the Gulf-Stream appears to come boldly up to the shore, much drift-wood is deposited, and the sands have been driven into the Laguna to such an extent as to fill it entirely across, and thus arresting the flow of waters through it from bay to bay. This and other causes having diminished the flow of water through Corpus Christi Inlet, have produced a gradual closing of that pass, which is now disused except by small sail-boats. The current of the Gulf-Stream, running close along Padre, Mustang, and St. Joseph's islands, sweeps off the sand from the blue clay bottom, making not only a bold shore, but pressing so hard against it as to preclude the passage of the counter current between them, thus forcing the in-shore and inferior to commingle with the outer and superior current. This merging of currents takes place between Matagorda and Aransas Passes; for, at the former, the long sand-spit lies to the *east* of the channel, and the latter to the *west*, showing that the prevalent current at the one is westward and at the other eastward. The Gulf-Stream leaves the coast at the N.W. angle of the Gulf, turning eastward towards the Balize, along the edge of the plateau extending from it to the coast of Texas and Louisiana.

This chorographic sketch will serve to indicate approximatively the limits of some remarkable climatic phenomena, having much hygienic, agricultural, and commercial significance.

The melting-snows of the Alleghanies are poured out through the Mississippi in annual spring floods, which spread over the Gulf to the west of the Balize as surface water, being fresh and lighter than that of the sea. This cools the incumbent air, which flows off westward to fill the vacuum caused by the warmer plains; and thus is produced that cold east wind so well known along the coast of Eastern Texas in early spring. The winds at Galveston at this season are often north of east, the average for the spring, summer, and autumn months being nearly E.S.E., whilst at Matagorda it is S.E. and at Aransas Bay S.S.E. As the sun approaches the tropic,

the shallows between the Gulf-Stream and the coast become intensely heated, and the atmosphere sweeping over it carries masses of vapor to form the rains which irrigate the fertile lands of Middle Texas. These winds bear to the north-west, towards the center of the great arid region about the sources of the Red and Arkansas rivers, and are thus deflected by this *local* cause. But the *general* direction of the wind in this latitude is from south-west. This diversion of the wind from its general direction in this region, embracing the sea-coast of Texas, whilst it pursues its normal course along the coast of Louisiana, causes an anomaly so remarkable as to deserve notice even in the limited space afforded by the ALMANAC.

When the sun has thoroughly warmed up the shallow plateau by absorption of his vertical rays, the south-west wind carries its due load of moisture from the Gulf across Western Louisiana to the Mississippi, dropping it in showers by the way on the cooler shaded lands of the swamps, but pouring it down in torrents on reaching that river, usually just then swollen by the annual flood from the Rocky Mountains, and relatively cold, so as to condense the moisture to an extent unequaled elsewhere in the temperate zone, the average annual fall of rain at Baton Rouge being sixty-two inches. This excessive moisture, joined to the low level of Central Louisiana, and its alluvial soil, make the production of sugar profitable there; but the area so adapted is very limited. The moisture carried from the Gulf up the Brazos and its vicinity, partly arising from the water of that river itself, spread out on the hot surface of the shallows along the shore near its mouth, gives in like manner the sugar-producing region of Texas, which is still more limited.

The divergence of this exceptional wind, crossing our coast, from its normal course, gives an area between the two about the Sabine, where the winds and the rains are very uncertain in direction and variable in amount. And it is probable, indeed, that the amount of rain on the coast of Western Louisiana, and of Texas as far west as Matagorda Bay, is largely influenced by the floodings of the Mississippi and other smaller streams; so inter-dependent are all nature's works, one with another.

To the westward of Matagorda Bay, where the winds blow directly from the deep water of the Gulf-Stream upon the land, without passing over an intervening plateau, the amount of rain is greatly reduced, and the country assumes the arid character belonging to Western Texas and Northern Mexico. But for the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of Texas would be as dry as the Llano Estacado. The normal south-west winds flow from the Pacific loaded with moisture, which they deposit on the high table-lands and mountains in Mexico, and then roll down into the valley of the Rio Grande, with nearly all their moisture squeezed out of them, when they pass on over the lower plains of Texas, and heated thus to intensity would blow as a continuous sirocco the greater part of the year, but for the modifying influence of the Gulf of Mexico, whence come vapor-laden breezes to attemper these scorching winds. These breezes flow to the land from all the Gulf, and cause that excessive humidity often experienced along the coast south of Brazos de Santiago, and somewhat diffuse it over the interior, where it is deposited in dews and occasional showers, as it gradually ascends to greater elevations. The winds flowing over that portion of the Gulf south of the Gulf-Stream, where the water becomes very hot, take up immense volumes of vapor, which is occasionally poured down in torrents of rain over that portion of country west of what we have designated as the limit of the "Monsoon."

The position of this limit may be proximately stated as beginning at a point on the coast about forty miles north of Brazos de Santiago Pass, and running thence by the west end of Nueces Bay, some ten miles west of Goliad, and by Austin and Fort Belknap. West of this line, the rains are extremely variable, sometimes excessive, often deficient. East of this limit, there is a belt of country, bounded on the east by a line nearly parallel to it and passing through the west end of Matagorda Bay, where the rain is more uniform, but generally scant, though sufficient to give good crops of cotton, wheat, and grass, the dews being generally very heavy.

East of this line, again, the rains are much greater, often excessive, and give moisture adequate to the growth of sugar, as before stated, with occasional excess for cotton, as in the sugar district of Louisiana.

In the middle belt, the axis of which passes very nearly through Corpus Christi Inlet, the extreme indentation of the coast at the north-west angle of the Gulf, that part near the coast presents a remarkable exception to its general character further inland. Here the deep waters of the Gulf-Stream, cooled as before stated, approach near the shore. The winds passing from them landward, take only so much vapor as is due to their temperature, and absorbing heat from the sandy islands bounding the coast, have their under portions heated and, to the senses, dried, and thus sweep over the lowlands bounding the interior bays, dry and parching, to the range of hills back from the Gulf, where condensation begins to take place and rains fall. This excess of drought is tempered by heavy dews; and the cool land-breeze towards the latter part of the night curdles the vapor, making many clouds but little rain. Nature has here also made a remarkable provision for a reservoir of sweet water. Across this whole belt, just inside of the interior bays, extends a sand-ridge, from twenty to thirty feet above tide, several miles wide, based on tenacious clay, holding a perpetual supply of soft water filtered through the sands, and easily accessible by wells of a few feet in depth.

SALT.

Another effect of this "Monsoon," one likely to lead to important commercial results, is found in the facility it gives for the manufacture of *salt*, in the interior bays, by solar evaporation. The excessive thirstiness of the winds, as they pass from the coast islands over the bays, causes them to suck up the water to an extent unequalled probably any where on the Atlantic rim. The evaporation near Aransas Light, as determined by daily observations made by Mr. Frederick Kaler, (a young operative mechanic, who bids fair to make a useful laborer in the cause of meteorology,) from 15 April to 14 May, two months, is 22.5 inches, during which time there has fallen 2.11 inches of rain. Taking this as an average, believed not to be excessive, the annual evaporation is 135 inches, far in excess of any thing known to the writer. Millions of bushels of salt are annually deposited in Laguna Madre alone, by nature's unaided action; and by artificial means, at moderate cost, any desired amount may be made accessible to shipping. This salt is so pure, thus naturally deposited, as to be sought for curing meats by all who have tested it.

HYGIENE.

The absence of any large bodies of stagnant water or in-flowing rivers, along this part of the coast, secures exemption from malaria, whilst the fresh, cool breezes from the Gulf-Stream give a pleasant temperature during the warmest season, when these winds are strongest.

ARANSAS, Texas, 19 June, 1860.



THE DROUGHTS OF WESTERN TEXAS.

THE four or five past years have been attended with disastrous droughts, from which crops have suffered greatly in most parts of Western Texas. These dry seasons having followed each other in succession, without a single favorable season intervening, many of the farmers, particularly those who have more recently immigrated to our State, have become discouraged, thinking, naturally enough, that these four or five years must be a pretty fair criterion for the seasons of Western Texas generally. The truth we believe, however, is that these four or five years have been an exception. We have consulted with many of the oldest farmers in the West, who all inform us that they have never before known any such continued drought for the past twenty-five or thirty years of their residence. We are not, however, prepared to say, from any evidence before us, that Western Texas is not more liable to droughts than other portions of our State, or other countries of a higher latitude.

The interesting article on the climatology of Texas by Professor Forshey, in the TEXAS ALMANAC for 1860, furnishes some striking facts and strong evidence deduced from the prevailing winds, etc., that, west of longitude 97°, Western Texas is liable to suffer from dry seasons. There are, nevertheless, many of the oldest farmers who will maintain that, with proper cultivation, especially with early planting and deep plowing, fair average crops can be secured throughout the West. And, indeed, it is admitted on all hands, that, for all the small cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley, etc., Western Texas is exceedingly favorable, as these crops are secured before the dry weather usually sets in, while for stock-raising, cattle, horses, mules, sheep, etc., Western Texas is unrivaled by any other country in the world.

While on this subject we should not omit to notice an article on the climate of Texas, published some year or two since, and written by a scientific German, named Mr. J. Kuechler, of Gillespie county. Mr. Kuechler has compiled a table giving the seasons of Western Texas for one hundred and thirty years past. He makes up his table from an examination of the rings in the growth of aged trees. By long and careful study of the subject, he believes these rings or annual growths furnish unmistakable indications whether the year of the growth was wet or dry. By examining the rings in post-oaks reaching the age of two hundred years, his table has been formed, extending over one hundred and thirty years back, during which long period he finds but nineteen dry years, eleven very dry, and twelve extremely dry; while there were, during the same period, twenty-two average years, eleven wet years, and fifty-nine very wet years. The exceedingly dry years, like those we have recently had, were in succession from 1806 to 1811, and from 1770 to 1776. Mr. Kuechler concludes that the recent dry years should be no discouragement to farmers, for that, taking the average, Western Texas is favored with seasons as favorable to agriculture as other countries, without irrigation. Mr. Affleck, speaking on this subject, (and we deem him good authority,) remarks, that even during our extremely dry seasons, the crops would have suffered but little, and would have been nearly an average, but for the late spring frosts of those years. It has often been remarked, and we believe with truth, that the soil of Western Texas is better suited to withstand protracted droughts than that of almost any other country. In fact, we have often heard it remarked that fair crops of corn have been made by early planting on the river lands, without a drop of rain. We conclude with the following abstract from Mr. Kuechler's interesting table:

1725-27,	very wet.	1806-11,	extra dry.
1728-29,	dry.	1812-18,	very wet.
1730,	very wet.	1819,	average.
1731-32,	dry.	1820,	very dry.
1733-38,	very good.	1821,	very wet.
1739-41,	dry.	1822-24,	very dry.
1742-57,	very wet.	1825-26,	average.
1758,	average.	1827-31,	very wet.
1759-61,	very dry.	1832,	average.
1762-63,	wet.	1833-35,	very wet.
1764,	very dry.	1837,	dry.
1765-70,	very wet.	1838,	average.
1771-76,	extremely dry.	1839-40,	very wet.
1777-78,	average.	1841,	dry.
1779-80,	wet.	1842,	average.
1781-83,	average.	1843-44,	dry.
1784-87,	wet.	1845-46,	very dry.
1788-90,	dry.	1847,	dry.
1791-92,	average.	1848,	very wet.
1793-98,	very wet.	1849-50,	wet.
1799,	very dry.	1851-54,	average.
1800-5,	very wet.	1855-58,	dry.

THE GRASSHOPPERS OF TEXAS.

[THE following article was kindly furnished us by Mr. Samuel J. Wood, Assessor and Collector of Travis county, in connection with his description of that county. But we make it a separate article, as it is doubtless equally applicable to several other counties, and is the best account we have seen of the unaccountable and sudden appearance of those destructive insects.—EDS. ALM.]

IN the fall of 1848 the grasshoppers made their first appearance in Travis and other neighboring counties. They came with the early fall winds in October, in swarms from the north, lighting and depositing their eggs every where; always when it was convenient selecting sandy land to make their deposits in. After remaining a short time, and eating the fall gardens, they suddenly disappeared, no one knowing where. The warm sun of the following March again brought the little hoppers out, and, after eating the crops up, in May they suddenly rose and took flight towards the north. The crops were again planted, and the season being favorable, there was an abundant harvest. We saw nothing more of them until in October, 1856, when they again came in swarms with the early north winds. After eating the blades off of the wheat, and depositing their eggs, they disappeared. In the spring of 1857 myriads of little grasshoppers, about the size of large fleas, hatched and crawled out of the ground. Until they were about three weeks old, they did not travel or eat much. At that time they were about half-grown, and after shedding they started on foot towards the north, preserving as much regularity and order in their march as an army of well-drilled soldiers. Exercise seemed to have a wonderful effect on their appetites, for as soon as they commenced traveling they became perfectly ravenous, devouring almost every kind of tender vegetation, being extremely fond of young corn, but preferring young cotton to any thing else. They had no respect for place or persons, marching through the houses with impunity; and, what was worse than all, they were *cannibals*, for if you would cripple one and throw him down, his companions would eat him up instantly. When about six weeks old they again shed their outer garments, and came forth full grown grasshoppers, with wings well developed, but nicely folded up, only wanting a few days' sunshine to dry and unfold and fit them for use. A few days afterwards they all rose at once, as if by common consent, and took their flight towards the north. In the fall of 1857 they paid us a third visit, acting precisely as they had formerly done, with one exception. On former visits, when they once bid us farewell and started on their flight, we saw no more of them; but in the spring of 1858, after having our crops in a part of the county destroyed by our own native grasshoppers, raised on the soil, a swarm of foreigners, hatched and bred in the south, between the Colorado and the Gulf of Mexico, were met in their journey north by adverse winds and driven down upon us, the poor, hungry, half-starved things staying with us ten days—just long enough to eat the most of the remainder of our crops. In the fall of 1858 we saw them again, high up in the clouds, passing towards the south; none, however, stopped here, and we saw nothing of them returning in the spring. It is to be hoped that the last one of them found a grave in the Gulf of Mexico. In flying, their wings glitter in the sun, and the whole sky has the appearance of being filled with moving flakes of snow. They come with the north wind in the fall, and return with the south wind in the spring.

NATIVE OR INDIGENOUS TEXAS GRASSES.

LONG POINT, Texas, 1st June, 1860.

EDITORS TEXAS ALMANAC:

Now, that all the world "and the rest of mankind," are coming to Texas, it behooves those who intend to remain here, to look around them and see what portion of nature's wide-spread bounties can be saved from the destructive tramp of immigration. First, as most essential, I would point the attention of the investigating portions of our community to the analyzation and preservation of the best species of our great variety of superior indigenous meadow grasses; for it requires not the spirit of divination to see that the increasing number of farms, and with them cows, sheep, and other stock, aided by the insinuating action of the destructive plow, will soon put an end to our heretofore boundless fields of luscious pasturage. No country on earth could compare with this, as a stock-raising region, previous to the devastating tract of the incursive plow. It is plain, that our wide-spread prairie pastures will soon be gone; when we shall be forced to resort to the grass-growing system, or our rich milk and butter and fat cattle will be gone too.

With this subject in view, I have, during the past six or seven years, been examining and experimenting with several species of our native grasses. The result of these experiments clearly demonstrates, to my mind, that any farmer who desires it, may have a first-rate meadow, with but little labor, in the course of two or three years.

Some of our more thoughtful farmers, men whose minds and souls are not wholly engrossed with the all-absorbing "cotton, cotton, first bale of cotton," (hurrying it into market, thereby furnishing the earliest means in their power, in aiding their enemies, the fanatic speculators of the North, to trample upon their constitutional rights,) are already beginning to speak of the waning grass, and that it is time we were thinking about sending off to the *North* for the *right* kind of seeds, wherewith to stock our surplus lands with good grasses, before the prairies shall all be plowed up. They say something of experiments they have heard of, as having been made in Texas by some thrifty farmer, with wonderful success, in the cultivation of foreign grasses. One gentleman took me into his garden to see and examine a small experiment he was making with the rescue-grass—said to have come from Georgia—a tolerably good-looking meadow-grass. But the beauty of the experiment was, in the disclosure of the fact, that he had plowed up a pretty fair crop of the same grass (it is indigenous to La Bahia Prairie, if no further) to give room for his costly seed, which he had obtained at considerable trouble and some expense. It was doing finely in the deep mold he had prepared for it, but I could see, close around in the garden, several other species of a far better quality, and which would so have proved themselves had he bestowed upon them similar attention.

It is all nonsense to talk of bringing to this climate the grasses of the more Northern latitudes. The grasses best suited for meadows in Texas are already here, vastly superior for summer and winter grazing and for hay, to any that can be brought from other and colder countries. True, they may be grown here to some extent, but never equal to our natives.

Any sufficient quantity of our ordinary black soil, and it makes no difference how closely it may seem to be eaten out, properly inclosed to keep the stock from it two or three years, will show itself to be stocked with twelve or thirteen species of good grass for hay; it will, in fact, be a fine meadow. I have a meadow containing thirty-five acres of that description; it is now ten years since it was inclosed, and, notwithstanding the fact that it never has been plowed, and that we have annually taken off from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of good hay, it is getting better every year. We are now mowing it, and dry and unfavorable as the season has been, a hand can and does mow per day, what will make from 1000 to 1200 pounds of dry hay; and the proof that the hay taken from this meadow is as good as need be, is satisfactorily

demonstrated by the greedy manner in which horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep devour all they can get, keeping them fat through the winter, while during crop-time, the teams that are fed on it keep in as good order as they would on the same quantity of fodder or millet.

Those who can not be satisfied with the kind of meadow I have described above, may, by a little attention at the proper season, procure seed from the inside corners of their own fences, (any where west of the Brazos,) superior in quality for hay and for winter and summer pasture, to any that can be brought and grown *here*, from any other climate. It is not very likely that nature, in the distribution of the seeds of her plants, committed the blunder of sowing any of them in the wrong latitude. The mistake lies in our aptitude to think more of articles of foreign growth, than we do of our own. This error is sometimes costly.

From the inner locks of my fences and protected places, I have reclaimed thirteen distinct species of good meadow, or cow-fodder grasses, and there may be more which flourish here, when protected from the cattle, as fine as could be desired; I will also venture to say, better than any grass that may be introduced from other regions under similar culture. For all foreign grasses the land must be carefully prepared. Do as much for our indigenous species, and the difference in favor of the native will be very conspicuous.

Four species of the grasses I have selected are biennials, nine of them perennials; five of them are good winter grasses—one superior, for winter pasture, to any yet discovered. Three of them are of the highest class for hay, seven others make very good hay. I send herewith cured specimens of each kind. It will be an easy matter for you to judge of their different qualities and value. Now they are fresh, not having been damaged by packing and consequent sweating, the difference in them is very perceptible. After you get them in hand expose them, separately, a few minutes in the open air, so as to let the compound odor escape, when, by smelling of the different specimens, you may readily judge of their various qualities.

I have not attempted to *place* the undescribed species, consequently you are only furnished with their common names.

I have too many things on hand just now; have written this article in the spare moments which occur while I am boring the well, which, by the by, is going down *deeper and deeper*.
GID.

THIRTEEN DISTINCT SPECIES OF TEXAS GRASSES.

No. 1. ONE OF THE WILD OATS. *Perennial*.

This is seldom found on the prairie, which shows that it is a favorite with the cattle, and is all eat up. But in the locks of the fences, where the cattle can not reach it, it is found growing large, three to four feet high, notwithstanding that it is in such situations surrounded with thick weeds and grasses of other kinds. It shows itself to be a fine meadow-grass, and capable of producing abundant crops of most excellent and very sweet hay, and as it matures by the 15th of May, comes in good time for the work-horses. I have seen thirty full-grown heavy-headed stocks to one root. I consider it one of our best grasses for hay.

No. 2. *Biennial*.

This grass in ordinary situations, where it has sowed itself, along the roadsides and places where the other grasses and weeds have been eat out, on account of its being too thick, does not grow exceeding six inches high; but in low, moist lands, and when the ground is not over-cropped, it rises two or three feet in height, and makes good hay. It comes up in November, is green all winter; is grazed on by hogs, cows, horses, sheep, and is ready for the scythe by the middle of May. After it has been mowed down, the stubble dies like wheat-stubble. I have seen twenty stems on one root.

No. 3. *Biennial*.

This is the smallest of the Rye genus. Like No. 2, it is found taking possession of the eat-out places, road-sides and locks of the fences. Like it, too, from being too thick, is seldom found more than six inches high. This and No. 2 are nearly always found together; in their habits, size, choice of locality, and the odor of the hay that is made of them, so much alike, that they may be estimated at about the same value. Two to three feet; matures in May.

No. 4. WHEAT GRASS.

This grass comes up from the seed in November. In January, February, and during the spring it has the smell, taste and general appearance of wheat; horses, cows, etc., graze on it as they would on wheat. When it heads up it is about as high and has very much the same appearance, but its grain is precisely like flaxseed, and falls out very early when ripe. I cultivated two acres of it two or three years ago, and cut it down about the last of April, it produced a fair quantity of the best hay—it was, in its nature, more like good fodder, and the horses ate it freer than any I ever had. I think it superior, when properly put in the ground, to rye or barley, for winter pasture.

No. 5. RESCUE GRASS.

This grass is found in all kinds of soil west of the Brazos, is a biennial, indigenous plant, and will yield heavy crops of hay when rightly managed, but it is inferior to several other species of our native grasses. Recently it has been much talked of in Georgia and Alabama, and other Southern States, and not without some pretty good reasons; but I think, when compared with a good many species of our Texas grass it has been overrated; it, however, is a very good grass; three to four feet high, and matures about the middle of May.

No. 6. BIG MESQUIT.

My meadow, which is now ten years old—really, it is as old as the prairie, for the ground has never been plowed, but has been inclosed ten years—had but very little of this species of grass at first. It is about half of that kind now. Its roots are triennial, and it produces good nutritious hay, in great quantities. My horses, mules, oxen and milk-cows are fed on it every winter, and they do exceedingly well upon it. Higher up the country vast tracts of good prairie lands are found heavily coated with this grass alone, producing excellent summer range for all kinds of stock.

No. 7. WINTER GRASS. *Perennial*.

This is superior to any grass I have yet seen in any country. For winter pasture it has no equal. It will flourish finely in any of our ordinary post-oak lands, is very green all winter, and is devoured voraciously by all the graminivorous animals; hogs eat it freely.

When cultivated for a meadow, it should not be grazed off during winter, as its long, juicy, winter leaves make the very best kind of hay, when mowed and properly cured in the spring. It is headed up and ready for the scythe by the last of April; two and a half to three feet high, and is a very superior grass for sweet, nutritious forage; just smell of it now, while you have it in your hand. I am not certain, but I think its roots are triennial.

I think it belongs to the *Agrostis* family, and I have ventured to name it, *A. Texaria*. I have not, however, studied the botanical character of the grasses with sufficient care, to be satisfied that I can correctly place its generic name, in a strictly arranged, scientific nomenclature. This year, I have put up carefully prepared specimens of it, as well as several other kinds of our fine native grasses, which will be sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, where they will be analyzed and receive their permanent characters.

It may not be a subject of much importance to the farming portions of the community, but it does seem to me, that a little attention to the great variety of our indigenous forage grasses would remunerate the effort satisfactorily.

No. 8. GAMMER GRASS. *Indigenous.*

This is a large, strong-growing grass in Texas, delights in moist situations, but will produce two heavy crops of hay in one season, on any of our black prairie lands. Nearly one half the grass in my meadow is the Gammer. It produces rather rough, but if mowed early, very excellent winter forage for mules, oxen, and milk cows; horses eat it freely, and do pretty well on it. A great deal has been said about this grass several years past; it should be pretty well known, and I will refrain from further description.

No. 9. BARBED MESQUIT. *Perennial.*

This is the species of grass that attracts the attention of the traveler, and that we hear so often spoken of in Texas. Twenty years ago very little of it was seen east of the Colorado, but it is now found as far east as the Trinity River. It is very rapidly progressing, eastwardly, at least. It is a very excellent winter grass, very similar in appearance to the Blue grass. It is, during winter, much sought after by stock of all kinds. Swine, where it is plenty, keep in good order by grazing on it. When the spring sap rises in it, cattle refuse to eat it; hence the cause of its spreading so rapidly. It is not prevented from maturing a full crop of seed, which it does, and casts them down by the last of May. It is a fine meadow grass, two to three feet. April.

No. 10. HOG-WALLOW MESQUIT. *Perennial.*

Before Texas was settled up, and the prairies considerably eat out, this species of grass was found only in the hog-wallows; hence its name. It is now found, not only in the hog-wallows, but is rapidly spreading itself along the roadsides and carpeting all the old roads and other spots and places of ground which have been denuded of other grasses with a thickly crowded coat of extremely fine, nutritious pasture for summer grazing, for every type of graminivorous animals. In appearance, as it lies spread out on the ground, it very closely resembles the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*; like it, also, in its having two modes of propagation, by producing seeds and by creeping, taking root at the cane-like joints of its prostrate off-shoots. Its inflorescence and fructifying processes are widely different, as it does not belong to the same genus. Except on suitably moist grounds, where the stock can be kept from it, it is not large enough to make hay of, as it is not, on ordinary soil, exceeding three to six inches high, yet it affords good and frequent grazing. For this purpose it has no equal, and I will here venture the prediction, that the time will come, in Texas, when it will be thought more of, small and insignificant as it may now appear to the superficial observer, than any other of our indigenous grasses, for the purposes of summer pasture. It is more especially adapted to the habits and peculiarities of the sheep, than to any other animal, and it seems to enjoy it more; yet all the grass-eating races devour it without hesitation and with good gusto.

No. 11. (Has not been named.) Phleum? *Perennial.*

Grows best in moist lands, and is, I think, a valuable meadow-grass. The root from which the specimen was taken, had forty-two well headed stems, thirty inches high. I notice that the cattle eat it entirely up outside of the inclosures, and that is one of my tests for ascertaining the best grasses. It produces abundant crops of seed, and can be easily propagated to any desirable amount.

No. 12. Crow Foot. *Biennial.*

This is a thrifty growing, large grass in moist situations; will make very excellent pasture grass, and is easily propagated; but, on account of its thick, juicy leaves,

would be difficult to cure properly. It has strong roots, spreads finely, and from the greedy manner in which all the graminivorous animals devour all they can find of it, its reputation as a good pasture grass is already established.

NO. 13. PERENNIAL WILD RYE.

Of this there are two species, one of them biennial, found in bottom lands. They are equally valuable for hay. The specimen (perennial) should perhaps have the preference, as it flourishes well on any of our ordinary uplands, and would not require seeding the ground more than once in three years.

There are many other very fine grasses which I might enumerate, but for this year these must suffice.

From my observations in this department of science, I am led to the conclusion, that the *Poa*—the indigenous meadow grasses—of Texas, as to number, variety and nutritious properties, will compare favorably with any portion of the globe.



BOTANY—DIRECTIONS BY WHICH THE POISONOUS PLANTS OF TEXAS MAY BE READILY RECOGNIZED.

LONG POINT, Texas, 1 April, 1860.

PERSONS of all descriptions have frequent occasion to make some use of plants, and sometimes when they are not in a situation minutely to investigate their nature and qualities.

The following rules for extemporaneous examinations will be found useful, as a general rule, for avoiding poisons. These rules have resulted from the labors of many careful investigating minds:

Plants with a glume calyx, never poisonous; as wheat, Indian corn, foxtail grass, sedge grass, oats, etc.

Plants, whose stamens *stand on the calyx*, never poisonous; as currant, apple, peach, strawberry, thorn, plum, etc. Some of them contain prussic acid in considerable quantities, sufficient to render *some parts of them*, at least, poisonous.

Plants with *cruciform* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous; as mustard, cabbage, water-cress, turnip, and the like.

Plants with *papilionaceous* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous; as pea, bean, locust-tree, ground nuts, clover.

Plants with *labiate* corols, bearing seeds without pericarps, never poisonous; as catnip, hyssop, mint, motherwort, sage, marjoram.

Plants with compound flowers, rarely poisonous; as sun-flower, dandelion, lettuce, artichoke, burdock.

Plants bearing strobiles are never poisonous; as pines, cedars, etc.

Monodelphous or columniferous plants are never poisonous; as hollyhock, mallows, geraniums, etc.

Plants with five stamens and one pistil, with a dull-colored *lurid* corol, and of a nauseous, sickly smell, always poisonous; as tobacco, thorn-apple, henbane, nightshade. The degree of poison is diminished where the flower is brighter colored and the smell is less nauseous; as the Irish potato is less poisonous, though of the same genus with the nightshade.

Umbelliferous plants of the aquatic kind, and of a nauseous scent, are always poisonous; as water-hemlock, cow-parsnip, water-parsley. But if the smell be pleasant, and they grow in dry land, they are not poisonous; as fennel, dill, coriander, sweet-Sicily, etc.

Plants with labiate corols and seeds in capsules, frequently poisonous; as snapdragon, fox-glove.

Plants, from which issues a milky juice on being broken, are poisonous, unless they bear compound flowers; as milkweed, dogbane, euphorbium. Lettuce and sow-thistle are milky, but they have compound flowers.

Plants having any appendage to the calyx or corol, and twelve or more stamens, generally poisonous; as touch-me-not, columbine, crow-foot, nasturtion, monks-hood, hellebore.

As a general rule, plants with few stamens, not frequently poisonous, unless they are in umbels; but if the number be twelve or more, and the smell nauseous, heavy, and sickly, such plants are generally poisonous, and not fit for food or medicinal purposes.

Note.—Many plants possess some degree of the narcotic principle, which are still by no means hurtful; as lettuce, sonchus, dandelion. The roots of some are wholesome, while the herbage is deleterious; as parsnips, potatoes, etc. On the other hand, some roots are poisonous, while the herbage is used extensively for food; as poke, yellow-dock. Plants having a very pungent taste are seldom poisonous; as capsicum, prickly-ash, Indian-turnip, horse-radish, onions, ginger.

In our prairies and woodlands I find quite a number of indigenous plants, bearing the cruciform, papilionaceous, and labiate flowers, and other indications that they are not hurtful, which, by proper culture, might be made useful, both as food and medicine.

On the subject of Texas botany, I may find time to write again.

Respectfully, GID.



BEST TIME TO CUT TIMBER FOR FENCING.

[Todd's Report to the New-York *Transcript*.]

LATE Autumn is the best time for felling timber for any purpose, and it is particularly so when the timber is to be worked up into rails, or stakes, or posts for fencing. At that season of the year the wood has arrived at its complete maturity, and there is less sap and albumen in timber than there is at any other season of the year, which albumen, when exposed to the influence of the weather, hastens the decay of timber. If timber be cut and split out in the latter part of autumn, the seasoning process is much more gradual and perfect, because the grain of the timber contracts more equally and uniformly, rendering the timber firmer and less porous, and less cracked and checked, than when it is cut at any other season of the year. Besides this, timber that is cut in late autumn, and spilt out or sawed out before spring, will not "powder post," nor injure by the worms working in it, nor be injured by dry rot, as is the case with timber, many times, which has been cut at any other seasons of the year. Fence-posts and stakes particularly, no matter what the kind of timber may be, when felled and split in late autumn, will outlast other posts and stakes of the same kind of timber, which may be cut at a different season of the year, by several years, according to the time it may be cut. Reason teaches us that this is so, and the experiences of the most successful experimenters in timber, furnish the most indubitable testimony to substantiate the fact.

The treatment which timber receives immediately after it is felled affects its durability, and also its firmness and tenacity to a much greater degree than many are wont to suppose. For this reason, many farmers, in experimenting on the durability of timber, have failed almost entirely to allow this consideration to have any influence at all. If timber, which is intended for rails, stakes, and posts, be felled in late autumn, and allowed to remain in the log for six or eight months, or half that length of time with some kinds of timber, its durability will be more or less affected, according to the kind of timber, and no after-treatment will make it as durable as it would have been had it been split out immediately and placed in a favorable situation for seasoning. Timber for posts or stakes ought always to be split out and seasoned nearly or quite one year before they are set in the ground. A post or stake, which is set in the ground when green, will not last half as many years, as a general rule, as it would have lasted if it had been seasoned well before being placed in the ground.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON ON CLEAR CREEK, GALVESTON CO.

[THE following communication is from a reliable source. The statements may be depended on as strictly correct. The facts stated go to prove, beyond a doubt, that the lands of Clear Creek (and there are large bodies of similar lands along the bay) are admirably adapted to Sea-Island cotton. With the most approved mode of cultivation and agricultural implements, the amount and the quality of the crop could undoubtedly be greatly improved.—EDS. ALM.

EDITORS TEXAS ALMANAC: As near as I can judge, I planted last year eighteen or twenty acres in Sea-Island cotton. I commenced planting about the 16th of March, and I suppose I had it in the ground by the 19th. After it was up several inches, we had a cold spell of weather, which checked its growth, and it did not assume a healthy appearance until the beginning or middle of May, when the weather being warmer, and assisted by occasional showers, it bid fair to make a large yield, as the plants were covered thickly with forms by the latter part of the month. But a severe drought coming on afterwards, caused most of the forms to drop.

We had some rain during process of formation of forms and bolls in second crop, though it was thinner than the first; but it is my opinion Sea-Island stands the drought better than Upland cotton on the bay shore, and is much less subject to the many insects that infest the common staple; or, at least, experience so far justifies me in making this statement, as my present crop is the fourth attempt I have made in the cultivation of Sea-Island cotton, and we have not as yet sustained any injury from the boll-worm, army-worm, etc., that injure other qualities of cotton. My first crop of about 4000 lbs. sold in Liverpool at 33 cts. a lb., though it was said by dealers in cotton to be one of their worst years for the sale of that cotton. The same quality, the year before, sold for 40 cts. and 45 cts. in New-Orleans. My last year's crop was sold in Galveston. I was satisfied with the sale, though, I believe, by waiting a while or shipping I could have obtained five or six cents more. But each of the two crops mentioned paid better than any other crop I could have raised on the ground. Our summer drought last year was unusually severe; our cotton commenced opening in August; the first picking was on the 20th; by the middle of September we had enough to keep the hands busy.

October is our best picking-month here; one of my hands picked 90 lbs. in a day. The picking, at the best, would average about 75 lbs. a day. I think hands can pick more than 100 lbs. per day, if they go at it as early and late as cotton-pickers on large plantations do. But wishing to have the cotton as nice as possible, my hands very seldom picked much before sunrise when we had heavy dews, as it injured the appearance of the cotton. I made 5000 lbs. clean or ginned cotton. The drought and frost coming on early, we were through picking before Christmas. In an ordinary season on the bay we could pick till February. The yield last year (a bad season) was about 230 lbs. to the acre, or 1120 lbs. of seed-cotton. It did not appear to be as heavy as the year before, as we have had 3 lbs. of seed to make one of clean cotton. I suppose the drought had some effect. The 280 lbs. an acre brought \$34. The cotton was put up in bags, averaging a little over 300 lbs. I do not think the expenses, commission, freight, insurance, etc., averaged over \$4 per bag. I am fully convinced, with a moderately good season, we can make 400 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, on such land as I cultivate, (which is a good sandy soil,) as our crop was cut short more than one third. I find it grows on land unfit for corn—a small part of my field is termed here a salt marsh. I had it plowed, and planted in cotton, which produced well, standing the drought as well as other soil; but corn will not grow on it. We plant the rows seven feet apart, and stalks about two feet apart in the row. I find this close enough in picking-time.

We had no other agricultural implements but the common plows and hoes. With the best implements, I have no doubt, it would do better. The bolls have increased in size since the first year from the same seed. Part of my crop I planted in new seed, from Edisto, S. C., but the bolls on that were not as large as on the cotton from my old seed. Should there be any other information on the subject that I can give, I will do so with much pleasure. Respectfully, * * *

SEA-ISLAND COTTON IN REFUGIO COUNTY.

LAMAR, Refugio Co., Texas, May 26th, 1860.

EDITORS TEXAS ALMANAC: In compliance with your request I subjoin a short history of my experience in the culture of Sea-Island cotton.

I was the first person, I believe, who made the experiment in Texas, and was induced to do so by reading several essays on the subject in a periodical work, published in Charleston, S. C. I was at that time living on Matagorda Island, then a portion of the Republic, now of the State of Texas. I had no previous experience in the culture of, or manner of preparing the Sea-Island cotton for market, and was governed by the information I had gathered from the periodical above-mentioned, and what common-sense I could bring to bear on the subject.

I procured, in the spring of 1843, from New-Orleans, some Sea-Island cotton seed, which I planted, and found that it grew luxuriantly, and produced what I thought a good staple; but being informed by a transient visitor, that the cotton was of rather an inferior grade, I did not save any of it—indeed, it was planted as a mere experiment, without the idea of deriving any profit from it that season.

Being encouraged by the experiment I had made, I sent to Charleston, S. C., that fall for a supply of seed, and received it in time for the spring-planting of 1844; and planted all the ground I had prepared, say, about forty acres.

In ordering the seed, I was careful to ask for the best kind, but afterwards discovered that I had received seed of only a medium quality. Indeed, I have been informed that the planters who raise the finest quality of cotton will not part with their best seed, and that it is very difficult to procure it.

The cotton came up well—I obtained a “fine stand,” and was careful to keep it clean and cultivate it well. The growth was luxuriant, and the plants branched out as well as any cotton I have ever seen; and attained an average height of fully five feet. It blossomed early, and produced an abundant crop of forms, blossoms, and bolls. I can not refrain here from mentioning the beautiful appearance of the field; situated on the gently undulating lands of the island, covered with the deep green foliage of the cotton, thickly set with golden blossoms, deepening into a purple hue before they finally fade and fall off, and the clear pure white of the matured and open bolls, all forming a contrast of brilliant colors, beautiful to behold; the bloom of the Sea-Island cotton, when it first opens, is of a beautiful yellow or gold color.

As soon as the cotton was sufficiently matured, I turned in all my force, which was small, to picking; but found it a much more tedious operation than picking the short staple cotton. I made the pickers gather it free from dirt, trash, or rotten cotton; and this species not producing as much lint to the boll, and adhering with more tenacity than the common kind, causes the picking, as above stated, to be more tedious. I think that my pickers did not average fifty pounds to the hand per day.

The product of the crop was about 1500 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre, which, when ginned, yielded a bag of 300 lbs. weight—Sea-Island cotton not being pressed into bales like the short staple, but put up in round bags of about three hundred pounds each. This, it must be recollected, was the product of the soil in its natural state, without any manuring, and only one plowing and harrowing in the winter, to tame or reduce the virgin prairie to cultivation previous to planting. This, I have been informed, is nearly double the product of the Sea-Islands of South-Carolina under the best system of manuring and cultivation.

The cultivation of Sea-Island cotton differs in no respect from that of the short staple; but in the ginning and preparation for market, the process is essentially different.

At the period above mentioned, the improved gins for long staple cotton had not been invented or brought into use; and the old-fashioned roller gins—chiefly foot-gins, but in some instances horse-power gins—were the only ones used by the planters of Sea-Island cotton. I procured both kinds, a horse-power gin from Charleston, and foot-gins from a gentleman who had brought them from South.

Carolina, but had never used them. I set up both kinds, but found the operation of ginning a slow one. On the foot-gins we could not produce or gin out more than fifteen to eighteen pounds to the hand per day — one hand to each gin. And with the power gin, requiring two horses or mules, a boy to drive the animals, and one hand to feed the gin, we could not produce more than thirty to forty pounds of clean cotton per day.

I was informed that the South-Carolina planters gave as a task to their negroes to gin out on the foot-gin twenty-five pounds of clean cotton per day, and that they performed the task with ease and had time to spare; but my best hands could not perform it; and with two foot-gins and the horse-power gin, making allowance for lost time by breaking of rollers and other casualties, we did not on an average gin more than a bag per week.

This was certainly a slow process, but still would pay a fair profit, even at the low price at which I sold my cotton—40 cts. per pound. For, it must be recollected that, during the time I was engaged in the business—'44, '45, and '46 — cotton of every grade and quality was exceedingly depressed in price; the short staple selling at the low price of 3 to 5 cts. per pound, and long staple low in proportion. Such cotton as I then raised would now be worth 60 to 80 cts. per pound.

I should here mention, that the quality of the cotton I raised was pronounced by persons, who, I believe, were competent judges, to be of a very fine quality. The fiber was extremely fine and silky, and from an inch and a half to two inches in length. And as an evidence of the adaptation of our soil and climate to its production, it improved every year in quality, for the three years I was engaged in the business.

I think it a fair estimate, that a hand can cultivate five acres of Sea-Island cotton with ease, and that with the assistance of small hands, in picking and other light work, the task would be a light one. This will show that, after allowing a fair rate of wages for hands, rent for land, and other expenses, the business, even on the old slow plan, would yield a handsome profit on capital invested and expense of cultivation; and if such is the case, how greatly must the profits be augmented by the use of the improved gins, that will turn out, as I am informed on respectable authority, 300 lbs. of clean cotton per day. Let us enter into a short calculation of what could be done on the old plan, and at the old prices, namely: five acres, producing five bags of 300 lbs. each, or 1500 lbs. of clean cotton to the hand, at 40 cts. per pound, would be \$600; showing a clear profit of, at least, \$300 to the hand; which, on the present improved mode of ginning and at present prices, would show a handsome result.

I must not forget to mention, that the worms attacked my cotton one season during the time I was cultivating it, and I thought the whole crop was gone. That year we had heavy rains early in the season; the plant grew luxuriantly and looked remarkably well; we had commenced picking, with a prospect of saving a large crop, when the worms attacked it. In a few days they had committed great havoc, but the weather continuing dry, they began to disappear, and soon left or were dead on the ground.

After the worms had disappeared, I found that they had not touched the more matured bolls, confining themselves to the tender shoots, leaves, and the youngest and tenderest of the bolls. The plants, after their disappearance, soon began to put out new shoots, and the remaining bolls to open, and I soon found that I could, to advantage, resume the picking. During the time of the worst ravages of the worms, I thought my picking was over, that the whole crop was gone, but at the close of the season I found that I had gathered nearly two thirds of a crop of good cotton.

In this, my experiment in the cultivation of Sea-Island cotton, I had many disadvantages and difficulties to contend with: want of experience, having but few hands, the low price of cotton of every description during the time I was engaged in the business, the expense of erecting a gin-house and putting up the power gin, etc., and all to be done with very limited means, rendered my undertaking an up-

hill business; but still at the winding-up, I found that I had made something by the operation.

Finally, if my opinion on the above subject would be worth any thing to any of your readers, I would say, that, to any person employing a competent force, and having a knowledge of the cultivation of cotton, the coast lands of Texas, at their present low price, present a fine opening for a profitable investment and a good business. If it is found profitable in South-Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to cultivate Sea-Island cotton on their coast and island lands, that require high manuring every year—the annual cost of manuring being as much per acre as our Texas coastlands now sell for, and the value of Carolina and Georgia lands, as I am informed, being from \$80 to \$100 per acre for such as are fit to produce the fine staple—if, taking together the interest on the investment in these high-priced lands with the annual cost of manuring, they can raise this crop profitably, what then would the profit be on an investment in our cheap lands, that, at the lowest calculation, will produce, without any manuring, 50 to 75 per cent more than those of the Atlantic coast? In addition to this, it should be taken into view also, that the planter here can raise his own corn in ample abundance to feed horses, mules, work-oxen, hogs, etc., etc. In fact, he can raise plenty of meat and bread for his family, white and black; and, moreover, he can have his herds of horn-cattle fat, sleek, and fine, on the prairie alongside of him.

It is a matter of surprise to many, that the coast country of Texas—especially the south-western portion of it, the lands of which are so fine, rich, and productive, even to the water's edge of our beautiful bays, with a climate not surpassed by that of Italy, and celebrated for its healthfulness—should have been so much overlooked and neglected by agriculturists and capitalists, men able to develop its resources to their own great advantage and the general good. But this state of things will soon cease to exist, as substantial men are now beginning to examine the country, and invest in these long-neglected coast lands.

JAMES W. BYRNE.

STOCK-RAISING.

LAMAR, Refugio Co., Texas, June 17th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Stock-raising having been heretofore the chief occupation of our rural population in this section of Texas, I propose to give you a brief sketch of that business and its results.

When I first emigrated to this county in 1838, the population was very sparse, and the few scattered inhabitants had but few cattle. Being then a frontier, exposed to Indian and Mexican depredations, and there being but little security for life or property, the people appeared to be careless about acquiring any thing more than the means of present subsistence.

At that time there were large herds of wild cattle ranging on the luxuriant pasturage of the wide-spread and unsettled prairies of south-western Texas; but chiefly between the Nueces and Rio Grande. These wild cattle were the offspring of herds formerly belonging to Mexican and American families, who, before the Revolution which severed Texas from Mexico, had inhabited this beautiful section of what is now a flourishing State of the Union.

The hardy and adventurous Texans were not, however, to be long subjected to a state of supineness and inactivity, and foreseeing the great advantages to be derived at a future time, and under a settled government, from the domestication or taming of these wild herds, soon began to turn their attention that way, and the most adventurous and enterprising, notwithstanding the imminent risk, (for the prairies were at that time, constantly traversed by hostile Indians and Mexicans,) formed themselves into small companies, and started on the arduous and fatiguing enterprise of collecting these wild but really fine cattle.

The success of the first adventurers gave confidence to the more cautious and prudent, (I can not say timid, for I believe that was a feeling that had but little existence,) and the "Cow Boy" system, as it was then called, became pretty general. Even companies of men from the extreme eastern part of Texas engaged in the business, and pushed it to the greatest extent. From their secure position when they had driven the cattle to their homes, and their proximity to a market in Louisiana, the eastern men became more anxious to obtain the wild stock than even those of the west, and on the wild herds becoming exhausted, they did not scruple to push their expeditions to the very doors of the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and drive off their gentle cattle. This example was in some instances followed by the people of the west, but not as a general thing.

These forays on the Mexicans were condemned by some, but were justified by the majority, on the ground that they—the Mexicans—belonged to a hostile nation, and one from which we had received and were receiving many wrongs; and that they would treat us worse if in their power. But whilst not approving, I shall leave to a more able casuist to determine the right or the wrong of the question.

On these expeditions severe conflicts often took place between the hostile parties, in which the "Cow Boys" were almost sure to come off successful, and they became the terror of the Mexican border; but this brought the vengeance of the Mexicans down on our western settlements whenever they could muster a force sufficient to inspire them with courage enough to make a descent on our scattered habitations.

From such beginnings came a large portion of the stocks of cattle that are now owned in Texas, at least, the western portion of it.

In Eastern Texas, as a general thing, cattle were plenty from the first settlement of the country; but the west, being the chief theater of the war of the Revolution, was nearly abandoned by both Mexicans and Americans, and the stocks had either been destroyed by the contending parties or become wild. Some few persons that stuck to the country through all dangers and vicissitudes, retained some portions of their gentle cattle, but the numbers were small.

As security increased with the increase of population from the settlement of the country, but chiefly after "annexation," the people of the west—I speak of western, or rather south-western Texas—began to give much greater attention to their cattle than previously; and the stocks being comparatively small, it was then an easy and pleasing occupation to attend to them. The cattle increased rapidly, and stock-raisers began to find it a profitable business—more profitable in proportion to the capital employed and the labor and attention required than any other business of which I have had a knowledge.

For a few years after "annexation" the price of cattle was low compared with present prices; but the owners thought they were well paid at four to five dollars a head for stock cattle, and eight to ten dollars per head for fat beeves, such being the current rates of that time. But when steam-ships began to carry cattle to the New-Orleans market, prices advanced considerably; and now that large droves are annually driven to the north-western States, many of which find their way to the New-York and Philadelphia markets, the average price for good beeves may be fairly stated at twenty dollars per head.

From the natural increase, and the large droves of cattle driven to the west from Middle and Eastern Texas and the western part of Louisiana, on account of the superior pasturage in this section, stocks have become large and numerous, and many think this part of the country is becoming overstocked. Be that as it may, the number of cattle is very great, and it has become a much more laborious task to attend to a stock of cattle than when they were less numerous.

On the present plan, where the cattle are permitted to range indiscriminately over a large surface of country, thirty, forty, and even fifty miles in extent from north to south and east to west, and cattle from several hundred stocks get mixed together, it is no easy task to hunt up and mark and brand the calves of a large stock; still it is done, and with tolerable accuracy.

The principal brandings take place twice in the year—in the spring and fall. For

this purpose the men of each neighborhood form themselves into companies, called, in local phrase, a "crowd," to the number of ten, twelve, or fifteen men, each man having one, two, or three spare horses, according to circumstances, with pack-horses to carry provisions, blankets, etc., for the "crowd," (company.) Thus provided for a "hunt" of several weeks, they sally forth, each man with lasso at saddle-bow, and armed with an excellent six-shooter and formidable bowie-knife. They traverse a wide extent of country, driving into close herds large numbers of cattle at places most convenient to a pen. They then "cut out" (select from the herd) such cattle as belong to the men who compose the "crowd" and those for whom they brand; drive them into the pen, and mark, brand, and alter the calves. Persons not acquainted with this mode of managing stock will naturally ask how each man can tell his own calves. This is easily told by observing what cow the calf follows and sucks. But some few calves amongst so large a number of cattle escape the "branding." These calves, when afterwards discovered, if they have ceased to suck their mothers, and can not be identified, are accounted common property and divided, pro rata, amongst the stock-owners of the neighborhood.

"Cattle-hunting" is quite a laborious business; and especially is it so in a crowded pen in warm weather; to "rope," throw down and tie the strong and active calves of six, eight, or twelve months old, and often grown cattle; in dry weather in a cloud of dust, and in wet, in mud, sometimes ankle-deep. This is both disagreeable and fatiguing, in addition to which there is considerable risk from vicious cattle, which keeps the hands constantly on the alert to avoid being "hooked." There is also much exposure to the heat of the noon-day sun, and the damp, chilly midnight winds that blow fresh over the extensive prairies. But the proper time to do this is late in the fall, when the men are frequently exposed to cold rains and northers.

But this wild life has also its attractions and exciting pleasures, especially for the young and adventurous; as it is not devoid of risk, and affords to the aspiring mind of youth an opportunity of a display of courage and prowess that is not found in any other department of rural life. The young men that follow this "Cow-Boy" life, notwithstanding its hardships and exposures, generally become attached to it. For a camp life, they live well, carrying out with them plenty of coffee and sugar, hard bread, (pilot bread,) bacon, etc., and when on a "hunt," never want for fresh meat, as the unbranded yearlings afford a plenty of the most delicious, and are pretty freely used, as they belong to no particular person. Deer, prairie-hens or grouse, and other game being also plenty, they fare sumptuously; at least, so it appears to men blessed with excellent appetites. Whisky, I think, is pretty generally excluded, as it is found rather dangerous in companionship with six-shooters.

The stock-raisers of Texas are generally good horsemen; the young men excel, and many of them are not inferior to the best Mexican vacqueros in the management of their fiery steeds. They "rope," or throw the lasso, also, with great dexterity and precision. This feat of "roping" is sometimes attended with considerable risk, and as an instance I shall relate a fact that occurred not far from this place within a few months. On a certain occasion it became necessary or desirable to rope a large and powerful steer, with horns long, well set for hooking, and sharp as a lance. He showed fight, and would not drive to the pen, and a young man galloped forth from the "crowd" on a fleet horse, and roped him. But before the steer could be thrown, the lasso being fast to the horn of the saddle, he jerked the horse down, and in the fall caught the leg of the rider under him. The young man spurred with the loose foot, but the horse, being stunned by the fall, could not get up, and held his rider pinned to the ground. The steer having been "brought up" at the end of the rope by the fall of the horse, and seeing both horse and rider prostrate on the prairie, turned and charged on them with all his force, with neck bowed and ready to strike deep into their vitals those formidable weapons with which nature had furnished his head. It was an awful moment; there appeared to be no escape, as the party was some distance off, the whole being the work of a moment. Some persons in such a situation would have been paralyzed—would have lost all presence of mind. But not so with that young man; his hand was instantly on his revolver, and he shot the

furious animal through the brain, when the delay of an instant would have been fatal. Such occurrences but seldom happen, but many exciting scenes occur in the course of their hunts, that give zest and relish to the occupation.

I would here venture to suggest that this "Cow-Boy" system is a most excellent school for the formation of material out of which to construct the best and most efficient cavalry in the world. And if splendid horsemanship, indomitable courage, great capacity for endurance, strength, activity, and a ready presence of mind in great danger be pre-requisites for such a service, the "Cow-Boys" combine all with in themselves.

Stock-raising, although becoming more laborious on account of the great increase of cattle, is still very profitable; and from the increasing demand, with the increase in the price of beeves, it would appear is destined to become still more so. It would be supposed that from the great increase, mentioned above, prices would fall instead of advance; but it must be recollected that the rapid increase in the west is caused in a great measure by the numbers driven from the east, diminishing the stocks in that region in proportion to the increase in the west; leaving only the natural increase of both sections for the supply of the market.

Every person in this section of country who has given his attention to stock-raising has become well off by it, and some have made handsome fortunes. All commenced on small beginnings, but are now in comfortable circumstances, and many comparatively rich. As an instance of the success attending enterprise, industry, and care in the management of cattle, I shall mention one very notable case.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor commenced in this county with a small stock, about the year 1838. He gave good attention to it, and was one of the few who remained in the county during the dangers and troubles of the succeeding years almost down to 1850. He is now one of the wealthiest, if not the most wealthy man in this section of country. His income from the sale of beeves alone—for Mr. O'C. never sells any of his breeding cattle—is very little, if any thing short of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and is increasing annually with the increase of his stock. I do not know precisely the number of cattle that he now owns, indeed, that is a matter that he does not know himself, but judging from the number of calves that he expects to brand this year—five thousand head or upwards, as I am informed—his stock must amount to over twenty thousand head.

It is impossible for stock-raisers to tell the exact number of cattle that they own, and the nearest they can approach to it is from the number of calves they brand in the year, which is allowed to amount to about one fifth of the whole stock. In this they make a liberal allowance for loss by deaths or other casualties during the year.

The estimated increase of a stock of cattle is, according to most stock-raisers, thirty-three and a third per cent per annum; but from this there must be a deduction made for deaths, and losses from all other causes, which would leave a net increase of about twenty-five per cent. This appears to be the opinion of the best-informed on the subject, although some think the average increase would be greater. Such a winter, however, as the last unusually severe one, would bring it largely under this estimate; and if stock-raisers at the end of the past year, including calves can count as many head as they had at its commencement, I think they will do well. I must say, however, that last winter has been a marked exception to any that I have experienced during a residence of twenty-two years in the country, and beyond all comparison more severe on cattle. In former years the losses, in this coast region, from our most rigorous winters, have been very trifling. Some old cattle would drop off, but the young and healthy cattle came through without losing flesh, and in the early spring appeared on the prairies in fine order. But not so last winter, when numbers of cattle of every age and condition died from the extreme severity of the weather and the scarcity of food, the grass having been killed by the long-continued and severe frosts. The spring too, from the unusual and excessive drought, has been hard on cattle, and many have been, and are still lost, from getting bogged in search of water.

But stock-raisers are by no means discouraged; they say that it is a matter of such rare occurrence that it may not take place again in half a century, and that one season will make up all the loss they have sustained.

I mentioned above as an instance of the profitableness of stock-raising, the handsome fortune realized by Mr. Thomas O'Connor. He has been the most successful in this section, but there are several others who approximate to his standard. Mr. John Woods of this county, perhaps comes the nearest to it. But there are numbers who possess from five to ten or twelve thousand head.

The above sketch will show conclusively that stock-raising is a most profitable business, and it is admitted by all that this region of country can not be excelled as a range for cattle.

Many are now turning their attention to the raising of horses and mules in this section, which is found to be very profitable, and from the success attending it, it is evident that the country is well adapted to that business.



SUMMER AND WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN TEXAS.

BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In accordance with your wishes, I follow up my article on the general subject of "Sheep Husbandry in Texas," published by you last year, with one treating specifically and practically of the summer and winter management of sheep in your country.

LAMBING.

The rule to be observed in all climates is to have lambs yeaned as soon as the fresh spring grass affords full pasturage for the ewes, (thus giving them a plentiful supply of milk for their young,) as storms of sufficient severity to kill the new-born lambs are no longer to be anticipated. An early lamb winters better than a late one; and in the North, where the summers are short, it is necessary to run some risks in respect to grass and weather to obtain early ones. In Texas, you have not so much occasion for haste, but I find that experienced sheep-farmers in your State think that lambs should be dropped by the middle of April, and that those that come after the first of May are comparatively valueless.

The ewe rarely requires mechanical assistance in lambing. Her labors are sometimes prolonged two or three hours, but if let alone, nature will generally relieve her.

If a new-born lamb becomes chilled with cold so that it does not rise, it should be wrapped in a blanket and taken to a warm place. When it can stand and fill itself with its dam's milk it is in little danger. If it is fed artificially, a drop of "Old Bourbon" in its milk, acts like a charm in restoring warmth and animation.

When the grass is unusually late, young ewes are sometimes wholly or nearly destitute of milk. The lamb should then be fed the milk of a cow that has recently calved, drawn by the lamb itself through an artificial nipple (the same that is sold in the shops for human subjects) placed over the nose of a bottle. If milk is poured into its mouth—or milked there, according to a favorite custom among boys, from the udder of the cow—a portion of it is very apt to enter the lungs. This reveals itself by a gurgling sound when the lamb breathes, and almost uniformly proves fatal. Milk should be warmed slowly to its natural temperature—by no means scalded; and if the weather be cold, or the shepherd has far to go, it can be kept at a proper heat by placing the bottle in a pail of warm water. The milk of a cow which has not recently calved is not good for a new-born lamb; but when necessity requires its use, it is usually somewhat diluted with water, and molasses is added to give it the purgative effect of new milk. But if the lamb is first filled with such milk, its chances of living are not favorable.

Ewes that refuse to own their lambs are put in a small inclosure by themselves and held for the lambs, several times a day, until they take to them. But where it results from or is accompanied by much weakness, or a want of milk, it is not best to attempt to save the lamb unless it can be put on a ewe that is in full milk which has lost her own lamb. Some old country shepherds induce the ewe to adopt the strange lamb more readily by placing the skin of her own dead one on it. Ewes are sometimes very facile, in others very obstinate, in this particular. In small and very valuable flocks, the result of such processes may pay for the trouble, but in large ones it probably would not.

If ewes lose their lambs when grass is very fresh and abundant, inflammation of the udder will often ensue and ruin the ewe for breeding, unless her milk is several times drawn at intervals of two or three days. It is better to separate such from the flock and put them on very scanty pasturage for two or three weeks.

"Pinning" sometimes kills very young lambs. The tail is pinned down by the first viscid excrements. The watchful shepherd carefully removes these, and rubs the parts with dry clay or earth.

CASTRATION AND DOCKING.

These are best performed when the lamb is about a fortnight old, and dry pleasant weather should be selected. The cool of the afternoon is a good time, so the lamb shall not be required to move about for a few hours, and thus keep up bleeding. It is presumed the first-named process requires no description. The tail should be docked about an inch and a half from the body. If cut off by a knife when the lamb is on its feet and pulling to get away, the stump is often left naked for half an inch, producing a very painful and slow-healing sore. An attendant should press the back of the lamb against his own body, holding a fore and hind-leg in each hand, and place its rump on the head of a block—the lamb sitting nearly upright. The shepherd with a thumb and finger slides the skin of the tail towards the body, places a broad sharp chisel on the tail, and with a smart blow of a mallet completes the operation. The skin resuming its place covers the stump and it rapidly heals. An ointment, consisting of tar, butter and a little turpentine, is a good application, in both castration and docking, to keep off flies.

SELECTION OF RAM LAMBS.

None but full bloods should be retained under any circumstances. Select a few of the strongest and best-shaped lambs, got by the best ram of the flock, and from ewes known, by the record presently to be described, to be the heaviest fleeced and best constituted animals. Buyers often describe the rams they want, to me. The best description I ever received was from Mr. Kendall of your State. He wrote: "You ask the points which I would most regard in the rams you are to send: they are three: 1st, constitution; 2d, constitution; 3d, constitution." Not more than ten rams out of every fifty will make prime ones, except in very superior and carefully culled flocks.

WASHING.

Whether it is expedient or not to wash before shearing, may depend somewhat upon circumstances. It is nonsense to talk about its injuring or endangering sheep, if they are properly handled. It saves the cost of transporting dirt to market. It adds greatly to the beauty of good wool—and here, where the buyers are accustomed to buying it washed, also to its saleableness. If it is not done, the buyers, by an old rule, deduct one third from the gross weight to put unwashed on a par with washed wool. Some very oily, dirty wools will shrink that amount in common river washing; but as a general thing, I think the shrinkage will be considerably less in the climate of Texas. Sheep whose fleeces are black with gum and which almost drip with oil, in New-York, become very perceptibly whiter and drier fleeced in warm climates, (though they never alter their color at once, and completely after

shearing, as in the case of *painted* sheep,) and this change will be increased in their posterity. My experience in the effects of Southern climates on wool, goes to satisfy me that you will be able, other things being equal, to raise quite as much or a little more pure wool on the same sized carcass; but that in the aggregate of wool and grease, we shall always excel you.

The primitive mode of washing, is for each man to seize his victim, drag it into the running or still water, as the case may be, and there tumble it about until both parties are cold enough to scramble for the shore. Under the incitement of "Old Bourbon," the fun often waxes "fast and furious" towards its close; the handling grows rougher, and the washing little but a wetting; and I have seen a horned patriarch get the upper hand and swim off with his washer hanging to his tail, amidst the vociferous huzzas of Young America!

The better course is to wash under the fall of a mill-dam; or to make an artificial fall by damming up a small stream, and conducting its water a few feet in a race or trough, three or four feet wide, and having it fall thence a couple of feet into a tub or washing-vat capable of holding four sheep at a time. The vat should be about four feet deep—half above and half below a surrounding platform on a level with the ground, on which the washers stand. The sheep are penned close at hand, and four are taken at a time and plunged into the tub. Two washers work at once. Each sheep in turn is held near the surface, and every part of it exposed to the swiftly descending current; the dirtier parts, like the neck, breech, etc., are squeezed, (not by thrusting the fingers into the wool, but by pressing it together in masses with the flat of the hands,) and as soon as the water runs clear from the wool, the animal is seized by the fore-parts, plunged deep in the vat, and the rebound taken advantage of to lift it out almost without an effort. It is set carefully on its feet, and if old or weak, a portion of the water is pressed from the wool by the same manipulation used in washing.

Washing should only be performed when the water is too warm to chill man or beast. The best time is after a warm shower; for then the soaking which the wool has previously received renders the process greatly easier and more rapid. In this connection I might as well speak of—

CATCHING AND HANDLING.

A sheep should always be caught *around* the neck, or by seizing the thigh immediately above the hock—never by the wool. The booby who lifts a sheep by the wool, and consequently by the skin, often literally tears the latter from the flesh; and even when this is not done, blood generally settles about the parts, evincing the unnecessary pain and injury inflicted. A sheep should be lifted either by passing the arms around the body just back of the fore-legs; or by placing one arm before the fore-legs and one behind the hind-legs; or by passing one arm about the fore-parts, letting the sheep rest on it, and with the other hand grasping the uppermost thigh, near the hock. One of the first rules enforced by the flock-master, should be care and gentleness in handling sheep. Gentle treatment, every where, is the first requisite of a good shepherd; and by it the flocks intrusted to his care are not only better kept, but they are rendered so docile that it greatly reduces the trouble of managing them.

TIME BETWEEN WASHING AND SHEARING.

This depends upon the dryness and heat of the weather. The fleece should dry thoroughly and the animal oil so far start out again as to give the wool its natural oily, glossy appearance. The old-fashioned honest wool-growers stopped just at this point, and it was generally reached in a week of dry, warm weather. Their successors have found out that few wool-buyers make any adequate distinction between clean and greasy wool, and consequently they let a fortnight elapse between washing and shearing—a sufficient time in some cases to make the wool nearly as heavy as it was before washing.

Care should be taken to keep sheep from plowed land, or other dirty fields, between washing and shearing.

SHEARING

Should always be performed on clean, smooth floors or platforms—never on the grass. The process itself admits of no description which would be intelligible to unpracticed persons. Great pains should be taken by the shearer to prevent the fleece from being torn or broken. No impurities of any kind should be left in it. A half-ounce of dung left in it, is a disgrace either to the care or integrity of the seller. The wool should be cut closely and evenly from every part of the carcass, pains being taken not to cut the skin—but not closely enough to allow the skin to be burned or “scalded” by the sun.

DOING UP WOOL.

As soon as the fleece is taken off, it should be gathered up lightly, without breaking it asunder, and thrown on the folding-table, with the white or inside ends next the table. It should be spread out to remove all folds or doublings, and then brought together, so that each part will occupy the same relative position it did on the skin, and so closely that the whole will not cover much more surface than it did on the skin. One side, embracing a quarter of the breadth of the fleece, is then carefully turned over and inwards towards the middle, or back-bone line. The opposite side is turned in in the same way. The neck is turned inwards, at right angles with the preceding, as far as a point just forward of the shoulder. The rump is turned upwards towards the neck as far as the middle of the loin. The fleece then presents a square, or oblong square mass, several thicknesses deep, with the white inside ends only visible. Every detached particle or “frib” proper to go into the fleece, is then picked up and placed in the middle, and the fleece receives its last folding lengthwise through the middle of the back. It is laid in a trough—ten inches deep by ten wide—along the bottom of which are laid three strings of wool-twine, confined at one end by passing through holes, and at the other by being drawn into saw-slits. The wool is then rolled up with much force, but with care not to strain it apart, (which would exhibit the outside ends;) is next closely tied; and is then removed from the trough in a compact round mass, square at each end.

A far more perfect and easy process is performed by putting the wool, folded in the same way, into a similar trough, where a foot-lever forces a movable cross-piece towards a stationary one and squeezes the wool into the smallest practicable bulk between them. Slits in the cross-pieces admit of the preparatory laying down of the twine, and the whole thing works perfectly. The fleece comes out as white as driven snow, not exhibiting a glimpse of the outside ends, and I have seen it nearly compact and firm enough to be kicked across a ten-acre lot without coming apart.

I took the pains, Messrs. Editors of the TEXAS ALMANAC, to provide you with a model of this admirable machine, for the benefit of the new flock-masters of Texas. Any decently skillful mechanic who works in wood, can make the complete machine in a day, and the cost of the materials need not equal one dollar. Why not put that model, and the accompanying specification of dimensions, into the hands of some mechanic, and have a few dozen made to await orders?

By the system of folding I have described, that part of the wool which is left outside of the done-up fleece is that between the neck and the middle of the loin, extending half-way down each side, and this is the cream of the fleece. The buyer expects you to “put the best side out,” and if you fail to do it, you only cheat yourself. A finely done up lot of wool always commands a readier sale and a better price than one moderately well done up.

STORING WOOL.

The sooner you cease to send off your wool in sacks, to be sold on commission in distant cities, the better it will be; for as long as you adhere to that practice the results will be uncertain, and often unsatisfactory. The buyer should come to the producer and examine the wool in the wool-room. He will do this the moment you have any considerable number of good and well-prepared lots kept for his inspection,

The wool-room should be clean, dry, and "as tight as a drum," to keep out dust, insects, and vermin. A clear north light I think best; but any one will do, if it can be sufficiently shut out when it is not needed. The wool should be arranged in walls, or thin masses, with alleys between, so that the buyer can see half or three quarters of the fleeces without moving one. It should not be "faced," (that is, the best fleeces put outside,) unless the buyer is distinctly apprised of that fact, and requested to move the wool as much as he pleases. In the North, buyers bring their own sacks and put up their own wool.

MARKING.

Sheep should be marked immediately after shearing, to prevent accidents; the best mark being the initials of the owner's name stamped on in well-formed letters, by a brand of iron or wood. The latter can be easily made by cutting the letters, raised an inch and half or two inches, on the ends of proper sized pieces of soft wood. The best material for marking is oil-paint; the oil being well boiled to produce rapid drying.

Every zealous improver should additionally have a method of distinguishing his sheep, both by classes and individually. The first is readily accomplished by a peculiar mark, such as a cross, a diamond, a circle, a triangle or the like, stamped on the side opposite that which has the mark of ownership. By different combinations and using different-colored paints, three or four such marks may be made to distinguish a multitude of varieties in breed, age, quality, etc. The individual identification is next effected by numbering also with brands. Von Thae's system of numbering by ear-marks is very ingenious, but is attended by several difficulties besides the very obvious and important one, that you might be called upon to catch and examine the ears of a hundred or a thousand sheep, before you found the one you wanted.

The object of this individual identification will now be described.

REGISTRATION.

The great principle which underlies the whole science of breeding is, that "like produce like" in blood, form, and all other individual qualities. To know what sheep are worthy of being kept when the flock is diminished; to know what males and females should be coupled together; to know what ewe is fit to raise a stock-ram for the flock, etc., of course requires an accurate knowledge of the characteristics of every animal in the flock; otherwise, nearly all is guess-work. When valuable, pure-blooded sheep are shorn, a competent person, with a "wool-book" in hand, should carefully examine the age—the fineness, style, length and oiliness of the fleece—and the size and form of the carcass, noting them down by figures or otherwise in ruled columns, opposite the number to be given to each sheep. As soon as the fleece is off and done up, it should be carefully weighed, and the weight put in the proper column. To the right of all these columns there should be a proper margin for remarks on the peculiar or the combined characteristics of the animal. Is this a great deal of trouble? My answer is, that it is very little trouble for a practiced person; and the trouble multiplied by fifty would be but as fine dust in the balance, in comparison with the benefits derived from it. That man is not worthy the name of a breeder, who does not delight in any "trouble" by which the qualities of his flock can be improved. Your true breeder is an artist—not a mere drudge or penny-catcher. Your high-minded breeder would rather have it said, in after-times, that he had made a permanent improvement in an important branch of economical husbandry, than that he had founded ten fortunes.

HORNS, HOOFS, ETC.

Rams often appear not to recognize each other after shearing, and fight severely. If the skin is broken, and especially if a little blood oozes out about the roots of the horn next to the head, the fly deposits its eggs in it, and maggots speedily follow. They burrow into the flesh and multiply, and unless relieved of them, the tortured animal dies a miserable death. To prevent such results, every ram should

have a coating of tar, thinned by turpentine, applied between the roots of his horns and his head, immediately after shearing. The wool should always be cut carefully from these parts at shearing, which is sometimes a difficult thing when the horn grows very close to the head, and a thing always neglected by second-class shearers, unless they are closely watched.

If maggots are once generated, they must be brought to the surface, by repeatedly dropping turpentine (pepper-sauce is said to be as good) on the spots infested, and carefully removing every maggot with a wooden spatula. Then daub over the part with tar. This process may have to be repeated several times, at intervals of two or three days, if the case is a bad one. When many rams run together, a good watch must always be kept of their heads in fly-time.

The thorough-bred Merino, unlike all other sheep, probably betrays his centuries of domestication by the unnatural growth of his hoofs. These must be well trimmed at least once a year to be kept within respectable dimensions. If neglected for two or three years, they extend forward and curl up half-way to his knee, like the boot-toes of gallants in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. After some days of wet weather, the hoof can be cut with ease—after continued dry weather, it is nearly as hard and tough as horn. A good time for cutting it frequently occurs when the sheep is taken from the washing-vat, with its feet soaked, and also washed clean. The best instrument to sever the "toes" is a pair of powerful "toe-nippers"—made for the express purpose—with handles about eighteen inches long, a curved cutting-blade on one side descending upon a strip of copper in the other (flat) side. The foot is then leveled and put in good walking order with a strong sharp knife.

COLD STORMS AFTER SHEARING.

Sheep ought not to be sheared until all reasonable prospect of very cold storms has passed by; but if such storms come immediately after shearing, the sheep should be placed in barns or sheds, or in default of these, hurried off to the densest forest within reach. Severe cold is always injurious, and sometimes fatal to sheep, under such circumstances.

SUN-SCALD.

Sheep very closely shorn, and at once exposed to a scorching sun, sometimes have their backs so burned that extensive sores follow, which slough off the wool, and present an appearance which has been mistaken for scab. The sores will heal if let alone, but the application of lard or oil will accelerate the cure.

TICKS.

Ticks are a most formidable enemy. It is difficult in the North to winter any flock well which is much infested by them, and impossible to do so in the case of a flock of lambs. But there is no excuse for being troubled with them, inasmuch as the means of prevention are so easy and certain. About a fortnight after shearing, every tick will be found to have escaped from its exposed situation on the newly-shorn grown sheep, and to have taken refuge in the longer wool of the young lambs. Dip the lambs all over, but the point of the nose, in a good, strong decoction of tobacco, and the remedy will be complete.

SALT.

Salt is unquestionably indispensable to the health of sheep. They should be fed as much of it as they will eat, as often as once a week; perhaps it would be still better to have a quantity placed under cover, where they could have constant access to it.

WATER.

As stated in my preceding article in the ALMANAC, this can be dispensed with, where there is abundance of green feed; but even then, I would prefer to have clear springs or brooks in every field.

WEANING LAMBS.

It is decidedly better, both for the lamb and its dam, to have the former weaned

at the proper time. Otherwise, it continues to lug down the ewe, when the milk it gets does it no good, and only prevents its taking heartily to grass, and both animals are thus prevented from acquiring proper condition for winter. In the North, lambs are weaned at four months old, and they are then old enough, if a tender, fresh piece of pasturage is ready for them. This should be provided in all cases, and they should receive the best of feed until a year old. The ewes should be turned, for a few days, on short pasturage, to dry off their milk.

HERDING.

The property of herding well—that is to say, doing well when kept together in large flocks—is possessed in different degrees by different breeds. Comparatively few if any of the large English varieties will flourish and attain their maximum of production, if kept together. The Merino excels all other races in this particular, and the American (improved Spanish) Merino far excels the French variety. While it is true, that a small flock of even American Merinos will do better, other things being equal, than a large one, it is found that a thousand or more of them will do well enough running together, if they have the range of such vast pastures as are to be found in Texas.

FOLDING.

For obvious reasons, there can be no safety in leaving great flocks of sheep at large at night in an uninclosed country. Whether all the sheep of the Estancia shall be folded in one central place, or in different folds built nearer their feeding-grounds, is a question of convenience. The latter would be preferable, I should say, on great Estancias; for it would be a severe draft on an old and weak sheep, (or one heavy with lamb,) and no advantage to the most rugged one, to be compelled to travel several miles night and morning, in going to and returning from its pasturage.

The more sheltered the situation of the winter-fold the better. A dense forest, a wind-breaking hill, or a lofty escarpment of rock, on the north and west, would be a most desirable accompaniment. One point should be, as the lawyers say, a *sine qua non*. The fold should be on dry, firm land, having a complete and rapid drainage from surface-water; and the approaches to it should also be dry. Sheep can not constantly lie on the boggy or moist ground and remain healthy, and sheep and mud are mortal enemies to each other.

SORTING.

One of the greatest arts of successful sheep husbandry is a thorough system of sorting, that is, keeping sheep of the same size, strength, and condition together, and keeping them separate from those materially varying from them in either particular. When the old and the young, the strong and the weak, are all “higgledy piggledy” together, the feebler ones, which would do well enough if separated from the stronger, are soon “crushed out.”

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

A sheep which goes into the winter fat is already half wintered. Poor ones require better care, better feed, and then they are in double danger. These remarks apply even more strongly to lambs than to older sheep.

USE OF RAMS.

The period of gestation is five months. Raising two crops of lambs in a year, even in your climate, would soon dwarf and “run out” the best flock. Rams are here admitted to good flocks but for a month; in Texas you may have your lambs coming for six weeks, probably, without the last ones being too late. Merino ewes should under no circumstances be permitted to breed before they are two years old, and in our iron northern climate it is quite as well to wait another year. It is much better, when circumstances admit of such a division of the ewes, to turn out but one ram in one flock. A greater number excite each other to an unnecessary and damaging degree of activity, and valuable animals often kill or dis-

able each other in fighting. Besides, the great art of breeding is to adapt the male and female exactly to each other—to make each counterbalance the other's defects. For instance, you would for the hundred lightest and finest-wooled ewes of the flock select a ram with a particularly heavy fleece. How is this to be effected, if rams of every kind of fleece and ewes of every kind of fleece run promiscuously together? Two rams possessing the same peculiarities might indeed follow each other during each half of the twenty-four hours; or (by taking more trouble) four succeed each other during the same time. If several are turned out together, they should at least be put in an assorted flock, and adapted as nearly as practicable to the requirements of that flock.

A strong, middle-aged ram, working alone—and particularly if he is rested half the time—will often be found sufficient for sixty or seventy ewes, or even more. On the average, however, I never would rely on one for more than fifty. Young or old rams are less vigorous.

It is a frequent custom in the North, in the case of very valuable rams, not to turn them with the flock at all. The ewes are driven in several times a day. The ram has paint daily smeared on his brisket, and the ewe once marked is immediately withdrawn and not returned to the flock for ten days. Two hundred or two hundred and fifty are sometimes marked.

Rams should be fed separately and highly during the working season; and, if valuable, they should be accustomed to this separation and feeding in advance, or else they will be very likely to refuse their grain when put up, and will fret more than if at large with the ewes. Stock-rams should be made very docile, taught to eat grain, and taught to be led about as readily as horses. Old ones will eat from a half-pint to a pint of oats twice a day in the working season. When separated from, they should kept out of sight of, the ewes.

BREEDING.

It has already been said that the great art of breeding is to adapt male and female animals precisely to each other. Where both sire and dam possess a hereditary excellence, we have every right to expect it will be perpetuated in the offspring. Where they both possess a hereditary defect of physical construction, it is a settled canon of breeding, that the offspring will inherit the sum of the defect of both parents—that is, they will inherit it to a degree equal to both parents' defects added together. For example, if the ram and ewe have bad crops, the lamb may be expected to have crops deviating *twice* as far from the correct standard as those of either parent. This, of course, is but an approximate and general rule, but it is the safe one to *act* on.

The male animal should be as near perfect at all points as may be; but a man may live a life-time without seeing one even approximately perfect ram. If his fleece is of great weight, it is generally a shade too coarse; if his fleece is nearly perfect, there is sure to be some defect of body, etc., etc. The same is true of ewes, though I think there are five hundred nearly perfect ones where there is one such of the other sex. We must then get as many common excellences in the sire and dam as practicable, and take good care that they have no common defects. No ram should be used, whatever his other good qualities, if he exhibits any clear indications of a want of constitution. If the ewe exhibits it by long legs, flat sides, a thin neck, a narrow head, and a tucked-up belly, it is better to kill her; but if she must be bred from, breed her to a perfect "chunk" of a ram, short-legged, short-bodied, short and bull-necked, and nearly as thick as he is long—a fellow who is always eating, always fat, and who has strength to knock down an ox. Breed a feeble ewe to such a ram, wholly irrespective of fleece; for fleece without constitution is a structure built on a foundation of fog.

If the ewe has a short fleece, she should be bred to a male having a long one; if a thin fleece, to a male having a thick one; if a coarse fleece, to a male having a fine one, and so on through the whole catalogue of defects. The male should be particularly good when the female is defective; and even a defect, or a good point

carried so far as to become a defect, in one direction, will sometimes counterbalance the opposite defect. Suppose a ewe to possess a very fine but very light fleece, she should be bred to a ram carrying an extra weight of fleece, even if it should be a little too coarse. There is such a thing as a ram carrying too much gum and oil, but the progeny of such a ram on dry-wooled ewes (like Mexicans) will be nearer the right standard in this particular than those of a ram who is himself exactly at the right standard.

There is a difference between family and individual defects. The former are those which have been common to progenitors, on one or both sides, for several generations. The latter are sometimes the result of mismanagement, but more generally, perhaps, the "cropping-out" of the defect of some ancestor who represents the exception and not the rule of the family. The family defect is vastly more likely than the individual one to be transmitted to descendants; insomuch that many breeders prefer the defective progeny of perfect ancestors, to the perfect progeny of defective ancestors. As between pure blood animals and those possessing the least vestige of alloy, this rule would unquestionably be a sound one. I would rather breed from a somewhat defective ram of pure blood and choice family, than from a better appearing one when the alloy had received as many as eight crosses of pure blood, and consequently where two hundred and fifty-five out of two hundred and fifty-six parts were pure blood.

I have spoken of "hereditary" qualities. The certainty of "hereditary" transmission of qualities depends upon blood—that is to say, where any kind of animals have been bred separately and in a particular line and way for a long course of generations, they acquire certain characteristics which are transmitted without any marked deviation to their descendants. Merinos certainly produce Merinos and not Cotswolds or Mexican sheep. A three-quarter or seven-eighth bred Merino ram might sometimes prove a pretty good stock-getter in the main, but the baser blood would be constantly liable to "crop out." Even if it did not crop out in the first generation, (a thing sometimes reported, but I never saw an instance of the kind, nor ever heard of a well-authenticated one,) it might do so in later generations. There used to be a family of human beings in Connecticut who had a "squaw" perched some generations back in their "genealogical tree." Sometimes two or three crops of Anglo-Saxons would follow each other, all apparently of pure Plymouth Rock stock; but in the next out would pop a straight, lithe, copper-colored young fellow, to vindicate the memory of his Wampanoag ancestress, as well as the time-honored maxim, that "blood will tell." That maxim infallibly vindicates itself among all animals. No respectable breeder should ever dream of using a mongrel ram, however high his grade; and if he preserves such to sell to others, (no matter for his plausible excuse, that half a loaf is better than no loaf,) he puts himself on a par with the seller of adulterated drugs or watered milk. If the adulteration is proclaimed, it would wipe off the moral stigma of the act; but it would not wipe off a jot of that professional stigma which should attach and does attach to the breeder who thus sinks below the proper *esprit de corps* of his vocation. Think you Col. William R. Johnson would raise mongrel Turf stallions to sell to new beginners, or to half-way beginners, merely because such people were found ready to buy them?

There is, however, a marked difference in the get of pure blood rams of the same family and of the same apparent characteristics. One will breed uniformly better, and another uniformly worse than himself. This is inexplicable. These choice stock-getters should be diligently sought after, and when found given the preference over all others.

WINTER-KEEPING.

In the Northern States, summer and winter-keeping are almost distinct branches of husbandry. On your perennial pastures you have hitherto scarcely recognized any difference—preparing no artificial food or shelter for winter. In my first communication to you, published in the *Galveston News*, I assumed that the Texian flock-master ought to make himself safe against contingencies by storing up hay or

other fodder sufficient for one month's keep. This, however, called out so many denials, all based on a long experience in your climate and country, that I did not again press the point in my article on Sheep Husbandry in your last year's ALMANAC. The winter of 1859-60 has brought mournful proof that your Texas sheep-Eden is not out of the reach of climatic contingencies. True, the wholesale destruction of sheep it occasioned fell principally upon entirely unacclimated new-comers, poor and weak with long travel, and unprovided with proper food and shelter on their arrival. But even your acclimated flocks, like Mr. Kendall's, were in danger, and their owners felt them to be so. I watched his flock, (he kept a journal of its progress for me,) and some others, with an interest akin to that which I would, standing safely on the shore, watch vessels drifting towards breakers—for on the safety of those flocks depended the present success of a great industrial experiment, which I have been twenty-five years urging on, and which I wrote, "without fee or reward," an octavo volume (*Sheep Husbandry in the South*) to inaugurate.

The great lesson taught by the winter of 1859-60, that hardy acclimated flocks, entering the winter in high condition, can face a winter of extraordinary severity with next to no artificial feed or shelter, and yet come through with trifling loss—is a profoundly satisfactory one; and it demonstrates, I think, that while things remain as they now are, you have the best country for the cheap production of wool that is in the possession of any civilized people. But among the changes to be anticipated, and which indeed are inevitable, is one which bears materially on the precise point under examination. Towards the close of the winter, Mr. Kendall wrote me that his sheep-walks appeared almost like bare ground, and that his sheep traveled out three or four miles daily for their food! Your better sheep-lands are rapidly filling up; and men who, when they "located," anticipated no near neighbors during their lifetime, will be surrounded by them in fifteen or twenty years. Had Mr. Kendall's flock been restricted, even to a league of land, they probably would have perished. As it was, he had ten tons of hay, to feed in the pinch of the season to those less able to travel; and he writes me, that he shall not go into another winter without "a large quantity cut, and securely housed or stacked." No man, in my opinion, should rest satisfied without a month's supply, (in the form of hay or corn-blades, or these and grain together,) and, if properly housed, the hay would remain good for years, if not sooner needed. The feeling of security this supply of feed would give, would of itself amply pay for all the expense and trouble of preparing it. And can not you, once in four, eight, or twelve years, afford to give your sheep a month's supply of artificial feed, when we of the North can afford to give a five months' supply every year, and where the land depastured during the remaining seven months by our flocks costs twenty times as much as that depastured by yours during eleven months?

In several of the Atlantic Southern States winter-rye is sown to afford sheep green pasturage in the winter and towards spring—the crop of rye being subsequently harvested. Experiments are in progress, I am very glad to learn, to test the feasibility of this practice in Texas. If rye fails, some other green winter crop may be found for a substitute.

SHELTERS.

I shall still insist on these. It is notorious that in the iron climate of the North a well-sheltered flock will winter better on an abundant supply of good straw, than an unsheltered one will on all the good hay it can eat. If a flock goes thin into the winter, it is a hard thing to winter it here safely on any quantity or quality of keep without good shelters. There is in every region a class of good old-fashioned people—first settlers, trained in the rough school of pioneer privation, who love to talk of the days when boys skated barefoot, slept of choice in snow-banks, and would have bestrode the North pole in their shirt-tails, by way of amusement, had it come in their way! Horses then could live on bull-thistles, and do twice the work of the well-fed steeds of these degenerate days. Sheep then fattened on brush-wood, and were observed to be particularly lively and gamesome while the fiercest winter-storms

were howling over their unsheltered heads. All this was exceedingly well, but sad to say, these days when all was tough (but the *stories*, of course!) have, like those of chivalry, "passed away," and we unlucky dogs must take things as we find them. And no man who has tried the experiment, and who possesses his senses, will undertake to affirm that in modern times any animal will do as well compelled to lie out on the wet or frozen ground in cold storms, exposed to heavy rain followed by severe cold, exposed to sleet freezing as it falls, exposed to violent and cold winds, etc., as it will if provided with a comfortable, dry shelter, in which it can take refuge in such vicissitudes of weather. And in case a very bad norther should fall upon a flock at lambing-time, proper sheds would pay the expense of their construction in a single year, in saving the life of lambs.

If hay is to be kept for several years, it should be placed in a barn, and it would be a convenient arrangement to have the barn in the center of four inclosures (or pens) with sheds extending from it into each. Sheds should be provided with movable box-racks for feeding under cover if need be, and the sheds should be capable of being closed in front by bars, or otherwise, so that ewes can be confined under them in very cold or stormy nights in lambing-time. They should, if practicable, be kept littered down with straw when in use, and like folds, should be kept clean, free from accumulations of heating manure under, and free from accumulations of mud and manure about them.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

I can treat these but briefly within the proper limits of this article, and I will mention but a few which I have already heard of as existing in your country, or which I think particularly liable to visit your country.

SCAB.

I learn with particular regret that this formidable disease has made its appearance extensively in Texas—imported there unknowingly by some miserably cheated purchaser, or knowingly by some scoundrel for whom lynching would be too good.

It is a cutaneous disorder, analogous to the itch in human subjects. It is very contagious, not only spreading from individual to individual by contact with each other, but by the healthy sheep touching the tree or post against which the diseased one has rubbed itself, and thereby deposited on it the acarus, or itch insect. As the disease advances, the sheep rubs and bites itself violently; the pustules are broken; their contents escape, forming scabs which cover red inflamed sores, and between the sloughing action of the sores and the teeth of the sheep, the fleece is cast off, or hangs in tatters about the body. If the disease is suffered to run its course, it results in death.

I never had it in my flocks but once. About twenty years since I bought one hundred and fifty fine-wooled sheep, which proved to be infected with it. The sheep were on a distant pasture, and were very sore before the malady was discovered. Fortunately their wool was short from recent shearing. I had each receive a preparatory scrubbing in tobacco-water and soft soap, applied with stiff shoe-brushes, until the scabs were rubbed off, and then it was dipped all over, but the nostrils, in a very strong decoction of tobacco—the attendants further rubbing and kneading the sores with their hands, while the sheep was immersed in the fluid.

The dipping-kettle was constantly replenished with the decoction at about blood-heat, and a very little spirits of turpentine was poured in on taking out every third or fourth sheep, though in several instances, when it was used a little too freely, it (floating on the surface) threw the first sheep thereafter dipped into convulsions of agony. The cure was instant and final. Indeed, the flock seemed so peculiarly healthy afterwards, that I could not help thinking their tobacco-scrubbing had done them good on "general principles."

This was an expensive process and would have been far more so if the wool had been long. In the latter case Chancellor Livingston writes that he "cut off the wool as far as the skin felt hard to the finger;" he then scrubbed the diseased parts

as described above, using soap-suds; and finally applied "a decoction of tobacco, to which he added one third by measure of the lye of wood-ashes, as much hog's lard as would be dissolved by the lye, a small quantity of tar from the tar-bucket, and about one eighth of the whole by measure of the spirits of turpentine." This was "rubbed on the part infected, and spread to a little distance round it, in three washings, with intervals of three days each." This, he says, never failed to cure in the beginning of the disease. He always separated the infected sheep from the flock. (*Livingston's Essay on Sheep*, p. 177.)

The following are the remedies used in Great Britain:

1. Dip the sheep in an infusion of arsenic, in the proportion of half a pound of arsenic to twelve gallons of water. The sheep to be previously washed with soap and water. None of the infusion to enter the mouth or nostrils.

2. For bad cases, take common mercurial ointment rubbed down with three times its weight of lard; for light cases with five parts of lard. Rub a little of this on the head, and then, parting the wool, rub it from head to tail, in streaks four inches apart—never putting more than two ounces of the compound on a sheep, or one third that amount on a lamb. This will generally cure by one application; but if the sheep continues to rub after ten days, make a similar but lighter application.

3. Take lard or palm oil, two pounds; oil of tar, half a pound; sulphur, one pound; gradually mix these last two, and then rub down the compound with the first. Apply like number two.

4. Take corrosive sublimate, half a pound; white hellebore, powdered, three quarters of a pound; whale or other oil, six gallons; rosin, two pounds; tallow, two pounds: "the two first to be mixed with a little of the oil, and the rest being melted together, the whole to be gradually mixed." A powerful preparation, and must be applied with care.

The celebrated veterinarian, Mr. Spooner, prefers No. 1, as least troublesome. The more celebrated Mr. Youatt prefers No. 2; and the author of the *Mountain Shepherd's Manual*, No. 4.

A lighter form of scab, or "erysipelas," is said to appear in England, attended with considerable itching; and it is cured by purgatives, bleeding, and an application of lard to the sores.

Towards spring, many flocks in our Northern States commence biting their wool. They do not rub as in scab, and have no sores. Some of them partly detach the wool in a multitude of places, and this being rolled, probably by the contact of sheep with each other, hangs in little rounded stringlets, not much larger than quills, on the surface of the fleece. Having never heard any name for it, I have dubbed it "Quilling." It often creates consternation among the inexperienced—being mistaken for scab—but the absence of rubbing and sores, at once distinguishes them. It seems to produce no injury, except to appearance, and by occasioning a small loss of wool. Nothing is heard of it after shearing; and I rather think the sheep ceases thus to bite its wool after it gets out of the yard to grass. I conjecture that it is produced by some little irritation of the skin; but how the latter is occasioned, I am unable to say with any degree of confidence.

H O O F - A I L .

I am inclined to think, (for reasons which I have not room to give here,) that you will be but little troubled with this malady on the dry lands of Texas; but as I have heard of cases there, I will give the symptoms and the remedy. The sheep suddenly appears lame in one foot. On examination there will be found an unnatural heat and some soreness in the top or fleshy part of the cleft of the foot. If neglected, the inflammation extends to the parts of the foot under the horn, and ulcers form there which discharge an offensive and peculiar smelling matter. These increase and send out fungous granulations, and the hoof separates more and more from the flesh, or its structure becomes decomposed. The fly deposits its egg in this mass of corruption, and it is soon alive with maggots. When the sheep lies

down, the maggots are brought in contact with its side, which they burrow into and produce death. The disease sometimes appears in one or two of the feet and extends to the others; sometimes it never extends to all.

Hoof-ail is manifestly contagious. It is pretty manageable if resolutely attacked at the outset; but is a terrible nuisance when the point of generating maggots is reached. As it constantly spreads from one sheep to another, and as those once cured are liable to have it again, it is eradicated with great difficulty from large flocks, in countries favorable to its development.

When it has once got scattered through a flock, I never have thought it of much importance to separate out the diseased ones; but when the remedies are applied I have them applied to all, to the sound as well as the unsound. I have experimented with a hundred remedies, but never have found any thing that compared in efficacy with blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) which is an admirable alterative as well as astringent and mild caustic. Pulverize it to flour, put it in linseed oil, (I usually add half as much finely pulverized verdigris,) and let it stand some days. This compound should be just thick enough to make a sticky paint. When used, stir in a little tar to make it still more adhesive, and to make a thicker coating on the foot.

The foot of the sheep must be perfectly cleaned and pared deliberately and carefully, until every ulcerated part is uncovered, no matter how much of the horn is thereby removed. But cutting away sound horn from sound parts, and wounding the fleshy sole, is unnecessary, and the discharge of blood washes off the remedial application. When each foot is properly pared, with a little swab daub the inside of it thoroughly with the compound described. Sheep should be confined twenty-four hours at least thereafter in a dry clean place, for if let out, and their feet come in contact with mud, water or dewy grass, the effect of the remedy is very much diminished and can not be relied on. If the disease is taken in time, and the above process is performed thoroughly once a week for a few weeks, the cure is certain, as I know by abundant former experience.

In the last stages of the malady, where the whole horny structure of the foot is mostly decomposed, and the fleshy sole resembles a bit of sponge filled with dark ulcerous matter, with or without maggots, the application above mentioned will not adhere and penetrate sufficiently, unless the foot is first well cauterized with butyr (chloride) of antimony, and the fungous granulations and dead muscular structures removed. Apply this with a swab or feather. If it is not to be obtained, muriatic acid will answer as a substitute. Even sulphuric or nitric acids may be used, but they are not so good.

It is thought to be favorable to have diseased flocks run on lands where their feet will often come in contact with the naked ground, provided it is high and dry. The constant contact of dust is believed to dry up the sores. I am inclined to believe this is true in some phases of the disease, at least, as where it has been several years in the flock, and the snake "scotched" meanwhile by half-way treatment, but never "killed." The disease then bears a modified character, and is much less rapid, inflammatory, and dangerous in its action. At that point, some farmers keep it from increasing—perhaps diminish it—by driving their flocks over dusty roads.

FOULS

is an inflammation commencing at the same place with hoof-ail; but it usually produces no structural disorganization, disappears without treatment, is not contagious, and appears mostly in the wet weather of spring and fall, instead of the hottest period of summer. It is produced by keeping sheep in wet, filthy yards, or on moist, poachy ground. If treated at all, nothing is so efficient as the remedy used in hoof-ail.

CATARRH OR COLD.

I hear of this in Texas. It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages, and this sometimes extends to the larynx and pharynx.

I do nothing for it, except in the way of prevention. Good feed and good shelter are generally sufficient safeguards. Some farmers smear the sheep's noses with tar, Others then additionally compel them to swallow a table spoonful of tar.

DIARRHEA.

Well-kept sheep are rarely troubled by this. Confinement to dry feed for two or three days, or a mild purgative, or a table-spoonful of powdered chalk put in milk, and administered two or three days in succession, will generally relieve those cases which require attention.

GARGET

is an inflammation of the udder, and if neglected, is sometimes followed by permanent indurations, or by a destruction of the functions of the parts. It can generally be removed by carefully exhausting the udder of milk a few times, at increasing intervals, and washing it each time in very cold water, until it is chilled. In severe cases, the ewe should be put on dry feed and an ounce of Epsom salts administered. Indurations threatening to be permanent can be removed with iodine ointment—one part iodine (hydriodate of potash) to eight parts of lard by weight. This is a powerful stimulant to the absorbents, and is therefore an excellent application to all glandular swellings and tumors.

COLIC OR STRETCHES.

is exhibited by the sheep stretching itself, leaping into the air, etc. I generally do nothing for it. If any thing is administered, let it be a mild cathartic.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.

I am not a believer in this disease, and do nothing for it.

GOITRE.

As in the case of the human subject, this malady seems peculiar to localities, and it appears to be somewhat hereditary. Sometimes it appears as an epidemic or epizotic. It is an enlargement of the thyroid glands, and is popularly known as "swelled neck." If congenital—that is, if it appears at birth—by all means let the lamb die. Never breed from a ram or ewe which has had it. The enlarged glands can be reduced in size by an external application of tincture of iodine, or the iodine ointment described under the head of Garget, but a much better application is a knife a little higher up, namely, to the throat.

SORE FACE.

Sheep's faces are rendered sore by John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*) in their grass or hay, and by other substances which can not always be ascertained. If the lips become so swelled and inflamed that the animal eats with difficulty, apply lard which has had a little sulphur rubbed into it.

ROT.

I shall not here take up this formidable malady, as I do not understand that it at present exists in your State, and I should have little to offer on the subject of any value, unless I copied it from the pages of Youatt and other veterinarians. I never saw a case of it. Prevention is undoubtedly better than cure; and I esteem it rank folly to attempt to raise sheep on those low, unsound lands which produce rot, when high, dry, sound ones can every where be had almost for the asking.

It has always been my opinion, however, that this name has been made the scape-goat for a thousand things which have not really any thing more to do with the genuine rot than with the yellow fever. The novice, the theorist, the lazy man, the careless man, etc., who do nothing in time and nothing well, and thus kill their flocks, all find an excuse in their own eyes and that of their neighbors by roaring out "the rot."

I pass over many occasional diseases, as not necessary to be treated in this mere running epitome, and conclude with the remark that notwithstanding the formidable array of maladies which may and do attack sheep under particular circumstances,

no animal is so uniformly healthy when well managed. Your people should be careful to import no contagious disorders, and the sale of a diseased sheep, with knowledge of the fact, ought to be followed by a public exposure of the offender, and if he is within reach, by a smart dose of "cowhide," and the verdict of a jury for "exemplary damages." I am, Mess^{rs}. Editors,

Cortland Village, N. Y., May, 1860.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

SHEEP-RAISING IN TEXAS.—No. IV.

By GEO. WILKINS KENDALL.

DISASTROUS as the unprecedentedly cold and severe winter of 1859-60 proved to many of the sheep-raisers in Texas, and especially among the new-comers with over-driven and unacclimated flocks, the record of my own experience presents but a flattering picture: my former extraordinary good luck has continued. From the 12th of November, 1859, when the first severe norther and frost visited this section, up to the present writing, I did not lose a dozen sheep from cold, poverty, and disease combined, or a less number than during any previous period of the same duration; and when it is taken into account that I had some forty-five hundred head, old and young, and the greater portion of them without shelter or extra food during the most inclement storms, my good fortune may be set down as almost without a parallel. Had I lost three hundred head—had even six hundred perished in such a terribly severe winter—I should not have been in the least discouraged: my belief that Texas is a good wool-producing State would not have been changed. I certainly have more abundant reasons than ever to cling fast to this belief, and to be thankful that my losses have been so trifling. I could not anticipate, during the freezing sleet-storms of December and January last, when the grass was killed to the very roots, that the details of my fourth year's experience in "Sheep-Raising in Texas," which I had promised the readers of your popular ALMANAC, would prove so satisfactory, or that what may be termed the worst winter ever passed in the State, should turn out to me the best or most fortunate: yet such has been the case.

The question will naturally arise among your many readers, and especially among those who take an interest in wool-growing in Texas, "To what causes do you attribute a continuance of your own remarkable success during such a winter, while hundreds of others were so unfortunate?" The reasons are various, and I will attempt to give them.

In the first place, my head-shepherd, Mr. Joseph Tait, thoroughly understands his business, and has been ever watchful and attentive to the flocks under his charge. Born among the Cheviot Hills, near the banks of the Tweed, and raised in a family of shepherds, he came to Texas, in 1852, with a full knowledge of his calling as practised in the old country: a residence of some seven or eight years in our mountains has served to finish his education, as it were, and to me his services have been most valuable. He has seen that the flocks have all been turned out of their folds betimes in the morning, and brought back at the proper time at night; that salt has been given them as often as required; that every weak or disabled sheep has been turned into the hospital pasture, and promptly cared for; that the younger and stronger animals have been daily driven to the widest and most indifferent range, while the older and weaker have been kept on better grass nearer the pens. In short, he has closely watched all the flocks during the year, has nursed every animal which needed it, and the simple fact that he has lost so few is positive proof of his judgment, fidelity and vigilance.

In the second place, nearly all my sheep were dropped at my estancia in Blanco county, were of course acclimated, and, by the system I have adopted, all had a

chance of entering the winter in the best possible condition: this is one half the battle gained. My lambs all came between the 25th of March and the 1st of May, 1859—the greater part by the 15th of April—and were all weaned on the 16th of August; the old ewes thus had sufficient time to recruit and fatten by the 25th of October, when the bucks were turned among them. Seeing that the lambs, some fourteen hundred in number, made too large a flock for winter, Mr. Tait divided them in the fall. He also, before winter set in, selected the youngest and strongest breeding-ewes, over eleven hundred in number, and placed them in a flock by themselves; while the older and weaker ewes, between eight and nine hundred in all, were also put together, and the nearest and best range on the estancia assigned them. This plan helped to keep all in even condition; for the stronger ewes were able to take a wider range for their daily food without detriment. The bucks and older wethers, with the goats, made up another flock, and being all strong, were also given a wider range, going out sometimes nearly five miles, and driven back the same day. In November I had ten tons of good hay cut, which was stacked near the hospital pasture, and this was all the provision I made to sustain the weaker animals in the different flocks during the winter. And fully one half of this hay I was compelled to feed out to work oxen and horses, so thoroughly was the grass killed by the sleet-storms of December and January. But I find that I am digressing, and will proceed to another reason why I think my flocks passed through the winter with so little loss.

In the third place, then, the greater number of my sheep are well coated with fine wool, are industrious and hearty feeders, have short, stout legs, are compactly built, and possess vigorous constitutions; and for these excellent qualities they are mainly indebted to one of the different bucks I have imported into Texas within the last eight or nine years. "Old Poll," as he is called, has been a staunch and faithful friend of mine, and from me, at least, deserves more than a passing word. Early in 1852, when only nine months old, he was purchased of Judge Joseph Marsh, of Hinesburgh, Vt., and if he lives until the 20th of May, 1861, will be ten years old. His dam was purchased by Judge Marsh of Mr. Stephen Atwood, of Waterbury, Ct.; she was then with lamb by one of Mr. Atwood's bucks, and the produce was "Old Poll" himself, who was dropped in Vermont. Such is his pedigree; and old Northern breeders of fine Merino stock will say that it is a good one. Early in 1852 he was started, with twenty-three other Merinoes, (seventeen bucks and six ewes,) for Texas; with one sole exception, he is now the only survivor of the importation. At the outset he was taken to the Nueces, and turned in with my first purchase of Mexican ewes. In 1853 he was moved, with all my other sheep, to the mountains above New-Braunfels, and there he has remained ever since with the exception of one season passed at the place of my friend Thomas F. McKinney, near the Colorado, and one other at the rancho of my old Santa Fé companion, Peter Gallagher, on the San Germino.

Those who have read my previous articles in your ALMANAC must recollect my reverses at the start: how my sheep were first caught in a snow-storm of unexampled severity and duration; how disease carried them off by hundreds the year following; how nearly half a flock, or some four hundred, were so badly burned in a prairie-fire that they died. Through all these "Old Poll" passed scathless; he held his own when others were starving; disease never attacked him; he jumped high above the flames when the tall prairie-grass was burning; in short, it may be said of him that he has gone through "fire, pestilence, and famine" without injury, and is now, as I said before, the sole survivor, save one, of the original purchase. He is strongly and compactly built, stands and walks firmly on a set of short but stout legs, has a wide, deep, and roomy chest, heavy and square hind-quarters, a powerful shoulder, has sheared a heavy fleece of fine wool in his day, has always been a hearty feeder, knows and cares little about shelter, can always keep in good condition on the shortest and driest grass, possesses an iron constitution, and what is of as much importance as all, *inherits every one of his good qualities to his offspring*. Scattered all through my flocks, the most casual ob-

server, after seeing "Old Poll," can discover his form and features; and every sheep I possess, which can claim a strain of his blood however remote, is almost sure to be lusty and remarkably vigorous, a hearty and close feeder, and able to withstand the rigors of the coldest winter without suffering, or without any visible falling off in condition.

I have now given the principal reasons why my flocks passed through the winter of 1859-60 so successfully. I might add the fact that I never breed from a ewe until she is two years old, thus materially strengthening the constitution of my sheep. All my flocks were in charge of a watchful head-shepherd, who thoroughly understood his business; all entered the winter in the best possible condition; and all are well wooled and of extremely hardy stock. The greatest falling off during the winter was observable in the yearling lamb flocks; they were all growing, and required better picking than the prairies afforded to sustain them in good condition. They alone, of all my sheep, had shelter—a comfortable shed facing the south, and open in that direction. But all the shelter in the world will not keep a sheep alive; it must have a sufficiency of food to fill itself, even of the coarsest and driest kind. At my estancia, as I have intimated before, express instructions were given to each under-shepherd to report at night any animal which had drooped or lagged behind during the day, and all such animals were immediately caught out, placed in the hospital-pasture, fed a little hay, rested a few days, and, when strong again, were turned back into the flocks to make room for others in the pasture. In this way two or three hundred sheep and lambs were saved, which might otherwise have perished. At no one time do I think that more than sixty or seventy sheep, old and young, were in the pasture together, and many of these were crippled in some way. I have already stated that I had only ten tons of hay cut in the fall of 1859, and that of this not more than half was fed to sick and disabled sheep; the stronger hardly got a bite, and, in fact, did not require it. The coming fall, should the grass be good, I intend to cut some fifteen or twenty tons of hay. I may not need it during the winter, yet shall feel easier in my mind if I see it stacked up in one corner of my hospital-pasture, or stowed away under the roof of my sheep-shed; and to help out farther, should the ground be in good order during the coming October, I intend to sow some twenty acres of barley, and ten of wheat and rye, plough it in deep, and roll it well, which will serve as an excellent pasture for lame or feeble sheep during the winter, and give a good yield of grain in the spring. The experience of the past year or two has proved that our mountain lands are well adapted to small grain, and we cannot sow too much. This fall we have a good prospect for an abundant mast of acorns, which will help out; for my experience during the fall and winter of 1858-9 proved that acorns were a positive benefit rather than an injury to my sheep.

With the exception of the yearling lambs, as I have before stated, all my sheep "roughed it" in open pens during the past winter, and without any apparent suffering. I recollect perfectly well, one bitter cold morning in January, when a severe norther was driving a fierce tempest of sleet before it, going out to the pen of the largest ewe flock to see how all withstood the "peltings of the pitiless storm." All were lying down on the whitened ground, "chewing their cuds" contentedly, winking whenever the sleet blew in their eyes, and telling me plainly, by their looks, that if no worse storm happened, they could go on and "make the trip" through the winter without any great loss or suffering. After breakfast this flock was turned out, as usual, to graze, and so completely was the ground covered with sleet that the ewes had to root down to the dry and frozen grass before they could get a bite. Yet notwithstanding this, and several other storms of equal severity, they passed the winter, as did my buck and wether and other breeding ewe flocks, without any material falling off in condition, began to fatten towards the latter part of February, when the weather was mild, were in fine order when the lambs, some eighteen hundred in number, commenced dropping, about 25th of March, and have never given so much milk as the present year.

Such is a truthful history of my own experience in "Sheep-Raising in Texas" since

I addressed your readers in 1859. I could have made it longer, and introduced many minor details, but a fear of trespassing too much on your valuable space has prevented me. I will now endeavor to explain, in my poor way, the causes which occasioned the heavy losses in flocks all over Texas, the past winter—I say, all over Texas, for sheep died from the lower Rio Grande to the Upper Brazos and Trinity by thousands and tens of thousands, and many gentlemen, disheartened by their heavy losses, have either sold out the remnants of their flocks or are endeavoring to do so, and will leave the State with any thing but a favorable opinion of its character as a good wool-producing region. To begin, then.

The heavy losses in flocks the past cold fall and winter, especially among newcomers with unacclimated sheep, were not caused so much from want of food, want of shelter, and want of proper care and attention: *a want of condition* on first entering the winter, combined with the early setting in and unprecedented severity of the winter, were the great primary causes of the disastrous losses. Hundreds of flocks of ewes were driven in, during the fall of 1859, from Arkansas, from Missouri, and from Mexico; many of them were hurried along and over-driven on the way; many of the ewes had lambs by the roadside, which their owners attempted to save, and this when the dams had not the strength to take care of themselves; all, I repeat, were forced along, and over roads which had been fed down to the last blade of grass; too many of the flocks did not reach their final resting-place until December set in, and had no chance to rest or recruit before the grass was all killed down. Such is a picture of what took place during the fall of 1859, to the fidelity of which all will bear witness. And what was the consequence? Why, the majority of such sheep, thus driven in, had not the stamina, the flesh and blood, to withstand the rigors of the violent storms which followed each other, fast and furious, during the months of December and January, and perished by thousands, under the piercing blasts of the northers, for the want of that animal warmth which fat and condition ever give.

Even in acclimated flocks, where bucks had been running with the ewes the year round, the mortality was great—in some cases the losses were one quarter, one third, and in others even one half. In proof of this I now have a letter before me, from a gentleman residing near the Brazos, who says that, notwithstanding he had both food and shelter for his flock, he lost large numbers of old ewes and young lambs during the months of December and January. His story is, that during the cold snaps his sheep became benumbed, would not eat, curled up, lay down, and died spite of all he could do, and he asks me the cause, and what he shall do to prevent such losses in future? To me the causes are very simple: the gentleman was having lambs twice a year and at all seasons of the year. I cannot believe that had all his lambs come early in the spring, and all been weaned by the 15th of August or 1st of September, he would have sustained any great losses: he certainly had advantages over me in the way of food and shelter, and had he followed the same system, and had his sheep possessed constitutions as hardy as mine, I cannot see why he should have sustained any losses of consequence during the winter, pasture or range being equal, certainly not the half of one per cent, as was my case.

I will not deny that a man, with a small flock of sheep running about his house, cannot raise two crops of lambs a year, or have his lambs coming at all times of the year, and raise the most of them: an industrious and persevering old ewe, with the run of a kitchen and the chance of stealing an occasional chunk of bread out of the children's hands, may support herself, and a lamb tugging away at her, during the coldest kind of a winter, if she has not much opposition; but put her in a flock of eight hundred or a thousand, send her out three or four miles daily to pick her living on dry and scanty grass, and after one or two cold snaps there is an end of her and her offspring, or I am much mistaken. It cannot well be otherwise.

Another great cause of the losses among flocks the past winter, arose from the fact that the old and the young, the strong and the weak, were all kept together, and herded on the same range. Let us suppose a man who, on the 1st of December, 1859, had one thousand ewes, rated or divided in this way: six hundred young,

strong, and active sheep, in first-rate order; two hundred middle-aged, in moderately fair condition; and two hundred old and weak ewes, poor in flesh. Let us suppose farther, that the entire flock had to be driven out three or four miles every day, and over a range affording but indifferent grass, as was the case all over Texas the past winter, and what would be the inevitable consequences? Why, the strong sheep would all take the lead and clip all the best of the grass; the ewes in moderately fair condition would glean a scanty meal after them; while the aged and weak sheep, trailing and drooping in the rear, would obtain nothing save an amount of work or exercise they were not able to bear, and frequently, from starvation and sheer exhaustion, had to be packed back to the pen at night, or else were left out in the prairie, where the first wolf which came along would act the friendly part of putting them out of their misery. Had the season proved open and mild, many of these sheep, especially if they had been separated from the stronger, might have lived through, more especially had the nearest and best range been assigned them. As it was, managed as I have described, they stood no earthly chance, and perished almost to the last animal.

Having now given the principal reasons why my own flocks escaped the past year with so little loss, and enumerated what I deem the main causes why others met with indifferent success or worse, I will draw this article, perhaps already too long, to a close. As regards the future management of my sheep, I shall make no change, save that I shall place a larger number of bucks with my ewes—say one to every fifty or sixty—the coming fall, and allow them to remain but a month instead of six weeks. My full-blood Merino ewes will be put to buck on the 20th of October, one half my grades on the 25th of the same month, and the balance on the 1st of November. About the 20th of the latter month all the bucks will be separated from the ewes, as I never wish to see another lamb come later than the 20th of April. Were I sure that we could have good showers and pleasant growing days towards the end of May, I might permit the bucks to run a fortnight longer with the ewes; but as it is usually hot and dry from the middle of May until June, and as such weather is most unfavorable to young lambs, I shall run no risks.

And now, with a word or two of such poor advice as I am able to offer to each new-comer, I will close. If you have had no practical experience in sheep-raising, secure the services of a regular bred shepherd at the outset. If possible, procure a flock of acclimated sheep, or, if you cannot do this, and are compelled to go to Arkansas, Missouri, or Mexico, purchase no other than young and active ewes, and such as are not with lamb, if practicable. Drive in slowly, rest a day or two whenever you reach a good range and find that your sheep are fatigued, but endeavor to get to your final destination by the middle of September, or first of October at the latest. Your ewes will then have a chance to rest and recruit before the fall grass is cut down, be in good order for the bucks towards the end of the month, and have an opportunity to enter the winter in fair living condition. Above all things, prepare a little hay or fodder for weak or disabled sheep, and reserve a range exclusively for them near your folds; an outlay of \$100 thus made may save you \$500, should the winter prove long and severe, and besides, you save yourself the annoyance and mortification of seeing dead sheep lying about your premises, and the buzzards roosting on the fences and limbs of the adjoining trees, ever watchful and ready to pounce down upon their legitimate food.

If the new settler will follow the above advice; if he is fortunate in securing a good range; if he will watch his flocks closely, and early and late; if he will read attentively the able and truthful articles on sheep-raising by the Hon. Henry S. Randall, and procure and study his interesting work on "Sheep Husbandry in the South;" if he will do all this, I say, and have moderately good luck to back him, I can see no reason why he should not succeed in a business which in Texas promises to be as profitable as any followed by man since the days of Abraham, and respectable as well.

Your friend,

GEO. WILKINS KENDALL.

New-Braunfels, June 15th, 1860.

From the Ranchero.

SHEEP-RAISING IN NUECES COUNTY.

NEW SANTA GERTRUDES, Texas, April 10th, 1860.

ED. RANCHERO: At the request of a few friends we forward you a statement of our experience in sheep-raising during the last four years; which, should you consider worthy of publication in your paper, you are at liberty to make use of it for that purpose.

We brought our flock here, April 10th, 1856, consisting of six hundred and ninety-four head ewes, and eleven head bucks. Our present number, April 10th, 1860, is 3778 head. During the four mentioned years, we have disposed of five hundred and ninety-nine head bucks and wethers; while during the same period we have had losses to the extent of one hundred and ninety-nine head.

We have also disposed of three clips of wool, and will be able to dispatch the fourth in order to complete the profits of the fourth year, in the course of a few weeks.

Our improvements have all been made upon the South Down breed of sheep, and our wool has brought an average of thirty-one cents per pound. The following figures will show the result of all sales effected:

For wool in 1857,.....	\$400 00
“ “ 1858,.....	994 00
“ “ 1859,.....	1,171 00
“ “ 1860, (low estimate,).....	1,500 00
For bucks and wethers,.....	1,502 00
Sum total of sales,.....	\$5,567 00

We shall suppose the original flock to be worth two dollars per head, and the present flock, on account of improvements, three dollars per head. With this estimate as a basis of calculation, it will be seen that our original flock cost \$1410, and that our present flock is worth \$11,334, to which add the amount of sales, will give the sum of \$16,901. Subtract from this amount the cost of our original flock, and it leaves a remainder of \$15,491 as the profit for four years. We will here state, to show this estimate of the value of our sheep is low, that we have been offered \$5 per head for selections of flocks of 500 and 600. The difference in the value of our sheep singly, is little, as there are no small, sickly, puny ones in the flock.

Of course there is the cost of *pastors* for the flock to be added to the list of expenses; but this outlay to us is trifling.

In addition to sheep-raising, we have horses and cattle, and the time of our hired help is employed on that portion of stock that stands in most immediate need.

During these four years there have been no symptoms of disease in the flocks; the losses have taken place from a number of causes, natural and accidental.

JAMES BRYDEN & Co.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES.

HAYS COUNTY.

HAYS county is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy regions of Texas, embracing a large portion of mountainous, valley, and prairie land, including an area of eight hundred and twenty-five square miles.

One third of the land in this county is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, wheat and barley.

Barley has never been raised to any extent until this year, and the crop has been found to be very profitable, yielding upon some lands from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

The prairie lands, and also the bottom lands lying upon the San Marcos and Blanco rivers are very rich and fertile, and always yield to the planter and husbandman a rich harvest in return for his labor.

The soil is of a light black color, averaging in depth from two to six feet. There is a sufficiency of timber, such as cypress, cedar, and post-oak, to supply all necessary home consumption.

Improved lands are selling from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, and unimproved for about five dollars per acre, for such as are fit for agricultural purposes.

There is a great diversity in the price of the mountain lands. They range from one to ten dollars per acre, according to their convenience to water. The mountain region of this county is considered to be a very desirable section of country for the raising of sheep, and is rapidly filling up with shepherds, who have been very successful with their flocks, as they are much more healthy upon the mountains than they are upon the prairie.

The San Marcos river, one of the most beautiful and limpid streams in Texas, heads in this county at the base of the mountain. It bursts forth from the mountain in one magnificent volume of clear water, about twenty feet deep at the main boil, and rushes along with such velocity that it would easily turn an ordinary sized mill-wheel, if it was placed in the channel. The San Marcos is not liable to become much swollen, and never overflows near its head from the heavy rains which frequently fall in the west; and this fact gives to its water-power a superiority over all other streams which I have ever seen. The surrounding country is sufficiently thickly settled to support a good milling establishment, and woolen and cotton factories; and being situated only thirty miles west of the city of Austin, there will be open in a few years a direct communication between Hays and Galveston by way of the Air-Line Railroad.

The town of San Marcos, situated near the head of the river by that name, is the only town in this county. It has a population of three hundred, and is the county-seat. The authorities of the county contemplate erecting the public buildings this year, such as a court-house, jail, clerks' offices, etc.

We have religious service every Sabbath, either at the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian or Christian church.

Hays county is one of the most healthy and desirable counties in the State, and emigrants will do well to look at Hays before settling elsewhere.

Hays county, from its earliest settlement has never been troubled by marauding parties of Indians. Some attribute this to an Indian tradition, that a number of years ago a large body of Comanches camped at the head-waters of the San Marcos river, and while there they became infected with the small-pox, which it is supposed they caught from the Mexicans. And from being exposed in the early part of the winter, three fourths of their number died, amounting to about four hundred as near as can be ascertained. The Indians attributed the cause of the death of their comrades to the water, and said that the "Evil Spirit had put a spell upon the water to kill poor Indian."

But most likely the true cause is that General Edward Burleson among the first settlers in Hays county, built his residence at the head-spring of the river. And the Indians all knew him to be a brave man and true soldier, and had too often felt the deadly fire from the rifles of his company of rangers, to deliberately thrust themselves in his immediate settlement to commit their depredations, for well they knew a severe chastisement would await them at the hands of one of Texas' great generals.

Among all the distinguished Indian fighters of Texian renown, the one whom the Indians most feared was General Edward Burleson, whose name until this day they fear and hold in reverence.

LLANO COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the south by Blanco and Gillespie counties, on the west by Mason, on the north by San Saba county, and on the east by Burnet, and is a high rolling county, being about four fifths rolling to one fifth level land, or suited

to being cultivated, the other four fifths being only valuable for pasturing and the timber which it contains; the soil that is suited for cultivation, is almost all of a sandy loam, and its depth is from six to thirty-six inches, and the cost of putting it into cultivation, including fencing, is about four dollars per acre. About three fourths of this county is of a gravelly or rocky nature.

Our timber-lands are generally timbered with post-oak, live-oak, black-jack, elm, pecan, hackberry, musquite and other timbers. The average value of cultivated lands is from five to six dollars per acre, and that of uncultivated lands from twenty-five cents to two dollars per acre.

The leading productions of this county are corn, wheat, Chinese sugar-cane, and peas. The average yield of corn is from ten to twenty bushels per acre; that of wheat from five to twenty bushels per acre.

The grasshoppers have not injured our crops, only when they were in a migrating condition; then not a great deal, only when they would stop at night to feed and rest: but we are injured more from the droughts, as they generally come when our crops are about to mature; but they can be obviated by early planting and deep plowing; but as a general thing the land is not plowed deep enough, the usual depth being from four to five inches, while it ought to be plowed from six to eight inches deep. Our fences are made of stones, rails, and pickets, and are made at a cost of about seventy-five cents or one dollar for ten feet of stone or pickets, and about two dollars per hundred for rails. The picket-fences are usually made from musquite timber, of which there is a large quantity. The rails are made from post-oak, elm, mountain cedar, etc., but the material for rail-fencing is rather scarce, while stone is quite abundant.

The labor of our county is chiefly performed by white persons, there being but few slaves in this county, the proportion being about one slave laborer to ten white laborers in agricultural pursuits. There is not much demand for slaves in this county, and their demand is not increasing at present.

There are no factories in our county, but it possesses very great advantages for manufacturing purposes. The Llano river is well adapted to the building of factories, there being plenty of water both winter and summer.

Of the domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and hogs are most profitably raised, and horses could be raised to an advantage if it were not for the Indian depredations, which have been very frequent of late. The profit of raising cattle and sheep is about sixty-two and a half per cent per annum, and that of hogs about one hundred per cent.

Our rivers and creeks are the Colorado, which is the boundary line between Burnet and Llano counties, and the Llan or Llano river, San Fernando, Hickory creek, Oatman's creek, Honey creek, and Sandy creek. There are some mineral springs, but of not much consequence, except the salt wells or springs, which are worked by Messrs Hardeman & Co., to a considerable extent. About twenty bushels are usually made per day. The springs or wells are vats sunk in the earth about six or eight feet, into which the salt water soaks, and it is then conducted into the furnace by troughs or conductors.

This county is generally hilly and undulating, and contains some very remarkably high peaks and mountains, and some caverns, besides other natural curiosities, such as various petrifications, etc. The peaks and mountains are Llano peak, Smoothing-iron mount, House mount, Enchanted rock, Marble mount, and Pack-saddle mount. The Enchanted rock is a solid rock several hundred feet above the surrounding country, and serves as a general land-mark to weary travelers.

There is a large amount of beef cattle sent out of this county, to California, Missouri and New-Orleans, the gross sales of which are about \$12.50 per head; they bring in a considerable revenue to this county. New-Orleans is our principal beef-market.

Yours respectfully,

T. H. DAVIS.

WOOD COUNTY.

Wood county was organized in 1850: its county-seat is Quitman: it has been improving ever since that time. Quitman is a thriving town situated very near the center of the county, is quite healthy. The surrounding country is very rich and finely watered. The eastern part of Wood county is a forest of pine timber. There are some 12 saw-mills, mostly steam-power. From the 1st of April to December, there are from ten to thirty teams and wagons passing Quitman daily, going to and from the saw-mills, hauling timber to the counties west of Wood. This pine timber is the last pine to be met with going west. The surface of the most of Wood county is a gray, lively, sandy soil, and very productive generally; it feels almost as fine as flour. About one half of the county is timbered with large red oak, black hickory and black-jack, with under-growth of hickory, grubs, walnut, sumach, etc. There is a great deal of bottom-land on all the water-courses, and generally plenty of springs of good lasting water. In the extreme western portion of the county there are some beautiful wire-grass prairies. The range for hogs, cows or sheep is good both winter and summer. The average crops are 40 bushels of corn per acre. One bale of cotton (500 lbs.) is the usual yield, per acre. Vegetables grow as well here as they could grow any where; sweet and Irish potatoes attain a very large size, nearly as big as a man's head. From 15 to 25 bushels wheat per acre is the average crop. Land in the woods is selling from two to four dollars per acre. Improved land is not for sale; for those that live in Wood county don't want to leave it. People are out of debt, and have enough provisions now on hand to last three years. Society is good. There are good schools in every section of the county. A fine male and female institute in Quitman, has as many scholars as the teachers can attend to. Quitman has five large dry-goods houses, three family groceries, two retail stores, and one large and excellent hotel.

ORANGE COUNTY.—BY G. A. PATILLO.

This county was organized Feb. 5th, 1853. It is situated west of Sabine river, north of Sabine Bay, east of the Neches River, and south of Jasper and Newton Counties; is watered by tributaries of the Sabine and Neches, and no county in the State can boast of better navigation, no part of the county being more than fifteen miles distant from good navigable water. About half of the county is prairie, mostly low and level, with occasionally small ridges. It is generally well-adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, and potatoes, and, on the low lands, rice. The upper or northern portion is mostly thickly timbered near the rivers with cypress, oak, and pine, and a variety of other growths. The soil of the timbered land is chiefly a sandy loam, and produces well. In the prairies near the lake, there are the fertile shell-lands, with abundant marine fossils, that leave no doubt of their having, at no very remote period, been covered by the sea. No county in the State has probably been so much overlooked, considering its many advantages, with a healthy climate and cheap lands. At a small distance from the county-seat, lands that will well reward the farmer can be bought from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre. But in the early settlement of the county, farming was much neglected, stock-raising being the principal aim of the settlers. For the statistics I must refer to your very comprehensive table, compiled from the reports of all the Assessors.

Some of our lands have been in cultivation upwards of thirty years, and where they have been well cultivated and drained, they produce better than at first. Nearly all the woodlands have a clay foundation, varying from six to eighteen inches from the surface. Orange is the principal town and county-seat, situated on the west bank of the Sabine. It has a Methodist church and several schools, etc. In the vicinity there are four or five saw-mills, and large quantities of timber and shingles are sent from here to Galveston and other more western seaports. Galveston and New-Orleans are our markets, with transportation to both by water, though Galveston is much the nearest. Freight from New-Orleans is \$1.25 to \$1.50

per bbl., and from Galveston, 75 cts. to \$1. Our cattle trade is chiefly to New-Orleans; they are sold to drovers at \$12 to \$16 per head. Our cypress and pine lumber is really inexhaustible, and of a good quality; the former is sold at the mills for \$15 to \$20, and the latter for \$12 to \$15 per thousand. Our currency is specie and Louisiana bank-notes.

We have but few springs, well-water being mostly used, obtained from a depth of eight to twenty feet. In the prairies the water is often impregnated with lime or salt, but in the timbered lands it is good. Our rainy season is spring and winter. We have more complaints of too much than of too little rain. To insure good crops, drainage is generally necessary, and planting is usually deferred till late in April or May, though earlier would be preferable, when the ground is not too wet. Snow is seldom seen here, and when it does fall, it disappears very speedily. Hence our county takes its name, our climate being adapted to oranges: peaches, plums, figs, etc., are also raised in abundance.

I am inclined to think that sugar pays better here than cotton, with the present duty, though we have as yet no large sugar establishments. What we make is sold for home consumption, at usually 8 to 10 cts. Corn is generally worth \$1, and potatoes from 30 to 40 cts. per bushel. Wheat is not raised here, but oats grow well on the higher sandy lands.

I learn from planters, that they find Galveston a better market for them than New-Orleans, as the smaller cost of transportation leaves them more net money. In fact, I have no doubt that Galveston is the best market for all East and South-East Texas. But there is one thing wanting, and only one thing, to secure the entire trade of all this county to Galveston, and that is, the opening of the inland passage by some ten or twelve miles of canal, to connect Galveston and Sabine Bays. Had the people of Galveston spent the same amount on such a canal that they have on their canal to the Brazos, it would, in my opinion, have paid them far better.

[We believe the foregoing description of Orange applies, with equal truth, to some four or five adjacent counties, as regards the character of the soil, climate, water, lumber, navigation, etc.—EDS. ALM.]

EARLY HISTORY OF ORANGE AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES.—FURNISHED BY
G. A. PATILLO.

When my acquaintance first commenced with the region of country now embraced in Orange and some neighboring counties, (which was on my first emigration to Texas in 1830,) it consisted of a settlement of about twenty families, all told, scattered from the Sabine to the Neches, and known as Cow Bayou Settlement—this name being given from the large herds of wild cattle found here at that time. This settlement was then separated, by an uninhabited wilderness of seventy miles in extent, from the settlement above, known as Bevil's Settlement, and embracing the counties of Jasper, Newton, and perhaps others. Orange was included in the colony granted, in 1829, to Lorenzo de Zavala, by the State of Coahuila and Texas. With the consent of Mexico, in 1832, it was organized into a Precinct of the Municipality of Liberty, with a Commissario of Police, Juan Antonio Padillo being Commissioner. At the first organization of counties after the Revolution, the Precinct of Cow Bayou and all the territory of Jefferson county was organized and known as Jefferson county. A few days after the battle of San Jacinto, David G. Burnet, then President of the Republic, appointed Nathan Halbert Judge, and sent me home with authority to qualify him for the purpose of organizing the county. This was accordingly done.

Among the early settlers of Cow Bayou, were Claiborne West, Bradley Garner, Stephen Jett, John Harmon, William Carr, John McGoffey, Robert Burrell, John Cole, William Allen, John Stephenson, and James Cole. Claiborne West now lives in Gonzales county; John Harmon, John Cole, and Robert Burrell live in this county, and William Carr in Jefferson county—all the rest named have gone to their long home. More kind and hospitable people never lived. Many of their

descendants are still in this county, and they still keep up the open hospitality for which their fathers were noted.

As I have no thrilling accounts to give of Indian depredations and Mexican ravages in this part of the country, I may here as well mention some incidents connected with Bradburn's tyranny, and the first breaking out of the Revolution in Anahuac. As Commandant of the Mexican Military Station for the Municipality of Liberty, Col. Bradburn was stationed at Anahuac. I was at that time (in 1834 or 1834) Commissario of the Precinct of Cow Bayou, and was called on by Bradburn to furnish a list of all the families in the beat, their occupation, religion, number of houses, etc., etc. Accompanied by Claiborne West and John Stewart, I immediately went to Anahuac with my list, thinking that the object of the order was to give us titles to our lands. But we soon found out our mistake, as it appeared that it was Bradburn's design to find out all the negroes that were not indentured, in order to instigate all such to run away from their owners and go to him, with the promise of being made free. Some two or three were thus seduced, when one of our citizens, James M. Tribble, went to Anahuac, and lay concealed about the place until he finally caught one of the negroes and brought him back in safety. His success encouraged him to make another trial, but this time he got caught himself, and was thrown into prison by Bradburn, in company with Pat. Jack, Monroe Edwards, and others. He soon managed, however, to make his escape, and got home again unharmed. Bradburn, however, sent two Americans after him, who succeeded in taking him prisoner, as he had no suspicion of their business. He gave himself up readily, and proceeded to return with them, but finding a good opportunity on the road he made his escape, and left them to return alone. Bradburn immediately sent me orders to send him and sundry other persons out of the country, or he would come and put me and them all out together. But the Revolution soon after broke out in earnest, as related by Dr. Labadie in a previous number of the TEXAS ALMANAC, and Bradburn was himself glad to take the same road out of the country that he wanted us to travel.

THE COUNTY OF GREER.

This new county is situated in the north-western portion of the State, and forms the south-eastern portion of what is generally known as the "*Panhandle*." It is bounded on the north and east by Red river, which separates it from the United States Indian Territory; on the south by the Kechi-aque-hono, and on the west by the 100th meridian.

Greer county contains an area of over 3000 square miles, and has been claimed for the last two years as a portion of the United States Indian Territory by a commission sent out by the United States Government to define the boundary between Texas and said Territory. About the justice of this claim and its foundation, and the illegality of the survey, see "*The Texas and United States Boundary*"; and until otherwise decided we shall consider it as a portion of Texas, as it always has been.

The soil of Greer county is a red loam, in some elevated places more or less sandy and gravelly, with an admixture of sulphate of lime. In the eastern portion of the county are outcrops of granite, and a few peaks of the Wichita mountains are within its limits; otherwise the rocky portion of the county consists of sandstone and layers of gypsum of every shape. As I stated in your last year's ALMANAC, in speaking of the upper Red river basin generally, I will say of Greer county, that "wheat and other small grains may be raised successfully, especially as the spring rains are pretty regular up here, as I know from my own experience, and as the 'June rises' in the Red river and Brazos would indicate." The county may also be recommended to a pastoral or wine-making and fruit-raising population. Wild grapes and plums of various kinds abound in every part of the county, and grow luxuriantly. In this connection I may be permitted to remark, that too little attention is paid yet to the cultivation of the grape-vine in our State, whilst soil and climate are admirably adapted to it, particularly in the west, where irrigation is practicable.

Greer county is well watered, but a great portion of the water is unpalatable. *Red river*, which forms the northern and eastern boundary of this county, and separates Texas from the United States Indian Territory, is a bold running stream at seasons of the year, and above its junction with the *Salt Fork* its waters may be cold, but below the mouth of the latter it is salty and brackish. The *Salt Fork* is generally running boldly, and joins Red river at the western base of the Wichita mountains, and at the foot of one of the highest peaks of that beautiful mountain range. The water of this stream is very salty.

The *Kechi-aque-hono*, or *Prairie-Dogtown river*, forms the southern boundary of Greer county. This stream is sometimes considered the principal branch of Red river, but it is generally dry at its mouth and only running in some places higher up. However this may be, the Kechi-aque-hono has its own original name; and although it may be the main *branch* of Red river, it is not Red river itself, notwithstanding the attempts of the United States Boundary Commission to make it so. The water of the Kechi-aque-hono is unfit for the use of men, but there are beautiful springs of cool water along its banks.

The principal tributaries of the above streams watering Greer county are *Gypsum creek*, a tributary of the Kechi-aque-hono; De Cordova's creek, a western branch of Gypsum creek. Both of these are large creeks, but the former is frequently dry in the summer, notwithstanding its many running spring branches. *Marcy's creek* is a tributary of Salt Fork, etc. Although the water of several of these tributaries is like that of the main streams, salty and brackish, there are numerous springs of cold and delicious water along these banks.

The county is rather sparsely timbered: most of it is found along the smaller streams, and consists of cottonwood, hackberry, china, etc., with a few groves of post-oak and black-jack. Along the course of the lower "Salt Fork" through prairie, there is hardly a tree to be seen. The Indian country east of Red river, including the Wichita mountains, is well supplied with timber, and this may at some future day become convenient for Texans.

Greer county forms a part of the "*Gypsum Belt*" of North-western Texas, and contains immense quantities of this mineral, as well as extensive beds of salt; and together it will form, at some future day, an important part of our State.

H. WICKELAND.

TRAVIS COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY S. J. WOOD.

There are in this county, between the ages of six and eighteen years, 1750 children. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three votes were polled at the August election in 1859. The population of Austin is about 4000, and, notwithstanding the hard times, dry weather, and grasshoppers, with which it has had to contend for several years, it improves steadily. During the last twelve months many large, comfortable, substantial brick and stone buildings have been erected in Austin, and at present there are quite a number going up. These buildings are made of material that will last an age. The bricks made here are good and durable, and our stone quarries are inexhaustible. The Texas marble is chiefly used for building. There are seven churches in the city of Austin, namely, the Methodist, Baptist, Old School Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopalian, and Catholic; also Free Mason's Lodge, an Odd Fellows' Lodge, a Temple of Honor, two Good Samaritan Lodges, seven American schools, and one German, three of them male, four female, and one mixed.

Cistern-water is used mostly for drinking and cooking in the city. The cisterns are large, and are under ground, walled up and cemented. The Colorado water is clear and pure, washes well, and in winter is the best drinking-water we have, but in summer is too warm, except it is taken up in the evening and exposed to the breeze all night. The well-water is too much impregnated with lime to taste well. Webberville has a population of about two hundred, two churches, two schools, aasonic Lodge, five stores, a hotel, and a debating society. It is fifteen miles from Austin on the Colorado. The road from Austin to Houston, Galveston, etc.,

runs through it. Merriltown has a church, a school, a hotel, and a debating society: it is twelve miles north of Austin, on the road leading to Waco. Twelve miles east of Austin on Gilliland's creek, at Parsons' Seminary, there is a church, a Masonic Hall, and a fine female school taught by Professor Yellowley and his accomplished lady. There are other churches and schools scattered over the county. About one fourth of the county is mountainous or hilly, the land rather poor and rocky, but well watered, and some of it covered with cedar and other kinds of timber. It is well adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The balance of the county is gently rolling prairie or level prairie and river-bottom. The land is exceedingly rich, the soil from two to ten feet deep, and when the seasons are favorable it produces from sixty to one hundred bushels of corn, and from one and a half to two bales of cotton, per acre. This to *some* may seem marvelous, but nevertheless it is true. From twenty-five to thirty acres of corn to the hand, and from twelve to fifteen acres of cotton, is generally cultivated. Wheat and millet yield bountifully when the season is good. The Chinese sugar-cane grows luxuriantly. Some very fine molasses has been made from it. Watermelons of the finest kind are to be found every where. Peaches and figs produce well, apples only tolerably. Wild plums and mustang grapes are abundant. Very good wine has been made from these grapes. Grapes have not been sufficiently cultivated to ascertain whether they will do well or not. Strawberries have been successfully raised by a few farmers. The Colorado and the Perdenalis rivers, and the Bee, Boggy, Bear, Barton, Bull, Brushy, Cow, Cross, Dry, Fish, Gilliland, Onion, Shoal, Slaughter, Williamson, Wilbarger, Big Walnut, Little Walnut, and Waller, are the principal water-courses in this county. The first settlement was made here in 1836; the place was then called Waterloo. The following spring the seat of government was located here, and the name of the place changed from Waterloo to Austin. 1838 and 1839 were good crop years; 1840, 1841, and 1842 were dry, and crops sorry. From the close of 1842 to the close of 1854 the seasons were good and the crops fine. Since 1854 we have had late frosts, and but little rain even in the winter-time. Our fences are chiefly made of cedar-rails, from the cedar-brake above Austin. One of these fences will last an age. Stone of the best quality for building purposes is every where to be found. Cypress shingles are obtained from the mountains above Austin, and pine from Bastrop county. The pine and much of the cedar lumber used here is hauled from Bastrop county. Messrs. G. W. Glascock and O. H. Milikin have built a steam saw and grist-mill in Austin, which is now in operation and doing a thriving business.* The drought since 1854 has been very severe in this section of country, and the water-courses lower than they were ever known to be before. Almost any other country in the known world would have been literally burnt up, and the people, stock, and every thing else starved to death. But it is not so here. Notwithstanding, during the last five years we have had but little rain, even in winter, though we have had late frosts and been visited and eaten out twice by grasshoppers, and have had many minor evils to contend with, yet we are still living, enjoying fine health and spirits, and doing well. Our cattle are fat enough for beeves, and our county is in a flourishing condition. 1857 was the only year in which there was not enough grain raised to supply the demands of the country. Consequent upon the failure of crops in 1857, breadstuffs the following year (1858) were scarce, and had to be imported: still *none* suffered; *all* managed to procure bread, and the cattle being fat, beef was abundant, and milk and butter plentiful. The beehives were rich and well filled, and in the mountains milk and honey literally flowed. There was no corn to feed work-animals on, consequently horses, mules, and oxen were plowed the whole summer, keeping fat on grass alone, and looking better in the fall than they do in most States after having been well fed the whole season. Corn in 1859 was worth from forty to sixty cents per bushel, and fodder from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred pounds; pork from four to six cents, beef from two and a half

* This mill has been since destroyed by fire—said to be the work of an incendiary.

to four cents, butter fifteen cents, bacon ten cents, honey ten cents, per pound. The summer of 1859 was extremely warm, the thermometer at one time up to 106°.

Our county upon the whole is fertile and well watered, has timber enough to supply its demands, and an everlasting amount of stone for building and other purposes; has an eternal range of musquit grass, on which horses and cattle that never smell corn keep perfectly fat all winter. The climate is delightful, the nights pleasant, a fine south breeze in summer continually playing over the face of our broad prairies, and the atmosphere so pure and invigorating that it is more conducive to good health to sleep out in the open air than to sleep in-doors. In point of health our climate equals that of any part of the green earth.

Our citizens are generally intelligent, enterprising, industrious, religious, sober, steady, and, laying politics aside, honest.

There is something so attractive in this section of country, that those who live here a short time are seldom satisfied afterwards to live any where else. Even if they move away, it is not long until they return, perfectly satisfied to spend the remainder of their days here. Very respectfully yours,

SAM. J. WOOD,

AUSTIN CITY, Sept. 6th, 1859.

Assessor and Collector Travis County.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

A glance at the map of the State, will satisfy any one that this county possesses advantages in locality unsurpassed by any other.

The Brazos river flows along its entire western, and the Navasota river along its entire eastern boundary. There are also quite a number of creeks which furnish the different portions of the county with running water during the entire year. Almost parallel to the Brazos river, runs the Little Brazos through the whole length of the county, being some fifty miles.

Between these two streams is a body of bottom-land, averaging about four miles in width, almost every foot of which is susceptible of cultivation, and none of it surpassed by the richest soil in the State, and I doubt if the world affords any more desirable and fertile. Nor is it liable to frequent overflows, as are the lands on many portions of this river. In the Little Brazos, nature has furnished a channel through which is discharged the water from the adjacent high lands, thus protecting the bottom, which adds greatly to its value.

Already is a large portion of this garden cultivated by a class of the most substantial and intelligent planters, who fully appreciate the advantages of their location—being in the heart of the cotton region—and the productive quality of their land unsurpassed. Here, indeed, is the husbandman rewarded for his labor.

On the Navasota river the bottom-land averages from one to two miles in width.

This land has thus far not attracted the attention of planters, but I am sure that in a short time it will command high prices. Even now there are no objections urged against it, but those which, a short time ago, were common to almost all the low lands in the State, namely, overflow and sickness, and with equally as much propriety as I think: both of which are being successfully refuted every day.

Upon the creeks, of which I have made mention, there are also large bodies of rich bottom-lands, heavily timbered with oak, and in many places with cedar and walnut. The low lands on the rivers also afford a heavy growth of oak, and in some portions cedar.

There is a large belt of mulatto-colored land which extends across the county from east to west, that is regarded as very fertile.

The up-lands, consisting of post-oak, black-jack, interspersed with hickory, are generally regarded as of inferior quality, but I think the planters located upon them, who are mostly cultivating farms of medium size, and all men of good practical sense and high moral character, are evidencing by their success, the fine productive quality of their lands. The soil requires very little rain to grow a crop, some

men having made corn for sale even during the most severe droughts. This county has more timbered land than any other in this middle portion of the State.

We have also several very fine springs in this county, but are principally dependent upon wells for water, which is readily obtained by digging from twenty to thirty feet when we get water of good quality.

Sheep-grazing has received a great deal of attention in this county, there being now some 30,000 head within its boundaries. Of the profits of this line of business I need not tell you. There are probably about the same number of hogs in the county. For the statistics I would refer your reader to your table.

Robertson was created December 14th, 1837, from Milam county, and comprised then, all the territory from its southern boundary—the Old San Antonio road—between the Brazos and Trinity rivers as far north as Red river. Like all mothers, this county has fed its numerous offspring by exhausting its own strength.

Owensville, the county-seat, is a pleasant village, of recent birth, situated upon a high, rolling prairie, over which are scattered a few trees affording good shade, and surrounded by a beautiful grove. There are few communities in which there is a more determined effort to preserve and enforce morality and order.

This village is on a direct line from the principal landing-points on the Red river to Austin City and San Antonio, and will, as it should, soon have the advantage of the greatest thoroughfare from eastern to western Texas. The bridging of the Navasota river, which is now a fixed fact, will determine this matter.

There are several other pleasant and prosperous towns, as Wheelock, which was formerly the county-seat, and Sterling, which is located immediately east of the Brazos river.

The H. and T. C. R. R. will pass through this county, and in less than twelve months we shall hear the shrill whistle of its locomotives loaded with the growth of every portion of the world, announcing good news and glad tidings, giving new energy to every department of business, returning loaded with the products of our own land to build up the beautiful city of Galveston, of which every Texian feels so proud, and in which he sees foreshadowed the prosperity of his own State.

We have quite a number of good schools in the county, and the citizens manifest more than an ordinary interest in the education of their children. The several Christian denominations are represented by a greater or less number of disciples.

A CITIZEN.

HARDIN COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY THE ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

This county, created at the session of the Legislature before the last, adjoins Tyler county on the north, Jasper on the east, Jefferson on the south, and Liberty on the west. Village creek runs through it. Pine Island bayou is the line between Hardin and Jefferson, and is navigable as far up as Concord. Concord bids fair to be a place of much business, as the railroad will cross there running from Sabine Pass to Henderson. Hardin is the county-seat of Hardin county. It is a high, pleasant place. There are not many improvements there as yet, but town lots sell high. Much of the land is of a fine quality, and well adapted to the growth of Sea-Island cotton, sugar-cane, corn, and oats. Potatoes and other vegetables flourish finely; fruits do well. The stock range is as good as any in a pine-woods country. Timber is in abundance, consisting of pine, oak, cypress, ash, and many other kinds. The streams furnish abundance of fish. The water is abundant; it is soft and cold. The health is good. The white population of this county is about six hundred, and the black population one hundred and fifty.

EBENEZER HOLLAND.

BEE COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY M. S.

This county, created at the seventh session of the Legislature, was named Bee in honor of the late Barnard E Bee, Secretary of War under the late Republic of Texas. It was formed out of portions of Karnes, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, and Live Oak. The lands are of good quality, and well adapted to the growth of Sea-

Island and other cotton, wheat, sugar-cane, corn, and potatoes. Sea-Island and other cotton has been raised, and does well. It is the best watered county in the State. It has several running streams, such as Blanco, Medio, Aransas, Papelota, and other small creeks. The grass is fine all the year round, and for raising cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, it can't be surpassed. For fatness of beef no county in the State can come up to it. This county is well timbered, consisting of post-oak, live-oak, black-jack, musquit, mulberry, and hackberry. Health is remarkably good throughout the county.

BURLESON COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY J. W. THOMAS, CHIEF-JUSTICE.

This county is bounded on the east by the Brazos river, and the old San Antonio road passes from east to west very nearly through its center. This road is the dividing line between Austin's and Robertson's Colonies. In this county, near Caldwell, on the east bank of Davidson's creek, and north of the San Antonio road, Sterling C. Robertson settled his twenty families, to perfect his colony contract. The county of Milam originally embraced the territory now included in Burleson county. In this territory, on the west bank of the Brazos river, is situated the old Zenoxtitlan fort, where the first emigrants had to embody for mutual protection. A few miles below this place, in Burleson county, opens one of the highest and finest bottoms on the Brazos river, about thirty miles in length by five miles in width, which is now settled by wealthy cotton-planters, and much of it in cultivation, yielding an average of about 2500 pounds of seed-cotton per acre. San Antonio and String prairies pass through this county from east to west, running parallel and about six miles apart, the former averaging about three miles in width, and the latter about one and a half. These prairies are high and gently undulating, affording fine grass. A considerable portion of them is valuable for cultivation, yielding an average of about 1200 pounds of cotton, twenty-five bushels of corn, and twelve bushels of wheat, per acre. The balance of this county is principally what is called post-oak land, (much of which proves to be highly productive,) interspersed with small prairies and creek-bottoms. Horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, all do well here, and all except sheep have been raised extensively and successfully ever since the county was settled, and sheep are now being introduced in considerable numbers, which thus far do well. Water for stock in some portions of this county is scarce during the dry season. The inhabitants of this county are in the main industrious, moral, and religiously disposed people. All the denominations of Christians common in this country have churches or societies organized here. The Baptists and Methodists are most numerous. There are in this county about one thousand children of scholastic age, most of whom are in school the present year, our schools all being taught according to our State system. Caldwell, the county-seat, is a pleasant village, with a good male and female academy, both in operation. Lexington, a pleasant village in the western part of this county, also affords good male and female schools.

Of course your statistical tables will embrace the statistics of this county, and I need not therefore say any thing on that subject.

UPSHUR COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY I. M. GLASCO.

LANDS.—Upshur county contains about 588,800 acres of land, and for the year 1859 there were assessed 320,782 acres, valued at \$934,930, averaging \$2.91 per acre. In 1858 there were assessed 308,634 acres, valued at \$793,041, being a gain in value of about fifteen per cent. There are owned by non-residents about 256,018 acres, and about 12,000 acres are vacant. There are in cultivation about 22,500 acres. The entire county is timbered. The alluvial lands of this county do not exceed 15,000 acres, about 10,000 acres of which are suitable for cultivation. About one fiftieth of the land is broken; the remainder is gently undulating. We have but small bodies of land that are perfectly level, and not more than one twenty-fifth of the land is unsuitable for cultivation. We have no stiff soil. The color varies from black to gray and a light chocolate color. The average depth is about twenty-

four inches, though there are various depths. Along the breaks and streams the clay crops out, forming in the cultivated lands what is termed galls. The soil is a sandy loam. It costs about four dollars per acre to put it in a state of cultivation. There are no parts of this county that can be termed rocky, excepting a chain of hills leading through it, amounting to not more than a hundredth of the entire land. The average value of land in cultivation is about ten dollars per acre; uncultivated, about three dollars per acre. The leading productions of the country are corn, cotton, wheat, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes. Corn yields about fifteen bushels per acre, cotton about eight hundred pounds, wheat about ten bushels. Grapes grow wild over the whole county, without regard to quality of soil; but no attempt has been made to make wine. The Chinese sugar-cane is cultivated in small quantities by the most of the farmers: it is used as food for hogs and other stock. A very good article of syrup is made from it. When corn alone is cultivated, about twenty acres per hand is about the average, or ten acres of cotton and five of corn. The usual mode of cultivation for corn is to plant three and a half feet apart, one stalk in a place; sometimes in drills, but mostly in rows both ways, commencing the plowing early in January, and the planting about from the fifteenth February to the last of March, using the plow and hoe together, going over it about four times. It is laid by from the fifteenth of May to the fifteenth of June, and harvested in September and October, and put in cribs, the style of which is various, from a rail-pen to frame-building. Generally the cribs are of logs, put up so as to form a stable and crib both together. The weevil is very destructive in the summer months, and the only preventive used is to unroof the crib about a month before gathering the new crop, and let it take the weather, clearing away the rubbish from under the crib. The crops scarcely ever escape suffering from drought, and they vary as to time, commencing generally from the fifteenth to the twentieth of May, though they are not general even in the same county, some settlements suffering from drought while adjoining settlements have sufficient rain. The best method to obviate the drought is early planting, plowing deep, and laying by about the fifteenth of May. The corn will then mature before the drought is severe enough to injure it. The plowing is usually about four to five inches deep with a turning-plow, and about six to eight inches with the shovel and scooter. An acre per day breaking is average work. The harrow is sometimes used both in corn and cotton, many farmers laying by their corn with a harrow, and sowing peas as an after-crop. All the instruments used are made in the county, except cast plows, which are obtained at Nash's foundry, in Cass county. Our fences are made of rails, after the old style of crooked panels. We have a moderate quantity of pine and various kinds of oak. The labor of the county is about equally divided between slaves and white persons. Slaves hire from \$175 to \$250 per year. Planters generally so set their crops that their own force will cultivate and gather them, though they sometimes have to hire in the fall to save their cotton crops. The greatest portion of cotton is raised by slave labor, perhaps three fourths. There is an increasing demand for slave labor in this county. In 1858 there were assessed in this county 2556 negroes, valued at \$1,353,380, making an average of \$521.66. Last year there were assessed 2866 negroes, valued at \$1,769,051, an average of \$617.25; giving about ten and four tenths per cent increase in valuation. There are about four hundred slave-owners in the county at this time, and if the price of slaves was reduced there would be but few if any farmers who would not own slaves. A good slave will raise about five bags of cotton and about one hundred bushels of corn, making about \$325 a year; and if there was a reduction in the price of slaves it would undoubtedly increase the amount of cultivated lands in the county.

IMMIGRANTS.—Immigrants to this county are chiefly from the Southern States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and South-Carolina, and a few from Tennessee and Kentucky. They are all in favor of slavery.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.—We have brick-makers, and potters, making a good article of earthenware. We have also wheelwrights established in every part of the county, especially at Gilmer and Pittsburgh. All our agricultural

implements are made in the county. There are no manufacturing companies in operation in the county. We have iron, lignite, coal, and salt mines, but not worked. As early as 1838, two gentlemen by the name of Talbot and Pledger commenced the manufacturing of salt on the Sabine river; but the Indians proving troublesome, they had to abandon the enterprise.

Gilmer is the county-seat. It has three dry goods stores, two drug-stores, two retail groceries, two provision stores, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, one cabinet-shop, and a gunsmith-shop; one billiard-saloon, two bowling-alleys, two hotels, one livery-stable, a post-office, and six law-offices, besides the usual public buildings, a Baptist church, a Methodist church, a male and female academy, a Masonic Lodge, and printing-office, one tailor's shop, and one watch-maker. There are nine practicing attorneys, and seven practicing physicians. Coffeerville perhaps ranks next. It has two dry goods stores, two retail groceries, one drug-store, two blacksmith-shops, one hotel, and three physicians; one Methodist and one Presbyterian church, a Masonic Lodge, and one academy. Lafayette has one dry goods store and one smith-shop, a Baptist church, and post-office. Pittsburgh has three dry goods stores, one drug-store, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, one tailor-shop, a grocery store, four physicians, one Methodist and one Baptist church, a Masonic Lodge, and an academy. Simpsonville has one store and a post-office. Chilton has one store, a blacksmith-shop, and school-house. Carpvile has one store, a wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, Methodist church, and school-house. Caloway contains one dry goods store, one grocery store, and one smith-shop. There are about twelve post-offices in the county, twelve Methodist churches, eleven Baptist churches, two Presbyterian and two Christian churches. There are two academies now in operation, the Murry Institute, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. J. Clark, and has about eighty students, and Pittsburgh Academy, under the charge of Professor M. W. Stumps, with about sixty-five students. Common schools are every where established, being about eighteen now in operation.

Horses, mules, and cattle are at present most profitably raised. Sheep are rated at about \$2.50 per head; hogs sell for pork, and are variously estimated according to demand, ranging from five to eight cents per pound.

Peaches, plums, and apples are raised in many places in the county. The peach crop has failed only once in thirteen years, though there are many years that they are scarce. Apples thrive very well, and many orchards are being planted. Pears are not grown to any extent, though they do very well. Plums flourish in every portion of the county like the peach. Apricots and cherries also do well, and where figs are protected from the cold they bear abundantly. Pomegranates likewise and quinces are raised.

The Sabine river forms the southern boundary of the county, Big Cypress the northern boundary, and Little Cypress traverses the county from west to east, dividing the county nearly equally. Big Sandy runs through the south-west part of the county, and affords the best water-power for machinery in the county, having three mills in full operation, all doing a good business. Nearly all the springs in the county are more or less impregnated with iron, sometimes with magnesia and alum. Salt is found in several places, though not worked. It is often combined with sulphate of soda. It is found in spring in the south-east part of the county, and in many places it effervesces on the surface of the ground.

MINERALS.—Iron abounds in almost every part of the county. Lignite coal is found on the Sabine river, but of an inferior quality. The stone is generally sandstone and ironstone.

The surface of the county is undulating, interrupted occasionally with gentle hills. There is a chain of hills traversing the county from north-east to south-west, being a continuation of the Iron mountains of Titus and Cass counties. There are several high peaks that can be seen ten to fifteen miles, and in many places there are conical hills rising abruptly from the surrounding country. Some of them rise four hundred feet, and all appear to be of volcanic origin. The State Geologist could solve this problem. Fossils have been found in several places, all vegetable. In one instance

I saw fern-leaves taken out of a well twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and on top of a hill. They were imbedded in a blue clay. Petrifications are common. Almost entire trees are found petrified, all of hickory.

HISTORY.—The first settlement in Upshur county was in 1835, by John Cotton, who, in company with several land-locaters and Mr. Brookfield as surveyor, crossed over the Sabine in the spring, and commenced their operations on what was then known as Big Cow bayou, where Cotton made his location; and in the fall of the same year he moved to his land, where he lived until his death. His family resided there until within two years past. The next year Isaac Moody settled on the Cherokee Trace, about eight miles north-west of Cotton's. These were the only settlements made for three or four years. The country lying on the great thoroughfare of the Caddo and Cherokee Indians, it was considered unsafe to settle in; but after the Caddos were removed, and the Cherokees driven off, the county rapidly filled with settlers. Colonel O. T. Boulware kept a trading-house at Cotton's in 1838 and 1839. Lilly, Allen, Jackson, Medlen, Gregory, and the Edwards settled in 1840 and 1842. From this time the county gradually increased in settlers till after annexation, when it was organized; and from that time the different censuses will show to what extent the county has increased in population and wealth.

MARKET, ROADS, ETC.—There are no market-towns in the county. All the products of the county are sent to Jefferson, on Soda lake, or to Shreveport, in ox or horse-wagons. The former place is about forty-five miles, the latter eighty miles. Wagoners charge seventy-five cents per bale cotton to Jefferson, and from one dollar to one dollar fifty cents to Shreveport. The Vicksburgh and El Paso Railroad passes through the southern part of the county, and when completed will place the country in direct communication with the Mississippi river.

LUMBER, ETC.—For building purposes we have an abundance of material in our pine forests, which are almost inexhaustible, consisting of yellow and white pine, walnut, maple, birch, and different kinds of oak. There are in operation in the county six steam-mills and eight water-mills. The steam-mills cut about six thousand feet of lumber per day, water-mills about six hundred feet per day.

This county affords a sufficiency of water, both from springs and wells. The streams of this county generally cease running in August, except Big Sandy, Sabine, Big Cypress, and Little Cypress; but near the heads of the streams there is always water for stock. Well-water for families is used almost exclusively, though springs are in many places abundant, but they are not considered healthy. The prevailing diseases are chills and fever and pneumonia, though occasionally a case of typhoid fever occurs, and appears to be more prevalent now than a few years past.

WEATHER, ETC.—The weather is changeable, having both heat and cold within twenty-four hours, more especially during the winter and spring months; having northers that produce an extreme of cold in the course of two hours; and so soon as the wind abates it then turns warm again. The extremes are not known at present. The highest point of heat for July and August is 104 Fahrenheit thermometer; the lowest point for these months is fifty-six, taken at sunrise and two P.M. The average for the two afore-mentioned months is about seventy-four for sunrise and ninety-five for two P.M. There has not been a year since 1846 that has not had a drought during the year, though it varies, but most generally commences about the fifteenth of May to the first day of June, and does serious damage to crops, but most generally to cotton. If the drought commences after the fifteenth of June corn is not injured to any great extent; and rain is equally as extreme as the drought. It usually falls in the winter and spring seasons. Rains seldom do any injury, unless by freshets in the summer months, which are unfrequent. During the winter months snow falls in small quantities, not exceeding four inches depth at a time. Ice sometimes forms to the depth of two inches, but the usual thickness is about an inch.

MAILS.—Gilmer has eighteen mails weekly, on the following routes: Three from Marshall, three from Quitman, three from Henderson, and three from Mount Pleasant, carried in two-horse stages; and three from Jefferson and three from Tyler, carried on horseback; also a mail from Jefferson to Quitman by way of Coffeeville

and Simpsonville; also a mail from Marshall to Tyler via Earpville and Pine Tree. All these routes supply several intermediate post-offices.

ROADS.—The roads of the county are in a good condition, all the streams that would cause delay by high water having been bridged, and the roads worked thoroughly, the road law being generally enforced, thereby insuring good roads.

The produce raised in the county will average as follows: 4600 bales of cotton, about 150,000 bushels of corn, and about 18,000 bushels of wheat. Other products are not sufficiently known to enable me to estimate them.

MILAM COUNTY

is bounded north by Bell and Falls; east by Brazos River; south by Burleson, and west by Williamson and Bell. It is watered by the Brazos and Little rivers, Elm Pond, Brushy, San Gabriel, and Indian creeks. The larger portion of the county lies south of Little river, and is covered with dense forests of post-oaks, interspersed with small prairies of very productive land. Crossing Little river toward the north, you are ushered into large prairies, broken near the margin of streams, but become quite level as you advance toward the interior. The whole country here is covered with a beautiful coat of musquit and other grasses, presenting a spring-like appearance the year round. It is here that the stock-raiser realizes a handsome profit upon his capital invested. Thousands of beeves are annually driven from this part of the county to New-Orleans.

Corn, cotton, and wheat are the great staples of this county. From thirty to sixty bushels of Indian corn are usually gathered per acre here, of ordinary years. From three hundred to five hundred pounds of ginned cotton per acre is an average production. Wheat usually yields fifteen or twenty bushels.

This county is situated in about 30° 30' north latitude. The soil south of Little river is such as is peculiar to the post-oak of western Texas. The prairie region, or that north of Little river, is a dark mold, mixed mostly with sand and shells, and has a depth of soil from three to ten feet. The bottom-land is generally considered the most productive, much of it being alluvial. This county being new, and possessed of so much tillable land, and so fine a range both winter and summer, holds out many inducements to immigrants in search of homes in Texas. From the fact that it is on no great public thoroughfare, such as the San Antonio and Waco and Austin roads, it has not become generally known as a fine farming and stock-raising county.

Towns: Cameron, the county-seat, is a beautiful little village, situated two miles north of Little river, in a beautiful grove, does a lively trade with the interior, has a neat and handsome brick court-house, three dry goods stores, two family groceries five or six lawyers' and doctors' offices, male and female academy, Baptist church, one silver-smith, one gun-smith, three or four blacksmiths, one saddler, etc. A newspaper will be issued weekly in a short time. A set of steam saw and grist-mills will soon be in operation, at which fine flour is expected to be made from the present crop on hand. Port Sullivan is situated on a high prairie bluff, on the west bank of the Brazos river, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It has some tasty private buildings, a good hotel, a male and female high-school, and is inhabited principally by intelligent, wealthy planters. The Central Railroad is the one upon which all eyes are turned in this county. It will probably run within ten or fifteen miles of the latter place. A tap road will doubtless be built to Port Sullivan. According to the census of 1858, there were in this county 3476 souls, 1128 of which were slaves. There are about 550 voters.

About fifteen or twenty acres are cultivated per hand. Corn is almost entirely cultivated with the plow. Cotton is hoed once or twice. The droughts have not been so fatal here as they have been in many places during the last three years.

ALBERT T. JENKINS.

UVALDE COUNTY.

There are a great many springs in this county. The water is generally impregnated, more or less, with lime, especially in the northern portion of the county. Some

of these springs are of sufficient size to afford good mills within a few hundred yards of their heads. About two thirds of this county is prairie, the soil varying from a black land, not so very waxy, to a mulatto color. The timber in the valley consists of musquit, hackberry, live-oak, cypress, pecan, and, in the mountainous part of the county and in the cañons, is cedar in abundance, and some post oak, which is fine for fencing. There are three grist-mills, all driven by water. There has never been any cotton made in this county yet, though it will do well here, as moderate dry weather suits it best. The average yield of corn per acre is forty bushels. The Chinese sugar-cane does very well. The value of improved lands varies from five to ten dollars per acre; unimproved from fifty cents to two dollars per acre. There is but little vacant land in this county, and what there is, is worth but little. The first settlers now in this county are Capt. Ware, Hill, Robinson, Aaron Angler, Gideon Thompson, Reading, W. Black and others. These hardy pioneers settled in this country on the Sabinal, (except Reading and W. Black, who settled at the Leona Spring, now the county-seat of Uvalde county,) about the year 1850. San Antonio is the nearest market, distant sixty-five miles. Transportation is by wagons. The people look forward for railroads and Artesian wells with great anxiety. Stone is chiefly used for building. There are about thirteen hundred sheep and three hundred goats, the average value of which is three dollars and fifty cents per head. The profits per annum on sheep is estimated at one hundred per cent. The wool is worth twenty-five cents per pound. Horses would do well here were it not for the Indians, and would pay large annual profits. Beef is worth from two and a half to ten cents per pound, and pork five to six cents per pound. Peach trees do well. Uvalde is the only town in this county, and is the county-seat. It was commenced 1855; its population is about one hundred and twenty. There is a stone court-house twenty-four by forty feet.

We have the following religious denominations in this county: Campbellites, or Christians, Missionary Baptists and the Methodists. Schools are conducted under the provisions of the public school law. There are no private common schools, but the people seem to be much devoted to the cause of education. Uvalde, the county-seat of Uvalde county, is situated in the south-west corner of the county, on the head of Leona river, about nine miles north of the south boundary line of the county, and about nine miles east of the west boundary line. There are two mercantile houses, and one retail grocery, one hotel, one blacksmith and wagon shop.

N. M. C. PATTERSON.

CORYELL COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY M. M. M'CUTCHEN, CHIEF-JUSTICE.

As to land and statistics generally, I refer you to the assessment-roll of the Assessor and Collector of Taxes of this county, as given in your table. Our county is scarce of timber—not much bottom-land. The Leon River runs nearly central through this county, and constitutes nearly one half of the bottom-land of the county. About one half of this county is hilly or mountainous, which portion is covered with scrubby timber, such as live-oak and Spanish oak. All this I consider unsuited to cultivation.

There is about one third of our county high prairie, well suited to the cultivation of wheat. Corn and wheat are the principal productions at present. We average about twenty bushels of each per acre, when we have something like good seasons, though we have had some severe droughts, in this portion of Texas, for the last three years, until year before last; and, my opinion is, the further west, the more severe the droughts are. This county is excellent for stock—stock of all descriptions would do well here, if it were not for the Indian depredations. The Indians have been very troublesome here for the last two or three years; and if something is not soon done for our relief, we will have to give this county up to them, or all turn out in battle, and fight for our lives and property. Several of our citizens have been most cruelly butchered by them, and a great many horses are stolen. The impression here is, that they are the Reserve Indians; the first reason assigned is, that all the children they take prisoners are dropped on the

way, when they get a little out of the settlements; the second is, they speak English very well; and another is, that when they killed Mr. Riggs and family and others in this county, the old clothing they pulled off in exchange for better, had stamped on the buttons, U. S. The people are at this time very much excited in this county—many have left the county.

The Chinese sugar-cane has been planted and cultivated to some extent in this county; it seems to do very well. The usual time for breaking land here is in the fall. Wheat should be sowed the last of September. Corn should be planted the middle of February. One hand can cultivate twenty-five acres. Two plowings are enough. The ground should be first broken very deep—subsoiled if possible. We lay by corn by the first or middle of June. The grasshoppers are at times troublesome here. They have injured the wheat occasionally.

This county has been settling five years; it now has four or five hundred voters. We have but little emigration here at this time, owing, doubtless, to the Indian depredations. This county is mostly settled by Tennesseans, Missourians, and Alabamians. We have but one town, Gatesville. The population is small. There are two churches in Gatesville, two on Cowhouse Creek, one on Rainy's, one on Bluff Creek, one on Owl Creek, one at the head of Coryell Creek, one in Frankes' Neighborhood, one on Plum Creek, and one in Collard's neighborhood. We have not many slaves in this county, and no abolitionists: we are all constitutional men.

COOK COUNTY.—BY WILLIAM T. G. WEAVER.

Cook County was created, by Act of the Legislature, March 20th, 1848; but owing to its then extreme frontier position and remoteness from market, the want of mills and the usual means necessary to the settlement of a new country, several years elapsed before extended settlements were made.

POPULATION.—Its present population numbers about 3000, and its productive uplands and rich valleys are fast filling up with a respectable and industrious people; while the exceedingly fertile bottom-lands of the Red river, whose fruitfulness is so widely known in the South, are already opening their virgin bosoms to the cotton planter.

BOUNDARIES.—Cook is bounded on the west by the county of Montague, on the south by Denton, on the east by Collin and Grayson, Red river forms the northern boundary.

WATER-COURSES.—The Elm fork of Trinity, Clear creek and Fish creek flow through different portions of the county, affording good timber and an everlasting supply of stock water; while those streams and their tributaries abound with springs of excellent cold water. The principal stream in the county is the Elm fork of Trinity, which rises in Montague, enters Cook near the north-west corner, and flows serpentine through the county, passing the line near the south-east corner of the county. Along the banks of this stream there are numerous springs, bubbling up through the snowy sand, and rippling over beds of white pebbles, till they pour their cold waters into the ample, clear, and deep pools of the main stream.

Red river, "on its winding way," meanders the entire northern line of the county, thereby affording a magnificent domain of alluvial land, almost unparalleled in its agricultural excellence.

PRODUCTS.—This county comprises a portion of the wheat region, of which the late talented editor of the *Dallas Herald* furnished an accurate and full description for the TEXAS ALMANAC of 1859. The prairie and bottom-soils are well adapted to cotton and corn and the Chinese sugar-cane. That district known as the Lower Cross Timbers comprises a large portion of the eastern half of the county. It consists of oak and hickory uplands, and open valleys well suited to the growing of cotton, corn, melons, potatoes, etc. The uplands are mantled with extensive vineyards of the post-oak or wild English grape. This region is also valuable on account of its timbers and the vast quantities of mast that annually ripen in its forests.

Here, as throughout the entire county, sweet, cold well-water can be had in abundant supplies within twenty-five feet of the earth's surface.

Stock.—Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are remarkably healthy, and remain fat the year round.

Game.—Bears, antelopes, deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, and prairie-chickens are plentiful.

Towns.—Gainesville, the county-seat, is the principal town in the county. It is beautifully situated on a prairie slope on the Elm fork, is a healthful site, and is rapidly improving. It abounds with wells of superior water, the streets are clean, and the walks spread with white gravel drawn from the bed of the Elm. The great overland-mail route lies through the town, and passes centrally through the county. Gainesville is perhaps one of the most pleasant towns in Northern Texas. On the right flow the clear waters of Trinity, overshadowed with forests of pecans and sycamores; on the left is Pecan creek; while to the northward you look out upon a long slope of flowery prairie, beyond which the mountain-born waters of the Red river rush along over their bed of dazzling sand on their way to the father of waters.

Cook county presents the rare combination of good water, land, and range, and medium timber. Its agricultural resources, as far as developed, are as good as those of any other county in Northern Texas, and for cereals it has no superior in the State. I do not regard this county, nor in fact this portion of the State, as eminently productive of garden vegetables, or as superior for orchard fruits, save peaches and plums—the latter of which, the chickasaw, an excellent variety, is found in extensive orchards of nature's planting along Red river bottom. Lands are worth from one to three dollars per acre, and are, I believe, wholly unencumbered by old grants. In fact, Cook is unquestionably one of the finest counties in Northern Texas, and presents as many inducements to the home-seeking emigrant as any other new county in the broad domain of the Empire State of the South.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.—BY WILLIAM T. G. WEAVER.

This county was created in 1858, and organized in the spring of 1859. The Indian depredations have greatly retarded its settlement, but it is now settling with substantial farmers and stock-raisers. It is well watered, and along the creeks and Red river are large bodies of first-rate tillable land. Its description, except in respect to timber, is pretty much the same as that of Cook. Montague is the county-seat. The county and town were named in honor of Col. D. Montague, long and widely known as a pioneer surveyor, and one of the most useful, active, and daring of the frontiersmen of Texas. Montague is destined to become a wealthy and prosperous county, as soon as its exposed condition to the inroads of the Indians can be overcome.

CLAY COUNTY.

There is very little valuable unlocated or public land, and but a small portion of our county yet in cultivation. There is an abundance of timber, and on the streams of a very good quality. Near the mouth of the Little Wichita there is a large body of highland timber, principally oak, where a saw-mill, it is expected, will soon be in operation. The land in this county is mostly undulating, rolling sufficiently for drainage. The bottoms are more level than the higher lands, but do not hold water, each plateau generally having a natural drain. There is actually no poor land, or any unfit for cultivation, in the county, that I have been able to find, unless some rocky bluffs (which are valuable) may be so called. The soil is of a dark brown, chocolate color, ranging from five to twenty-five feet in depth down to the sand rock. The uplands have the most sand in them, and are lighter and easier broken. The bottoms are somewhat stiffer and of a darker brown, almost black occasionally. The expense of breaking prairie is very little, and it is easily done by one hand with the plows we use, and one yoke of oxen or a pair of mules,

averaging easily one acre per day. There is enough of good, lasting rail-timber handy enough to most of the prairie land, consisting mostly of post-oak, black-jack, pecan, walnut, elm, etc. There is very little rocky land, and the rock on that is of an excellent kind of sand-stone, suitable for grindstones, chimneys, fencing or building purposes. Much of the Wichita bottom-land has good timber on it suitable for boards, shingles, and pickets; and house-logs, for building good, substantial hewed log houses, twenty feet square, or more if required, can be had of post-oak, cup-oak, elm, cotton-wood, etc. etc.

There are no cultivated lands for sale—other lands can be bought in this settlement from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according as it lies convenient to or including springs and timber. There are no doubt thousands of acres in the county of most superior land that could be bought for one dollar per acre. Corn is principally raised, though there will be a considerable quantity of wheat put in this fall. The Chinese sugar-cane does remarkably well, as also all kinds of vegetables; in fact, every thing that has yet been tried grows and produces astonishingly.

Grapes have not been cultivated, but there are a great variety of wild kinds; some, I think, of a superior quality. Wild currants are very fine, as well as the dewberries, blackberries, etc.

The settlers have heretofore planted all the land in corn they could get broken, and put in from March till June. It has all done well so far, needs no work *the first year* but chopping out with a hoe.

We have so far had no droughts, nor been troubled with grasshoppers.

Our county is just settling up, the emigration being mostly from Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. White labor *makes the truck*; but it is only because we are too poor to buy the darkies at the present high prices—we *want them bad enough*. There is only one village started, Hubert P. O., lying between Red river and the Little Wichita, but a few miles from the mouth of the latter.

Oxen are used mostly for farm purposes, and require no feeding, (neither do mules nor horses,) keep too fat on the range for constant work, except when the weather is cool.

We have the best of stock range the *year round*—the grass during *all the winter* in the bottoms being perfectly green, tender, and nutritious.

Hogs do well on the range, are ALWAYS in good killing order, and increase very fast.

Orchards are just starting; the trees grow well, and I think in a few years we can give you a fine account of our fruit. The chickasaw plum (most delicious) grows wild here in great abundance, as well as the common wild plum and the persimmon; and in the fall, we have the greatest abundance of pecans and walnuts.

Our county is bounded north by Red river, and intersected by the Little Wichita and its tributaries, a very bold, deep, and constantly-running stream of most excellent drinking water but rather *too* red, well stocked with fish, particularly the blue-cat, often weighing fifty pounds and upwards, the buffalo, bass, trout, perch, goggle-eye, terrapin, and quantities of *muscles*, some of a very large size. (I have not examined them for *pearls*.)

We have a great many fine, bold springs of the best soft water, (there is no lime-water,) and an abundance of stock water.

Game is very abundant—deer, antelopes, turkeys, wild hogs, pheasants, and quails; then there are bears, Mexican lions, panthers, catamounts, wild cats, wolves, etc. etc.

There is no military post in this county. Van Dorn's station is beyond us; his supplies of corn, etc., are hauled through this county. The land continues very fertile beyond the Big Wichita, but there is a scarcity of timber up Red river after leaving the Little Wichita.

We expect a post-route to this place, via Gainesville, to supply also Montague and Catlett's Springs, and from them to Belknap, Young county, connecting again with the overland mail to California.

The people are rushing in at present, ten or fifteen miles below us, in search of

gold. They have found old iron wedges, picks, and mining-tools; some of which have particles of gold yet remaining in the indentations and rough places, as if they had been used in forcing out the precious stuff in a pure state. H.

COMAL COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY GEORGE ULLRICH, ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

[The following was furnished for the ALMANAC of 1858, but received too late for insertion.]

In this county there are in cultivation, 200 acres in cotton, 15,000 acres in corn, 600 acres in wheat.

The acre yields 500lbs. of ginned cotton, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, in average.

Most of the farms are cultivated by white labor; farms of from 10 to 300 acres are in cultivation; a white hand cultivates 30 acres of corn.

Three hundred and ninety-six farms in the county.

From 3500 to 4000 white inhabitants in the county. 188 slaves. No free persons of color.

One deaf and dumb, two lunatics, one orphan.

18,500 acres of improved, 118,900 acres unimproved land. Improved lands are worth \$30 per acre; unimproved, \$3 per acre.

107,000 acres of land owned by non-residents.

The first land was cultivated in 1846, and is still yielding the same crops. The county has a broken surface; most of the hills are limestone rock; the soil on the Guadalupe River is a sandy loam; the tributary valleys have mostly a black stiff soil; the depth of the soil is from two to ten feet.

In the county are 1292 horses; 14,712 cattle; 6000 sheep; 5000 hogs. Milk-cows are worth from fifteen to twenty dollars; beeves, from ten to fifteen dollars; horses, from thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars; sheep, from two to ten dollars; hogs, from five to ten dollars. The increase in number is about twelve per cent.

Cattle have been considered till lately the most profitable stock, but now sheep are preferred.

The sheep yield per fleece from two to six pounds of wool; price from twenty-five to seventy-five cents, according to quality.

Sheep are not subject to extraordinary diseases, and are profitable stock. Some shelter and some fodder will be required during the few hard days in winter.

There are nurseries in the county, and many fruit-trees and much shrubbery sold to other counties.

Peaches yield abundantly; apples and quinces have been raised successfully; also plums and cherries. The wild grape, plum, cherry, crab-apple, persimmon, mulberry, and blackberry grow luxuriantly; and wine of a good quality has been made here.

Of wild animals we have the jaguar, the panther, the bear, the silver-fox, the raccoon, the opossum, the short-tailed cat, the Virginia deer, the antelope, the Mexican hog, and a great number of the minor species.

Turkeys and ducks are in great number; also cranes, partridges, larks, mocking-birds, etc.

Of fish there are cat-fish, (thirty to forty pounds,) trout, buffalos, etc.

TOWNS IN COMAL COUNTY.

New-Braunfels, and Middletown.

New-Braunfels was founded 1845, and is the county-seat, with 2000 inhabitants. There is fine water-power on the Comal spring, which will make the town a manufacturing place. The public buildings in New-Braunfels are a court-house, jail one market-house, two school-houses, and three churches, one Catholic, and two Lutheran. We have one flour-mill, four grist-mills, and two saw-mills; one cotton-gin,

one sash-factory in the town of New-Braunfels, and all propelled by water-power. New-Braunfels boasts of having the only free school in the State, supported by the aid from the State School Fund, and by direct taxation on the property of the school-district. The school-house is a substantial stone building with four large rooms for the four different classes. Four teachers are appointed to this institute, which has over 250 pupils, who do not pay any tuition fee. The branches taught are at present only of the elementary kind; but separate classes for the higher branches of instruction will be established as soon as the pupils are far enough advanced for that purpose. We do not give to this school a high-toned name, but it is just that kind of common school which is every where wanted by the mass of the people.

The county is watered by the Guadalupe, Blanco, and the Cibolo rivers, the Comal, Currys, Wasp, Sister, and numerous other creeks.

Sulphur water is often found. Of minerals, only Plumbago has been found to this time. The formation is limestone.

Caverns are to be found in great number. There is one in the immediate vicinity of New-Braunfels which extends over more than ten acres.

Fossils of animal and vegetable petrifications are found abundantly. Last year, the workman digging a well in New-Braunfels, found the skeleton of a mammoth.

There are two flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, six saw-mills, several shingle-machines, and two cotton-gins in the county, (including those already mentioned in the town of New-Braunfels,) and all propelled by water-power, with the exception of one cotton-gin which is driven by horse-power.

Comal county was organized in 1846 and formerly belonged to Bexar county. It was first settled by emigrants introduced by the German Emigration Company, which company laid out the city of New-Braunfels, the first settlement in the county. One port on the coast is Indianola, which was also established by the same German Emigration Company.

Timber: We have cypress for shingle, cedar, live-oak, post-oak, Spanish-oak, black-walnut, pecan, elm, hackberry, musquite, black-jack, etc.

For building material the cedar and Bastrop pine are preferred, but these are now superseded by the more substantial rock.

Bricks are made here.

Cedar is generally used for fences; but in the last few years, stone fences have been built in the county.

LAMAR COUNTY.—BY E. COLLINS.

Lamar County is bounded north by Red river, which divides it from the Indian territory, east by the county of Red river, south by Hopkins, and west by Fannin.

This county presents three different kinds of soil running from east to west.

On Red river, the land is of the red sandy, very rich, and produces every species of produce the farmer wishes or has tried to raise.

Well timbered: consisting of ash, oak, cotton-wood, hickory, cedar, pecan, walnut, etc. As we go south, we enter the post-oak lands finely divided with prairies known as the sandy part or wine-grape lands, producing all the small grains abundantly; good cattle and hog range; and on this portion fruit of all kinds grows as fine as I ever saw in any country.

This sandy portion extends to near the center of the county. The southern part is well divided with prairie and timber, and is known as the Black Land situated on the waters of Sulphurs. This portion is very rich soil, from two to six feet in depth, very productive, raising the various crops—corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc. Three kinds or features of black, the prairie, the brush or thicket, and the timber, all the same species when brought into a state of cultivation.

Fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., is grown principally on the sandy portion.

Tobacco on the same grows well; it has been tried by way of experiment for

two or three years by a Virginian; he sent samples to Virginia and other places—decidedly a good article, and beyond doubt will pay as well as cotton if not better.

The sugar-cane grows well, and molasses is made abundantly: grows on all kinds of soil.

Cotton: In 1858 about 1200 bags were raised, averaged per acre about 1200 pounds; Jefferson, shipping-point; expenses per bale, \$5; return freight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; distance, 120 miles.

Corn per acre about thirty bushels. Wheat per acre about twenty bushels. Oats, rye, barley, etc., about twenty bushels.

Water plenty for stock. Good wells and cisterns for family use. Water can be obtained by digging at from twenty to thirty feet, of excellent quality—but few springs.

No local cause for sickness.

Paris, the county-seat, is situated near the center of the county, and on the sandy portion. Fine location, timber on the north—prairie east, south and west. Incorporated as a city this spring.

Schools and seminaries: Four female seminaries; attendance at each about 100 pupils: two male schools well patronized. Two fine churches, the third one in course of erection by the Baptists.

Mechanics: various kinds; several cabinet-shops; all kinds of furniture finished in the latest style. Blacksmith, carriage, and wood-shops, all doing a thriving business.

Buildings: Several two-story brick houses; balance, frame.

Mills: One fine merchant steam-mill in this place of the first class; two steam saw-mills near them; lumber, oak. Pine-timber is obtained from Red river county.

Rock or stone is found in abundance on the black land, easily worked, and is fine building material, easily burned into lime.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.—FURNISHED BY THOMAS R. BRITE.

Atascosa county was settled in an early day by Colonel J. A. Navarro, Salinas, and others, but in a few years the Indians became so troublesome that it was abandoned; and there were no settlements of importance until 1853, when it commenced settling up very fast.

A great many people have taken preëmptions in this county.

The county was organized in 1836; it was taken from Bexar county. It is bounded on the north by Bexar county, on the west by Medina and Frio counties, south by M'Mullen, east by Live Oak and Karnes.

I think by the August election, that Atascosa can vote four hundred strong.

The soil is very productive when it is seasonable, but it is subject to drought, or more so than further east.

Corn, potatoes, Chinese sugar-cane, melons, pumpkins, etc., grow finely. Wheat and cotton have never been tried much. There are a great many hogs raised in this county. The stock-range is only tolerable.

The northern part of the county is principally black-jack and post-oak timber; the southern portion is prairie with enough of musquit-timber for fencing; building timber is scarce. The county is very healthy.

The Methodists and Baptists have churches. There are several schools in the county.

This county is very badly watered: I do not think there is a stream of good water in the county; it is all brackish, though I think it is fine for stock. Good water has been obtained by digging in some few places. The principal streams are the Borego, Atascosa, and San Miguel, with several other small ones.

There can be no reliable price set on the land, as there is little or none selling.

Pleasanton, the county-seat, is situated on the Atascosa creek, near the supposed center of the county. It was laid off in the early part of 1858; it contains

at present about a dozen families, two blacksmith-shops, two stores and three lawyers.

It was in the northern part of this county where the battle was fought between the Generals Arredondo and Toledo in August, I think, 1813, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, who commanded the Mexican forces; the former commanded the Spanish troops.

Corn crops were fine in this county in 1858; some land yielding fifty bushels per acre. Our principal market is San Antonio, which is about thirty-eight miles from our county-seat.

METEOROLOGY—PSYCHROMETRICAL.

LARISSA COLLEGE, Texas, April 12, 1860.

EDITOR ENQUIRER: I send you this week a summary of the winds, made out in a method as short and simple as possible, showing the prevailing winds during the years 1858 and 1859. I will send you a table, next week, presenting a view of the influence of the earth's diurnal revolution upon the surface winds. The summary below regards only the surface-winds.

F. L. YOKUM.

1858.			1859.		
DIRECTION.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	TIME IN DAYS.	DIRECTION.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	TIME IN DAYS.
N.E.,.....	5246	33	N.E.,.....	2000	36
N.,.....	5766	26	N.,.....	5373	35
N.W.,.....	9284	37	N.W.,.....	8358	32
W.,.....	4192	18	W.,.....	4848	19
S.W.,.....	10,861	44	S.W.,.....	9052	41
S.,.....	11,778	49	S.,.....	15,046	112
S.E.,.....	10,272	73	S.E.,.....	8006	53
E.,.....	10,977	52	E.,.....	2018	26
Total days,.....		332	Total days,.....		354

CLIMATOLOGY.

THE subjoined tables, relating to the climate of Texas, are submitted in illustration of the principles announced in last year's volume, and for the purpose of offering to all its readers such observations as shall aid them in determining the particular latitude and longitude, within our extended area, best adapted to the industry in which they may have invested, or may desire to invest, their energies or their fortunes.

In reappearing before the many learned and intelligent readers of the ALMANAC, it may be proper to remark, that we have found no testimony adverse to the doctrines announced a year since, of sufficient weight to modify, materially, any of those doctrines. We remarked, however, in "Climatology," Art. III., sec. 1, that, "From all the Gulf and Mexican bounds of Texas, west of Lavaca, the south winds, we believe, have a little *westing* in them. *This*, however, lacks the testimony of systematic observation."

We now take opportunity to announce, from personal observation and inquiries

as well as from the careful observations of Mr. Frederick Kaler, made in Aransas Bay,* that the south winds all along the Gulf coast, from Lavaca westward and southward, have *easting, not westing*, in them. The observations of Mr. Kaler were made at 7 A.M. and 5 P. M., for the year 1859. The results are below :

	NO. OBS.		NO. OBS.
North,.....	159	South,.....	95
N.N.E.,.....	17	S.S.W.,.....	1
N.E.,.....	159	S. W.,.....	79
E.N.E.,.....	1	W.S.W.,.....	00
East,.....	116	West,.....	23
E.S.E.,.....	9	W.N.W.,.....	00
S.E.,.....	335!!	N.W.,.....	36
S.S.E.,.....	11	N.N.W.,.....	00

Professor Lea observes, in a foot-note: "The westerly winds were short, usually turning easterly during the day, and sometimes returning to the west during the evening. *They are evidently land-breezes*, while the south-east winds are steady for days together, at times. The wind was westerly but one whole day during the year."

This table furnishes testimony entirely conclusive, independent of other witnesses. It does not, however, in the least disturb or modify the explanation furnished (ALMANAC for 1860, p. 120) of the causes which produce and direct the south winds; but merely shows that the cause of a current outward, to the prairie and dry region, is more active west of Lavaca, or longitude 97, than east of the same line. The contrast between the temperature of the heated prairies and the Gulf waters, cooled by active evaporation, is greater west of the Guadalupe; and hence the winds which supply the ascending heated columns of air are drawn from the nearest portions of the refrigerated Gulf; hence their south-east course. They do not, however, retain that direction to a great distance interior, but are borne around, as they travel, and get heated up, until at Fort McKavitt, Fort Inge, and Fort Clark they are westerly winds, hot and dry as a sirocco.

The present year has furnished ample testimony to support the "General Considerations" with which the article, "Climatology," of last year was closed.

While the long-continued drouth of this spring and summer has destroyed the corn and cotton of a large portion of Texas, the small grain has yielded, over the same areas, a bountiful harvest; and the vines have been more luxuriant and productive than ever known.

Should the experiments now in progress to obtain artesian water prove, what we believe both the geological formations and the climatology of the country would lead us to fear, that these can not be relied upon for a supply of water for a large population over our dry region, we shall endeavor, in a future number of the ALMANAC, to submit to the people of Texas a plan for a system of pools, in which to retain and to protect, and distribute in summer, the water that falls in winter, and is carried off by the river-channels.

But, as this will involve the greatest problem of engineering (the control of the Mississippi river excepted) ever presented to American enterprise, we shall await, with respectful deference, the result of the simpler experiments of boring for artesian fountains. Very respectfully submitted by

CALEB G. FORSHEY.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Fayette county, July 18, 1860.

* I acknowledge myself indebted to Professor A. M. Lea, Engineer of the Aransas Bay and Rio Grande Railroad Company, for a copy of these observations, made under his direction, for purposes relating to the improvement of the pass and harbor. Professor Lea will soon have made himself known to Texans for able and original views relating to Gulf currents and coast climatology.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS CLIMATOLOGY.

BY PROFESSOR C. G. FORSHEY, TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TABLE No. I.

SEASONS, AS SHOWN BY THE FRONDESCENCE AND EFFLORESCENCE OF PLANTS, FOR 1858, 1859, 1860, IN FAYETTE COUNTY, LAT. 30° LONG. 96° 25' TO 97°.

YEAR.	BOTANIC NAME.	COMMON NAME.	LEAFING.	FLOWERING.	REMARKS.
1858.	<i>Æsculus Texanus</i>	Dwarf Buck-Eye.	March 13.	March 18.	
1858.	<i>Agrostis Stellata</i>	Wild Leek.		March 15.	
1859				February 25.	
1860				February 17.	
1860.	<i>Avena Sativa</i>	Oats.			Reaped May 25-30
1858.	<i>Bumelia</i> (?)	India Rubber.	April 10.	June 10.	
1858.	<i>Carya Oliviformis</i> .	Black Hickory.	April 1.		
1858	<i>Celtis Crassifolia</i> ..	Hackberry.	February 27.		
1859.	<i>Cornus Paniculata</i> ..	Swamp Dogwood.	April 28.	May 20.	
1860.				April 23.	
1859.	<i>Cornus Florida</i>	Upland Dogwood.	March 6.	March 10.	Rare in Texas.
1858.	<i>Crataegus Col.</i>	Thorn (red berries.)	March 10.	May 18-25.	
1859.			February 20.		
1858.	<i>Draba Cuneifol</i>	White Draba.	February.	February 15.	
1859.				February 1.	
1860				February 12.	
1858.	<i>Houstonia Cerulea</i> ..	Bluets.	January.	January and Feb.	
1859				February 13.	
1860.				February 4.	
1858.	<i>Inglauis Pecan</i>	Pecan.	April 15-21.	April 15-21.	
1859			April 10-15.	April 10-15.	
1860			March 5.	April 15-30.	
1859.	<i>Krigia Dandelion</i> ..	Dandelion.		Feb. 28, Mar. 20.	
1858	<i>Lupinus</i> (?)	Purple Lupines.	February.	Mar. 15 to May 1.	
1859.			March 2.	Mar. 20 to Ap. 20.	
1858	<i>Oxalis Stricta</i>	Sheep Sorrel.	Winter.	March 1-20.	
1858.	<i>Poa</i> (various kinds).	Grasses	March 1.		
1858	<i>Primulæ</i>	Primroses	February.	Mar. 18-May 10.	
1860				Feb. 23-Mar. 19.	
1858.	<i>Phlox</i> (?).....	Woods Phlox.		Mar. 31-May 2.	
1859.				March 12.	
1860.				Feb. 26-Mar. 19.	
1859.	<i>Pisum</i> (?).....	Wild Pea, purple.		March 7.	
1858	<i>Prunus Amer.</i>	Wild Plum.	March 10.	March 5-20.	
1859.			February 15.	March 1-10.	
1860.			February.	February 12-23.	
1858.	<i>Persica vulg</i>	Peach Tree.	February 20.	February 18-29.	
1859.				Feb. 15-Mar. 15.	
1860.				February 5-20.	
1858.	<i>Quercus Obtusiloba</i> .	Post Oak.	March 15.	February 20.	
1859.				March 8.	
1860.				Feb. 24-Mar. 10.	
1858.	<i>Quercus Nigra</i>	Back Jack.	March 10.	March 7.	
1859.			February 24.	March 15.	
1860.				February 21.	
1858.	<i>Quercus Virens</i> ...	Live Oak.		March 1.	
1859.			March 25.	Mar. 20-April 10.	
1860.				March 6-25.	
1859.	<i>Quercus Palustris</i> ..	Pin Oak.		March 13.	
1860.			February 24.	February 26-23.	
1858.	<i>Rubus Trivialis</i> ...	Dewberry.		March 1-27.	
1859.			February 18.	March 10-20.	
1860.				February 26-28.	Ripe April 11.
1859.	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye.		March 31.	Ripe April 21.
1860.				March 6-April 6.	Ripe May 15.
1859.	<i>Taraxicum</i>	Dandelion.	February 25.	April 10.	Ripe May 21.
1860.			February 25.	April 7.	
1859.	<i>Tillandsia Usneoides</i>	Long Gray Moss.		March 5.	
1860.	<i>Triticum Æstivum</i> ...	Wheat.		May 10.	[June 10.
1859.	<i>Triticum Compos</i> ...	Linden.		May 5.	Reaped May 23 to
1858.	<i>Ulmus Amer.</i>	American Elm.	February 20.	April 10-25.	Ripe May 25.
1859.			March 6.	February 20.	
1860.	<i>Ulmus Alata</i>	Flat Limb.	February 23.	March 6.	
1859.	<i>Vitis</i> (Teanua ?)...	Mustang Grape.	February 24.	February 23.	
1860.				Mar. 25 to Ap. 20.	Ripe June 25.
1859.	<i>Viola</i> (?).....	Wild Violets.	February 21.	Mar. 24 to Ap. 4.	
1859.	<i>Viburnum prun</i> ...	Black Haw.	February 24.	February 21.	
1860.				March 6-10.	
1859.	<i>Yucca</i> (Mexicana ?)	Spanish Dagger.		March 23.	
1860.				March 6.	
				March 2.	

TABLE No. II.

SEASONS AND CROPS: THEIR VICISSITUDES.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
January.—No rain.	January.—No severe cold; abundant rain.	January.—Some severe weather. Rain 2½ inches.	January.—Moderately cold. Rain 1.5 in.
February 6th.—Prairies getting green. 10th. Corn, peas, lettuce, and radishes coming up. Rain 1 inch.	February 3d.—Violent storm. 1st. Brazos overflows. 22d. Peaches killed by frost, 25°. 27th. Growing weather.	February 15th.—Grass covers woods and prairies; corn-planting begins. 24th. Woods gray. Rain 1 inch.	February 1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, Frost. 17th. Rain copious. East-Texas. Whole rain of month, 5 inches.
March 7th.—Corn six inches high; prairies one month forward. 12th. Terrible frost; kills every thing—fruit and crops. Rain 1 inch.	March 2d.—Freeze, 24°. 20th. Woods greenish; grasshoppers hatching, west. 27th. Make havoc and migrate. 17th. Corn planted. 25th. Squirrels migrate on Trinity.	March 6th.—Woods half-green; rye heading; dogwoods bloom; corn coming up generally. 20th. Good stand; post oaks naked, blackjacks green. 23d. Wild geese leave, and doves coo. Rain = 7.87.	March 5th.—Prairies green; corn-planting; woods gray. Frost, 23-9 cuts off cotton and some corn, and gardens. 14th. Radishes and lettuce. Whole rain 1.5 in. 28th. Geese migrate; good prospects of crop.
April 5th.—All green again; new crops up and vigorous. 6th. Norther, hail, and freeze; all crops, fruit, and mast, killed. 11-12th. Sleet, snow, and freeze, again. 24th. Frost in valleys. Rain, ½ inch.	April 1st.—Grasshoppers bad in Guadalupe; May 20th, county eaten up by them west of 97° 10'.	April 1st.—Radishes and lettuce. 23d. Frost kills corn and cotton in low grounds. Rain, .69 in.	April 1st.—Whip-poor-wills. 5th. Woods quite green. 14th. Ground cracking from drought. 21st. Dewberries ripe. 19th to 27th, good rains; total, 3.8 inches.
May 30th.—Rain 2 inches—not 12 inches in a year.	May 1st to 9th.—Rain 5½ inches; wheat, oats, rye, and millet die of rust. 10-15th. Rivers overflow. 25-30th. Corn tasseling; beans, peas, and potatoes in use from 10th.	May 7th.—Fair rains start the <i>re-planted</i> crops; not one grasshopper in the land. 22d. Crops look well; wheat harvest begins. 28th. Wheat harvest closes; early corn-tassels. Total rain, 6.76 inches.	May 1st.—Crops <i>very</i> promising; no grasshoppers. 15th. Crops wilt for want of rain. 25th. Corn tasseling; very dry. 21st. Rye ripe. 26th. Oats cut. 30th. Wheat ripe and cutting. Rain, 0.35 in.
June 11th.—Wheat reaped; good crop; man and beast suffering for water. 20th. Grass all dead.	June.—Showery weather. 11th. Great rain. Rain in June, 6½ inches. 6th. Roasting ears.	June 3d.—Roasting ears. 11th. Rain saves corn; total, 0.50 in.	June.—No rain this month. Corn perishes, gardens die, creeks and springs dry up. Much corn cut up west of Colorado. Fayette and Washington make half-crops corn; wheat, oats, rye, and barley good. Greatest drought over United States ever remembered.
July.—No rain! August, no rain.	July.—Rain, 1 inch. Good corn crops over most of the State. Rust kills all small grain.	July.—Very dry. Total rain, 0.90. 30th. Cattle suffer for water.	July 1.—Cattle suffer for water; ponds and creeks all dry; continues to July 18th, when this report closes.
	August and September.—Dry; only 1 inch rain.	August.—Rain, 0.50; west of 97° no rain; all summer corn and cotton dead. August gave showers in Guadalupe, etc.	
September 7th.—Oaks drying from drought, except live oak. First good rain this year, 2 inches.		Sept'r.—Good rains; 5.85 inches.	
October.—Rain, 3½ inches. Prairies green.	October.—Good rains, 3.7 inches.	October.—Good rains, 6.60 inches.	

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
November.—Grasshoppers, west. Reasonable rains; good fall gardens. 26-27th. Hard storms very extensive; Nebraska wrecked at Galveston. Rain, 2½ inches. December.—Lowest temperature, 30°.	November.—Some rain—2¼ inches. December.—Rains copious, 4.4 inches. No severe cold.	November.—Warm and pleasant month; no rain. December 1st to 8th.—Terrible winter weather; snow, sleet, rain, and freeze; kills cattle, horses and sheep in vast numbers. Hardest December ever known.	

BIRDS: APPEAR AND DEPART.

DESIGNATION.	1858.	1859.	1860.
<i>Aglaeus phæn.</i> , redwing blackbird,.....	February		
<i>Anser Canadensis</i> , wild goose, leaves,	Feb. 20 to March 15.	Feb. 21 to Mar. 20	
<i>Hirundo rufa</i> , swallow,.....	March 22	March 28	
<i>Quiscalus</i> , blackbird,.....	All winter.....	February 25.	
<i>Pandion Carolinus</i> , fish-hawk,.....	April 20.	March 28.	
<i>Turdus Migratorius</i> , robin,.....	Jan., Feb. to Mar. 20	Up to March 1.	
<i>Autrostomus vocif.</i> , whip-poor-will,.....	March 24.	April 7.	
Scissor-tail,.....	April 2.	March 20.	Mar. 23.
Pigeon,.....	March 10.	March 20 to 30.	

REPTILES APPEAR.

NAME.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Bufo: toads,.....	April 7.		
frogs,.....	All winter, at times-	At times in January	
Snakes,	Feb. 21, March 8-10.	Feb. 19, March 26.	
Turtles, lizards,.....	March 4-April 4.		

INSECTS.

Fire-flies,.....	March 14.	March 21.	April 8.
Lantern-flies,		May 20.	May 13.

TABLE No. III.

TEMPERATURE AND HYGROMETRY OF 1859 AND PART OF 1860.

	1859.					1860.				
	Temperature			WET BULB.	RAIN:	Temperature			WET BULB.	RAIN:
	SUNR.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	IN.	SUNR.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	IN.
January,.....	41.00	63.58	47.19	50.57	48.00	45.11	60.00	50.00	52.02	48.73
February,.....	55.19	73.32	58.82	62.44	50.50	46.04	67.20	53.04	55.46	50.17
March,.....	53.71	71.50	59.00	61.50	54.56	53.16	73.06	58.17	61.12	55.24
April,.....	59.44	72.60	63.60	65.31	59.33	63.60	73.63	66.20	69.47	64.20
May,.....	71.48	84.22	71.13	75.61	69.33	73.40	85.30	72.52	76.22	69.04
June,.....	72.23	88.38	80.07	81.56	76.45	81.21	94.21	81.27	85.58	5.18
July,.....	82.05	89.77	82.10	84.76	77.40					
August,.....	79.19	82.82	4	84.90	79.36					
September,.....	75.30	85.00	78.00	79.42	75.40					
October,.....	59.80	75.20	63.86	66.29	64.53					
November,.....	55.16	74.43	61.16	63.92	61.80					
December,.....	35.00	54.00	40.00	43.00	42.25					
Annual,.....				63.04	63.62	30.36	½ yr.	60.42	76.51	63.02

Dew-point below air temperature,.....	8°
Dew-point temperature,	60°
Degree of saturation,.....	.768
Amount of rain for year,.....	30.36 ins.
Mean barom. for six months,.....	29.77 ins.
Highest thermom. August 5th and 28th, ..	97°
Lowest thermom. December 7th,.....	11°
Hottest month, August,.....	84° 90
Coldest month, December,.....	43°
Coldest week known, Dec. 2d to 8th,...	29°
December temperature below Nov.,.....	21°

NORTHERS, WINTER OF 1859-60.

First genuine norther,.....	Sept. 30
Last genuine norther,	April 23
Number of weeks' time,.....	28
Number of northers,.....	28
Number of days occupied,.....	101
Average duration, hours,.....	89
Lowest day's temperature, December 6th,...	16°
Lowest 3 days' norther, December 6th,.....	20.3

MOON'S QUAD. AND NORTHERS.

21 northers mean time before quad,.....	2 days.
7 " " after ".....	1½ "
10 " midway between quads,	

PROGRESS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEXAS.

BEING AN ABSTRACT FROM THE REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION, WITH A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK UP TO AUGUST 1ST, 1860.

BY B. F. SHUMARD, M.D., STATE GEOLOGIST.

In the commencement of our Geological Survey it was thought advisable to make a reconnoissance of as large a district of the State as possible, in order to form some idea of the general character and boundaries of the formations, previous to our more detailed surveys of counties. These general lines of exploration have now been extended over a considerable portion of Eastern and Middle Texas, and sections have been made as follows:

- 1st. A section from Austin to Houston, one hundred and seventy-two miles.
- 2d. From Hempstead to Sour Lake, in Hardin county, one hundred and twenty-two miles.
- 3d. From Sour Lake through Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Harrison, Cass, to Red River in Bowie, three hundred miles.
- 4th. From Henderson in Rusk, through Cherokee, Anderson, Freestone, Limestone to Waco in McLennan, one hundred and eighty miles.
- 5th. From Austin, through Williamson, Bell, McLennan, Bosque, Johnson, Parker, Palo Pinto, to Fort Belknap in Young, two hundred and forty miles.
- 6th. From Fort Belknap through Buchanan, Eastland, to Camp Colorado in Coleman, one hundred miles.
- 7th. From Camp Colorado, through Brown, Lampasas, Burnet, to Austin, one hundred and fifty miles.
- 8th. From Austin to San Antonio, thence through Bexar, Atascosa, Live Oak, to Corpus Christi in Nueces, one hundred and eighty miles.
- 9th. From Corpus Christi, through Refugio, Goliad, Dewitt, Gonzales, Caldwell, to Austin, one hundred and sixty miles.
- 10th. From Corsicana in Navarro, through Limestone, Falls, to Belton in Bell county, one hundred miles.

In making these preliminary surveys careful sections of the strata have been made at all points of outcrop within reasonable distances of the routes traveled, and the thickness, stratigraphical order, dip, and mineral and fossil characters of the various beds have been determined with as much precision as possible. Frequent barometrical observations were made to ascertain the elevation of the country above tide-water, and much attention has been directed to obtaining a correct knowledge of the topographical features, and the kinds and quality of timber of the districts explored.

Besides accomplishing the above, we have made detailed surveys of the counties of Grayson, Red River, Lamar, Bowie, Cass, Fannin, Rusk, Navarro, McLennan, Bosque, Coryell, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Burnet, Washington, and partial surveys of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, and Young.

It will thus be seen that besides a general survey extending over a vast district, we have made minute and final surveys of fifteen counties, and partially surveyed several others.

During the winter and part of the spring months, the several members of the corps were actively engaged in the geological rooms and laboratory, unpacking, labeling, classifying, and arranging the extensive collections of geological specimens accumulated there, in making analyses of soils, rocks, minerals, ores, coals, etc., and in constructing maps, sections, and diagrams, for illustrating our reports.

The investigations of the Geological Survey have already developed results of the highest interest.* It is now known that within the limits of Texas, occur the

* It is not possible to give here the results of our operations the present season, since the parties are now in the field, and I have not access to their notes and specimens.

most complete series of geological formations to be found in any State in the Union, ranging, as they do, from the Potsdam Sandstone of the Palæozoic era to the latest Tertiary, and presenting an aggregate thickness of many thousand feet. A thorough and systematic study of these different geological groups, can not fail to afford results of the highest scientific and practical value.

Our partial explorations show the existence of an extensive coal-formation in the northern part of the State, that will exercise a most important influence on her future welfare and prosperity. We are not now able to define the precise boundaries of the Texas Coal Measures. To do this with precision would require a much more detailed investigation than the limited time at our disposal has permitted us to make. It may, however, be stated as a reasonable estimate, that the area occupied by the coal-strata can not fall short of four or five thousand square miles. Taking Fort Belknap as a starting-point, we have found this formation to extend uninterruptedly south-eastwardly to Patrick's Creek in the S.W. part of Parker county, a distance of more than sixty miles; westwardly about forty miles, and southwardly beyond Camp Colorado in Coleman county, say one hundred miles. We have not traced it in its northward extension more than six or eight miles from Fort Belknap, but it is highly probable that it reaches into Archer, Baylor and Clay counties. It is also probable that the same formation is developed in San Saba and some of the counties adjacent.

The strata composing the Coal Measures of the region we have described, have a thickness estimated at not less than three hundred feet, and consist of quartzose and argillaceous sandstones, limestones, grits, and conglomerates; argillaceous and calcareous shales, fire, potter's, and pipe clays and coal. Some of these strata, and particularly the limestones and shales, are filled with organic remains, among which we have recognized many species which are highly characteristic of the Coal Measures of Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Iowa. The shales also frequently contain large and beautiful crystals of selenite, and rounded masses of excellent iron ore. The coal at all of the localities examined reposes either on fire-clay or shale.

In Young and Buchanan counties, outcrops of coal occur at a number of points, and in the former county it has been struck at many places in excavations for wells. We have here recognized four distinct coal-seams, varying from six inches to five feet, and presenting an aggregate thickness of eight or nine feet. At the mouth of Whisky Creek, near Fort Belknap, is an interesting exposure, exhibiting three distinct coal-beds, separated by bands of limestone, fire-clay, sandstone, and shale, and the whole surmounted by sandstone and conglomerate.

In regard to the quantity of coal, we do not speak in extravagant terms, when we assert that in the region under consideration, there is an abundance of this most valuable mineral fuel to supply the present and future demands of the State for centuries. With reference to the quality of the Texas coal, it may be stated that it will compare favorably with most of the coals which are wrought in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. In general appearance and weight it resembles very closely the coal of St. Louis, Missouri, and Belleville, Illinois.

The following analysis, made by Dr. Riddell, in the State Laboratory, shows the chemical constitution of an average specimen from a bed three and a half feet thick, exposed on Whisky Creek two miles north of Fort Belknap.

Total matter volatile at red heat,	44.136
Weight of coke,	55.864
	100.000
Amount of moisture expelled at 212°,	7.8689
Additional matter volatile at red heat,	36.2671
Fixed carbon, (coke,)	52.8060
Ash, (ochreous brown,)	3.0580
	100.0000

According to Dr. Riddell, this coal cokes without changing its form, and burns with a bright yellow flame.

For the sake of comparison we subjoin the following analysis, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, chemist, of the geological survey of Iowa, showing the composition of a specimen from Van Buren county, Iowa, regarded as one of the best coals in that State.

Moisture,.....	3.30
Volatile and combustible,.....	37.98
Fixed carbon,.....	54.35
Ash,.....	2.37
	<hr/>
	100.00

Besides the coal-area just described, it is highly probable that productive coal-beds will be discovered in the extreme western part of the State, as we have indisputable evidence of the existence of the true coal measures in that region. Should future researches develop the existence of workable seams of coal in this portion of our State, they will prove a fertile source of wealth, and their value can scarcely be overestimated.

Connected with the Tertiary Formation, which occupies a vast area in the Eastern and Middle portions of the State, are extensive beds of brown coal, or lignite, which will, I think, be of great service to the public. Our detailed examinations in Rusk show that a large portion of this country is underlaid by deposits of this material, exposures of which occur at a great many localities. The beds examined vary from six inches to eight feet in thickness, and are associated with bituminous shale, fire and potter's clay, soft quartzose, and argillaceous sandstone, impure limestone, and iron ore. At a number of localities visited, the lignite appears to be of good quality and adapted for the ordinary purposes of fuel. It varies greatly in character in different sections of the county, some specimens exhibiting the woody fiber with tolerable distinctness, while others show no traces of organic structure, being dull, shining-black, and very compact in texture.*

In the N.E. corner of Cass county, at "Stone Coal Bluff," examined by Dr. G. G. Shumard, is a bed of lignite ten feet thick, which resembles the bituminous coal of Fort Belknap, both in external character and chemical composition, and it is quite probable that it may be employed to advantage in the manufacture of iron. Regular seams of lignite of more or less value have been discovered by different members of the corps, in the counties of Grayson, Harrison, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Bastrop, Anderson and Fayette, and we have heard of many other localities in various sections of the State which we have not yet been able to visit.

Brown coal, or lignite, is in general inferior to true bituminous coal, which belongs to an older geological formation, nevertheless its importance has usually been underrated. In Germany and Prussia, large quantities of lignite are annually mined to supply the inhabitants with fuel, and the Tertiary brown coal of the Pacific coast has been successfully employed for purposes of Ocean Steam Navigation. It is estimated that the heat given out by lignite is about one third more than that of wood. The better varieties of Texas lignite may not only be used as fuel, but it is also probable that some of them may also be employed for the manufacture of illuminating gas.

Among the combustible minerals, may also be mentioned the occurrence of *Pe-*

* An example of this variety from the neighborhood of Iron Mountain P. O., analyzed by Dr. Riddell, gave the following result:

Specific gravity,.....	1.094
Moisture expelled at 212°,.....	15.701
Matter volatile at red heat,.....	4.105
Fixed carbon,.....	79.137
Ash,.....	1.057
	<hr/>
	100.000

troileum, which has been observed at several points in the State. The most important locality visited is at Sour Lake in Hardin county, where this substance may be collected in considerable quantity from the surfaces of the remarkable acid springs adjacent to the Lake. The earth for some distance around these springs is also so highly charged with bitumen as to be employed for purposes of illumination and to some extent as a fuel.

In addition to her coal-deposits, Texas embraces within her limits vast accumulations of iron ore, which require only judicious expenditures of labor and capital to be converted into fertile sources of wealth.

Until the commencement of the present survey, it was not known that we had workable deposits of iron except in one or two localities. But our labors have demonstrated the important fact that we have a vast iron region in the eastern part of the State, embracing considerable areas in Cass, Harrison, Rusk, Panola, Smith, San Augustine and Shelby counties. The ore deposits belong to the Tertiary Era, and consist chiefly of hematites and limonites, of which there are several varieties. We have also found in this district extensive beds of carbonate of iron.

According to Dr. G. G. Shumard, Cass county alone is capable of supplying a number of furnaces with an abundance of excellent iron ore for many years. The ore occurs here in regular layers, which sometimes attain a thickness of fifty feet. The only iron furnace our State can boast of is located in this county. It was erected several years since by Mr. Nash, and has been in nearly constant, and I believe profitable operation up to the present time. The ore is mined near the furnace, and the kinds preferred are a porous variety of hematite, termed by the proprietors "honey-comb ore," and compact brown hematite. The pig metal and castings produced from these ores are of excellent quality, and command a high price in the market. Dr. Riddell's analysis of an average specimen of the honey-comb variety from the Nash mines yielded the following result.*

Our detailed examinations in Rusk county, have developed the occurrence of almost inexhaustible deposits of workable hematite, similar to that found in Cass,† while our general surveys in Cherokee, Nacogdoches, and the other counties above enumerated, have convinced us that farther explorations will reveal there also the existence of equally extensive accumulations of this important element of State wealth.

Other deposits of iron occur in the Tertiary strata in the middle division of the State, but so far as our observations have been carried, these ores are inferior to those found in the East. In the counties of Caldwell and Guadalupe, examined by Dr. Riddell, are heavy deposits of iron ore, but they contain such a large proportion of siliceous in the form of sand, as to render them generally unfit for profitable smelting. We have fair workable ores from Bastrop and Llano counties, but further researches are necessary before we can give a positive opinion respecting their value.

Throughout the region of the Coal Measures in the northern part of the State,

* Specific gravity, 2.2891.

Moisture and matter volatile at red heat,.....	12.227
Silica,.....	8.122
Per-oxide of iron,.....	79.604
Loss,.....	.047

100.000

† Dr. Riddell's analysis of a specimen taken from an extensive ore deposit in Rusk county, about four miles east of Sulphur Springs, gave:

Specific gravity, 3.3245.	
Alumina,.....	1.0360
Silicious matter insoluble in acids,.....	8.7941
Per-oxide of iron,.....	71.7826
Water,.....	18.3973

100.000

The specimen analyzed represents a variety that is very common throughout the iron region of this part of the State.

we frequently find bands of argillaceous iron ore interstratified with the gypseous shales, while the surface of the ground is often thickly strewn with masses of rich iron ore from the size of a filbert to that of the double-fist. In Young and Buchanan counties, these ores are often quite abundant in places, and they appear to be well adapted for smelting, although our investigations have not been sufficiently minute to enable us to determine whether they occur in sufficient quantity to be wrought with profit.

Lead.—In the districts examined, no important deposits of lead have yet been found, but we have received from different parts of the State specimens of galena, or sulphuret of lead, which induce the belief that future researches will develop the existence of valuable veins of this metal. Thus we have samples of remarkably rich ore from the western part of the State, near El Paso, the Wichita Mountains, and Fort San Saba. In Llano county occurs an interesting ore, the molybdate of lead, which is quite rare in mineralogical collections.

Copper.—According to Dr. Geo. G. Shumard, small rounded masses of the oxide and carbonate of copper occur distributed abundantly over the surface of the country towards the source of the Big Wichita, Brazos, and Red rivers, and it is not improbable that productive veins of copper will be found in this region.

We have also remarkably fine specimens of native carbonate and oxide of copper from the extreme western part of the State.

Silver.—All the sulphurets of lead that we have seen from Texas are more or less argentiferous. A specimen analyzed by Dr. Riddell contains nearly nine ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

Gypsum.—This valuable material has a vast development, both horizontally and vertically in our State. According to Dr. Geo. G. Shumard,* who has had fine opportunities for exploring the gypsum district in Texas and the adjacent territories, it occurs in the greatest abundance in the country watered by the upper portion of the Canadian, Red, Big and Little Wichita, Brazos, and Pecos rivers. On Red River the gypsum beds are from a few inches to thirty feet thick. On Delaware creek, a few miles below its source, they are sixty feet, while between the Big Wichita and Brazos rivers, there are hills nearly seven hundred feet high, composed almost entirely of this material. It is usually of pure white, more or less granular and sometimes resembles loaf-sugar. Occasionally it assumes the character of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and compact alabaster. We have also found gypsum in the form of selenite somewhat abundantly disseminated through the marls of the Cretaceous Period in Grayson county, and those of the Coal Measures in Young and Buchanan. The crystals are frequently quite large, and form beautiful cabinet specimens. The gypsum field of Texas is believed to be the largest in the world, and capable of supplying all the demands of the South and West for thousands of years.

In several counties we have discovered extensive deposits of potter's, pipe, and fire-clays, and inexhaustible beds of calcareous marl. Limestones, sandstones, and other materials adapted for building purposes, have also been met with in nearly every portion of the country examined. In Burnet county we have found extensive tracts underlaid by building rocks of great beauty and durability, and there occurs here a beautiful variegated limestone of remarkably fine texture, which receives a good polish and forms a handsome marble for ornamental work. A considerable district in this county is likewise occupied by a rather coarse red granite, which, if properly selected, may be advantageously employed in the construction of such works as require great strength and durability. In the State of Missouri a rock of the same kind is frequently employed for mill-stones, for which purpose it is tolerably well adapted.

In the counties of Young and Rusk, valuable beds of hydraulic limestone occur, and we have collected specimens from other parts of the State, which appear to

* Unpublished report on the Geology of the U. S. Expedition, under Capt. J. Pope, for boring Artesian wells, etc.

possess hydraulic properties, but farther experiments are necessary before we can decide positively upon their value.

Our collection of soils, clays, rocks, ores, coals, and fossils is quite extensive, and already embraces many objects of great interest and rarity, and contains many species new to science. The suite of organic remains is especially large and valuable. These when carefully studied will throw considerable light on some disputed points in the geology of the West and South-west.

The agricultural department of the survey has received a full share of our attention. The different varieties of soils and subsoils have been carefully collected for chemical analysis, and we have spared no exertions to ascertain the kinds of crops to which they are best adapted, and the proper methods of cultivating and improving them. And here we would earnestly call the attention of our farmers to the advantages to be derived from a more thorough system of cultivation than is generally practiced. An examination of our soils in different sections of the State has fully confirmed us in the opinion, already expressed to many, of the great benefits that would result from subsoil plowing. We have conversed with many intelligent farmers who have subsoiled their lands, and all agree that the increase of crops by this system has been strongly marked. In most cases the increased profits have been from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, and in some instances the profits have been more than doubled. In districts subject to severe droughts the method here recommended is specially applicable. We could cite examples where, during the present unprecedented dry season subsoiled lands have yielded from twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre, while lands adjoining of precisely the same character have produced by the superficial method scarcely ten bushels.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRETACEOUS STRATA OF TEXAS.

BY B. F. SHUMARD, STATE GEOLOGIST.

In the present communication I propose to submit a descriptive section of the cretaceous rocks of Texas in so far as they have been determined by the Geological Survey.

The importance of this system in the geology of our State, has led us to investigate, very carefully, the several members of which it is composed, with the view of determining as accurately as possible their order of succession, thickness, and the fossils characteristic of the different beds.

Although much has been written concerning the upper or calcareous portion of our cretaceous system, and many of the fossils have been described by authors, the subdivisions have not hitherto been recognized and yet the fossils of the superior layers are quite as distinct from those of the middle, and these again from those of the lower beds, as are the fossils of any of the recognized subdivisions of the carboniferous system of the Mississippi Valley.

UPPER CRETACEOUS OR CALCAREOUS DIVISION.

This division in the western half of the settled portion of the State, attains a thickness of from 800 to 1000 feet; but further west, reaches a much greater development. It presents the following subdivisions, commencing above, and proceeding in descending order: *Caprina Limestone*, *Comanche Peak Group*, *Austin Limestone*, *Blue-Marl*, *Washita Limestone*, *Inoceramus-beds* and *Caprotina Limestone*.

Caprina Limestone.—This is the uppermost member of the series and consists of yellowish-white limestone, made up of coarse subcrystalline grains, cemented with a chalky paste. It generally occurs in thick, massive beds, and is capable of withstanding the action of the weather to a greater extent than most of the members of the cretaceous system. This formation is usually found capping the higher

elevations, and its presence may often be recognized by the peculiar flat-topped and castellated appearance it imparts to the hills. The summits of Comanche Peak in Johnson county, and Shovel Mountain in Burnet consist of this rock, and Doctor Riddell found it finely displayed along the bluffs of the Brazos in Bosque, M'Lennan and Hill counties. Thickness about seventy-feet. The fossils are chiefly *Cyprina* and *Ammonites*.

The *Comanche Peak Group*, which next succeeds, presents a greater development, both horizontally and vertically, than either of the other divisions. It is made up of soft yellowish and whitish chalky limestone, and buff and cream-colored limestone of greater or less compactness. Some of the beds are well adapted for building purposes, but usually they are too soft and crumble readily from exposure to the weather. The best exhibitions of this formation that we have seen are at Comanche Peak, Shovel-Mount and Mount Bonnell near Austin. Thickness, about 350 feet. This formation is remarkably rich in organic remains; more than fifty species have already been discovered, and among them are quite a number new to science. *Exogyra Texana*, *Gryphæa Pitcheri*, *Janira Occidentalis*, *Cardium Texanum*, *Lima Wacoensis*, and *Ammonites Pedernalis* are the most common.

Austin Limestone.—This subdivision immediately underlies the last-described group and consists of cream-colored and bluish earthy limestone in beds of variable thickness. Some of the layers are soft and crumble readily upon exposure, while others are moderately hard, and furnish a handsome building-rock, which may be cut into almost any required shape with a common hand-saw. The State-House and several of the public buildings at Austin, as well as some of the finest structures in San Antonio, are constructed of this stone. This formation may be seen to advantage at Austin, and near San Antonio and New-Braunfels. Dr. Riddell recognized it in McLennan and Bosque counties, and Dr. G. G. Shumard in Grayson. Thickness, 100 feet. The most characteristic fossils are *Exogyra castata*, *Ostrea anomæformis*, *Radiolites Austinensis*, *Baculites anceps*, (?), *Nautilus Dekayi*, teeth and scales of fishes, and bones of *Mosasaurus*.

Blue Marl.—Below the Austin limestone we have usually a blue and yellow marl, with occasional bands of gray limestone and seams of selenite interstratified. It contains iron pyrites in the form of small spherical masses, and the embedded fossils are frequently studded with brilliant crystals of this substance. It is well exposed towards the base of Mount Bonnell, where we find a thickness of about sixty feet. It has also been observed near New-Braunfels, and at several points in Bell county. The fossils are chiefly *Exogyra arietina*, *Gryphæa Pitcheri*, *Janira Texana*, and a small undescribed species of *Dentalina*.

Washita Limestone.—This important member of our cretaceous system is usually made up of nearly white, yellow-gray and blue limestone, some of the beds being moderately hard, while others disintegrate readily. This formation occurs at many localities in the State. It is exposed near Austin, and at various points in Grayson, Red river, Fannin, Bosque, and Coryell counties. Its estimated thickness is about 150 feet. Fossils are extremely abundant in all parts of the formation. The most common are *Holaster simplex*, *Epiaster elegans*, *Gryphæa Pitcheri*, *Ostrea subovata*, *O. carinata*, and *Inoceramus problematicus*.

In Grayson county, Dr. G. G. Shumard found the Washita limestone reposing on a blue, indurated, sandy marl of a schistose structure, abounding in small nodules of pyrites, and fragments of lignite.

The *Caprotina Limestone* forms the base of the upper cretaceous, and consists of light-gray and yellowish-gray earthy limestone, with intercalated bands of yellow marl and sometimes flint. It occupies the base of the Comanche Peak and Mount Bonnell, and the greatest thickness we have observed is about forty feet. The fossils are *Caprotina Texana*, *Orbitolina Texana*, *Panopæa Newberryi*, and *Natica aculispira*.

LOWER CRETACEOUS.

For a knowledge of this division of our cretaceous rocks, I am indebted to Dr. Geo. G. Shumard, who describes it as being composed of sandstones and gypsaceous

and marly clays, the latter containing numerous spheroidal masses of limestone, filled with organic remains. It is separable into two distinct groups, namely, Arenaceous group, and marly clay or Red river group.

Arenaceous Group.—This member consists of light yellow and blue sandstone, and beds of sandy clay, with crystals of selenite and seams of lignite. Its characters may be understood from the following section taken on Post-oak creek, Grayson county:

No. 1. Soft fine-grained yellow sand-stone,.....	10 feet.
No. 2. Hard fine-grained, blue sand-stone becoming yellow upon exposure, and sometimes passing into gritstone and fine conglomerate,.....	5 feet.
No. 3. Yellow sand-stone, like No. 1,.....	10 feet.
No. 4. Indurated blue slaty clay with crystal of selenite,.....	20 feet.
No. 5. Thin layers, like No. 2,.....	3 feet.

Fossils.—The upper layers are characterized by *Ostrea bellarugosa* and fossil-wood. The ostrea occurs in distinct bands and is extremely abundant. In the inferior layers we find numerous fish remains in a beautiful state of preservation, which Professor Leidy has referred to the following species: *Ptychodus mammillaris*, *Lamna compressa*, *L. Texana*, *Galeocercus pristodontus* and *Carcharon*.

Marly Clay or Red River Group.—This member rests immediately beneath the fish-beds of the arenaceous group. Dr. G. G. Shumard describes it as a blue marly clay, variegated with red and brown, and with thin bands of sand-stone interstratified. The clay contains crystals of selenite and flattened nodules of compact brown and blue limestone, and septaria of compact blue limestone reticulated with yellow, brown, and purple spar. The nodules occur in the upper and the septaria towards the base of the formation. The best exposures of this group occur in Grayson county, in Post-oak, Choctaw, and Big-mineral creeks, where sections of about sixty feet have been measured, but the entire thickness of the mass can not be less than 150 feet.

Fossils are extremely abundant in the septaria and nodules, and all of them belong to hitherto unknown species. I have characterized a few of the species under the following names: *Ammonites Graysonensis*, *A. Swallowanus*, *Ancylloceras annulatus*, *Scaphites vermiculus*, *Baculites gracilis* and *Inoceramus capulus*.

Fossil-wood is also quite abundant in the clays of some of the localities examined

FEES OF OFFICE.

Our law permits its several offices to tax and collect the following fees:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE. — FEES FOR THE USE OF THE STATE.

For Patents for 640 acres or less,.....	\$2
For Patents over 640 acres, and up to 1280 acres,.....	3
For Patents over 1280 acres, and up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league,.....	5
For Patents over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league, and up to one league,.....	10
For Patents over one league, an additional fee of.....	1
for every five labors.	

In addition to the patent fees, first-class claimants are charged government dues at the following rates:

Emigrants who arrived previous to the first of May, 1835, pay for each labor of arable land fifty cents, and for each labor of pasture-land twenty-four cents. Those who arrived after that date and before the 2d of March, 1836, are charged double those rates.

For copy of any document in the English language, fifteen cents per hundred words, and fifty cents additional for certificate and seal.

For copy or translation of any document in any other than the English language twenty-five cents per hundred words, and seventy-five cents additional for certificate and seal.

For maps, sketches, plots, etc., where the same requires one or more days' labor, at the rate of five dollars per day; if less than one day, at the rate of one dollar per hour.

For examination of a single claim, twenty-five cents; for written statements with regard to any claims, thirty cents per hundred words.

When work of this character requires any considerable time, it may, at the option of the party, be paid for at the rates per hour or day as above stated.

Fees for certificates issued under acts of Legislature are as follows:

For league and labor,.....	\$5.00
For any quantity less than one and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ league,.....	4.00
For $\frac{1}{2}$ league,.....	3.00
For any quantity less than $\frac{1}{2}$ league,.....	2.00
For each certificate not otherwise provided for,.....	.50

COURT OF CLAIMS.—FEES FOR USE OF THE STATE.

Upon every application for original head-rights, before any action is taken, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid.

For certificates of one league, five dollars; over 1280 acres, and less than one league, three dollars; all under 1280 acres, two dollars. For copies, same fees as in General Land Office. No charge for examinations, approval of claims, etc.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For entering the appearance of either party in person or by attorney, to be charged but once, fifty cents.

For docketing each cause, to be charged but once, fifty cents.

For filing the record in each cause, fifty cents.

For entering each rule or motion, twenty-five cents.

For entering the order of the court upon any rule or motion, or for entering any interlocutory judgment, fifty cents.

For administering an oath or affirmation without a certificate, fifteen cents; for the same and giving a certificate thereof with seal, twenty-five cents,

For entering each continuance, twenty cents.

For entering each final judgment or decree, one dollar.

For each writ issued, one dollar.

For making out and transmitting the mandate and judgment of the Supreme Court to any inferior court, one dollar and fifty cents.

For making copies of any papers or records in his office, including certificate and seal, for each hundred words, fifteen cents.

For recording opinions of the judges, per hundred words, fifteen cents.

For taxing bill of costs in each case with copy thereof, fifty cents.

For every service not herein provided for such fees as may be allowed by the Supreme Court, not to exceed the fees herein allowed for services requiring a like amount of labor.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

For each writ or citation in civil suit, fifty cents.

For copy of petition including certificate and seal, per hundred words, fifteen cents.

For docketing each cause, to be charged but once, fifteen cents.

For filing each paper in a cause, ten cents.

For entering each appearance in person or by attorney, to be charged but once, ten cents.

For entering each continuance, fifteen cents.

For entering each rule or motion not otherwise provided for, with the order, decree or judgment of the court thereon, fifty cents.

For swearing each witness in a cause, ten cents, and the same for administering an oath or affirmation without a certificate; and for an oath or affirmation with certificate and seal, twenty-five cents.

For each subpoena for a witness, twenty-five cents, and for each additional name inserted in such subpoena, ten cents.

For writing and taking a bond in every case where required, one dollar.

For each recognizance entered of record, fifty cents.

For swearing and empanneling a jury, and receiving and recording the verdict, in each cause tried by a jury, fifty cents; and for assessing the damages in each cause not tried by a jury, fifty cents.

For each commission to take depositions, fifty cents, and usual fee for copy of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

For each *scire facias*, (except against a juror who may be excused,) one dollar.

For entering each interlocutory judgment not otherwise provided for, fifty cents; and the same for entering each final judgment in the cause.

For taxing bill of costs in each cause with copy thereof, twenty-five cents.

For each execution, fifty cents, and the same for each original writ.

For each writ of possession or restitution, seventy-five cents.

For making out and transmitting the mandate and judgment of the District Court upon an appeal from the County Court, one dollar.

For entering and recording return on each writ of execution, possession, or restitution, fifty cents.

For a transcript of the record and papers in any cause when an appeal or writ of error is taken with certificate and seal, for each hundred words, fifteen cents, and the same for copies of any records or papers in their office.

For each certificate of any fact or facts contained in the records of his office, fifty cents.

For every service not otherwise provided for, such fees as may be allowed by the District Court, not to exceed the fees herein allowed for services requiring a like amount of labor.

COUNTY CLERKS.

For filing each paper required to be filed in their courts in relation to the estates of decedents or wards, ten cents.

For making out and posting the necessary notice, upon each application for the probate of a will, appointment of an administrator or guardian, or in any case where notices are required to be given, relating to the estates of decedents or wards, fifty cents.

For docketing each application, petition, or proceeding relating to the estates of decedents or wards, to be charged but once, fifty cents.

For each copy of an application, complaint or petition that is required to accompany a writ or citation with certificate and seal, fifteen cents for each hundred words.

For making out and attesting letters testamentary, or of administration, or of guardianship, fifty cents.

For taking and recording the bond and oath of an executor, administrator, or guardian, one dollar.

For entering each order, judgment or decree, in relation to the estates of decedents or wards, fifty cents.

For recording all papers required to be recorded by them in relation to the estates of decedents or wards, for each hundred words, fifteen cents.

For swearing each witness in court, ten cents; and the same for administering an oath or affirmation without certificate, and for same with certificate and seal, twenty-five cents.

For each subpoena for a witness, twenty-five cents, and ten cents for each additional name inserted in such subpoena.

For each commission to take depositions, fifty cents.

For copy of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories with certificate and seal, for each hundred words, fifteen cents.

For making out a transcript of the papers and records in any cause taken from the County to the District Court, with certificate and seal, for each hundred words, fifteen cents.

For each execution, fifty cents, and same for entering and recording return of said execution.

For making copies of any papers or records in office with certificate and seal, fifteen cents for hundred words.

For taking the acknowledgment or proof of any instrument of writing for registration, fifty cents.

For filing and recording any instrument of writing, for each hundred words, fifteen cents, including certificate and seal.

For each marriage license, and receiving and recording the return thereon, one dollar, and same for license to ferryman.

For every license not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

For every service for individuals not otherwise provided for, such fees as may be allowed by the County Court: not to exceed the fees herein allowed for services requiring a like amount of labor.

For all county business, in relation to roads, ferries, bridges, elections and all other county matters not herein provided for, such allowance as may be made by the County Court, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

CHIEF-JUSTICE OF COUNTY COURTS.

For taking the probate of a will, two dollars.

For appointing an executor, administrator, or guardian, and approving bond, one dollar.

For each appointment of appraisers, fifty cents, and same for each order of sale.

For each approval and confirmation of sale, one dollar.

For each decree for a partition and distribution, two dollars.

For examining and approving or setting aside the report of Commissioners of partition or distribution, two dollars.

For removing an executor, administrator, or guardian, one dollar.

For administering an oath or affirmation in relation to the estates of decedents or wards, with certificate and seal, twenty-five cents.

For each certificate not otherwise provided for, with seal, fifty cents.

They are allowed a commission of one half of one per cent, upon the actual cash receipts of each executor, administrator, or guardian upon the approval of his annual exhibits and the final settlements of his accounts; but no more than one such commission shall be charged on any amount received by an executor, administrator, or guardian.

For each certificate of an election, with seal, fifty cents.

For ordering all elections and doing all other business required of him by law, in relation to elections, such sum as may be allowed him by the County Court.

SHERIFFS.

For serving each original writ or citation in a civil suit and copy of petition, one dollar.

For summoning each witness, fifty cents.

For serving each notice, for taking depositions and copy of interrogatories, seventy-five cents.

For serving each *scire facias*, (except against a juror who may be excused,) one dollar.

For levying each writ of attachment or sequestration, two dollars

For serving each citation and garnisher, one dollar.

For each cause tried in the District Court, a jury-fee shall be taxed for the Sheriff, of fifty cents.

For serving any writ not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

For each commitment or release, one dollar.

For levying each execution, one dollar; and for returning each execution, fifty cents.

For executing and returning each writ of restitution or possession, three dollars.

For all services attending the appraisements of property for sale, under execution or any order of sale, one dollar.

For indorsing the forfeiture of any bond required to be indorsed by him, fifty cents.

For executing a deed to each purchaser of real estate or slaves, under an execution or order of sale, two dollars.

For executing a bill of sale to each purchaser of personal property, other than slaves, under an execution or order of sale, one dollar.

For making money, on execution or any order of sale, when the same is made by a sale, for the first hundred dollars, three per cent; for the second hundred dollars, two per cent; for all sums over two hundred dollars, one and a half per cent; when the money is made without a sale, one half of said rates shall be allowed.

For taking care of property levied on by a writ of execution, sequestration, or attachment, all reasonable expenses to be taxed and allowed by the Court to which such writ is returnable.

For summoning jurors in the District Court, serving election notices, notices upon overseers of roads, attending the District and County Courts, and doing all other public business not otherwise provided for, such sum as may be allowed by the County Court not to exceed fifty dollars per annum, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

CORONER.

For summoning a jury, and all the other business connected with an inquest upon a dead body, five dollars, to be paid out of the County Treasury; and a Justice of the Peace for performing same services is allowed the same fees.

In all cases where the coroner shall perform any of the duties of the sheriff, he shall be entitled to same fees as the sheriff.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For each citation or writ in civil suits, fifty cents.

For taking each bond not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

For each subpoena for one witness, twenty-five cents, and ten cents for every additional name inserted in said subpoena.

For docketing each cause, ten cents, and same for each continuance, swearing each witness, administering an oath or affirmation, without certificate

For administering an oath or affirmation, with a certificate thereof, twenty-five cents.

For administering the oath, taking bond, and issuing writ of attachment or sequestration, one dollar.

For causing a jury to be summoned, swearing them, receiving and recording verdict in each cause tried by jury before them, fifty cents.

For each interlocutory judgment, or order in a cause, twenty-five cents.

For each final judgment, fifty cents.

For each application to set aside a judgment by default, or of non-suit, or for new trial, with final order of judgment thereon, fifty cents.

For taking the acknowledgment for a stay, in each cause, fifty cents.

For taking each appeal bond, fifty cents.

For each commission to take depositions, fifty cents; and fifteen cents for each hundred words of copy of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

For making out and certifying a transcript of the entries on his docket, and filing the same with the original papers of the cause in the District Court, in each cause of appeal or certiorari, one dollar.

For each execution, fifty cents.

For each writ of possession or restitution, seventy-five cents.

For receiving and recording return of each writ of execution, possession, or restitution, thirty cents.

For taxing, costs, and copy thereof, in each cause, fifteen cents.

For every certificate, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five cents.

For making copies of any papers or records in his office, including certificate, for any person applying for the same, for each hundred words, fifteen cents.

C O N S T A B L E S .

For serving each writ or citation in a civil suit, fifty cents; and the same for serving each notice for taking depositions and copy of interrogatories.

For levying and returning each writ of attachment or sequestration, one dollar.

For summoning each witness, twenty-five cents.

For levying each execution, fifty cents; and the same for taking each bond.

For executing each writ of possession or restitution, one dollar; and twenty-five cents for returning each such writ.

For summoning a jury in a Justice's Court, one dollar.

For summoning a jury to hold an inquest before a Coroner, to be paid by the County, two dollars.

For advertising sale under execution or any order of sale, fifty cents; and the same for each appraisement of property for sale under execution or order of sale.

For making title to purchaser of personal property under execution or order of sale, fifty cents.

For making title to purchaser of real estate under execution or order of sale, one dollar.

For making money under execution or order of sale, when sale is made, four per cent on the amount; and half those rates when made without sale.

For each day's attendance on the District Court, when summoned by the Sheriff, one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

For taking care of property levied on by a writ of execution, sequestration, or attachment, all reasonable expenses to be taxed and allowed by the Court to which such writ is returnable.

For all services done by Sheriffs in business connected with Justices' Courts, they shall only receive the same fees as are allowed Constables.

N O T A R I E S P U B L I C .

For protesting a bill or note for non-acceptance or non-payment, registering and seal, two dollars.

For protest in all other cases, twenty cents for each hundred words, and fifty cents for the certificate and seal.

For taking the acknowledgment or proof of any deed, or any other instrument of writing for registration, with certificate and seal, fifty cents.

For administering an oath or affirmation, with certificate and seal, fifty cents.

For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman, to a deed or any other instrument of writing, with certificate and seal, one dollar and fifty cents.

For all certificates and notarial acts, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

For copies of all records and memorandums in their offices, for each hundred words, with certificate and seal, twenty cents.

S U R V E Y O R S .

For inspection and recording of the field-notes and plat of a survey, for any tract of land over one third of a league, three dollars; one third of a league, two dollars; for any quantity less than one third of a league, one dollar.

For each examination of papers and records in his office, at the request of any person, twenty-five cents.

For receiving and filing each application for a location, fifty cents.

For copies of all field-notes and plats, or any other papers or records in his office, for each hundred words, twenty cents, including certificate.

For surveying any tract of land, for each English lineal mile actually run, including all expenses of making the survey and returning the plat and field-notes thereof, three dollars a mile.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The several officers, and persons authorized to perform any of the services named in this section, shall be entitled to the fees herein allowed for such services, namely :

For taking the acknowledgment or proof of any deed or any other instrument of writing, for registration, with certificate and seal, fifty cents.

For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman to a deed, or any other instrument of writing, authorized to be executed by her, with certificate and seal, one dollar and fifty cents.

For taking the depositions of a witness, in answer to interrogatories or cross-interrogatories, under a commission, for each hundred words twenty-five cents, and for swearing the witness to such answers, making certificate thereof with seal, and all other business connected with taking such depositions, fifty cents.

Fees allowed under the Criminal Code. Costs paid by the State.

SHERIFF.

Shall be paid in each case of felony where the defendant is brought to trial, whether he be convicted or acquitted.

For executing each warrant of arrest or capias, or for making arrest without warrant, one dollar.

For summoning each witness, fifty cents.

For summoning jury, two dollars.

For conveying prisoner to the Penitentiary, for each mile, going and coming, ten cents ; and the same for each guard employed by him in conveying such prisoner ; and for the support of the prisoner, ten cents for each mile traveled in going to the Penitentiary. For conveying prisoner taken under criminal process, ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the place to which he is required to convey such prisoner, and the like sum for one person employed as a guard in each case ; and for the support of such prisoner, ten cents for each mile traveled in going to the place to which he is required to convey such prisoner—the distance to be computed over the most commonly traveled route.

For executing each death-warrant, twenty-five dollars.

For each mile he may be compelled to travel in executing process, or in summoning or attaching witnesses, six cents.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In every case of felony, where the defendant appeals and the judgment is affirmed, twenty dollars.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

In every case of conviction of felony in the District Court, where the defendant does not appeal, or where upon appeal the judgment is affirmed, twenty dollars.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

In every case of felony upon which an appeal is taken, ten dollars.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

In every case of felony, whether the defendant is acquitted or convicted, ten dollars.

No costs paid by the State when the defendant is indicted for felony and convicted of a less offense.

When services are rendered by any peace-officer other than the Sheriff, in cases where the State is liable for costs, such office shall receive the same fees as are allowed the Sheriff.

The fees allowed Sheriffs and Clerks shall be audited and paid by the officers of the State upon the certificate of the Judge of the District Court attached to the bill of costs.

Each county is liable for all expenses incurred on account of the safe keeping of prisoners confined in their respective jails, or kept under guard.

Costs paid by defendants in cases of misdemeanor.

ATTORNEY - GENERAL.

For every conviction for offenses against the Penal Laws relating to gaming, where the judgment is affirmed or the appeal dismissed, fifteen dollars.

For every case of appeal by the State in gaming cases, where the judgment is reversed, fifteen dollars; for every like case of affirmance of judgment in favor of the State, or of dismissal of the appeal of the defendant, or of refusal where the State appeals in other case of misdemeanor, ten dollars.

DISTRICT - ATTORNEY.

In every case of conviction for violation of the laws against gaming, where no appeal is taken, or where the judgment on appeal is affirmed, fifteen dollars.

For every like conviction and affirmance of judgment in other misdemeanors, ten dollars.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In every case of appeal by the State in a case of misdemeanor, where the judgment is reversed, and every appeal by the defendant, where the judgment is affirmed, ten dollars.

DISTRICT CLERK.

For issuing each capias, subpoena, attachment, or other process, fifty cents.

Entering appearance, ten cents.

Docketing cause, to be charged but once, fifteen cents.

Swearing and empanneling jury, thirty cents.

Swearing each witness, ten cents.

Entering each order, thirty cents.

Receiving and recording verdict, thirty cents.

Entering judgment, thirty cents.

Each transcript on appeal, ten cents a hundred words.

Copy of indictment or information, when asked for by defendant, fifty cents.

SHERIFF.

For executing warrant of arrest, or capias, one dollar.

Summoning or attaching witness, fifty cents.

For each jury, one dollar.

For executing search-warrant, two dollars.

For each execution, two dollars.

For each commitment or release, one dollar.

For each bond, one dollar.

For attending prisoner on habeas corpus, three dollars a day.

For each mile necessarily traveled in executing any criminal process, including subpoenas and attachments for witnesses, six cents.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, MAYORS AND RECORDERS, shall be allowed costs as follows :

Issuing warrant of arrest, commitment, or search, or any other process against a defendant, one dollar.

Issuing subpoena or attachment, fifty cents.

Taking bail, one dollar.

Swearing witnesses, twenty-five cents.

Administering oath, where complaint is made to him, relative to crime, fifty cents.

Swearing and empanneling jury, one dollar.

Each execution, one dollar.

Making copies of any papers or entries on his docket, including certificate, for any person applying for same, fifteen cents for each hundred words.

CONSTABLES OR OTHER PEACE-OFFICERS shall receive in all cases before a Justice of the Peace, for misdemeanors, the following fees :

For executing warrant of arrest or commitment, one dollar.

Summoning jury, two dollars.

Serving subpoena or attachment, fifty cents.

Each commitment one dollar, and same for each execution.

Conveying prisoner to jail, including guard and all other expenses, twenty-five cents a mile.

For every mile he may necessarily travel in executing criminal process, including subpoenas and attachments for witnesses, six cents a mile.

In every case of violation of the law against gaming, tried before a Justice of the Peace, Mayor, or Recorder, five dollars in addition to the above fees.

THE SHERIFF, in addition to the fees above mentioned, shall be allowed :

For executing search-warrant, two dollars.

For taking bail, one dollar.

In cases of vagrancy, etc., where the defendant is not able to pay the costs, they shall be taxed upon the county, and paid out of County Treasury, when allowed by the County Court ; and the defendant may be compelled to work on any public work of the County for the reimbursement of the same.

In case of the conviction of a slave for a petty offense, the costs shall be adjudged against the master or person in whose employment the slave may be at the time of the conviction, to be collected under execution, as in ordinary cases.

COMPARISON OF THE RESULT OF ELECTIONS IN TEXAS.

BELOW we give the official returns of our elections as far as we have been able to obtain them.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR 1850.

For Attorney-General.

E. Allen,.....	5489	G. W. Paschal,.....	3235
A. H. Evans,.....	3931		
A. M. Lewis,.....	3595	Total,.....	20,401
A. J. Hamilton,.....	4151		

For Comptroller.

J. B. Shaw,.....	16,979	E. S. C. Robertson,.....	2834
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For Treasurer—J. H. Raymond, 18,173

RETURNS FOR 1851.

For Chief-Justice Supreme Court—John Hemphill, 23,946*For Assistant Justices.*

Wheeler,	18,229	Webb,	11,097
Lipscomb,	15,518		

For Congress—1st District.

Scurry,	7251	G. W. Wright,	240
Ochiltree,	4229	Scattering,	17
Wallace,	1146		
Darnell,	532	Total, 1st District,	13,415

For Congress—2d District.

Howard,	6418	Potter,	1228
M'Leak,	2872		
Lewis,	2548	Total, 2d District,	13,066

Total in both Districts, 26,481

Returns for 1852, 1853, and 1854 not footed up.

RETURNS FOR 1855.

For Governor.

E. M. Pease,	26,336	Scattering,	26
D. C. Dickson,	17,965		
M. T. Johnson,	809	Total,	45,412
Geo. T. Wood,	276		

For Lieutenant-Governor.

H. R. Runnels,	21,073	Scattering,	4
Jones,	17,817		
And. Niell,	4360	Total,	43,254

For Commissioner of Land Office.

Crosby,	21,848	Van Sickle,	240
Fields,	20,263		
Brown,	337	Total,	42,954
Case,	266		

RETURNS FOR 1857.

For Governor.

H. R. Runnels,	32,552	Sam Houston,	23,628
Total,	56,180		

For Lieutenant-Governor.

F. R. Lubbock,	33,379	F. Smith,	878
Jesse Grimes,	20,318		
		Total,	54,575

For Commissioner General Land Office.

F. M. White,	28,394	Stephen Crosby,	25,924
Total,	54,318		

RETURNS FOR 1858.

For Chief-Justice Supreme Court—Wheeler, 49,702*For Assistant Justices.*

Bell,	25,325	Buckley,	24,904
Total,	50,229		

<i>For Attorney-General</i> —M. D. Graham,.....	46,849
<i>For Comptroller</i> —C. R. Johns,.....	46,762
<i>For Treasurer</i> —C. H. Randolph,.....	46,895

VOTE FOR 1859.

For Governor.

Sam Houston,.....	36,257		H. R. Runnels,.....	27500
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For Lieutenant-Governor.

Ed. Clark,.....	31,458		F. R. Lubbock,.....	30,325
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For Commissioner General Land Office.

F. M. White,.....	32,801		S. Crosby,.....	28,059
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For Congress—1st District.

Jno. H. Reagan,.....	23,977		W. B. Ochiltree.....	3464
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For Congress—2d District.

A. J. Hamilton,.....	16,840		T. N. Ward,.....	15,583
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VOTE FOR 1860.

For Comptroller.

Johns,		Smyth,
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For Treasurer.

Randolph,		Starr,
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For Attorney-General.

Flournoy,		McAdoo,
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TAXATION.

RATE OF TAXATION.

THE act amendatory of the laws to raise revenue by taxation, passed February 16th, 1858, requires as follows:

Section 1, levies an ad valorem tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each \$100 worth of property, except such as is exempt by law.

Section 2, levies a poll-tax of 50 cents, per *capita*, on each free male person, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, for State purposes, but is silent on the amount to be levied for County purposes; by reference, however, to the 4th section of an act to organize County Courts, passed March 16th, 1848, it will be found that one half of this amount may be levied by the county; the same provision also applies to State Licenses.

The 3d section authorizes the levy of a tax for county purposes, equal to that of the State Tax, on all property, both real and personal, lying within the limits of the county. It is, nevertheless, discretionary with the County Courts, to impose a less rate; but on property situated in other counties than that in which the same is assessed, is, by the 22d section of the Tax Law of February 11th, 1850, fixed at one half of the State Tax, which is now equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents on each \$100.

Sections four, five and six refer to License Tax, and are as follows:

On money loaned at interest, 20 cents on every \$100.

On goods, wares, merchandise, vinous and spirituous liquors, [where sold in quantities over a quart,] 20 cents on every \$100, worth received for sale.

For every theater, per annum,.....\$100 00

This is not considered to apply to those Thespian Corps or Societies which exhibit for their own improvement or amusement, or for any charitable or benevolent purpose.

For every exhibition or performance of any kind in each county,.....	\$20 00
For every real estate, ship, merchandise, cotton-broker, commission-merchant, auctioneer, or pawn-broker, each per annum,.....	20 00
For every peddler in each county, per annum,.....	50 00
For every billiard-table, per annum,.....	50 00
For nine or ten-pin alley, per annum,.....	40 00
For restaurant, per annum,.....	16 00

This last is not considered to apply to hotels or taverns.

For every race-track, per annum,.....	40 00
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The shortest space of time for which a license can be taken out is fixed by the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, passed February 11th, 1850, at four months.

The remainder of the act requires a party taking out a license, forthwith to file the receipt of the assessor and collector with the county clerk, and take out a license, and in default of so doing, it is made the duty of the assessor and collector, sheriff or constable to arrest such offender, and take him before a justice of the peace for trial.

I have particularly to request that the assessor and collectors will be punctual in the transmission of their annual returns of licenses collected up to the 31st of May of each year, as delay in this respect prevents this office from stating their accounts, and thereby deferring their settlements often until a remote day.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

In addition to the exemption from taxation of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of household furniture and other personal property, provided for by an act approved April 11th, 1846, section 7th of the Tax Law of 11th February, 1850, also exempts the products of the soil while in the hands of the producer. A further exemption is still made by an act approved December 12th, 1849, of all buildings with their furniture and libraries, designed and used only for the purpose of public worship or education, together with the land owned by such institution, upon which the same may be situated, not exceeding in quantity ten acres.

By an act approved December 19th, 1849, all property owned and acquired by the government of the United States, for the purpose of erecting light-houses, forts, garrisons, etc., is exempt from taxation, provided the same has been acquired according to the provisions of said act.

It often occurs that property exempt from taxation, and upon which tax has not been calculated, is included by the assessor and collector in the total value; consequently the tax column, when summed up, does not agree with the ad valorem tax on the total value. Property not actually taxed, should not appear on the assessment rolls.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

In order that the assessors and collectors may be better enabled to state correctly their accounts with this Office, I will remark that they should *charge* themselves as follows:

With the total amount of State Tax assessed on the rolls, stating separately that due on property lying in the county from that due on property lying out of the county.

With the amount of the annual return of license collected up to the 31st of May every year.

With the amounts collected on account of Property Redeemed, and also on Insolvent Lists which have been previously allowed by the County Courts.

The County Taxes due to other counties should form a separate account.

Their *credits* should be as follows :

The Insolvent List as allowed by the County Court.

In cases where a sale has been made, the deed to the State for such property as may have been stricken off to it, for want of bidders.

A list of such property lying out of the county, the taxes on which have not been paid, and the parties rendering the same for assessment having no property situated within the limits of the county on which to levy. This list should contain a full description of the lands not paid on, and be certified to by the assessor and collector, and should not be included in the deed to the State, as is sometimes improperly done—the jurisdiction of such officer not extending beyond the limits of his county.

The next items in the account will be their commissions for assessing and collecting, and their mileage in traveling to the seat of government in settlement of their accounts.

And lastly the amount of their net collections in specie. The account should then be certified to by the assessor and collector that it embraces a full account of all moneys collected by them and due the State for the year ending on the 1st of June of the current year.

In the redemption of lands previously sold to the State for taxes, the assessor will charge fifty per cent per annum on the amount of taxes for which the lands were sold, together with \$2 for the assessor's fee, on each separate sale, providing the sale was made prior to the passage of the act of 8th of February, 1860; and \$100 for the like purpose in each case where made subsequent to that date.*

Where property has been purchased by an individual for the taxes due thereon, such return should be made to this office, in order that correct information may be given in relation to the condition of the lands when applied for.

In all cases where drafts drawn on the assessors and collectors by this office, have been paid by them, they should be indorsed by the parties to whom paid, and forthwith returned to this office for crediting in their accounts.

By the 22d section of the act to "regulate the assessment and collection of taxes," each assessor and collector is required by the first of June in each year, to settle his account, and pay over the amount of funds by him collected for the preceding year. In default so to do, the Comptroller is required by the 24th section of the same act, to publish him as a defaulting collector, and forward copies of such publication to the principal officers of the delinquent collector's county; in addition to which they will be declared incompetent to the longer discharge of the duties of assessor; and an election to fill such vacancy will be ordered by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of an act approved September 5th, 1850.

To enable the assessors and collectors to visit the seat of government to settle their accounts in person, they are allowed, for that purpose, by section 37th of the Tax Act, five cents per mile, going to and returning therefrom, which will be allowed them in the settlement of their accounts at this office.

By act approved February 9th, 1854, the assessors and collectors are required to report quarterly to the Comptroller and county treasurers of their respective counties the amount of funds by them collected for the use of the State and county respectively, under a penalty of five hundred dollars. All that is to be done under this requirement, is to give the names of parties paying, and the amounts paid, distinguishing between payments made on property situated within, from those

* Note received from the Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, June 8, 1860.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & CO.: GENTLEMEN: By reference to the Redemption Law of last session, approved Feb. 8, 1860, you will see that it requires only 50 per cent to be added to the amount of tax to redeem, when the State has been the purchaser, but 100 per cent when the property has been bid in by an individual. I inclose you the law, as well as a list of average values which will show the averages in the unorganized counties, and which are governed by the counties to which they judicially belong. These are the only important additions to make. Respectfully yours,

CLEMENT R. JOWNS, Comptroller.

made on that situated without the county. To insure uniformity in these returns, they will be made to embrace the three months immediately preceding the first of March, first of June, first of September, and first of December of each year.

I will here state, that in future, when an insolvent list is presented, and allowed by the County Court, it will be presumed the remainder of the assessment has been collected, and the assessors and collectors will be held accountable accordingly.

The plea that a portion of any year's assessment remains uncollected, will be wholly unavailing after the allowance of the insolvent list by the County Court for that year.

On the retirement from office of an assessor and collector, he should deliver to his successor the assessment-rolls and other public papers in his hands, taking duplicate receipts therefor—stating therein the several amounts due on each class of each year's assessment; one of which receipts should be forwarded immediately to the comptroller, to enable the necessary entries to be made of the transactions on the books of his office.

Nothing but *gold* and *silver* is hereafter to be received in payment of taxes. The several coins as recognized by the laws of the United States, are receivable at the value severally attached to them by said laws.

As inquiries have been made on the subject, I will here state that a license to pursue any vocation or calling, which by law is taxable, can not be transferred by the original party to whom it was issued, and used by another. The privilege which it grants extends only to the party to whom it was issued.

When a merchant purchases a bill of goods from another, he is required to pay the specific tax of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of goods so purchased, although the party from whom he purchased, may have paid a similar tax on said goods. Yours, very respectfully,

CLEMENT R. JOHNS, Comptroller.

AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS PER ACRE FOR 1859.

COUNTIES.	AVE.	COUNTIES.	AVE.
Anderson,.....	3 07	Cherokee,.....	2 80
Angelina,.....	1 75	Clay, not Org.,.....	1 62
Archer, not Org.,.....	56	Coleman, not Org.,.....	80
Atascosa,.....	1 13	Collin,.....	4 35
Austin,.....	4 69	Colorado,.....	4 63
Bandera,.....	1 14	Comal,.....	3 96
Bastrop,.....	4 26	Comanche,.....	2 23
Baylor, not Org.,.....	56	Concho, not Org.,.....	1 79
Bee,.....	67	Cooke,.....	2 33
Bell,.....	2 71	Coryell,.....	2 30
Bexar,.....	1 42	Dallas,.....	3 79
Blanco,.....	1 91	Dawson, not Org.,.....	1 38
Bosque,.....	2 30	Denton,.....	3 31
Bowie,.....	1 63	Dewitt,.....	2 81
Brazoria,.....	5 24	Dimmitt, not Org.,.....	— —
Brazos,.....	2 43	Duval, not Org.,.....	42
Brown,.....	80	Eastland, not Org.,.....	2 23
Buchanan, not Org.,.....	2 59	Edwards, not Org.,.....	1 14
Burleson,.....	3 16	Ellis,.....	3 14
Burnet,.....	2 06	El Paso,.....	4 17
Caldwell,.....	4 35	Encinal, not Org.,.....	42
Calhoun,.....	1 27	Erath,.....	2 17
Callahan, not Org.,.....	2 23	Falls,.....	3 58
Cameron, (for 1858,).....	32	Fannin,.....	3 27
Cass,.....	2 13	Fayette,.....	4 23
Chambers,.....	1 67	Fort Bend,.....	8 50

COUNTIES.	AVE.	COUNTIES.	AVE.
Freestone,.....	2 79	Menard, not Org.,.....	1 09
Frio, not Org.,.....	1 13	Milam,.....	2 00
Galveston,.....	2 36	Montague,.....	1 62
Gillespie,.....	1 71	Montgomery,.....	2 35
Goliad,.....	1 43	Nacogdoches,.....	1 28
Gonzales,.....	3 82	Navarro,.....	2 50
Grayson,.....	4 07	Newton,.....	1 43
Grimes,.....	4 00	Nueces,.....	42
Guadalupe,.....	3 71	Orange,.....	1 56
Hamilton, rolls not received,.....	—	Palo Pinto,.....	2 59
Hardeman, not Org.,.....	1 62	Panola,.....	2 84
Hardin,.....	1 94	Parker,.....	3 56
Harris,.....	1 63	Polk,.....	2 73
Harrison,.....	4 44	Presidio, not Org.,.....	4 17
Haskell, not Org.,.....	56	Red River,.....	3 16
Hays,.....	3 13	Refugio,.....	1 00
Henderson,.....	1 92	Robertson,.....	3 62
Hidalgo, (for 1857,).....	22	Runnells, not Org.,.....	80
Hill,.....	2 56	Rusk,.....	3 54
Hopkins,.....	2 60	Sabine,.....	93
Houston,.....	1 83	San Augustine,.....	1 56
Hunt,.....	2 72	San Patricio,.....	69
Jack,.....	2 21	San Saba,.....	1 79
Jackson,.....	1 95	Shackelford, not Org.,.....	2 59
Jasper,.....	1 64	Shelby,.....	1 58
Jefferson,.....	95	Smith,.....	4 00
Johnson,.....	2 78	Starr, (for 1858,).....	16
Jones, not Org.,.....	2 59	Tarrant,.....	3 25
Karnes,.....	1 81	Taylor, not Org.,.....	2 23
Kaufman,.....	2 43	Throckmorton, not Org.,.....	56
Kerr,.....	2 50	Titus,.....	2 68
Kimble, not Org.,.....	1 71	Travis,.....	4 70
Kinney, not Org.,.....	1 38	Trinity,.....	1 73
Knox, not Org.,.....	56	Tyler,.....	2 13
Lamar,.....	2 58	Upshur,.....	2 92
Lampasas,.....	2 39	Uvalde,.....	1 38
La Salle, not Org.,.....	42	Van Zandt,.....	1 96
Lavaca,.....	2 50	Victoria,.....	3 18
Leon,.....	2 18	Walker,.....	3 42
Liberty,.....	1 66	Washington,.....	8 84
Limestone,.....	3 04	Webb, rolls not received,.....	—
Live Oak,.....	1 00	Wichita, not Org.,.....	1 62
Llano,.....	1 02	Wilbarger, not Org.,.....	1 62
McCulloch, not Org.,.....	1 79	Wise,.....	2 22
McLennan,.....	4 25	Wharton,.....	10 40
McMullen, not Org.,.....	1 00	Williamson,.....	2 43
Madison,.....	2 90	Wood,.....	2 70
Mason,.....	1 09	Young,.....	56
Matagorda,.....	3 03	Zapata, rolls not received,.....	—
Maverick, not Org.,.....	1 38	Zavala, not Org.,.....	1 38
Medina,.....	1 67		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

- Anderson, H. G. Hendricks.
 Angelina, W. G. Lang.
 Archer, J. P. Smith.
 Atascosa, Wm. Caruthers.
 Austin, Alexander Glenn.
 Bandera, Surv. Bexar District.
 Bastrop, Geo. G. Rucker.
 Baylor, P. H. Gordon,
 Bee, Henry Weir.
 Bell, R. P. Bigham.
 Bexar, Francis Giraud.
 Blanco, John M. Watson.
 Bosque, Ward Keeler.
 Bowie, M. J. Knight.
 Brazoria, G. W. Durant.
 Brazos, Harvey Mitchell.
 Brown, L. H. Luckett.
 Buchanan, Surv. Milam District.
 Burleson, A. M. Thornton.
 Burnet, A. R. Johnson.
 Caldwell, Asa Pullen.
 Calhoun, Hugh S. Stapp.
 Callahan, Wm. Thaxton, Special.
 Cameron, Surv. San Patricio District.
 Cass, Thomas Heath.
 Chambers, S. B. Wallis.
 Cherokee, E. G. Armstrong.
 Clay, Collin M. Milam.
 Coleman, L. H. Luckett.
 Collin, A. T. Robertson.
 Colorado, Wm. G. Banks.
 Comal, J. J. Groos.
 Comanche, L. Price.
 Concho, Surv. Bexar District.
 Cooke, Geo. Y. Byrd.
 Coryell, Geo. F. Adams.
 Dallas, Wm. H. Thomas.
 Dawson, J. W. Cummings.
 Denton, S. P. Beebe.
 Dewitt, Jno. R. Hamilton.
 Dimmit, Surv. Bexar District.
 Duval, Surv. San Patricio District.
 Eastland, H. E. Bradford.
 Edwards, J. W. Cummings.
 Ellis, R. A. Davis.
 El Paso, Rufus Doane.
 Encinal, Surv. San Patricio District.
 Erath, John C. Lowe.
 Falls, Jno. H. Pearson.
 Fannin, P. S. Jones.
 Fayette, T. A. Perlitz.
 Fort Bend, W. M. Sherwood.
 Freestone, B. P. Hammet.
 Frio, Surv. Bexar District.
 Galveston, John De Young.
 Gillespie, J. Kuchler.
 Goliad, M. M. Kenney.
 Gonzales, A. Hillyard.
 Grayson, G. W. Newcome.
 Grimes, W. L. Franklin.
 Guadalupe, John A. Wells.
 Hamilton, John A. Baughn.
 Hardeman, William Cloud, Special.
 Hardin, Wm. Forbes.
 Harris, D. Gregg.
 Harrison, G. C. Dial.
 Haskell, P. H. Gordon.
 Hays, Joseph M. Brown.
 Henderson, J. C. Oldham.
 Hidalgo, Jesus Hinspro.
 Hill, A. C. Graves.
 Hopkins, L. G. Harmon.
 Houston, Charles Stokes.
 Hunt, A. Cameron.
 Jack, Charles Adair.
 Jackson, Geo. W. Brackinridge.
 Jasper, Geo. Smith.
 Jefferson, James Ingols.
 Johnson, W. Douglass.
 Jones, J. P. Smith, Special.
 Karnes, C. A. Russell.
 Kaufman, H. W. Keyser.
 Kerr, A. Rosenthal.
 Kimble, Surv. Bexar District.
 Kinney, J. W. Cummings.
 Knox, R. H. Gordon, Special.
 Lamar, Thos. J. Wood.
 Lampasas, I. C. Harralson.
 Lasalle, T. A. Blucher.
 Lavaca, Samuel Devall.
 Leon, Jno. T. Young.
 Liberty, A. N. B. Tompkins.
 Limestone, S. G. McLendon.
 Live Oak, F. A. Blucher.
 Llano, W. C. Billingsley.
 McCulloch, Surv. Bexar District.
 McLennan, S. M. Jenkins.
 McMullen, Surv. San Patricio District.
 Madison, Jno. M. Wade.
 Mason, H. Biberstein.
 Marion, Surv. Bowie District.
 Matagorda, (none.)
 Maverick, J. W. Cummings.
 Medina, Wm. Mylins.
 Menard, Surv. Bexar District.
 Milam, H. E. Bradford.
 Montague, F. M. Tolley.
 Montgomery, John M. Wade.

Nacogdoches, C. C. Grayson.	Taylor, J. P. Smith.
Navarro, J. M. Elliott.	Throckmorton, R. H. Gordon.
Newton, Wm. Cox.	Titus, W. L. Stephens.
Nueces, Henry A. Maltby.	Travis, Dennis Corwin.
Orange, A. H. Reading.	Trinity, George Gibson.
Palo Pinto, J. J. Metcalfe.	Tyler, Enoch L. Pitts.
Panola, N. C. Williams.	Upshur, S. P. Scott.
Parker, L. Murphy.	Uvalde, I. W. Cummings.
Polk, J. R. Johnson.	Van Zandt, Robert Doyal.
Presidio, Surv. Bexar District.	Victoria, J. C. Stadler.
Red River, Wm. D. Orr.	Walker, Solomon Carr.
Refugio, A. H. Lea.	Washington A. Gieseke.
Robertson, Hiram Hanover.	Webb, Surv. Bexar District.
Runnels, Surv. Bexar District.	Wichita, I. P. Smith.
Rusk, E. A. Watkins.	Wilbarger, Wm. Cloud.
Sabine, E. P. Beddo.	Wilson, Surv. Bexar District.
San Augustine, C. H. Roberts.	Wise, I. W. Hale.
San Patricio, P. S. Hagy.	Wharton, James R. Collingsworth.
San Saba, W. J. Montgomery.	Williamson, Wm. K. Duerson.
Shackleford, W. L. Browning.	Wood, Hiram McMillan.
Shelby, G. W. Locke.	Young, James H. Swindells.
Smith, B. L. Walker.	Zapata, Surv. San Patricio District.
Starr, A. N. Norton.	Zavala, I. W. Cummings.
Tarrant, W. L. Lively.	

The District Surveyors are given for those Counties which are not organized or from which we have no returns in the G. L. Office.

STATE OFFICERS—THEIR SALARIES, ETC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary per year.
Sam Houston, Governor,.....	\$3000
W. J. Pendleton, Private Secretary,.....	900

STATE DEPARTMENT.

E. W. Carr, Secretary of State,.....	1800
Bird Holland, Chief Clerk,.....	1400

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

C. R. Johns, Comptroller,.....	1800
Geo. J. Durham, Chief Clerk,.....	1400
Geo. G. Simcox, Tax Clerk.....	1200
M. L. McMillion, Accountant.....	1200
W. A. Pitts, Assistant Clerk,.....	900
C. R. Johns, Jr., " ".....	900
Benj. Weir, " ".....	900
R. D. Harris, " ".....	900
John B. Costa, " ".....	900
I. C. Kirby, " ".....	900
— Claiborne, " ".....	900

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

C. H. Randolph, Treasurer,.....	1800
Pat O'Gorman, Chief Clerk,.....	1200

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Wm. S. Hotchkiss, Commissioner,.....	2000
John Q. St. Clair, Chief Clerk,.....	1200

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

	Salary per year.
F. M. White, Commissioner,.....	\$2000
R. M. Elgin, Chief Clerk,.....	1400
F. W. Moore, Receiver,.....	1200
Edward Linn, Translator,.....	1200
C. W. Pressler, Chief Draftsman,.....	1200
W. Von Rosenberg, Draftsman,.....	1100
I. M. Hayes, ".....	1100
Joseph Martin, ".....	1100
F. Grothaus, ".....	1000
James Browne, ".....	1000
Rufus R. Jones, ".....	1000
M. I. Doyle, ".....	1000
H. R. Von Bierbunstine, ".....	1000
I. H. Hutchins, Calculator,.....	1000
Alfred Grooms, Assistant Clerk.....	900
James M. Long, " ".....	900
Chas. A. Harrison, " ".....	900
Chas. H. Rushton, " ".....	900
Rhoads Fisher, " ".....	900
F. W. Giraud, " ".....	900
Flavius Everett, " ".....	900
P. Priestley, " ".....	900
Wm. C. Walsh, " ".....	900
F. I. Roberts, " ".....	900
J. A. Quintero, " ".....	900
Wm. M. Gilleland, " ".....	900
C. S. Millett, " ".....	900
Wm. P. Stapp, " ".....	900
Stephen Cummings, " ".....	900
James H. Thompson, " ".....	900
Thomas C. Howard, " ".....	900
Robert R. Rivers, " ".....	900
H. C. Holman, " ".....	900
Geo. W. Paschal, Jr., " ".....	900
Burr G. Duval, " ".....	900
Hugh L. White, " ".....	900
M. R. Reagan, " ".....	900

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT OF LAND OFFICE.

Conrad Stremme, Chief,.....	1100
F. H. Arlett, First Assistant,.....	1000

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

B. F. Shumard, State Geologist,.....	3000
Prof. W. P. Riddell, Chemist and Assistant Geologist,.....	1500
Geo. G. Shumard, Assistant Geologist,.....	1500
A. Roesler, Draftsman,.....	900

STEAMSHIP ROUTES BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, UNITED STATES MAIL LINES. — NEW-ORLEANS TO GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

LEAVE NEW-ORLEANS.	ARRIVE AT GALVESTON.	LEAVE GALVESTON.	ARRIVE AT INDIANOLA.	LEAVE INDIANOLA.	ARRIVE AT GALVESTON.	LEAVE GALVESTON.	ARRIVE AT NEW-ORLEANS.
Fr. Levee, via river, Sundays, at 8 A.M. From Berwick's, via Railroad, Wednesdays, at 12 M.	Tuesdays, at 8 A.M.	Tuesdays, at 4 P.M.	Wednesdays, at 12 M.	Thursdays, at 8 A.M., or 2 P.M.	8 Fridays, at 8 A.M.	Fridays, at 10 A.M.	At Levee, Sundays, at 4 P.M.
Fr. Levee, via river, Thursdays, at 8 A.M. From Berwick's, via Railroad, Saturdays, at 12 M.	Thursdays, at 12 M.	Thursdays, at 4 P.M.	Fridays, at 12 M.	Saturdays, at 8 A.M., or 2 P.M.	Sundays, at 8 A.M.	Sundays, at 10 A.M.	At Berwick's, Mondays, at 12 M.
	Saturdays, at 8 A.M.	Saturdays, at 4 P.M.	Sundays, at 12 M.	Mondays, at 8 A.M., or 2 P.M.	Tuesdays, at 8 A.M.	Tuesdays, at 10 A.M.	At Levee, Thursdays, at 4 P.M.
	Sundays, at 12 M.	Sundays or Mon- days, at 4 P.M.	Tuesdays, at 12 M.	Tuesdays, at 8 A.M., or 2 P.M.	Wednesdays, at 8 A.M.	Wednesdays, at 10 A.M.	At Berwick's, Thursdays, at 12 M.

NEW-ORLEANS TO GALVESTON, VIA SABINE.

FROM BERWICK'S, VIA RAILROAD.	ARRIVE AT SABINE.	LEAVE SABINE.	ARRIVE AT GALVESTON.	LEAVE GALVESTON.	ARRIVE AT SABINE.	LEAVE SABINE.	ARRIVE AT BERWICK'S.
Mondays, at 12 M.	Tuesdays, at 8 A.M.	Tuesdays, at 12 M.	Wednesdays, at 8 A.M.	Wednesdays, at 12 M.	Thursdays, at 8 A.M.	Thursdays, at 12 M.	Fridays, at 12 M.

NEW-ORLEANS TO BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA.

FROM LEVEE, VIA RIVER.	ARRIVE AT INDIANOLA.	LEAVE INDIANOLA.	ARRIVE AT BRAZOS.	LEAVE BRAZOS.	ARRIVE AT INDIANOLA.	LEAVE INDIANOLA.	ARRIVE AT NEW-ORLEANS.
Friday, at 8 A.M., alternately.	Sunday.	Sunday or Monday.	Monday or Tues- day.	Tuesday, at 8 A.M.	Friday.	Friday.	Monday.

Steamboats run daily between Galveston and Houston, leaving Galveston on the arrival of the New-Orleans steamers, and Houston on the arrival of the trains from the interior.

STAGE-ROUTES IN TEXAS.

FROM	BY WAY OF	TO	CONNECTING WITH	LEAVES	ARRIVES AT	CONTRACTORS.	VEHICLES.
Hempstead,....	Chapel Hill, Brenham, La Grange, Bastrop, etc.	Austin,....	H. & C. Railroad at Hempstead.	Hempstead every day at 10 A.M.	Austin second day at 12 P.M.	Sawyer & Risher.	4-horse coaches.
Eagle Lake,....	Columbus, LaGrange, etc.	Austin,....	B.B. & C. Railroad.	Eagle Lake every other day at 10 A.M.	do do do	do do do	do do do
Eagle Lake,....	Columbus, Hallettsville, Gonzales, Seguin, etc.	San Antonio,....	do do do	do do do	San Antonio next day at 3 P.M.	do do do	do do do
Cypress City,....	Rose Hill,....	Montgomery,....	H. & T. C. Railroad.	Cypress City at 8 A.M. every other day.	Montgomery same day	do do do	do do do
Hempstead,....	Anderson, Boonville, Wheelock, Owensville, Alto Springs, Marlin, etc.	Waco,....	do do do	do Hempstead every other day at 10 A.M.	Waco third day at 6 A.M.	do do do	do do do
Hempstead,....	Washington,....	Washington,....	do do do	do Every day at 10 A.M.	Same day.	do do do	do 2-horse hacks.
Richmond,....	Warton,....	Gonzales,....	B.B. & C. Railroad.	Every other day.	do do do	do do do	do do do
LaGrange,....	Eagle Lake,....	Gonzales,....	LaGrange Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A.M.	do do do	Gonzales next day at 12, and returns same day at 1 P.M.; arrives Gonzales next day at 7 P.M.	Levi Hontz,....	do do do
Austin,....	Lampasas,....	Lampasas,....	Sawyer & Risher's line at Austin.	Austin every Friday at 6 A.M.; returning arrives at Austin every Monday at 4 P.M.	Lampasas every Saturday at 6 A.M.; leaves every Sunday at 6 A.M.	D. Walsh,....	do do do
Powderhorn,....	Lavaca, Victoria, Gonzales, Lockhart, etc.	Austin,....	The steamers at Powderhorn.	Powderhorn every other day at 6 P.M.; returns every second day at 12 M.	Austin every second day at 12 M.; returns same day at 6 P.M.	Sawyer & Risher.	4 horse coaches.
Powderhorn,....	Lavaca, Victoria, Clinton, York town, etc.	San Antonio,....	do do do	do do do	San Antonio do do do	do do do	do do do
Powderhorn,....	Goliad, Charro, Helena, etc.	San Antonio,....	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do
Powderhorn,....	Lavaca, Victoria, Gonzales, Seguin, etc.	San Antonio,....	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do
San Antonio,....	Castroville, etc.	Eagle Pass,....	S. & R.'s line from Powderhorn, and Richmond	do do do	Twice a week.	Bernard David,....	2-horse hacks.
San Antonio,....	Selma, New Braunfels, San Marcos, Austin, Georgetown, Belton, etc.	Waco,....	do do do	do do do	Waco third day at 12 M.; returning, leaves at 8 A.M. next day.	Sawyer & Risher.	4 horse coaches.
Liberty,....	Smithfield, Livingston, Moscow, Sumpter, Coletta, etc.	Crockett,....	The mail steamer at Liberty.	Liberty on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 8 A.M.; returning, arrives Thursday-Saturday, and Monday, at 12 P.M.	Crockett next day at 12 P.M.	do do do	do 2-horse hacks
Huntsville,....	Madisonville, Leona, Centerville, Fairfield, Corsicana, etc.	Waxahatchie,....	S. & R.'s and H. M. Black's lines of coaches at Huntsville.	Huntsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A.M.	Waxahatchie third day at 10 P.M.; leaves as at Huntsville.	G. N. Hancock,....	do do do
Crockett,....	Palestine, Kickapoo, Larissa, etc.	Tyler,....	S. & R.'s and H. M. B.'s lines at Crockett.	Crockett do do do	Tyler next day at 10 P.M.; leaves as at Crockett.	Austin Jones,....	do do do
Nacogdoches,....	Tusk, Palestine, Fairfield, Springfield, etc.	Waco,....	S. & R.'s line to Austin and Hempstead at Waco	Nacogdoches do do do	Waco fourth day at 6 A.M.; leaves as at Nacogdoches.	Sawyer & Risher.	4-horse coaches.
Nacogdoches,....	Iron Mountain, New Salem, Knoxville, etc.	Tyler,....	.....	Nacogdoches do do do	Tyler next day at 10 P.M.; leaves as at Nacogdoches.	Haston & Lee,....	2-horse hacks.
Nacogdoches,....	Mount Enterprise, Mindon, Henderson, Gilmer, etc.	Mount Pleasant,....	.....	Nacogdoches do do do	do do do	William Clark,....	do do do
San Augustine,....	Shelbyville, Carthage, etc.	Marshall,....	.....	San Augustine Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives next day at 10 P.M.	Marshall next day at 10 P.M.; leaves as at San Antonio.	Joseph T. Baker,....	do do do

STAGE-ROUTES IN TEXAS—(Continued.)

FROM	BY WAY OF	TO	CONNECTING WITH	LEAVES	ARRIVES AT	CONTRACTORS.	VEHICLES.
Alto Springs.....	Horn Hill, Springfield, Dresden, etc.	Chamber's Creek	S. & R.'s line at Alto Springs.	Alto Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; arrives third day at 8 P.M.	Chamber's Creek third day at 8 P.M.; leaves as at Alto Springs.	John I. Steele.....	2 horse hacks.
Palestine.....	Beaver, Barton, Athens, etc...	Dallas	S. & R.'s line at Dallas	Palestine Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives 4th day by 10 P.M.	Dallas fourth day by 10 P.M.; leaves as at Palestine.	H. M. Black.....	do
Henderson.....	London, Tyler, Corsicana, etc.	Waco	S. & R.'s line at Waco, and Black's line at Athens.	Henderson do do	Waco do do	J. R. Allen.....	do
Tyler.....	Quitman, Woodland, Tarrant, etc.	Paris	Jones', H. & Lee's and Allen's lines at Tyler	Tyler Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives third day at 6 P.M.	Paris third day at 6 P.M.; leaves as at Tyler.	H. V. Fowler.....	do
Dallas.....	Fort Worth, Weatherford, etc.	Fort Belknap	Al Dallas with S. & R.'s and H. M. B.'s lines	Dallas Monday and Thursday at 5 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 10 P.M.	Fort Belknap, arrives and leaves as at Dallas.	D. C. Haynes.....	do
Marshall.....	Jefferson, Dufferfield, etc.	Clarksville	S. & R.'s line to Waco, and the Arkansas lines.	Marshall Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 A.M.; arrives next day at 10 P.M.	Clarksville, arrives and leaves as at Marshall.	William Bradfield.	4 horse coaches.
Marshall.....	Ash Spring, Earpville, etc.	Tyler	.....	do do do	Tyler, arrives and leaves as at Marshall.	John Boyd.....	do
Shreveport, La.,	Marshall, Henderson, Rusk, etc.	Crockett	.....	Shreveport Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A.M.; arrives third day at 10 P.M.	Crockett, arrives and leaves as at Shreveport.	do	do
Clarksville.....	Paris, Bonham, McKinney, Dallas, Waxahatchie, Hillsboro, etc.	Waco	S. & R.'s line at Waco, and H. M. B.'s at Dallas and Waco.	Clarksville every other day at 8 A.M.; arrives fourth day by 10 P.M.	Waco, arrives and leaves as at Clarksville.	Sawyer & Risber.	do

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THOSE WHO FELL WITH TRAVIS.
OMITTED IN LAST YEAR'S ALMANAC.

Mr. William S. Taylor, of Montgomery, states that our list of those who fell with Travis in the Alamo, as published in the ALMANAC for 1860, is not complete, and he adds to it the following names, to wit:

Calvin Grimes, son of Hon. Jesse Grimes, who was then only seventeen years old.
Jonathan Lindley, son of Samuel Lindley, twenty-one or twenty-two years old.
Tapley Holland, about twenty-three years old.

Mr. Taylor is quite certain that he is correct in stating that the above young men perished with Travis.

NAME OMITTED IN LAST YEAR'S ALMANAC in the list of Men Massacred with Fannin—Stephen Winship, Massachusetts.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—THE FUTURE OF TEXAS.

It requires but a look at the map of the United States, in connection with a short and condensed statement of comparative advantages, to place Texas in a preëminent position as a new State. The great drift of emigration from the old States has hitherto been mainly to the North-west. The extensive and fertile region embraced in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other sections adjacent, are now being subjected to the embarrassments incident to countries far in the interior, whenever emigration and home consumption are checked, and surpluses are compelled to seek markets at long distances from the place of production. However multifarious the facilities for travel and transportation may be, the distances to be overcome are unavoidably great. The farmer must pay the cost of transportation until his products reach the place of consumption. This eats out the price until he has little left, whilst the cost of transportation upon his supplies swells their prices to an inordinate degree. This twofold cause of disadvantage is now operating with a severity in the North-west, which makes the condition of the country and people both discouraging and irremediable. An excessive emigration into those States, and its consequent home consumption, might give temporary relief, only to be followed, however, by greater embarrassments when over-production again transpires.

Texas, like New-York, Pennsylvania, or Louisiana, is differently situated. A few hundred miles at most from the seaport town reaches its productive regions, whilst in the great North-west it requires almost as many thousands. These causes of disparity will operate with increased force. Their result will be, that the one country will be rich in its financial means, whilst the other will remain stationary or grow poor. Manufacturing, and its home consumption, if carried far enough, might change the condition of the North-west — agriculture alone can not do it. Texas agriculture, on the other hand, will be too profitable to allow its enterprise or capital to take refuge in general manufacturing to much extent.

The region in Texas, peculiarly adapted to the culture of cotton, is estimated to be adequate to the production of six millions of bales. The wheat region is much larger than the State of Illinois, and produces the heaviest wheat grown in the United States. Barley grows better than any other crop, and will yield from thirty to sixty bushels to the acre. Oats and rye grow profusely. Corn grows well, but is subject in many places to be affected by an early summer drought. Pumpkins, melons, squashes, and other vegetables of that nature, can be raised in fabulous abundance. Nutritious grasses grow in all parts of the State, and almost any variety can be successfully cultivated. Apples grow well in the northern part; grapes and berries every where. Sugar is more uncertain; the warm season not being of sufficient duration to fully mature the crop.

Nearly the whole of Texas is adapted to the production of sheep, wool, and cattle. The wool business is probably capable of being made more profitable than any where else in the Union, that is, when the proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the flocks from those casual inclemencies of the weather which have sometimes proved destructive. To sum up, the agricultural capacity of Texas, for variety and amount, may perhaps be said to be unequalled elsewhere. It only needs the care and skill necessary to bring it into requisition.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On the map accompanying this ALMANAC, the railroad lines, now projected or being constructed are indicated. All these thoroughfares, with slight exceptions, will command a patronage adequate to sustain the road; and each, with the land bonus (10,240 acres to the mile) given by the State, if economically constructed, can be made a profitable investment. In addition, a canal has been constructed, connecting Galveston bay with the Brazos river, through which much of the commerce of the Brazoria railroad, together with that of the Lower Brazos, will pass

in steamboats to Galveston. The design is, to extend this inside navigation to Matagorda bay by the extension of the steamboat canal, so as to allow the entire coast commerce of the west to center at this point. The Galveston bay and Trinity river affords permanent steamboat navigation from Galveston to Liberty in one direction, and through the bay and Buffalo Bayou to Houston in another. It is thus seen that the inland steamboat navigation to and from Galveston must remain an important and increasing element of its commerce, in addition to the railway thoroughfares now being projected and terminating at this place.

TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS ROUTE.

This road will be completed probably by the 1st of January next, from the Sabine river to Houston, having a connection with the railway center of the State at that place, and also with Galveston by way of the Union branch recently projected from Galveston to Liberty. When completed, this route will accommodate the immense travel passing between Texas and the Gulf States, and can not fail to command a sustaining patronage.

ROUTE FROM LIBERTY VIA NACOGDOCHES TO SHREVEPORT.

This road, recently projected, will connect with the Union branch from Galveston to Liberty, as well as the roads running out of Houston, and on the north will connect with the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and El Paso road. This route will not only command a large travel patronage, but, in addition to accommodating a fertile agricultural district, it passes through the great pinery of Texas, and will be made one of the thoroughfares for supplying Middle and Western Texas with lumber. Its general patronage must be very large.

ROUTE FROM GALVESTON TO FULTON IN ARKANSAS, ETC.

This route passes from Galveston to the railway center at Houston, thence north through the counties of Montgomery, Walker, Houston, Cherokee, and Anderson, to Tyler in Smith county, thence towards Fulton, and so as to connect with the Little Rock and Memphis and Charleston roads, and thence through the connections with St. Louis and the general railroad system of the Northern States. This road passes through the pineries of Montgomery and Walker, and the great fertile cotton and wheat-fields north. This route will command a travel and transportation patronage adequate to the production of an enormous dividend, were it allowed by law to be taken. The Legislature has reserved the right in the charter of this road to restrict the dividends to twelve per cent. The wealth and influence of Galveston and a very large portion of Eastern Texas is now centered upon this route, and it is thought that the strength associated will be adequate to a rapid construction of the road from Houston northward.

There are some features in the charter of this road rather anomalous. It is designed to make it exclusively a stock road. The company possess no power to mortgage or hypothecate its property, and any lien sought to be created by voluntary contract is void by the charter. In case the officers or directors of the road enter into engagements, without money in the treasury of the company adequate to discharge the same, together with all previous obligations, they become personally liable for the fulfillment of their contracts. This will present a new phase in modern railway financiering, and compel the application of the funds of the company to the payment of construction account. The increasing strength and confidence in this company is fast giving token of the wisdom of its policy. Capital is found to associate more readily under the belief that it will be protected. The stockholders intend to build the road and to own it, and are determined to make the investment a good one, and to keep it so. This is to be the basis of confidence through which they intend to command the necessary means. If this policy is adhered to, and the road constructed economically for cash, the dividends and land bonus (10,240 acres to the mile) will soon place this company in possession of a good property. We predict for this road a successful result.

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL ROAD.

This route passes from Houston to Hempsted, the junction of the Washington county road, fifty miles; thence up the Brazos, crossing the Navisota river, and thence in a north-westwardly direction to Red river in Grayson county. The line of the road passes through another portion of the great grain and cotton-field of Texas, and having direct connection with the seaport of Galveston, both by rail and steamboat, will drain the commerce of Middle Texas to the coast over its route. This route, like most other routes in the State, stands in no danger of competition. The country sustaining this line is of great magnitude, both in extent and fertility, and we may contemplate a road in a little time with an overcrowded patronage. The Washington county road, from Hempsted to Brenham, twenty-five miles, designed to be extended, will contribute much to the patronage below the junction.

BUFFALO BAYOU, BRAZOS, AND COLORADO ROAD.

This road starts from Harrisburg on Buffalo bayou, crosses the Brazos at Richmond, thence across the Bernard and Caney to Columbus, thence up the Colorado by Lagrange and Bastrop to Austin. A new charter has been granted from Columbus West to San Antonio, upon which much capital and strength is now being associated, in order to continue the line west with a view to the Mexican trade. This road will command a large portion of the commerce of the rich valleys of the Guadalupe, Colorado, Caney, Bernard, and Brazos rivers, having direct communication from its terminus, both by water and rail, with Galveston, and also with the road to New-Orleans, as well as the other great thoroughfares in a northwardly direction. The revenues of the road on the portion completed already indicate that the expectations of its projectors have been more than realized. The experiment is already demonstrated, that capital connected with the construction of this road is capable of being made a safe investment.

In addition to the above schedule, a road is contemplated to run from Tyler in Smith county to the northern line of the State, thence across the Indian country into Kansas. From Galveston to the interior of Kansas is six hundred miles, and the people of that State are already alive to the question of distance and cost of transportation to the seaboard. The difference between 600 and 3500 miles (distance by steamers to New-Orleans) will afford but little cavil as to the best route. Western Missouri and Arkansas are interested in the same question.

THE HOUSTON TAP AND BRAZORIA RAILROAD is completed, and in operation from Houston to Columbia. The work is progressing favorably west of the Brazos river, and is expected soon to be completed to Wharton. It is built and owned almost entirely by the merchants of Houston and the planters interested on the line of the road. The reports show that it is one of the most economically built roads in the State. It is usually called the "sugar road," from the fact that a chief object in its construction was the transportation of the sugar of Brazoria and portions of adjoining counties to Houston.

We have now mentioned the great thoroughfares and their connections that will combine travel and transportation in a sufficient degree to give probability of success. There are other lines projected, and some of which may be built. Their chances of success, however, are remote in the comparison.

From the wildest plans instigated and persevered in for several years by the Pacific road speculators, Texas is gradually coming down to a rational understanding of both her ability and interest. The principle of self-reliance is gaining ground. The policy of centering the commerce of the State, and of securing the accretions of commerce to the citizens of the State, instead of sending them abroad, is now being looked upon as a means to assist and strengthen its lines of improvement. Texas is an empire of itself, capable of concentrating within its borders the commerce of a territory ten times as large as New-York or Pennsylvania. Such a power of concentration, with so small an amount of money, can not be found else

where. We predict that the settled policy of the State will be, to look to the best accommodation of its own citizens, and to so manage its enterprises as to create wealth within its own borders, rather than to swell the profits of commerce in neighboring States by diminishing our own.

TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.

TEXAS DIVISION.

THIS Company, under the name of the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, was chartered September 1, 1856, and by act approved December 24, 1859, its name was changed as above. A corresponding charter has been granted by the State of Louisiana, under the same name, (Louisiana Division,) to connect the New-Orleans and Opelousas Road from Berwick's Bay, its present terminus, with the eastern terminus of this road at Orange, on the Sabine; thus forming a great *trunk line* connecting the Texas system of railroads concentrating at Houston with the city of New-Orleans and the eastern railroads.

The Company was organized, and Colonel A. M. Gentry, of Houston, was elected President, which office he has continued to fill up to this time; and to his energy and perseverance the Company are mainly indebted for their success, and Eastern Texas for a railroad second in importance to none in the State. Work was commenced in the spring of 1858, and the line partially graded from Houston to Liberty. During the last year the work has been successfully prosecuted at other points, and the track is now (1st August, 1860) laid from Orange to Liberty, a distance of sixty-six miles. The draw-bridge of 160 feet in length over the Neches, with its approaching spans of eighty feet each, built on Howe's improved plan, the patent truss, by Messrs. Pride & Boomer, making a total length of 320 feet, is an imposing structure. It is set on piling, driven in a channel of from twenty-eight to forty feet depth of water, and built in the most substantial manner. The draw is built with gallows frame, on an improved plan, and is the best in the State, and of its span not excelled in any other.

The plan of that over the Trinity is similar, except that the draw is built with an arched chord.

The contractors are pushing forward the work with great rapidity; and by the 1st of October, or, at any rate, by 1st December, the whole distance, 106 miles, from Houston to the State line at Orange, will be completed and in running order.

In the mean time, the surveys on the Louisiana Division are being pushed forward; and as soon as a final location can judiciously be made, work will be commenced by the same contractors on that division, about 110 miles long, to New-Iberia. The forty-five miles from New-Iberia to Berwick's bay, the present western terminus of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Road, are now being built, so that the track can be laid this fall, thus reducing the whole distance from Houston or Galveston to New-Orleans, without rail, to 100 miles, which can readily be completed during the year 1861. The Texas Division is 106 miles long, and is estimated to cost about \$30,000 per mile, including depots, stations for wood and water, machine-shops, and fencing. The rail is of the best English iron, T pattern, and weighs fifty-six pounds to the yard. Chairs, eight pounds each, wrought iron. Cross-ties, about 2250 per mile, principally of oak and long-leaved or heart pine. The gauge, according to law, is five feet six inches. The bridges are three draws of 320 feet, eighty feet respectively in length; three common bridges, of 280 feet each, all on piling, besides numerous smaller structures, all built in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and on the most scientific and approved plans for wooden and iron bridges.

The grade is nearly level throughout the entire distance.

The prospective business and gross earnings of the Road are from passengers, and

from lumber and miscellaneous freight westward, and cotton, cattle, and hides eastward, and are estimated to amount to nearly a million and a half annually.

Passenger time from Galveston or Houston to New-Orleans, upon the opening of the whole line, from twelve to fifteen hours. For freight, from twenty-four to thirty hours.

Until the opening of the Louisiana Division of their road, the Company propose, by means of a line of screw steam-ships from Sabine Pass to Berwick's bay, and river steamers from Orange and Beaumont to the Pass, to form a through and nearly inland route, by connecting with the steamers already running between Galveston and Liberty and Houston—a route which, for furnishing facilities for inter-communication to the country through which it passes, is unsurpassed.

From the report of the State Engineer made in April last, it appears that the Company already had "a first-class river-steamer, the Florida, used for transporting the rails, machinery, and other materials from the coast to the line of the road. This boat cost the Company \$32,000. They have also an A 1 screw steam-ship, the La Crosse, used at sea, for towing and lightering the iron and machinery, and doing other business for the Company on the Texas and Louisiana coast during the construction of the road.

The contractors are: W. W. Morris, C. C. Campbell, A. W. Hoyt, Wm. Truesdaile, James C. Reid.

The Directors of the Company are: A. M. Gentry, Wm. Truesdaile, W. W. Morris, J. H. Roberts, C. M. Congreve.

The officers of the Company are: A. M. Gentry, President; George K. Otis, Secretary; Chas. M. Congreve, Treasurer; Charles Congreve & Son, N. Y., Financial Agents; H. Cone, Attorney; G. W. R. Bayley, Consulting Engineer; S. F. Johnson, Chief-Engineer and Superintendent.

The principal office of the Company is in Houston.

BEAUMONT, August 1, 1860.

JAMES C. REID.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

WE condense the following business and financial statistics from all the official reports received at the State Department in accordance with law:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Stock,	\$3,500,000 00
“ actually paid in, including \$600,000 in the hands of agents,	3,123,530 00
Paid for construction,	11,629 04
“ buildings,	3,428 43
“ engines and transportation,	11,425 00
“ one passenger car,	1,000 00
Indebtedness,	24,336 54
Due corporation,	111,161 19
Amount received from transportation of passengers, and other sources,	30,703 14
Paid for repairs,	6,027 65
“ salaries,	3,109 08
Engine-houses,	2
Engine-shops,	1
Engines,	3
Freight-cars,	5
Passengers-cars,	1
Two of the engines out of repair, the other in constant use.	

Miles run by passenger and freight-trains,	5796
Number of hands employed in all,	201
No one has been injured in life or limb.	
Lands donated by the State,	256,000 acres.
Lands sold,	none.

Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company.

Capital stock fixed at,	\$1,200,000 00
Amount actually paid in,	70,707 09
Amount received and paid out,	15,542 21

Total received,	\$86,249 30
Expended for construction, about,	43,000 00
" in drafts,	3,505 04
" in buildings,	nothing.
" in engine and rolling stock,	1,750 00
Debt for rolling stock, about,	11,000 00
" cash advanced by S. H. Morgan,	889 00
Due J. D. Thomas, late Treasurer,	1,317 72
" N. W. Townes, late Secretary,	478 00
" sundry others,	13,295 64
" for passenger-cars,	1,466 66
" the Company by stockholders,	137,145 70
Paid for buildings and repairs,	nothing.
" engine,	1,750 00
" passenger-car,	733 33
" salaries and all other expenses,	16,089 62

Men employed: one Secretary and Treasurer, one Chief-Engineer, one Local Engineer, four contractors, one Collecting Agent.

Hands employed by the contractors supposed to be at least 150.

President's salary, \$3000 per year; from May 9, 1856, to May 9, 1860, to be paid in land certificates. From May 9, 1860, the same salary to be paid in cash.

S. H. MORGAN, *President.*

WM. BRAMLETTE, *Treasurer.*

H., T., and B. Railroad Company.

Capital stock, (nearly all paid,)	\$380,000 00
Expended for lands,	nothing.
" " buildings,	3,150 00
" " engines,	18,750 00
" " cars,	22,750 00

Total, \$44,650 00

Indebtedness to bonds to the State, 240,000 00

 " to bills payable, 82,682 00

Floating debt, 88,877 00

Total, \$411,560 00

Due the Company in bills receivable, 2,228 00

 " " bonds of Brazoria Company, 13,000 00

Total, \$15,228 00

Received from passengers, 12,294 00

 " " freights, 14,792 00

 " " mails, 225 00

 " " land sales, etc., 11,350 00

Total, \$38,661 00

Expended for engines,	\$900 00
“ “ cars,	750 00
“ “ buildings,	350 00
“ “ salaries,	7,300 00
“ “ track, including salaries and workmen,	12,233 00

Total, \$21,533 00

No dividends. No accidents.

Road west of the Brazos steadily progressing; grading nearly completed to Wharton and ready for track-laying.

Officers: E. W. Taylor, President; J. D. Waters, Vice-President; E. F. Gray, Secretary and Treasurer; John Adriance, Agent at Columbia; John W. Stump, Superintendent and Chief-Engineer.

Principal office in Houston.

Freight earnings for the eleven months, \$8014.

Freight.—There have been received in Houston by this road, since July last year to May this year, eleven months, 7578 bales cotton, 1104 hogsheads sugar, besides a considerable amount of moss, corn, hides, lumber, and merchandise, amounting to about 4656 tons in all.

Columbus, San Antonio, and Rio Grande Railroad Company.

\$300,000 of stock subscribed March 5th, 1860; 5 per cent of which being paid, the Company organized, and elected the following Directors: James Vance, John Munroe, Ch. M. Congreve, R. M. Tevis, G. R. Otis, John G. Logue, A. M. Gentry, J. F. Johnson, Wm. Tuesdoil.

The following officers were elected: A. M. Gentry, President; James Vance, Vice-President; Ch. M. Congreve, Treasurer.

Agents were appointed to collect further subscriptions, and a corps of engineers organized to make the necessary surveys, etc.

Amount of stock now subscribed,	\$311,500
“ cash paid in,	15,575
“ due the Company,	295,925

Office of the Company, at Columbus.

Washington County Railroad Company.

Capital stock subscribed,	\$270,000
Of which there has been paid,	160,000

No lands purchased. Right of way generally donated.

Paid out:

For dépôt and engine-house,	\$12,000
“ locomotive,	11,710
“ cars,	6,411

Debt as follows:

Amount due the State on loan on 11 miles, to June, 1860,	\$66,000
Due on construction, cars, etc., about,	60,000

This last sum includes \$10,000 borrowed.

Stock still due the Company, half of which is deemed unavailable,	\$110,000
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Company commenced running their road from Hempstead to the Brazos, a distance of eight miles, on 20th of February last.

Amount received to June 1st:

For passengers,	\$1232
“ freight,	1060
“ mails,	250

Total, \$2542

Total tons freight, 1356.

Amounts paid out:

For repairs,	\$163
“ engines,	11,710
“ cars,	6,411
“ buildings,	1,200
“ salaries,	2,442

One engine, weight 22 tons, one passenger, and other cars.

Number of men employed, 17.

Of the lands donated, the Company have sold only 19 sections. Amount drawn on the eleven miles completed, 176 sections. 157 sections remain unsold, the greater portion located; 40,000 acres in Harris, and the balance in Liberty and adjoining counties.

Balance of the road and bridge over the Brazos under contract. Bridge to be above high-water mark, on the Howe plan, and to span 260 feet; cost to be \$65,000. Messrs. Pride and Boomer have the bridge contract; and the bridge and road to Brenham were expected to be completed by October 1st — this time.

Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railway Company.

Capital stock actually paid in on 2503 shares, \$165,880. Remaining 1497 shares were issued in payment of Harrisburg lands.

Paid in on shares not yet issued,	\$30,340 25
Expended for land,	\$1,500 00
“ “ post-oak land for timber for ties, ..	3,124 83
	<hr/> 4,624 83

Verdict for land damages case, now pending in Superior Court,	\$500 00
Expended for buildings and fixtures,	10,060 61
“ “ equipment with engines and cars, ..	102,831 75
Other expenditures on construction account, in- cluding rail, for 70 miles and grading, chains, cross-ties, etc., to near Columbus, say 81 miles, ..	927,880 64

Total expenditures,	1,040,773 00
Expense account, for running, repairs, salaries, engineering, etc., to April 1st, 1860,	\$286,950 61
Interest to same date,	132,699 25

Total,	\$419,649 86
Deduct earnings of road to same date,	303,864 75

Balance,	115,785 11
Expense for iron, for 5 miles beyond the 70th mile, on the ground, May 1st, 1860,	25,800 00

Indebtedness:

Due the State for loan on 70 miles,	\$420,000 00
Less amount paid sinking fund,	9,000 00
	<hr/> \$411,000 00
Due on notes payable,	\$214,508 89
Due on loans in Boston,	235,675 76
“ other debts,	50,137 82

Total,	\$911,322 47
Assets in hand,	53,661 24

Balance,	857,661 23
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Amounts due to the corporation :

Notes receivable,.....	\$15,580 00
“ uncollected,.....	11,415 97
Due from sundry parties,.....	6,185 27

\$33,181 24

Due on subscription account,.....	36,856 00
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70,037 24

Subscription is being obtained on the section of 28 miles from Columbus to La Grange, and is already over \$100,000.

Receipts from passengers, for the year ending April 30th, 1860, ..	\$27,420
“ “ freight, “ “ “ “	..100,868
“ “ mails, “ “ “ “	.. 3,187

Total receipts for the year,.....\$132,477

Of the receipts, 35 per cent is received from merchandise, 33 per cent from cotton, and 20 from passengers.

A dividend of 25 per cent has been made to represent the located land of the Company, payable in stock, but not yet issued.

Total amount paid out, for the year ending May, 1st, 1860, for construction, repairs, salaries, fuel, and all expenses,	\$99,506
Deduct for construction of new road,.....	31,648

Expenses of running,.....\$66,858

Gross receipts for the year,132,477

Net earnings, applicable to payment of interest,..... 65,618

Three or four persons have been injured, chiefly from their own carelessness.

Total land received from the State,718,080 acres.

Of this there have been located,.....140,160 “

“ “ “ sold in scrip,385,621½ “

“ “ “ given to agents for location,..... 63,018⅔ “

On hand,.....129,280 “

This Company has 6 engines or locomotives, 61 platform, 21 box freight-cars, 3 first-class passenger-cars, 2 second-class baggage and mail-cars, and 10 hand-cars.

Houston and Texas Central Railway.

Stock subscribed to June 1st, 1860 :

Stock issued and fully paid,.....	\$458,200 00
“ paid, but not issued,.....	320,475 00
Due for stock in bills receivable,.....	264,124 00

Total,.....\$1,042,800 00

Construction account, buildings at Courtney and Navisota stations, platforms since last, 19,514 00

Right of way, 187 51

Land from the State,..... 1,608 00

3 locomotives,..... 30,000 00

Cars and materials for cars,..... 14,815 00

Amount of bonds to the State of Texas, 450,000 00

“ “ “ “ second mortgage, .. 125,000 00

“ construction, 400,000 00

“ bills payable,..... 224,430 00

Due to the Company, over and above debts due by the Company,..... 44,562 00

Freight receipts, from Sept. 1st, 1859, to June 1st, 1860,...	\$198,809 00
Passenger " " " " " ...	66,844 00
Mail " " " " " ...	4,497 00
Repairs of all kinds,	58,666 00
Buildings and platforms,	14,289 00
Engines,	30,000 00
Cars,	14,815 00
Salaries,	10,866 00
Transportation expenses,	31,890 00
Wood, including stock on hand,	3,013 00

No dividends made.

No accidents from carelessness of employés.

No sales of land.

This report covers cost of 75 miles of road, and operations of 70 miles.

Freight carried from Houston to the places named, from October 1st, 1859, to June 1st, 1860:

To Cypress, 843 tons; to Hockley, 3787 tons; to Hempstead, 4853 tons; to Courtney, 653 tons; to Navisota, 3796 tons; to Brazos, 641 tons.

The cars commenced taking freight to Courtney and Navisota in January, and to Brazos in March. We have omitted various articles of freight, such as horses, carriages, sheep, machinery, etc.

The freight received at Houston by the same road, and during the same time, was as follows:

69,022 bales cotton. 24,619 beef hides. 33 buggies. 359 horses. 1300 sacks wool. 131 bales Texas Lowells.

ARANSAS RAILROAD.

Our readers are aware that this road commences at Aransas Pass, with the expectation of making its terminus at Mazatlan, on the Pacific shore.

The road-bed from Corpus Christi Bayou to the mainland—three miles in length across the shallow bay—has been thrown up during the past year, and the dredging-machine belonging to the Company is engaged in going over the work a second time, embanking it still higher above the water.

About one third of a mile additional embankment will connect the mainland with Harbor Island on the south-east side of which is Aransas Harbor, having thirty-five feet of water. Aransas Bar has at present ten feet at high-tide. Connection may best be made with all other Texian Railroads by a road from Wharton *via* Texana, Lavaca, and Lamar to this road at Ingleside, distance 210 miles. The charter granted to Gen. Duff Green and Gov. David R. Porter might be applied to this purpose.

The troubles in Mexico, with the non-ratification by the U. S. Senate of the Juarez treaty, have prevented any operations of the Company in Washington City, who hold the charter for the Mexican portion of the road, and have consequently delayed the operations of the Texian Company. In January last an amendment was made to the charter of the Company, removing their disability of selling their franchise, and extending their time four years. We refer to the Act of last January 9th in reference to this road, as given among the Acts of the last Legislature.

DISTANCE FROM ARANSAS PASS (TEXAS) TO MAZATLAN, (MEXICO.)

[The following communication from Prof. Lea, and the accompanying letter from Prof. Bache, need no explanation.]

Much misapprehension has existed as to the distance through Texas to the Pacific Ocean. People are in the habit of looking westward for that Ocean, whereas the shortest line from New-York to the Pacific runs south-west and is tangent to the Gulf of Mexico, being nearly perpendicular to the west coast in the vicinity of

Mazatlan, where it strikes the deep indentation of the bay at the mouth of the Gulf of California. By the annexed letter from Prof. Bache, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey, it appears that from Aransas Light to Mazatlan is 666 *statute* miles, and the direction S. 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° W. The route is so favorable that a railway may be laid from Mazatlan to Aransas under 700 miles, and thence to Galveston will not exceed 200 miles, the direct distance being 177 miles. But already there is great facility of communication by sea between Aransas and that commercial emporium of Texas, the bar at Aransas being second only to that of Galveston on all the coast west of the Balize. A few miles more of canaling, now going on, will open an interior channel also between those points. The day is not distant when the commerce of Galveston will receive a new impulse from influx of Mexican trade through these routes, and eventually it must be a marked point on the great commercial highway between the two oceans.

A. M. LEA.

ARANSAS, Texas, 16 June, 1860.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, June 2, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of May 17th, inquiring the distance from the Light-House at Aransas to Mazatlan.

Taking the position of Aransas Light, as determined by the Coast Survey operations, namely, Lat. 27° 51' 51" N., Long. 97° 02' 58" W. of Greenwich, and that of Mazatlan, as given in the Imperial Gazetteer, on the authority of Raper, namely, Lat. 23° 11' 48" N., Long. 106° 23' 45" W. of Greenwich, (this refers to the Custom-House,) we obtain the distance, 666 statute miles.

The azimuths of the line are: from Aransas Light to Mazatlan 63° 15'; from Mazatlan to Aransas Light 239° 13' 1", counted from south round by west.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. BACHE, Supt.

A. M. LEA, Esq., Aransas, Texas.

CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP-CHANNEL.

THE Corpus Christi Ship-Channel Co. are progressing in their work, and have already made navigation between Aransas and Corpus Christi Bays 60 feet wide and 8 feet deep. When completed the work is to be 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep. John M. Moore, Corpus Christi, is President.

COMMERCE OF GALVESTON.

THE steady increase in the trade and general business of Galveston leaves no room to doubt that it must ere long rival many of the principal sea-ports of the South. The trade of all parts of the interior of our immense State is gradually being concentrated at this port by means of the various railroads now in progress of construction, all of which, with but one or two exceptions, are either in connection, or soon will be, with the trunk-road from this city to Houston. The Houston, Trinity & Tyler Railroad, chartered at the last session of the Legislature, will doubtless be rapidly constructed, and it will place Galveston in direct communication with Eastern Texas. Some twenty miles of this road are already under contract to be completed forthwith, and the iron for twelve miles of it is purchased and paid for, and is now in this city. This road is being built for cash, and nothing is done on credit, and no bonds can be issued. At this time Galveston has railroad communication to the extent of about 275 miles. The canal is also now completed, connecting the city with the Brazos river by an inland channel, and two boats are running regularly in the trade. The cotton received at this port during the past year has amounted to 193,963 bales, against 159,016 bales the previous year. The shipping business of Galveston has increased proportionably.

The increase in tonnage at this port, during the past three years, is as follows:

TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING

August 31, 1858,.....	225,116
" 31, 1859,.....	281,734
" 31, 1860,.....	344,854

This presents a continual advance in the increase from year to year, and the same result is shown by a comparison of the number of vessels and of seamen.

Our Assessor for this county gives the following valuation of goods imported into this market, according to the original cost, for the years annexed respectively, ending May 1st:

1858,.....	\$1,612,868
1859,.....	2,219,506
1860,.....	3,050,906

These figures exhibit but an approximation of the actual amount of sales in this city, but the increase shown of about 50 per cent per year, may be considered correct. But the actual importations of merchandise to this port for the various points in the interior, are estimated at over fifty millions annually.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The Custom-House valuation of articles exported from Galveston the past four years has been:

COASTWISE—	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	\$3,516,256	\$3,808,507	\$4,400,637	\$6,559,022
FOREIGN—	1,218,364	2,700,682	4,264,370	6,314,150
	\$4,734,620	\$6,509,189	\$8,665,007	\$12,873,172

IMPORTS.

We have no means of estimating accurately the amount of our importations coast-wise, that is, from United States ports, for this city and the various points in the interior, but the total doubtless exceeds fifty millions.

Our direct foreign importations, though steadily on the increase, do not begin to approximate to the value of our exports to foreign countries. While our exports to the different parts of Europe have amounted the past year to about five and a half millions of dollars, our direct foreign imports have only reached \$544,000, or a little over half a million; but even these figures indicate a large increase in foreign importations.

COMMERCE OF SABINE PASS.

[THE late period at which we received a very full and interesting account of Jefferson county and its sea-port, Sabine Pass, has compelled us to confine our present publication entirely to a brief account of the trade of that thriving port, as follows:]

The exports from this port during the year 1859, commencing July 1st, as shown by the Custom-House books, have been—

18,393 bales of cotton;	11,919,000 shingles;
6096 hides;	15 bales deer-skins;
1,099,000 feet lumber;	97,000 staves;
5669 beeves;	23,700 lbs. tobacco;
13 hhds. sugar;	55 bbls. molasses;
7000 hoop-poles;	3 bales peltries.
14 bbls. tar;	

The imports, during the same time, not including iron and other material for the railroad, have been between 90,000 and 100,000 barrels of assorted merchandise. The exports have been mostly to New-Orleans; some to Galveston, and further south. The imports have been from New-Orleans and New-York, except a few lots from Galveston.

There have been about forty vessels employed in the trade, the largest of which is the steamship Gen. Rusk. The deepest draft of water through the channel, at low tide, was nine feet eight inches. The number of transits in and out of the harbor has been 311.

This trade has been conducted without the aid from government of a single buoy or index to the harbor, except the light-house, and even the keeper of that has been complained of for using too much oil by two gallons!

This port is fast filling up with enterprising merchants, and capital; and its business is rapidly increasing from year to year. It has proved to be remarkably healthy, and is surrounded with a delightful and healthy country.

COMMERCE OF PORT LAVACA,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1859, TO FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1860.

IMPORTS.

Barrels, measurement, 241,231;	1 new locomotive, complete;
Feet of lumber, 3,124,664;	10 platform-cars;
Shingles, 1,992,000;	21 tons chairs, frogs, etc.;
Railroad ties, 290,000 feet;	216 kegs railroad spikes, etc.;
Railroad iron, 150 tons;	18 packages picks, shovels, etc.

EXPORTS.

Cotton-bales,.....	31,844	Copper in pigs, pounds,.....	383,059
Bags wool,.....	1443	Lead " ".....	49,007
Beef-hides,.....	37,587	Mexican silver dollars,.....	233,142
Bundles peltries,.....	288	Silver bullion, pounds,.....	95
Pecans, pounds,.....	30,350	Horns,.....	1545
Boxes merchandise,.....	39	Rags, pounds,.....	1800
Barrels tallow,.....	14	Native Mustang wine, barrels,....	13

Value of foreign goods in bond for Mexico, passing through this port, ...\$240,872.23.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT LAVACA FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE STATED.

ENTERED.	CLEARED.
33 schooners;	52 schooners;
3 brigs;	4 brigs;
1 steamship.	3 barks;
	7 steamships.

VESSELS ENTERED AT LASALLE AND DISCHARGED AT THIS PORT, FOR SAME PERIOD.

52 schooners;	7 barks;
12 brigs;	6 steamships.

TOTAL VESSELS EMPLOYED.

142 schooners;	19 brigs;
10 barks;	14 steamships.

Exclusive of the Southern Steamship Company from New-Orleans, of which no account is given—making their entries in Galveston. J. H. DAVIS.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

CERTIFICATES issued by Clement R. Johns, Comptroller and ex-officio Commissioner of Claims, from the 1st September, 1859, to 7th February, 1860, namely:

Headrights, under the "act for the relief of those who fell with Fannin, Ward, Travis, Grant," etc., approved 9th February, 1850,.....	39
Headrights, by special acts approved 2d and 20th February, 1860,.....	2
Bounty warrants,.....	113
Donation warrants,.....	59
Certificates of unlocated balance,.....	41
Duplicates,.....	17
Scrip to Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railroad Company,....	40
Certificates approved by him during the same time,.....	
Headrights,.....	70
Bounty warrants,.....	152
Donation warrants,.....	61

W. S. HOTCHKISS.

There have been issued since induction into office on the 8th February, 1860.

Headright Certificates, under special act for the relief of certain persons, approved February 13th, 1860,.....	74
Headright, under the act for the relief of the heirs of those who fell with Fannin, Ward, Travis, etc., approved February 9th, 1850,.....	2
Headright, under the "act to reorganize the Court of Claims, and to extend the time," etc., approved February 7th, 1860,.....	8
Donation league, under the act of 18th December, 1837,.....	1
Bounty warrants,.....	131
Donation warrants,.....	36
Scrip to Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railroad Company,.....	524
Scrip to Washington County Railroad Company,.....	176
Scrip to Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company,.....	800
Scrip to Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Company,.....	720
Scrip to Eastern Texas Railroad Company,.....	80
Scrip to Bonus Certificate of 320 acres,.....	1

Issued.

Approved during same time:

Bounty warrants,.....	464
Donation warrants,.....	63

Total approved,..... 527

There have also been rejected:

Bounty warrants,.....	43
Donation warrants,.....	2

Number rejected,..... 45

PUBLIC DEBT.

Two claims were audited by Ed. Clark, Comr., amounting to..... \$116.69

There have been audited since 8th February last:

Three claims under special acts of the Legislature amounting to...	3444.16
Nineteen claims under the act reorganizing the Court of Claims,..	819.09

Total,..... 4379.91

Received during same time as fees for work done \$5102.25; the principal part of which has been for certificates issued to the various Railroad Companies.

COMPARISON OF LAND MEASURES,

AS ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, TEXAS.

1,000,000 sq. varas=1 labor=177.136 acres,	MEXICAN.	ENGLISH.
25,000,000 sq. varas=1 league=4428.402 acres,	1 foot lineal=11 1-9 inches lineal.	
5,645,376 sq. varas=4840 sq. yds.=1 acre.	1 vara " =33 1-3 " "	
	108 varas =100 yards.	
	1900.8 varas=1 mile.	

The square of 5000 varas=1	league=25,000,000 square varas=4428.4	acres.
" " 3535.5 " =1	" =12,500,000	" " =2214.2 "
" " 2836.7 " =1	" =3,333,333	" " =1476.13 "
" " 2500 " =1	" =6,250,000	" " =1107.1 "
" " 1000 " =1	labor =1,000,000	" " =177 1-7 "
" " 2688 " =1280 acres=	7,226,082	" " "
" " 2328 " =960	" =5,419,561	" " "
" " 1900.8 " =640	" =3,613,040	" " =1 square mile.
" " 1344 " =320	" =1,806,520	" " "
1 chain=4 rods or poles=66	feet =792 inches=100 links=23.76 varas.	
80 chains=320 " " =1	mile=1900.8 varas.	

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

CENTURIES.										N. B. Every Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters; the latter only is designated in this table, as the first serves only to the close of February; e. g., 1843 has B and A. At the beginning of every century Leap-Year is omitted, except every fourth century — 1600, 2000, etc., being Leap-Year, and the intervening three centuries exempt from the common rule.									
ODD YEARS.					EVEN YEARS.					ODD YEARS.									

DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Brazoria—	1st Monday in Apr and Oct	
Matagorda—2d Mon aft	" " " "	" "
Wharton—3d	" " " "	" "
Colorado—4th	" " " "	" "
Fayette—6th	" " " "	" "
Austin—9th	" " " "	" "
Fort Bend—11th	" " " "	" "

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bastrop—	1st Monday in Apr and Oct	
Caldwell—3d Mon aft	" " " "	" "
Guadalupe—5th	" " " "	" "
Hays—8th	" " " "	" "
Travis—9th	" " " "	" "

THIRD DISTRICT.

Washington—1st Mon aft 4th Mon in Mar and Sep	
Brazos—5th	" " " "
Burleson—6th	" " " "
Milam—8th	" " " "

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bexar—1st Mondays in March and Sept., 7 weeks	
Comal—8th Mon aft 1st Mon in Mar & Sep 1 week	
Blanco—9th	" " " " 1 "
Kerr—10th	" " " " 1 "
Gillespie—11th	" " " " 2 "

Act takes effect February 11, 1860.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Newton—	4th Monday in Feb and Aug	
Jasper—1st Mon after	" " " "	" "
Sabine—3d	" " " "	" "
Shelby—4th	" " " "	" "
Angelina—8th	" " " "	" "
Nacogdoches—1st in January and July.		
San Augustine—6 Mon aft 4th Mon in Feb and Aug		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Rusk—2d Mondays in February and Aug 5 weeks	
Harrison—5th Mon aft 2d in Feb & Aug 6	" "
Upshur—11th	" " " " 3 "
Wood—14	" " " " 2 "
Panola—16th	" " " " "until dis. of

Writs, bonds, recognizances, and processes of all kinds that have or may be issued, made returnable to these terms. Act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved December 30, 1859.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grimes—3d Mondays in March and Oct	2 weeks
Walker—2d Mon aft 3d in Mar and Oct	2 "
Montgomery—4th	" 2 "
Harris—6th	" 4 "
Galveston—10th	" " " " "until dis. of

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Titus—1st Mondays in February and Aug	2 weeks
Hopkins—2d Mon aft 1st in Feb and Aug	2 "
Hunt—4th	" 1 "
Fannin—5th	" 2 "
Lamar—7th	" 2 "
Red River—9th	" 3 "
Bowie—13th	" 2 "
Cass—15th	" " " " "until dis. of

Marion—1st term to commence on the 2d Monday before the 1st Monday in August, 1860, and thereafter on the 2d Monday before the 1st Mondays in February and August, 2 weeks.

Writs, etc., etc., returnable to these terms. Act takes effect August 1, 1860.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Houston—3d Mondays in Feb and Aug	3 weeks
Cherokee—3d Mon aft 3d in Feb & Aug	4 "
Anderson—7th	" 4 "
Henderson—11th	" 2 "
Kaufman—13th	" 2 "
Van Zandt—15th	" 2 "
Smith—17th	" " " " "until dis. of

Writs, etc., to be returnable to these terms. Act takes effect May 1, 1860.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Victoria—	3d Mon in February and August	
Jackson—2d aft	" " " "	" "
Lavaca—3d	" " " "	" "
De Witt—5th	" " " "	" "
Gonzales—7th	" " " "	" "
Calhoun—11th	" " " "	" "

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

El Paso—1st Mondays in March and September.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Cameron—4th Mon in April and 2d in Nov	4 weeks
Hidalgo—4th Mon aft 4th in Apr & 2d in Nov	1 "
Starr—5th	" 2 "
Zapata—7th	" 1 "
Webb—8th	" 1 "

Writs, etc., to be returnable to these terms. Act takes effect from its passage.

Approved January 29, 1860.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Madison—1st Mondays in March and Sept	1 week
Robertson—1st Mon aft 1st in Mar and Sept	2 "
Falls—3d	" 2 "
Limestone—5th	" 1 "
Hill—6th	" 1 "
Navarro—7th	" 2 "
Freestone—9th	" 1 "
Leon—10th—	" 2 "

Writs, etc., to be returnable to these terms. Act takes effect February 9, 1860.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

San Patricio—1st Mondays in Apr and Oct	1 week
Live Oak—1st Mon aft 1st in Apr and Oct	1 "
Karnes—2d	" 2 "
Goliad—4th	" 2 "
Refugio—6th	" 2 "
Bee—8th	" 1 "
Nueces—9th	" " " " "till dis. of

Act takes effect February 11, 1860.

Act approved February 12th, 1853, changing the time of holding Courts in 10th and 14th Districts repealed.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Chambers—	2d Mondays in March and Sept	
Liberty—	3d	" " " "
Polk—2d after	" " " "	" "
Trinity—4th after	" " " "	" "
Tyler—6th	" " " "	" "
Hardin—9th	" " " "	" "
Jefferson, 10th	" " " "	" "
Orange, 11th	" " " "	" "

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ellis—1st Mondays in March and Sept	3 weeks
Johnson—4th	" 2 "
Parker—2d Mon aft 4th in Mar and Sept	3 "
Tarrant—5th	" 3 "
Dallas—8th	" " " " "until dis. of

All writs, etc., issued after the commencement of

the Spring Term, 1860, of the above Courts shall be made returnable at these terms. Appeals to be returnable to the Supreme Court, at Austin. Act takes effect from 1st Monday in August, 1860. First term of Courts under this act to commence on 1st Monday in March, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Williamson—	2d Mon in Mar and Sept	
Burnett—3d	Mon aft	" "
Llano—5th	" " " "	" "
San Saba—6th	" " " "	" "
McCulloch—8th	" " " "	" "
Brown—9th	" " " "	" "
Lampasas—10th	" " " "	" "

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Atascosa—1st Mondays in April and Oct	3 weeks
Bandera—3d Mon aft 1st in April and Oct	1 "
Uvalde—4th	" 2 "
Medina—6th	" 3 "
Kinney—9th	" 1 "
Maverick—10th	" 1 "

Writs, etc., returnable to above terms. Act takes effect from and after its passage.
Approved February 8, 1860.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Bell—1st Mondays in March and Sept	2 weeks
McLennan—3d Mon aft 1st in Mar & Sep	3 "
Bosque—6th	" 1 "
Erath—7th	" 1 "
Palo Pinto—8th	" 1 "
Comanche—9th	" 1 "

Hamilton—10th Mon aft 1st in Mar & Sep 1 week
Coryell—11th " " " " "until dis. of
Writs, etc., returnable to these terms. Act takes effect February 10, 1860.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Twentieth District to be composed of the counties of Collin, Denton, Wise, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Archer, Clay, Montague, Cook, and Grayson.

Collin—1st Mondays in February and Aug	2 weeks
Denton—2d	Mon aft 1st in Feb & Aug 2 "
Montague—4th	" " " " 1 "
Cook—5th	" " " " 2 "
Grayson—7th	" " " " 2 "
Clay—10th	" " " " 1 "
Archer—11th	" " " " 1 "
Throckmorton—12th	" " " " 1 "
Young—13th	" " " " 1 "
Jack—14th	" " " " 1 "
Wise—15th	" " " " till dis. of

County of Wichita attached to Clay for Judicial purposes.

All writs, etc., issued from the District Courts of the above counties respectively, after the commencement of the next term of the Courts of said counties, shall be returnable at the above times. Appeals and writs of error from this District returnable to the Supreme Court, at Austin.

The Judge of the 16th District is required to hold the Spring and Summer terms for the year 1860, in the counties composing the 16th District, previous to the passage of this act. Approved January 1860.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS.

Dist's.	Judges.	Dist's.	Attorneys.	Dist's.	Judges.	Dist's.	Attorneys.
1.	Geo. W. Smith.	1.	Edward Collier.	11.	J. F. Crosby.	11.	W. J. Morton.
2.	A. W. Terrell.	2.	Thomas E. Sneed.	12.	Edmund J. Davis.	12.	A. B. Bacon.
3.	R. E. B. Baylor.	3.	E. B. Tarver.	13.	Henry J. Jewett.	13.	J. D. Altorf.
4.	Thos. J. Devine.	4.	M. G. Anderson.	*14.	Joseph O'Conner.	14.	J. B. Murphy.
5.	A. W. O. Hicks.	5.	S. S. B. Boncless.	15.	Jas. M. Maxey.	15.	John L. Henry.
6.	Chas. A. Frazer.	6.	John M. McClarty.	16.	N. M. Buford.	16.	D. C. Dade.
7.	E. A. Palmer.	7.	Jno. G. Walker.	17.	E. H. Vontress.	17.	Joel A. Houghton.
8.	W. S. Todd.	8.	Joshua A. Stephens.	18.	E. F. Buckner.	18.	J. W. Stayton.
9.	Reuben A. Reeves.	9.	J. T. Dechard.	19.	N. W. Battle.	19.	Frank Dennison.
10.	Fielding Jones.	10.	William Tate.	20.	B. L. Waddell.	20.	W. T. G. Weaver.

* Contested.

(From the Indianola Courier.)

COMMERCE OF INDIANOLA.

THE imports for the year ending August 31st, 1860, were 489,155 packages assorted merchandise; 2561 sheep; 84 horses; 3,678,415 feet of lumber; 715,000 shingles; 40,000 bricks; 1042 palmetto logs; 27 camels; also, several cargoes of lumber, shingles, laths, salt, etc., from Calcasieu, Sabine, and Galveston.

The exports were 35,825 bales cotton; 1412 bales wool; 449 hhds. sugar; 613 bbls. molasses; 21,685 cattle; 42,509 hides; 251 bundles peltries; 1725 bushels pecans; 2818 copper slabs; 500 lead slabs; 610 bushels corn; 5784 turtle-soup cans; 350 sheep; 22 wine barrels; 273 horses; 8 mules; 1418 sundry packages; 600 bales hay; 43 cakes white wax; 7 bbls. tallow; 24 ingots iron; 4 bbls. rum; 27 bbls. beef; 72 live turtles; 47 bales Sea Island cotton; 2 camels.

This shows an increase of exports, over the previous year, of 7203 bales cotton; 99 hhds. sugar; 5653 cattle; 9499 hides; and a decrease of 223 bales wool; 225 bbls. molasses; 24,783 bushels pecans, and 13,641 bushels corn.

The *Courier* estimates the total value of the exports for the year at over \$5,000,000—including \$100,000 worth of hides, \$500,000 of beef cattle, and \$2,000,000 of cotton.

STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES FOR 1860.—(RETURNS INCOMPLETE.)

STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.

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COUNTIES.	LAND.		TOWN LOTS		NEGROES.		HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		Miscellaneous Property.	TOTAL VALUE.	POLL TAX.	STATE TAX.	Value of Land out of the County, but assessed in it.	
	Acres.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.							
Anderson,...	434,139	1,138,043	\$2.71	285	\$131,005	1154	2,210,940	2787	\$241,062	18,221	\$105,206	3,418	\$10,267	4,050,046	880.00	5062.56	\$534,404	
Angelina,...	193,635	\$302,911	1.56	91	11,327	497	\$333,150	1010	76,671	12,589	69,951	177	509	856,051	197.00	1070.06	38,570	
Archer,...	192,719	102,643	0.99	38	8,770	84	41,500	2430	81,330	44,509	221,142	2,278	4,450	458,388	129.00	610.48	26,004	
Atascosa,...	315,560	2,580,544	8.17	2234	90,740	3199	2,327,825	4105	242,545	44,540	266,252	1,769	5,639	98,292	5,612,197	397.50	7015.24	560,782
Bandera,...	39,758	35,444	0.88	68	4,675	6	3,750	143	3,400	2,193	14,153	2,410	7,410	68,582	21.50	86.04	20	
Bastrop,...	841,169	1,342,401	3.93	...	154,078	2417	1,409,275	4735	248,670	40,607	241,816	...	...	3,533,035	385.50	4441.25	356,275	
Bay,...	133,720	111,000	0.83	...	...	70	41,200	1565	55,030	34,547	208,791	1,794	4,716	429,232	67.50	536.54	58,025	
Bee,...	310,486	691,457	2.22	139	52,874	918	570,988	5888	267,392	30,231	169,770	7,254	24,938	1,826,365	256.00	2252.96	491,168	
Bexar,...	69,676	158,609	2.27	24	8,371	64	47,825	1025	40,780	10,837	65,102	13,168	53,351	23,332	404,870	94.00	506.08	21,108
Blanco,...	86,121	158,129	1.83	90	12,524	232	1,65,250	2108	111,697	14,230	89,047	7,219	24,290	26,163	357,100	133.50	733.87	54,645
Bosque,...	307,166	1,050,905	3.42	66	49,141	2474	1,562,640	1600	130,533	6,938	39,704	312	778	33,609	2,867,310	149.00	3584.12	76,677
Bowie,...	382,473	3,110,517	8.13	...	175,605	4782	3,113,360	4239	217,952	63,660	381,245	580	1,350	132,514	7,180,548	146.00	8913.18	941,422
Brazoria,...	131,410	633,469	4.82	29	6,225	735	522,400	1611	95,910	24,641	135,864	9,314	37,247	1,439,900	118.50	1799.87	195,780	
Brazos,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchanan,...	291,810	888,946	3.06	146	36,602	1932	1,390,550	3746	138,948	45,919	279,989	7,450	25,314	64,318	2,879,667	278.50	3599.58	385,939
Burleson,...	99,069	230,889	2.33	120	14,089	220	132,200	2045	80,439	22,433	131,410	8,480	11,385	20,792	621,204	144.00	776.50	55,147
Burnet,...	170,104	731,814	4.30	...	74,870	1490	955,915	5171	210,426	27,717	164,442	3,902	10,713	68,462	2,216,642	234.00	2770.80	238,339
Caldwell,...	119,451	170,208	1.42	...	350,210	333	188,975	809	22,095	29,742	178,452	700	1,750	84,443	996,133	144.50	1245.16	236,678
Callahan,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron,...	335,600	859,493	2.56	85	20,690	3515	1,795,080	1111	137,300	5,331	29,173	493	1,750	46,650	2,890,136	319.00	3612.67	40,905
Cass,...	108,462	243,313	2.24	...	3,007	430	302,215	1369	38,845	21,551	110,712	1,388	3,811	11,945	713,848	47.50	892.31	596,620
Chambers,...	452,798	1,238,689	2.73	...	61,290	2706	1,966,755	2889	252,395	9,205	47,115	2,509	6,210	108,690	3,651,124	588.00	4601.40	348,271
Cherokee,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coleman,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collin,...	287,455	2,203,632	7.66	...	196,670	3198	2,396,635	4429	212,095	34,564	207,729	2,395	5,957	96,675	5,319,393	351.00	6649.24	351,687
Colorado,...	120,359	452,204	3.75	629	181,646	141	75,800	2212	75,082	22,880	172,216	2,165	6,610	53,315	1,011,873	330.50	1264.84	88,891
Comal,...	21,228	40,652	1.91	18	1,458	38	27,830	384	21,135	12,496	76,331	846	3,024	11,640	182,090	51.00	227.61	36,711
Comanche,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concho,...	135,721	401,980	2.96	118	33,300	810	206,700	2045	109,322	19,509	123,669	2,255	6,841	13,015	895,127	234.00	1118.91	161,268
Cooke,...	308,969	246,214	2.25	...	7,378	281	188,704	2554	130,660	24,655	149,861	3,915	10,323	38,194	775,084	160.00	968.79	88,996
Correll,...	196,121	1,786,100	4.50	624	110,655	923	570,605	6522	390,290	33,143	241,220	9,552	28,775	126,125	3,253,770	537.50	4067.21	261,099
Dallas,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dawson,...	192,828	672,032	3.43	...	38,420	256	174,460	4422	232,473	36,298	274,396	11,033	35,388	40,745	1,467,964	338.00	1884.95	533,511
Denton,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

693,744

COUNTIES.	LAND.			TOWN LOTS		NEGROES.		HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		Miscellaneous Property.	TOTAL VALUE.	FOLL TAX.	STATE TAX.	Value of Land out of the County, but assessed in it.
	Acres.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.					
De Witt,....	221,119	\$975,262	\$4.41	...	\$30,000	1362	\$945,930	5805	\$105,573	50,013	\$252,927	5,618	\$15,945	\$56,979	2,502,612	223.50	\$3 128.26	\$225,512
Dimitit,....	267,399	\$19,458	3.45	188	40,885	1008	589,075	6311	305,104	39,121	266,888	6,884	24,752	53,005	2,089,167	250.50	2,612.21	204,071
El Paso,....	55,120	92,429	1.67	75	14,855	107	72,850	1585	106,390	23,510	138,925	2,452	8,875	26,079	460,409	174.50	575.51	63,384
Franklin,....	239,875	1,018,903	4.24	...	35,750	1569	952,415	4174	226,692	35,319	202,188	7,943	29,955	89,863	2,555,766	162.00	3,194.70	130,341
Fannin,....	825,863	1,308,622	3.98	177	72,071	1464	810,120	4682	266,961	16,008	100,736	1,585	4,550	2,650,268	456.50	8,312.83	225,258	
Fayette,....	202,030	1,012,307	5.43	...	202,030	3100	2,021,650	7597	350,098	54,386	322,360	7,113	21,357	185,207	5,175,362	506.00	6,394.20	639,469
Floyd,....	870,974	2,012,307	12.62	896	139,305	3532	3,130,856	4025	216,625	73,386	457,386	339	1,217	52,060	7,045,221	109.00	8,806.52	532,964
Freestone,....	141,597	503,185	3.55	...	5,216,588	1407	965,920	1326	67,708	20,390	132,297	...	...	879,857	7,265,432	357.50	9,081.85	3,137,823
Galveston,....	123,120	189,725	1.54	505	54,860	30	19,900	808	29,180	21,650	150,545	4,960	12,015	23,800	430,025	224.00	600.03	76,010
Gillespie,....	245,237	236,429	5.08	...	245,918	2702	1,597,670	3279	320,869	65,287	376,532	4,225	11,240	109,260	3,895,913	299.50	4,869.89	208,827
Gonzales,....	319,695	1,530,433	5.16	408	118,350	1194	788,523	5571	289,135	28,551	222,941	6,803	21,251	70,219	3,161,172	514.00	3,951.46	171,424
Grayson,....	331,025	2,590,975	7.22	402	70,470	4850	3,916,470	4513	859,659	26,360	131,956	12,097	29,428	121,095	6,965,095	339.00	8,710.12	607,629
Grimes,....	254,748	548,862	3.33	...	184,915	1622	908,215	6105	210,832	43,358	252,098	2,516	8,469	64,380	2,427,201	244.00	3,034.00	173,305
Guadalupe,....	6,307	12,479	2.01	64	3,536	22	15,550	237	13,386	9,989	59,938	598	2,302	6,229	113,420	30.50	141.77	13,790
Hamilton,....	115,020	136,700	1.36	54	3,096	194	107,550	959	29,221	9,702	58,258	234	699	8,108	364,632	50.00	455.79	4,492
Hardin,....	427,956	1,519,962	2.76	6717	2,098,065	1505	1,194,460	2525	76,210	49,508	291,116	1,689	4,938	775,845	5,622,501	291.00	7,028.23	1,758,000
Harris,....	455,716	2,189,287	4.84	...	268,174	8101	5,701,385	4044	409,799	12,771	70,339	1,451	4,096	206,019	8,549,099	336.50	1,1061.37	67,832
Hays,....	208,284	422,975	2.03	...	38,777	1021	592,920	1121	99,217	9,398	53,699	433	1,151	55,731	1,248,570	268.50	1,560.71	74,927
Henderson,....	156,338	361,513	2.31	126	19,856	594	328,455	3761	246,387	29,149	171,578	15,277	53,236	70,757	2,151,252	213.00	1,564.10	178,471
Hidalgo,....	309,444	\$44,060	2.72	...	72,270	918	594,880	3053	261,515	32,495	198,155	88,721	148,550	76,555	2,955,515	491.00	2,744.39	245,628
Hopkins,....	437,154	908,302	2.07	235	53,152	2446	1,614,757	2633	196,314	21,019	105,824	...	...	64,698	2,943,317	318.00	3,679.14	338,914
Houston,....	20,232	50,821	2.76	...	8,402	37	26,100	341	22,012	11,142	77,098	772	2,650	13,051	230,074	65.00	237.59	18,084
Hunt,....	245,414	648,802	2.64	191	27,040	1015	177,850	2552	93,932	68,965	423,775	855	1,179	81,567	1,944,145	90.00	2,490.18	261,131
Jackson,....	189,964	406,114	2.13	68	43,280	1466	821,780	953	74,749	7,692	38,662	317	658	30,727	1,415,970	148.00	1,769.96	217,619
Jasper,....	164,291	427,992	2.60	126	10,445	416	268,975	5416	277,637	33,142	222,446	1,355	38,715	20,587	1,261,820	292.00	1,577.28	58,469
Jefferson,....	105,542	232,667	2.20	139	29,814	334	234,090	7033	178,251	30,958	306,732	5,137	21,256	48,670	2,951,550	169.00	1,314.43	82,921
Johnson,....	292,109	535,746	2.65	162	39,320	506	365,730	3703	204,960	29,059	175,280	2,709	9,147	64,686	1,394,769	257.50	1,743.46	198,142
Karnes,....	27,400	60,641	2.21	201	8,989	45	17,750	232	8,745	5,430	33,868	800	1,450	17,259	148,732	73.50	185.91	7,125
Kaufman,....	363,123	1,633,640	4.43	88	70,920	2424	1,352,440	4178	261,490	19,506	113,220	6,309	17,699	47,620	949,980	373.00	4,371.22	222,711
Lamar,....	39,956	101,592	2.55	...	25,262	146	97,150	662	39,390	13,623	87,798	1,680	5,629	23,954	384,046	63.00	480.05	120,573
Lampasas,....	275,512	714,767	2.59	151	38,353	2223	1,326,176	2639	190,646	25,250	163,136	...	...	59,301	2,492,379	278.50	3,115.47	189,567
Laurel,....	186,806	519,279	3.20	304	121,082	795	497,850	1996	70,723	20,050	103,777	518	1,517	14,202	1,323,830	97.50	1,654.78	380,823
Liberty,....	263,981	632,442	2.39	310	29,495	844	537,500	3167	100,920	26,504	132,373	13,052	48,913	38,770	1,380,710	196.00	1,975.88	336,762
Limestone,....	72,592	69,423	0.95	36	5,407	43	21,800	1463	29,991	21,601	130,826	2,245	3,122	2,745	269,314	34.00	329.14	8,177
Llano,....	61,402	51,197	0.83	...	2,295	44	27,600	999	44,897	26,449	158,694	465	2,632	12,412	299,727	95.50	374.66	28,438
Llano,....	118,468	210,768	2.62	37	17,233	643	513,352	2106	120,567	658	114,807	4,811	17,988	57,794	1,152,509	50.00	1,440.63	91,171
McLennan,....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	134,483	\$405,496	\$3.01	780	\$302,908	1742	\$1,043,600	872	\$77,210	2,565	\$14,506	194	\$668	\$25,250	1,869,693	144.00	\$2,337.12	\$188,053
Marlon,.....	43,968	33,644	0.81	2	111,098	1875	1,995,400	2041	87,473	81,080	274,310	3,626	9,918	32,750	2,727,256	43.50	150.84	
Mason,.....	387,630	1,116,332	3.00	1271	107,725	84	41,900	654	16,725	22,049	132,400	423	835	16,580	539,590	134.00	3,409.07	462,921
Matagorda,...	148,850	269,720	1.37	100	26,550	1136	739,808	4281	207,664	34,891	201,251	5,756	58,561	25,650	1,815,327	204.50	2,669.15	19,345
Medina,.....	209,160	560,843	2.68	100	73,165	2238	1,457,373	2557	22,512	11,638	86,541	363	1,256	48,226	2,823,101	501.50	644.77	113,577
Montague,...	560,854	935,425	1.60	199	12,650	900	580,950	871	70,360	7,281	48,354			19,636	988,011	152.50	3,528.87	1,552,081
Montgomery,	160,154	305,061	1.90	429	207,915	150	91,500	8554	150,710	56,450	338,810	35,253	55,891	25,440	1,379,992	134.50	1,235.01	118,910
Nacogdoches,	1,019,078	510,170	0.50	1634	38,245	298	152,250	690	23,285	7,383	52,041	350	800	3,140	413,124	63.00	1,724.99	111,226
Navarro,.....	60,105	143,363	2.21	364	768	115	75,028	2022	103,412	34,926	236,901	2,133	8,023	18,789	515,510	120.00	516.40	28,541
Orange,.....	78,166	72,889	0.93	4													644.77	6,478
Palo Pinto,...																		
Panola,.....																		
Parker,.....																		
Polk,.....	272,590	994,580	3.28		38,951	3639	2,084,725	9938	175,629	9,979	58,622	1,206	2,852	56,161	3,426,500	220.00	4,288.12	96,342
Red River,...	335,170	1,249,601	3.72		106,375	2513	1,577,909	2741	182,656	12,268	65,891	1,269	3,602	61,007	3,247,041	346.50	4,058.80	455,638
Refugio,.....	243,334	441,658	1.81	168	27,295	202	159,650	5087	115,239	89,586	149,316	1,467	3,164	32,971	1,329,318	89.00	1,661.64	182,359
Robertson,...	194,972	726,770	3.72	66	27,760	1955	1,224,170	2368	139,463	97,681	160,446	14,310	33,665	35,722	3,367,998	188.00	2,959.98	150,682
Rusk,.....	521,415	2,002,839	3.85	368	156,300	5398	3,361,226	3938	397,818	13,628	78,958	125	362	197,614	6,494,175	668.00	8,117.72	329,032
Sabine,.....	189,154	193,634	1.03	350	13,549	1112	603,250	391	36,505	1,450	7,710			6,305	863,315	108.00	1,079.14	178,037
St. Augustine,	193,191	332,295	1.72		36,505	1490	118,330	1098	90,605	4,701	31,989			33,823	1,343,342	123.50	1,679.19	2,090,201
San Antonio,...	114,421	102,106	0.89	56	3,192	101	70,025	2041	49,291	58,444	350,669	1,045	2,750	11,822	589,555	70.50	737.32	236,019
San Saba,...	72,078	89,323	1.23	23	6,011	81	49,950	418	24,975	15,094	89,545	895	4,096	18,097	281,997	69.50	421.99	8,598
Shelby,.....																		
Smith,.....																		
Starr,.....	224,725	814,971	3.62		44,761	730	496,600	4699	298,837	28,207	195,816	8,916	33,241	98,215	1,917,441	376.00	2,396.80	82,507
Tarrant,.....	325,628	988,821	3.03		57,970	2040	1,346,175	2358	177,438	10,826	63,102	2,935	12,007	50,209	2,700,722	456.00	3,375.90	66,139
Texas,.....	235,516	1,100,653	4.66	1242	721,498	2104	1,250,050	4798	192,395	22,775	136,641	4,045	12,984	126,927	3,541,093	253.00	4,426.37	773,957
Travis,.....	159,194	281,327	1.76		35,841	666	503,540	1039	77,589	11,422	65,191	811	2,369	38,245	1,013,602	200.50	1,267.00	58,464
Trinity,.....	218,513	570,679	2.63	306	45,115	1097	757,450	1265	107,111	8,619	54,663			33,680	1,574,704	232.50	1,968.38	105,038
Tyler,.....																		
Uphur,.....																		
Uvalde,.....	32,417	35,249	1.02	74	13,445	33	23,700	168	7,080	11,173	74,743	4,289	9,325	5,090	166,632	54.00	208.29	51,018
Van Zandt,...	223,845	945,369	4.22	784	203,545	1533	899,116	5192	146,808	50,428	303,708	1,984	4,421	57,008	2,559,975	238.50	3,199.97	280,712
Walker,.....	292,502	1,241,856	4.25		171,570	3766	2,644,050	4343	242,406	16,867	97,274	1,900	6,402	136,307	4,540,365	281.50	5,675.45	307,462
Washington,...																		
Webb,.....	129,508	1,110,785	13.94	40	28,770	2633	1,967,700	3559	153,400	19,752	119,662			46,142	4,126,459	79.50	5,158.07	40,818
Wharton,...	235,321	639,948	2.41	258	57,927	844	567,430	7011	322,916	37,823	257,031	10,385	36,604	52,257	1,988,813	243.00	2,479.76	219,893
Wilson,.....																		
Wise,.....	58,816	135,499	2.30		6,810	95	60,250	1848	104,902	15,039	97,453	2,462	7,449	28,347	440,710	233.50	550.88	47,387
Wood,.....																		
Young,.....	50,312	43,196	0.85	74	10,601	78	61,300	150	10,575	16,653	106,924	181	543	9,279	242,436	45.50	803.04	470,732
Zapata,.....																		

720,135
1,052,735
693,741
2,466,611

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.—(Returns Incomplete.)

COUNTIES.	CHIEF-JUSTICE.	COUNTY CLERK.	SHERIFF.	ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.	DISTRICT CLERK.
Anderson,	William Alexander.	A. C. Camp.	Benjamin F. Durham.	James Mayors.	A. E. McClure.
Angelina,	W. H. Cleaver.	C. W. Stathan.	Thomas R. Walker.	Paul C. Abney.	G. H. Martin.
Austin,	George W. Johnson.	Z. W. Matthews.	James J. Jackson.	Sackfield Brewer.	B. F. Elliot.
Bastrop,	P. H. Jones.	P. H. Jones.	R. R. Gill.	R. M. Castleman.	J. C. Buchanan.
Bee,	G. D. Gay.	G. W. McClanahan.	William S. Fuller.	J. B. Mastley.	William Kennedy.
Bexar,	John H. Duncan.	Samuel S. Smith.	John Dobbin.	E. Mondragon.	John M. Carolan.
Blanco,	Thomas Durham.	Samuel Johnson.	William Hamilton.	J. W. Hermon.	W. M. F. Brown.
Brazos,	G. B. Reed.	Joseph T. Lloyd.	Leonard Hudson.	C. C. Seale.	Arthur Edwards.
Burleson,	Thomas Johnston.	L. Shoemaker.	John M. Wyatt.	Perry C. Hood.	W. J. Hill.
Burnet,	D. C. Barmore.	I. P. Magill.	John M. Wood.	J. M. Tomlinson.	James Bourland.
Caldwell,	L. A. Glenn.	John B. McMahon.	H. M. Daugherty.	M. R. Luce.	P. Maulding.
Calhoun,	R. W. Yates.	John B. Burke.	James Howerton.	Thomas S. Coates.	G. W. Woodman.
Cameron,	Stephen Powers.	Henry Klahn.	J. Barthelow.	Lewis Cowen.	W. W. Nelson.
Cass,	Charles Ames.	Thomas J. White.	J. M. C. Connally.	J. M. Watson.	J. R. Watson.
Cherokee,	A. J. Caupland.	William P. Brittain.	William T. Long.	A. J. Chessher.	F. M. Taylor.
Clay,	G. A. Shelton.	E. Haller.	C. T. Bally.	P. E. Wilson.	(None)
Colorado,	A. M. Campbell.	John Mackey.	I. A. Harris.	J. S. Hancock.	R. H. Jones.
Comal,	H. Hefter.	Albert Dreiss.	D. Wiskemann.	William Gerhard.	Gustave Dreiss.
Cooke,	R. D. Stone.	J. E. Hughes.	J. S. Martin.	C. Hutchens.	A. Hill.
Coryell,	M. McCutchen.	L. H. Allen.	W. W. Hammock.	J. K. Shipman.	G. W. Taylor.
Dallas,	J. M. Patterson.	George W. Laws.	Allen Beard.	J. P. Goodnight.	E. C. Browder.
Denton,	C. W. Holland.	S. A. Venters.	C. C. Daugherty.	J. M. McNeil.	J. B. Ford.
Devitt,	H. B. Boston.	James N. Smith.	B. M. Odum.	James Brown.	William A. Blair.
Ellis,	L. J. Sroop.	B. F. Hawkins.	A. A. Foster.	R. G. Sims.	William W. Parks.
El Paso,	H. S. Gillett.	I. Mauro Lujan.	Samuel Warren.	H. M. Ward.	A. S. McClung.
Falls,	F. W. Capps.	J. L. Conoly.	B. Willebren.	D. M. Barclay.	S. Barnes.
Fannin,	John F. Crawford.	S. J. Galbraith.	Thomas J. Gates.	John W. Messer.	A. P. Carter.
Fayette,	Isaac B. McFarland.	Z. M. P. French.	A. T. Smith.	John C. Cabanis, St.	Theodore Carter.
Fort Bend,	George P. Foster.	W. Andrews.	Larkin Martin.	George Max.	John Dillard.
Gillespie,	W. Walrmond.	H. Ocho.	Th. Braubach.	Elias Cassels.	R. Erlenneyer.
Goliad,	William Faut.	W. S. M. Campbell.	John B. Daughtry.	J. S. Baldrige.	E. Luter.
Gonzales,	Hugh L. Conn.	F. Chienault.	A. T. Bass.	William Corley.	John H. Grundy.
Grimes,	George M. Patrick.	G. M. Mooring.	James Gray.	A. V. Power.	R. H. Bassett.
Hamilton,	James A. McBarron.	R. A. Fuller.	E. Manning.	G. K. Fisher.	D. C. Snow.
Harris,	J. S. Stafford.	John Brashear.	George W. Frazer.	J. M. Henderson.	— Daly.
Harrison,	George Lane.	B. F. Frederica.	A. W. Crawford.	Achilles Foster.	M. Miller.
Hays,	J. A. P. Carr.	E. Green.	John M. Warnell.	R. M. Hamilton.	J. Scott.
Hill,	W. M. Nunn.	Z. G. Matthews.	John Mason.	Richard Douglass.	Isaac Adair.
Hopkins,	F. M. Rogers.	O. C. Aldrich.	John Blair.	N. Anderson.	H. B. Simonds.
Houston,	James T. Hedlin.	A. Cameron.	J. M. Keith.	John T. White.	J. W. Allen.
Hunt,	O. H. King.	Henry D. Starr.	Bryant Danzey.	Z. A. Barrow.	H. V. Smith.
Jackson,	William G. Ford.	G. J. Goode.	S. A. Swaner.		
Jasper,	G. J. Goode.				

COUNTIES.	CHIEF-JUSTICE.	COUNTY CLERK.	SHERIFF.	ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.	DISTRICT CLERK.
Jefferson,	Andrew J. Ward.	George W. O'Bryan.	A. J. Tevis.	John W. Partridge.	H. R. Green.
Johnson,	James H. Ligon.	James H. Torbett.	Joseph Shaw.	J. M. Heath.	J. Hiner.
Kaufman,	C. Cobb.	W. H. Barnes.	J. F. Snow.	E. M. H. Chisholm.	A. J. Ellis.
Lamar,	E. Collins.	Jacob Long.	B. H. Wortham.	W. H. McCouiston.	H. L. Williams.
Lampasas,	D. W. Taylor.	S. Fletcher.	William Hurley.	H. Holtzclaw.	William J. Murry.
Lavaca,	J. F. Shears.	J. D. Patrick.	Josiah Mothers.	L. D. Nance.	T. A. Hester.
Leon,	S. Robinson.	H. D. Patrick.	A. N. Black.	W. M. Seawright.	G. M. Nash.
Limestone,	James L. Burney.	James M. Davis.	A. F. Sharp.	L. D. Nance.	H. C. Smith.
Live Oak,	Samuel T. Foster.	E. M. Rice.	W. C. Van Meter.	C. Herring.	J. T. Leisnering.
McLennan,	W. E. Oakes.	R. M. Billingsley.	A. E. Twaddle.	H. Peters.	M. P. Nichols.
Madison,	R. S. Rayburn.	F. W. Harns.	J. C. Blackburn.	W. R. Mason.	L. D. Collins.
Mason,	J. Schuchard.	G. W. Todd.	Thomas B. Cox.	L. Burgoof.	W. C. Lewis.
Marion,	J. P. Daw.	L. T. Gray.	N. A. Birge.	N. A. Stewart.	George W. Allen.
Medina,	Louis Huth.	Joseph Kempf.	Thomas P. McCall.	H. Benesemann.	F. Reicherzer.
Milam,	A. H. Moss.	W. D. King.	H. Crunk.	J. Nabours.	J. C. Rogers.
Montague,	Jessie P. Gwin.	William Fanning.	William Brumley.	J. E. Boydston.	J. H. Cox.
Montgomery,	H. R. Bell.	Appleton Gay.	J. C. Clepper.	C. M. Cormick.	A. J. Davis.
Nacogdoches,	C. S. Taylor.	C. S. Hunter.	J. F. F. Doherty.	E. Coon.	W. E. C. Mayfield.
Navarro,	J. R. Loughridge.	A. Duren.	J. S. Walton.	B. J. C. Hill.	T. J. Haynes.
Newton,	B. F. Jones.	John Moore.	John Fuller.	John M. Horger.	W. C. Gibbs.
Nueces,	H. A. Ghlin.	R. Holbel.	Mat Nolan.	George Pettigrew.	T. E. Hooper.
Polk,	James M. Grosson.	L. S. McMicken.	Robert Hooker.	B. W. Manry.	D. D. Moore.
Red River,	L. G. Childers.	John M. Bivins.	William Guest.	W. R. Caton.	H. Little.
Refugio,	L. M. Rogers.	Patrick Shelly.	E. P. Miles.	James M. Daughtry.	J. F. Fenner.
Robertson,	Thomas L. Winkler.	John A. Turner.	John W. Maris.	James D. Grant.	Thomas P. Tindall.
Rusk,	Bennet Smith.	P. G. Whetstone.	A. J. Smith.	T. B. Roberts.	Thomas Smith.
San Augustine,	R. Sowell.	F. H. Dixon.	James Collins.	H. F. Snively.	B. F. Benton.
San Patricio,	Owen Gaffney.	A. McGloth.	S. Skidmore.	E. Estep.	John Ryan.
San Saba,	M. H. Wadsworth.	John Hudson.	B. Scott.	William Wren.	J. M. Leavy.
Smith,	Sammel D. Gibbs.	R. W. Chapman.			R. B. Long.
Starr,	S. J. Stewart.	Peter Dowd.	W. H. Hester.	Joel Arrington.	Noah Cox.
Titus,	M. M. Bowman.	Thomas H. Rountree.	W. H. Hester.	Samuel J. Wood.	W. H. Christian.
Travis,	George H. Gray.	J. T. M. Laurin.	John T. Price.		Frank Brown.
Trinity,	William Rogers.	B. S. Mangum.	B. L. White.		J. L. Cottrell.
Upshur,	I. M. Simpson.	G. E. Warren.	L. J. Davis.	James R. White.	I. W. Richardson.
Uvalde,	R. W. Black.	J. M. McCormick.	N. M. C. Patterson.	C. L. Short.	C. H. Hutchinson.
Van Zandt,	M. Henderson.	A. G. Parker.	R. Dozal.	J. Youngblood.	John O. Collier.
Walker,	J. H. Banton.	M. S. Gibbs.	I. H. Whitehead.	H. B. Baldwin.	D. G. Campbell.
Washington,	E. D. Tarver.	S. S. Hosea.	P. W. McNeese.	J. D. White.	W. F. Garrett.
Wise,	George Isbell.	W. W. Brady.	Robert G. Cates.	Robert G. Foster.	A. B. Foster.
Wharton,	J. W. Veazey.	S. J. Thomas.	R. E. Davis.	John Foster.	Isaac B. Whitten.
Williamson,	D. S. Cooke.	L. Pennington.	E. Thomason.	M. W. Northington.	D. C. Boothe.
Wood,	J. E. Stephens.	A. Fitzgerald.	W. M. McCord.	G. Yarborough.	J. R. Wright.
Young,	I. R. Vannoy.	William Burkett.	J. Sutherland.	John Mayby.	John Mayby.
Zapata,	Ysidro Vila.	Trinidad Lamono.	José Maria Bazan.	Domingo Vela.	

In specie, upon special Treasury warrants on account of School Fund due counties,...	110,110 28	
In United States Bonds to railroad companies upon their bonds,	586,000 00	
In specie, to railroad companies upon their bonds,	14,000 00	710,110 28

DISBURSEMENTS BY TRANSFER.

In specie, to State Revenue account from capital of School Fund, amount paid out of former account to clerks to Board of School Commissioners, by act of Legislature,...	696 67	
In specie, to State Revenue account from interest on United States Bonds School Fund, being amount paid out of the former account to Assessors and Collectors for taking the scholastic census of 1859 and 1860, per act of Legislature,.....	8,799 45	9,496 12
In specie, being amount of United States Bonds pledged to and held as specie of School Fund, from State Revenue account, for specie from School Fund disbursed on payment of Treasury warrants drawn upon appropriations, said bonds having been invested on 1st July, 1860, as follows:		
For School Fund account,.....	71,000 00	
For Sinking Fund ".....	25,000 00	96,000 00
		\$815,606 40

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in Treasury on the 31st August, 1860, namely:		
In United States 5 per cent Bonds,.....	943,000 00	
In bonds of railroad companies,.....	1,451,000 00	
In specie, for distribution to counties,.....	119,071 49	
In specie, for investment in United States Bonds in 1861,.....	17,737 45	
In specie, contingent School Fund for 1860,.....	711 70	2,531,520 64

SINKING FUND ON RAILROAD BONDS.

In bonds of railroad companies,.....	25,000 00	
In specie, for investment in bonds,.....	3,920 00	28,920 00

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Balance in Treasury on August 31st, 1859, viz.:		
In specie, county taxes,.....	26,282 51	
In specie, railroad tax due Bexar county,.....	118 47	
In specie, settlement of successions,.....	18,872 92	
In specie, Assessors' fees,.....	1,020 24	
In specie, property escheated to the State,.....	230 40	46,524 54

RECEIPTS.

In specie, county taxes,.....	16,052 18	
In specie, railroad tax for Bexar county,.....	6 35	
In specie, settlement of successions,.....	631 03	
In specie, Assessors' fees,.....	92 00	
In specie, property escheated to the State,.....	1,952 61	18,734 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

In specie, county taxes paid to counties,.....	22,361 71	
In specie, settlement of successions,.....	1,121 23	
In specie, Assessors' fees,.....	32 00	23,514 94
Balance in Treasury August 31st, 1860, namely:		
In specie, county taxes,.....	19,972 98	
In specie, railroad tax due Bexar county,.....	124 82	
In specie, settlement of successions,.....	18,832 72	
In specie, Assessors' fees,.....	1,080 24	
In specie, property escheated to the State,.....	2,183 01	41,743 77
		\$65,258 71

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS IN TREASURY, AUGUST 31ST, 1860.

	U. S. BONDS.	R. R. BONDS.	SPECIE.	TOTAL.
Revenue of State,.....	\$50,000 00		\$77,934 02	\$127,934 02
University Land sales,.....			19,973 55	19,973 55
School Fund,.....	943,000 00	\$1,451,000 00	137,520 64	2,531,520 64
Sinking Fund on Railroad Bonds,.....		25,000 00	3,920 00	28,920 00
Special Deposits,.....			41,743 77	41,743 77
Grand totals,.....	\$993,000 00	\$1,476,000 00	\$281,091 98	\$2,750,091 98

On the 30th June, 1860, the sum of \$100,000, in United States Bonds, from the State Revenue account, was held as *Specie of School Fund*, in lieu of specie to that amount issued from the School and Sinking funds in payment of Treasury warrants drawn upon the State Revenue account. The interest on these bonds for the half-year ending June 30th, 1860, was placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the State account, amounting to \$2500; thus saving this sum to the State by issuing specie from other funds in their stead. On the 1st of July, 1860, these \$100,000 were invested as follows:

For the School Fund,.....	\$71,000 00	
For the Sinking Fund,.....	25,000 00	\$96,000 00
Returned to the State Revenue account for specie from State Revenue to School Fund account,.....		4,000 00
		\$100,000 00

The \$25,000 invested in United States Bonds for the Sinking Fund was loaned, on the 1st of July, 1860, to the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad Company, together with \$5000 in United States Bonds, from the School Fund, for the bond of said Company, for \$30,000 deposited in the Treasury.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF EX-OFFICIO SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Amount fund arising from interest on United States Bonds and Railroad Bonds for the year ending August 31st, 1860,.....	\$112,595 34	
Less amount paid for taking scholastic census of 1859 and 1860,.....	8,799 45	\$103,795 89
Amount refunded by A. & C. to the distribution fund,.....		43 12
Balance of Contingent Fund for 1859 on hand,.....		1,314 69
Total amount for distribution in 1860,.....		\$105,158 70
Total scholastic population for 1860, 104,447, at \$1 each child, gives.....		104,447 00
Leaving on hand for 1860 a Contingent Fund of.....		\$711 70

Treasurer's Office, Austin, September 20th, 1860.

C. H. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

WE have not been favored with an official statement of the improvements that have been made, up to the present date, under the superintendence of the State Engineer. We learn, however, that considerable progress has been made in removing obstructions to the navigation of the Sabine and Neches rivers, and that much benefit has already been experienced by the steamers plying on those streams. Subscriptions for improving the Trinity were not, we believe, obtained to an extent sufficient to secure much aid from the State appropriation, and therefore very little has been done on that stream, though the largest in the State. We understand that the channel dredged through the bar at the mouth of the Trinity, some two years ago, still affords the best navigation, though it has partially filled since. Great benefit has been experienced, and is still experienced, by the channels cut through Clopper's and Red Fish bars, saving a vast loss that had previously been experienced by the frequent detention of the daily mail steamers between this city and Houston, as well as of the Bay craft generally. A considerable amount was expended on Buffalo Bayou in deepening its channel.

The Galveston Bay and Brazos River Navigation Company have taken the State contract to cut a good channel through Galveston West bay to the canal, and they, some time since, dredged the whole distance, affording four feet water at the lowest tides, and their dredge-boat is now employed in widening the channel, so as to afford greater facility for steamers to pass each other. The channel is being made fully equal to that between Galveston and Houston, and will be completed by about the 1st of November, when there will be no better inland navigation in the State. Two steamers are now plying through it and the canal to the Brazos river regularly, and without any obstruction whatever. The canal through the main land has become deeper, by the action of the tides, than when it was first finished. Messrs. Sullivan and Herndon, we understand, have the contract to remove obstructions in the Brazos as high as Richmond, and we learn that they have already rendered great benefit to the navigation. One of the above canal-boats extends her trips as high up as Richmond, and, as yet, meets with no obstruction. We are not fully informed as to the improvements in the western bays, but understand that the channels cut a year or two since between Saluria and the Guadalupe river, and also from Saluria to Aransas Pass, continue to afford good navigation.

We believe nothing further has been done to the ship channel cut by Messrs. Howard a year or two since, from Saluria to Corpus Christi. That channel is said to afford six feet water permanently, but it was intended to deepen it to ten feet. Its present depth is said to be sufficient for the class of vessels now engaged in the trade. The Guadalupe river is now understood to require some further work, in order to afford good navigation as high as Victoria. As yet the Colorado has not been made navigable, and we are not able to say whether further efforts are now being made to secure navigation in that stream. We learn that a company in Lavaca have contracted to have a ship channel cut from that city through the reefs below, so as to enable all vessels trading to that bay to proceed up to that port. We learn that the work is being prosecuted with encouragement of a successful result.

We have thus, we believe, briefly alluded to all the improvements that have been made in our bays and in the rivers emptying into them. There is now very good navigation from the head of Matagorda bay to Corpus Christi, with the exception of Dog Fish bar, near Matagorda; and all that now remains to complete the inland navigation to this city, is a canal from Old Caney to Cedar lake, and thence to the Brazos river, a distance altogether of about twenty miles, a part of which, through Cedar Lake, is said to be already navigable, while a canal can be cut through the balance of the distance with great facility and small expense. When it is considered that this additional improvement will connect with this city, the whole coast west, as far as Corpus Christi, together with all the rivers to the extent of their navigation, its importance will be seen to be scarcely inferior to any other improvement in the State. It will give uninterrupted navigation for about 200 miles, embracing the wealthiest portion of our whole coast, and connecting together all the principal seaports of the State. Another canal to the east of Galveston, ten or fifteen miles long, will complete this connected inland navigation to Sabine, on the Eastern limit of the State.

In view of the almost incalculable value of these improvements, as compared with the moderate amount of capital required to make them, we can not suppose they will be much longer postponed. The aggregate annual value of the trade of all the ports to the west of Galveston can not now be less than six or eight millions, while that of Sabine Pass is not probably less than a million and a half; and all this trade, most of which would concentrate in Galveston with this inland channel completed, is steadily increasing at the rate of 20 to 25 per cent annually.

We find in the State Engineer's Report, dated September, 1859, the following enumeration of improvements contracted for, most of which are now completed:

On Big Cypress Bayou and Caddo lake, from the State line to Jefferson, amount of contract,.....	*\$21,298
On Sabine river, first section, from Turner's Ferry to Logansport,.....	*\$31,455
" " second section, from Logansport to Bacon's Bluff,.....	*20,000
Sabine bar, by State Engineer, 700 yards, expended,.....	15,000
Neches and Angelina rivers, from Bacon's Bluff, on Neches, to Worden's Ferry, on Angelina river,.....	*18,161
Neches bar, 600 yards,	8,000
Galveston bay, Red Fish bar,.....	6,250

* These six contracts are not yet completed—all the others are completed.

Galveston, and San Louis bays, from Galveston City to mouth of canal,	\$16,875
San Jacinto river, Clopper's bar,.....	22,725
Trinity river, bar at the mouth,.....	15,120
Buffalo Bayou, from Houston down,.....	22,500
Colorado river, first section, canal round the raft,.....	*35,000
“ second section, from canal to Wharton,.....	11,240
Oyster creek, from canal to Retrieve,.....	8,883
Brazos river, from Columbia to Washington,.....	50,000
San Bernard, from mouth to R. R. crossing,.....	*3,900
Guadalupe river to Victoria,.....	22,950
Western bays, to wit, Matagorda, Aransas, and Esperitu Santo, and Guadalupe river,.....	47,500

The State Engineer, in the very full and satisfactory report above referred to, expresses the opinion, that most of the above improvements, as far as already completed, are of great value to the public. Indeed, all the improvements in our bays and at the mouths of the rivers are well known to be of immense value. They afford facilities for the trade of probably thirty or forty inland steamers, and three or four times as many sail-vessels. This report states that there are forty-five vessels plying constantly between Powderhorn and Corpus Christi, varying from 5 to 105 tons each. The amount of trade thus facilitated, in different directions, must be from fifty to one hundred millions annually, and it is easy to perceive that a saving of a very small per cent on this trade will reimburse the State manifold for the comparatively small expenditure. The State Engineer, however, speaks discouragingly of the prospect of doing any permanent and material benefit to the Brazos and Colorado rivers, even when the contracts are completed. We trust, however, the benefit resulting, during a rise in these streams, may amply repay the expenditure. The Engineer says, the channel cut by Capt. J. J. Hendly, through Red Fish bar, is “the best and most permanent of any of the improvements yet effected.” He expresses the opinion (which is undoubtedly correct) that the amount of the appropriation (\$300,000) was altogether inadequate to the improvement of so many hundred miles of river and bay navigation. He believes that an additional appropriation of \$250,000 will complete all these improvements, if judiciously expended under a system similar to that adopted by Louisiana. He urges very strong objections to our present contract system. We commend this able report to the attention of our Legislature.

The improvements under contract on the Sabine are estimated to extend to 700 or 800 miles of navigation, and those on the Angelina to 300 miles; to which, if we add those on all the other streams, we shall have some 2000 or 3000 miles of river navigation to be improved by the appropriation of only \$300,000, besides several hundred miles of channel already cut in the bays along our extended coast, and the removal of the obstructions at the mouths of our rivers, also already accomplished.



REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE Washington County Railroad extends from Hempstead to Brenham, and when completed will be twenty-five miles in length. The first section of eleven and a half miles, to near Chappell Hill, was finished in May, 1859. Eight miles of which we have been operating since the 22d of February last, being the distance from Hempstead to the Brazos River.

The grading of the second section will be finished during the present month, (September,) upon which the ties are now being laid as fast as the road-bed is ready to receive them.

The rails to complete the road, as well as the necessary equipments to operate it, have all been purchased, and a portion of them are now landing at Galveston; the balance will arrive at short intervals. The entire road will be completed, equipped, and operating by 1st December.

The bridge across the Brazos, on the line of the road, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected to be ready for use when the road is finished.

We have received on our bonds our proportion of the school-fund on eleven miles of road, \$66,000; also our land bonus of 176 sections, about 100,000 acres of which have been favorably located, and we expect by 1st January to have the entire amount to which we will be entitled (400 sections or 256,000 acres) all located.

The entire cost of the work, including road-bed, rails, chairs, spikes, equipments, and depot buildings, will not exceed \$18,000 per mile. The cost of the bridge, as per contract, will be \$55,000.

The first section of the road was built without incurring any debt. As yet no bonds have been issued by the Company, except the \$66,000 above named to the State. Our 256,000 acres of land can not but be an ample basis upon which we may negotiate bonds for the required amount to meet the debt incurred in building and equipping the second section, and their constantly increasing value must at an early period place the financial status of our Company in a highly prosperous condition.

The officers of the Company are I. D. Giddings, President; A. G. Compton, Secretary and Treasurer; and C. A. Haskins, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

A. G. COMPTON, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS IN TEXAS.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Alamo Express,	San Antonio.	Bexar.	Richmond Reporter,	Richmond.	Fort Bend.
American Flag,	Brownsville.	Cameron.	Ranchero,	Corp. Christi.	Nueces.
Breuham Enquirer,	Brenham	Washington.	Red Land Express,	San Augustine	San Augustine
Matagorda Advertiser,	Bastrop.	Bastrop.	States Rights Sentinel,	Tyler.	Smith.
Belton Independent,	Belton.	Bell.	State Gazette,	Austin.	Travis.
Belton Democrat,	Belton.	Bell.	Standard,	Clarksburg.	Red River.
Bonham Era,	Bonham.	Fannin.	States Rights Democrat,	Larange.	Fayette.
Beaumont Hainer,	Beaumont.	Jefferson.	Sabine Pass Times,	Sabine Pass.	Jefferson.
Bellville Countryman,	Bellville.	Austin.	San Antonio Herald,	San Antonio.	Bexar.
Canton Times,	Canton.	Vanzandt.	Southern Intelligencer,	Austin.	Travis.
Commercial Express,	Honston.	Harris.	Seguin Mercury,	Seguin.	Guadalupe.
Crockett Printer,	Crockett.	Houston.	Southern Democrat,	Waco.	McLennan.
Crockett Argus,	Crockett.	Houston.	Shelby Echo,	Shelbyville.	Shelby.
Colorado Citizen,	Columbus.	Colorado.	Sherman Patriot,	Sherman.	Grayson.
Central Texian,	Anderson.	Grimes.	South West,	Waco.	McLennan.
Cameron Centinel,	Cameron.	Milam.	Telegraph,*	Houston.	Harris.
Democrat and Planter,	Columbia.	Brazoria.	Texas Times,	Centerville.	Leon.
Dallas Herald,	Dallas.	Dallas.	Texas Tribune,	Gilmer.	Upshur.
East-Texas Clarion,	Jasper.	Jasper.	Trinity Advocate,	Palestine.	Anderson.
East-Texas Times,	Henderson.	Rusk.	Texas Ranger,	Brenham.	Washington.
Fort Worth Chief,	Fort Worth.	Tarrant.	Texas Bulletin,	Carthage.	Panola.
Galveston News,*	Galveston.	Galveston.	Texas Pioneer,	{ Springfield.	Limestone.
Galv. Civilian and Gazette,	Galveston.	Galveston.		{ Fairfield.	Freestone.
Goliad Messenger,	Goliad.	Goliad.	Texas Watchman,	Lockhart.	Caldwell.
Gonzales Enquirer,	Gonzales.	Gonzales.	Texas New Era,	Henderson.	Rusk.
Gulf Key,	Lavaca.	Calhoun.	Texian Advocate,	Victoria.	Victoria.
Hempstead Courier,	Hempstead.	Austin.	Texas Republican,	Marshall.	Harrison.
Huntsville Item,	Huntsville.	Walker.	True Issue,	Larange.	Fayette.
Harrison Flag,	Marshall.	Harrison.	Texas Enquirer,	Rusk.	Cherokee.
Houston Republic,	Houston.	Harris.	Tyler Reporter,	Tyler.	Smith.
Herald & Gazette,	Jefferson.	Cass.	Trinity Valley,	Sunpter.	Trinity.
Indianola Courier,	Indianola.	Calhoun.	True Southron,	Houston.	Harris.
Ledger & Texian,	San Antonio.	Bexar.	Texas Baptist,	Anderson.	Grimes.
Liberty Gazette,	Liberty.	Liberty.	Texas Free Mission,	Henderson.	Rusk.
Matagorda Gazette,	Matagorda.	Matagorda.	Texas Christian Advocate,	Galveston.	Galveston.
McKinney Messenger,	McKinney.	Collin.	Texas Staats Zeitung,	San Antonio.	Bexar.
Nacogdoches Chronicle,	Nacogdoches.	Nacogdoches.	Texas Volksfreund,	Victoria.	Victoria.
Navarro Express,	Corsicana.	Navarro.	The Union,	Mt. Pleasant.	Titus.
Paris Press,	Paris.	Lamar.	Union Democrat,	Seguin.	Guadalupe.
Quitman Herald,	Quitman.	Wood.	Upshur Democrat,	Gilmer.	Upshur.
Quitman Clipper,	Quitman.	Wood.	Union (German),	Galveston.	Galveston.
Rio Grande Sentinel (E. & S.),	Brownsville.	Cameron.	Weatherford News,	Weatherford.	Parker.
Rising Sun,	Livingston.	Polk.	White Man,	Jacksboro'.	Jack.

* Tri-weekly and weekly.

† Daily and weekly.

‡ Monthly.

All others weekly.

SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS.

R. T. Wheeler, Chief-Justice, salary, \$3000; O. M. Roberts, Associate-Justice, salary, \$3000; James Bell, Associate Justice, salary, \$3000; G. M. Flournoy, Attorney-General, \$1800 and fees. Thomas Green, Chief-Clerk, P. O., Austin; Charles Rosignol, Deputy Clerk, Galveston.

TERMS.—In Austin, third Monday in October, session twelve weeks. In Galveston, last Monday in January, session ten weeks. In Tyler, fourth Monday in April, session till July 1st, or till business is closed.—G. F. Moore and R. S. Walker, Reporters, Nacogdoches.

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS IN TEXAS.

THERE are two U. S. District Courts in Texas, for the Eastern and Western Districts:

EASTERN DISTRICT.—J. C. Watrous, Judge, salary, \$2500; H. E. McCulloch, Marshal; James Love, Clerk in Galveston; F. L. Parker, Clerk in Brownsville; George Mason, District-Attorney. Salary of Marshal and Clerk, \$5 per day during session.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Thomas H. Duval, Judge, salary, \$2500; Matthew Hopkins, Clerk; W. C. Young, Marshal; I. E. Warren, District-Attorney.

TERMS.—Eastern District, first Monday in December and May, in Galveston; first Monday in October, in Brownsville. Western District, fourth Monday in April and November, in Tyler; first Monday in January and June, in Austin.

PENITENTIARY REPORT. (Ending 1 Sept. 1860.)

CONVICTS in prison, September 1, 1859, 150; received since, 82; total, 262. Discharged at end of sentence, 26; deaths, 9; escaped, 1; pardoned, 16; total, 62. In prison, September 1, 1860, 200.

Employed in factory, 160; cabinet and clothing shops, 8; floating force, sick and invalids, 32; total, 200.—Cost of transportation of convicts, \$7252.60.

There are in the mill, 100 looms and two sets of woolen machinery, for the manufacture of heavy plantation goods.

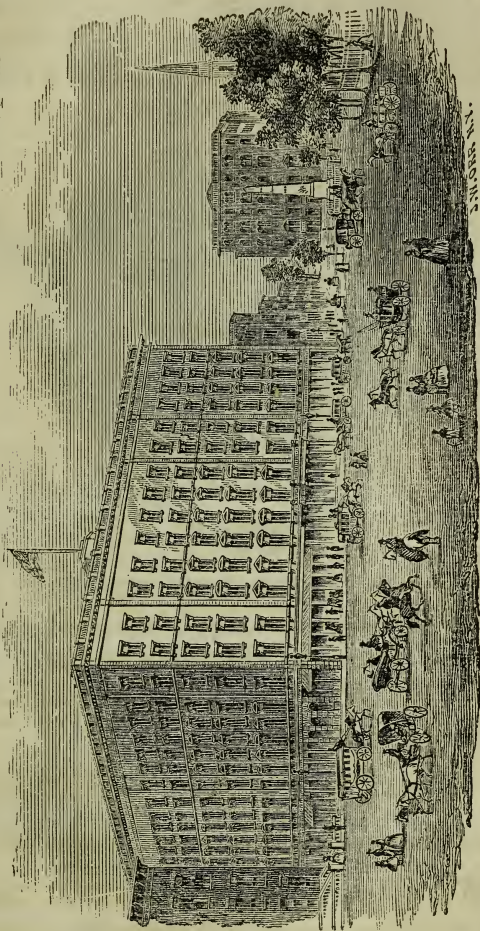
Plain and twilled Osnaburgs manufactured,	25,724	ps.	879,597	yds.	\$98,091	45
“ “ woolens	2,289		77,094		26,506	31

Total,	28,013		956,691		\$124,597	76
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Cotton bought, \$70,182.86; wool, \$6054.83; machinery, \$2975.98.

Huntsville, Sept. 27, 1860.

JOHN S. BESSER.



Fifth Avenue Hotel,

AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, opposite Madison Square, NEW-YORK.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

N. W. BURTIS.

E. M. GREENE.

N. W. BURTIS & GREENE,

NO. 50 VESEY STREET,

SECOND BLOCK REAR OF THE ASTOR HOUSE,

Will remove about the 1st of DECEMBER to their new and commodious stores,

54 & 56 FRANKLIN STREET, and 77 WHITE STREET,**150 feet from BROADWAY.**

We have on hand constantly, of our own importations, a full assortment of

Edwards' Royal Iron Stone China, Maddock's Patent Iron Stone China, and White Granite Ware,

And an elegant assortment of FRENCH CHINA, White, Gilt, and Richly Decorated.

Sole Agents for the best makers of both **CUT and PRESSED GLASSWARE.** Complete and Attractive stock of**BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.**

Exclusive Agents for the Pure White "ADAMANTINE," and Richly Colored ENAMELED WARE, TETE-A-TETES, VASES, EPERGNES, CARAFFS, PORCELAIN WARE, etc., etc., etc.

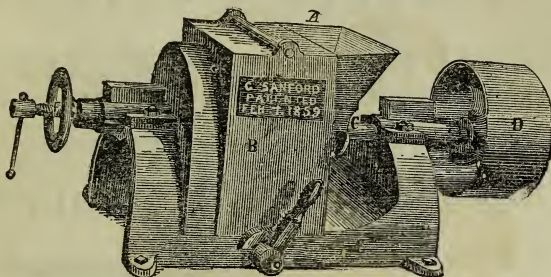
BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND TEA SETS

Decorated, and names burnt in at the Manufactory, as may be ordered. Particular attention paid to

HOTEL ORDERS.Our stock of *Common Goods* is remarkably full and complete. We solicit an examination of our stock.

EXCELSIOR PLANTATION MILL,

Made of the Best French Burr Stone.



This unique invention is now acknowledged to be the best Mill in the market. It is in use in most of the Southern States, and winning golden opinions. As a Feed Mill, no other will compare with it, and it does as much work as the flat stone mill, with only one half the power. No gearing is required to set it up, simply a belt connecting with the horse, water, or steam power; it is compact and perfectly simple. No skill is required to keep it in order; and it will last a life-time.

No. 1 Mill will grind from 8 to 20 bushels the hour. No. 2 will grind from 10 to 30 bushels the hour. No. 3 will grind from 12 to 40 bushels the hour, with water or steam power.

Two horses working on our Gin Power, and driving No. 1 Mill, will grind 4 bushels Corn Meal the hour, or 10 bushels Feed, with the greatest ease.

PRICES.

No. 1, \$100; No. 2, \$140; No. 3, \$170.

An improved wire bolt for No. 1 Mill, that will make the best flour, is furnished by the subscriber at \$50.

Circulars sent, and information given, on application to

J. A. BENNET,

45 GOLD ST., New-York,

Where the Mill may be seen in operation.

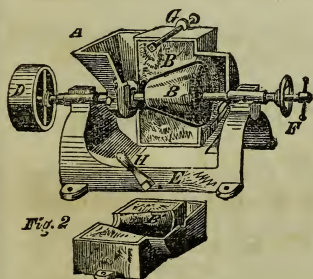


Fig. 2

Interior of Mill.

SPROULLS, MEEKER & CO.,

Successors to HARRAL, SPROULLS & Co.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

27 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York.

IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE.

S. E. Sproulls,

J. B. Meeker,

J. B. Hoover.

S. R. Lang,

CARROLL & MEAD,

Wholesale Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING,

392 BROADWAY, New-York.

**NELSON CLEMENTS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT****AND COTTON FACTOR,**

66 BROAD STREET, New-York.

O. B. Tweedy,

Dexter Tiffany,

Charles Tweedy.

**O. B. TWEEDY & CO.,
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,**

126 and 128 Duane Street, New-York.

O. B. T. & Co. will always keep on hand a full and complete assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, SHIRTS, and MEN'S UNDER-WEAR, particularly adapted to the wants of Texas and the Southern Trade.

They respectfully solicit an examination of their Stock.

CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES,

Nos. 29 and 31 Park Place, and 42 Church Street, New-York.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**French, English, German, and American Fancy Goods,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY.****DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD,**

FINE BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

Plain or in Colors;

MANUFACTURER OF

Illuminated Envelopes.

Orders attended to by

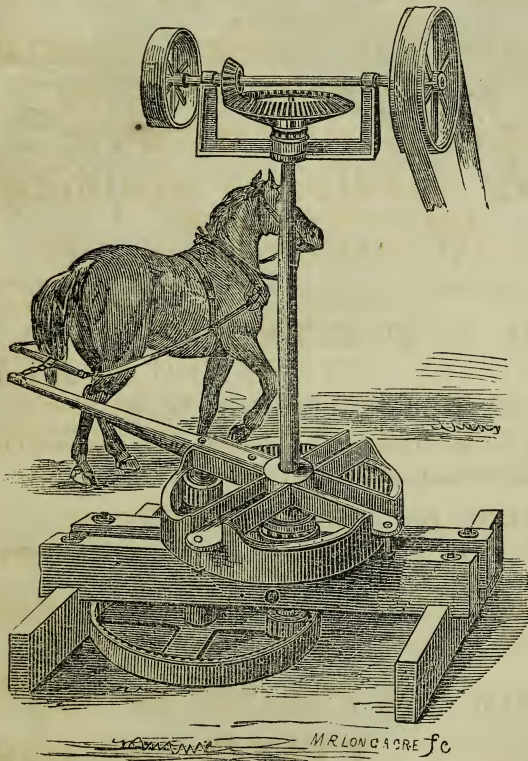

WOOD ENGRAVER
 ON WOOD,
 75 Nassau St.
 NEW-YORK.

SANFORD'S PATENT ANTI-FRICTION GIN POWER,

Agency, No. 45 Gold St., New-York.

STATE & COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Cut represents the Horse-Power to which was awarded the Silver Medal at the late State Fair, held at Columbia, South-Carolina:



THIS valuable invention is a great improvement on the Horse-Powers now in use, and is particularly designed for Plantations, for driving Cotton Gins, Mills, Saws, and other labor-saving inventions of the age.

The entire weight of Castings, run upon *iron balls*, and thus the smallest possible amount of friction is produced; so small, in fact, that *six pounds* draught, on the end of a *four-feet level*, will keep it in motion! Thus, the great advantage of this machine is, that the entire strength of the horses put upon it, *is available*; or in other words, no power is thrown away. This will be appreciated by those using the ordinary Horse-Powers.

The Counter Shaft, (as will be seen by the above cut,) has two pulleys; one of 16, and the other 24 inches diameter; the Cross Head is movable, and can be turned to any desired angle, so as

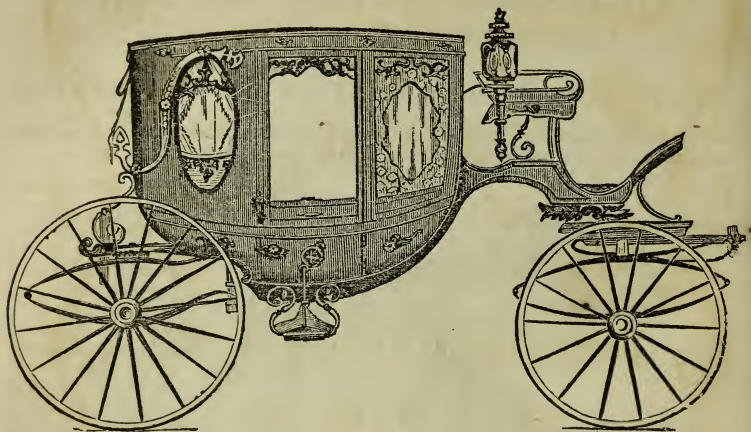
to run machinery outside of the Gin House. It has only been patented a few months, but was used by several planters in ginning their last crop of cotton, giving perfect satisfaction, and saving fifty per cent of horse flesh.

It may be examined at the above agency every day, during business hours; and any further information that may be desired, will be given by the undersigned.

PRICE, \$125 & \$150.

J. A. BENNET.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,



514 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM L. McDONALD

Would inform his friends and the Southern public, that he has removed to the very large and elegant Marble Building,

OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

being No. 514 BROADWAY, and Nos. 50, 52 and 54 CROSBY STREET.

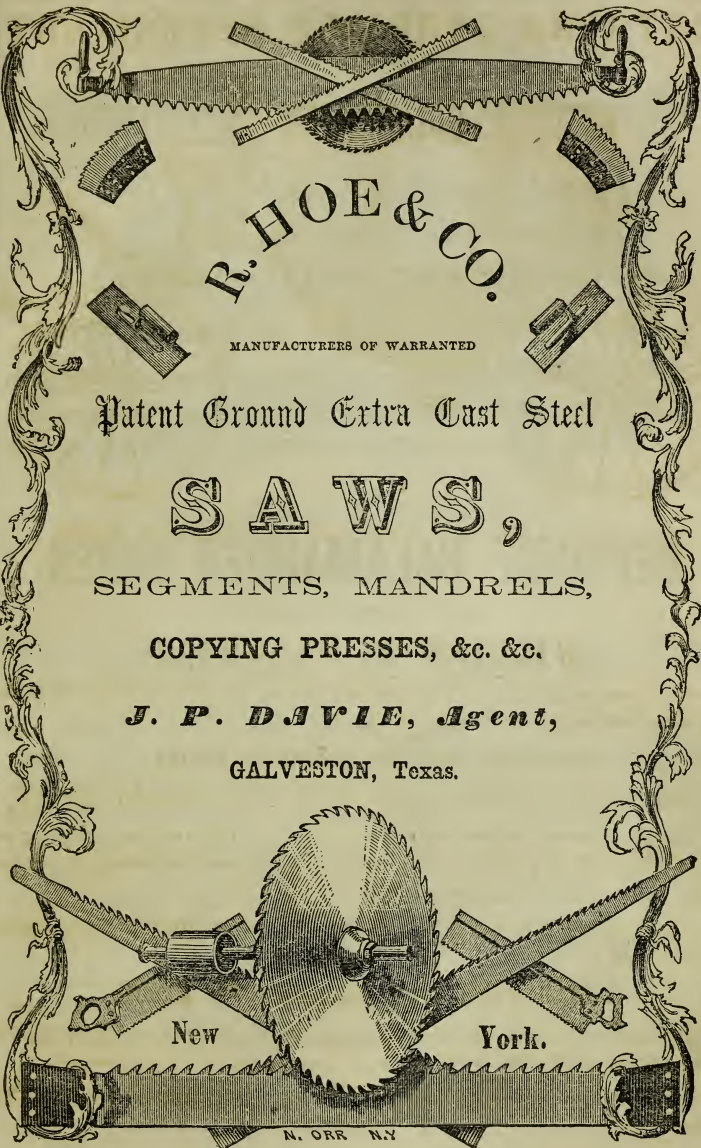
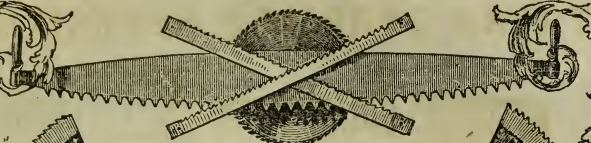
His Warerooms are probably the largest in this country, covering an area of MORE THAN ONE ACRE, affording him great advantage in keeping a large variety of vehicles always ready for inspection.

His terms will be as liberal as those of any other House in this country, and his work

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND STYLE.

Having procured the services of competent and reliable assistants, he will insure perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All work put up expressly for the South, and warranted to stand the climate.

R. HOE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF WARRANTED

Patent Ground Extra Cast Steel

SAWS,

SEGMENTS, MANDRELS,

COPYING PRESSES, &c. &c.

J. P. DAVIE, Agent,

GALVESTON, Texas.



New

York.

N. ORR N.Y.

HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY,
General Commission Merchants,

No. 26 FRONT STREET, New-York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

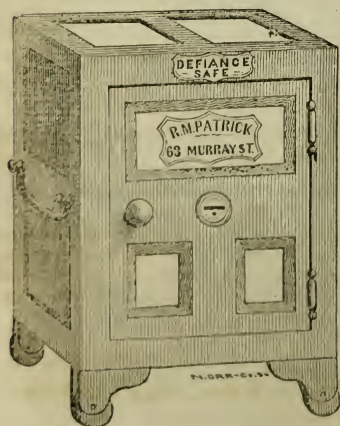
TEXAS PRODUCE

And Orders for the Purchase of Merchandise Solicited.

We are specially interested in the success of WOOL-GROWING in Texas. Our receipts of the clip of 1860 being larger than any other house in New-York, we feel confident that shippers will find it to their advantage to consign to us.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.

ROBERT M. PATRICK,



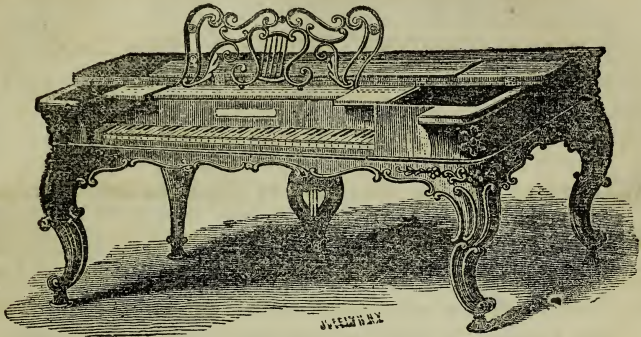
SOLE MANUFACTURER IN THE UNITED STATES of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard, and Parlor SAFES, for Silver Plate, etc.

DEPOT, 63 MURRAY STREET, corner College Place, New-York.

MANUFACTORY, Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon Street.

ALBERT WEBER,

Manufacturer of Overstrung Iron Frame

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,**155 WEST-BROADWAY,****NEAR CANAL STREET,****NEW-YORK.****REFERENCES.**

Richardson & Co., Galveston, Texas.

Parsons' Seminary, Webberville, Travis Co., Tex.

Sisters of Mercy Seminary, Helena, Arkansas.

Convent of St. James Sem'y, St. Michael's, La.

Galveston Female Seminary, Galveston, Texas.

Monastery of Visitation Seminary, Mobile, Ala.

Col. R. F. Floyd, Toccoi, Fla.

W. Duncan, Savannah, Ga.

These Pianos are made expressly for the South, where they are very generally used, and are warranted to retain their sweetness of tone and power in any climate. Orders from Texas, accompanied by cash, or a satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and a list of prices forwarded by mail, on application.

The following is one among the many testimonials he is constantly receiving from those who have purchased his Pianos in the South:

MONASTERY OF THE VISITATION, MOBILE, ALA.

February 8th, 1860.

MR. A. WEBER: Your favor is just received. We will take the two Pianos, and thank you for the reduction of price in our favor. The Pianos we purchased of you last year continue to give satisfaction, and are even, I believe, somewhat improved in tone, and our pupils, as well as ourselves, greatly admire them. We hope those you now send will prove as good. Send them, if you please, by sea, and that as soon as possible, for our school is much in want of them.

Yours, very respectfully,

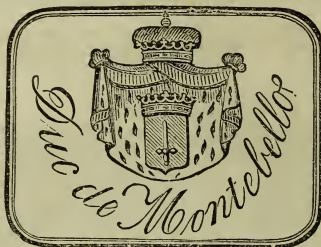
SR. M. GONZAGO O'DRISCOLL, SUP.

WM. M. ARMSTRONG & BRO., GALVESTON.

Agents for the State of Texas.

AMEDEE H. SIMONIN,

37 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, New-York.



Sole Agent and Importer of the Champagne of the above opulent producer at Mareuil-Sur-Ay, which is admitted by competent connoisseurs to be the purest Champagne imported into this country.

Sole Agent and Importer of the Clarets of the eminent house of Seignouret Brothers, of Bordeaux, in wood and glass, namely: Talbot, St. Emilion, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Cantenac, Margaux, Lafitte, Larose, Latour, Mouton, etc. etc., which can be had in or out of Bond, and are unsurpassed in quality and condition.

Fine Cognacs, Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Gins, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, of Best Brands.

WALDRON, ROBB & CO.,

Nos. 71, 73, 75 Front St., New-York.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, SEGARS, ETC.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

TOBACCO AND FINE GROCERIES.

GEO. B. WALDRON.

THOS. B. ROBB.

NATHANIEL WALDRON.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.



The dire hydra of disease, Dyspepsia, is driven totally and finally from the system by this great anti-bilious remedy: while the ointment reduces the inflammation occasioned by Gout and Rheumatic affections. The Pills act in unison, cooling and refreshing the heated blood, and renovating the vital organization.

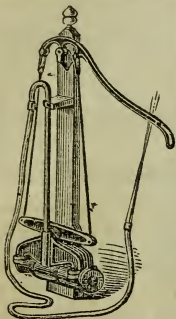
Sold at the Manufactory,

80 MAIDEN LANE, New-York.

and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 33 cents, and \$1 per box or pot.

THE AMERICAN PUMP.

THIS is a double acting force-pump, without packing, without suction, one bore, one piston, simple, strong, durable, great leverage, little friction, works in all depths, loses no water, will not rust, will not freeze; works by hand and power, raising from five to sixty gallons per minute, according to size. Patented April 5th, 1859, and in operation in every State in the Union, England, France, Turkey, Cuba, etc., etc. Throws water by hose from 50 to 75 feet. Warranted to work. Prices from \$15 to \$60.



"Those who have used it speak well of it."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"It needs no priming, is very simple."—*Life Illustrated.*

"The labor of working it is very trifling."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.*

"One man forces water 540 feet, and 97 feet perpendicular."—*Scientific American.*

"A woman or boy can work it at 50 feet."—*Independent.*

"Full confidence can be placed in it."—*Pres. Ban. Pa.*

"We consider it the best we have ever seen."—*Texas Almanac.*

"It took the premium at our State Fair."—*Raleigh Register, N. C.*

"We never saw one comparable to this."—*St. Louis Ch. Adv.*

"Its construction is greatly simplified."—*Porter's Spirit, N. Y.*

"Brings a continuous stream with little labor."—*S. Planter.*

"It surpasses every thing we have examined."—*U. S. Journal.*

"They are adapted to almost every purpose."—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

"One could force water almost any where to any height."—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

"It has been brought to the greatest perfection."—*News Giver, Spanish, N. Y.*

"The greatest invention of the day."—*Lloyd's R. R. Guide.*

"We know this to be a simple and valuable invention."—*De Bow's Review.*

"Its intrinsic value is beyond price."—*Cal. Farmer.*

"It is an improvement on all other pumps."—*Mis Baptist.*

"We saw one force water 158 feet perpendicular, and 862 feet up a hill, by one man."—*N. Y. Express.*


"The best pump in the world."—*The World, N. Y.*

Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas, says, Aug. 9th, 1860: "I have now been trying your 'American pump over' three months. *It is the one thing needful in the way of pumps.* I would not write till I had fully tested it. I am now *perfectly satisfied.* It *works most splendidly.*"

PUMPS IN TEXAS.

W. H. Boyce, Clarksville, 20 feet; H. P. Bee, Corpus Christi, 25 feet; E. Eckhart, Yorktown, 14 feet; D. S. H. Darst, Gonzales, 22 pumps, all depths under 50 feet; Rhothe & Co., Lagrange, 75 feet; Rhodes & Deats, San Antonio, 33 pumps, 20 to 60 feet, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; J. W. Kelley, Hallettsville, 22 feet; F. V. D. Stucken, Fredericksburg, 6 pumps, 20 to 60 feet; David P. Fearis, Waxahatchie, 20 feet; M. Talbot, Matagorda, 25 feet, 100 feet hose; C. & W. Dibrell, Hallettsville, 22 and 75 feet, Nos. 2 and 3, 60 feet hose; W. W. McNeal, Lockhart, 85 feet; Sorley, Smith & Co., Galveston, 20 by 25 feet,

Nos. 3 and 4; George Witting, Yorktown, 67 feet; Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, 8 feet, and in three story building; S. P. Brush, Austin, 4 pumps, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Thomas C. Marsh, Dallas, 23 feet; E. S. Wood, Galveston, 20 feet, Nos. 1 and 2; Richardson & Co., Galveston, 9 feet, 80 feet pipe for four-story building; Wm. B. Grimes, Deming's Bridge, 40 feet, brass cylinder and piston, 100 feet hose, etc.; George Collier, Goliad, 125 feet No. 2; W. N. Staples, Corpus Christi, 6 pumps, from 18 to 35 feet, etc., etc.

 Full Drawings and Prices sent free.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

147 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York.

THE AMERICAN WIND-MILL.

This is a new invention, patented April 17, 1860; designed for all light ordinary work, and for all sizes of the American Pump. It is strong, simple, self-adjusting, and economical. Mill complete, with 12 foot wheel, \$100; do. do., with 16 foot wheel \$125. Drawings and Prices sent free.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

147 Chambers Street, New-York.

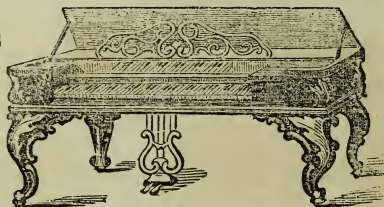
STODART PIANO-FORTES.

Stodart & Morris's

SALES ROOMS,

506 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.



MANUFACTURERS

of the

CELEBRATED

Stodart Piano-Forte.

SQUARE, GRAND, AND PICCOLO PIANO-FORTES.

The attention of the Southern musical public is most earnestly requested to these well-known Piano-Fortes, comprising as they do all the modern improvements of any utility, which contribute to the increase of power, quality of tone, and beauty of this favorite instrument.

They are Unequaled

For durability and exquisiteness of touch, thereby assisting the performer to a wonderful degree, especially in the performance of rapid and brilliant passages.

They are a Perfect Instrument

In all qualities where it is requisite they should excel, as the greatest care and attention has been bestowed on them for the past forty years, in order to bring them to the high standard of excellence which they have now reached, and in corroboration of which the subscribers refer with pride to over

FIFTEEN THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS,

Which they have sold, each one of which is a speaking witness of their great merits.

To the Southern public we would strongly recommend our

PICCOLO, OR COTTAGE PIANOS;

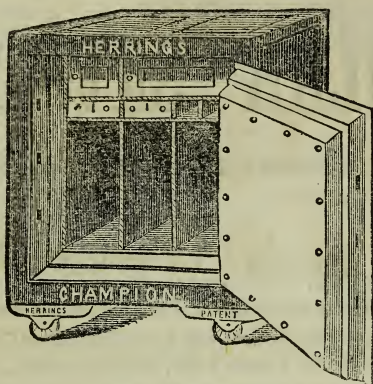
In the manufacture of which we stand *unrivaled*, and which are thoroughly adapted to the peculiarities of the Southern climate.

Parties abroad, favoring us with their orders, can rely upon being as well served as if they were to make a selection in person, and at moderate prices and easy terms.

STODART & MORRIS,

506 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.



The Best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.

Over 23,000 Herring's Safes have been sold and are now in actual use, and nearly 400 have passed triumphantly through accidental fires. At the recent destructive fires in this State, these Safes have proved their security when all others failed.

At the great Fire in Houston, on the 9th of March last, two of our Safes passed through that fiery ordeal, saving the Books, Papers, and Valuables of D. M. Cutter, Esq., and J. S. Taft.

GREAT FIRE IN DALLAS, JULY, 8, 1860.

DALLAS, Texas, July 10, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York: GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the disastrous conflagration which devastated our town on the 8th of this month, destroying every business house, and almost sweeping Dallas from the face of the country.

I had one of your "Patent Champion Safes" in my store at the time, which contained all my books, papers, money, etc. The Safe was surrounded by heavy burning timbers for a long time, and was as hot as fire could make it. The Safe was in the fire until the next day, as we could not reach it on account of the heat. Judge of my surprise, when we got it open, to find every thing all safe; not a paper scorched, and nothing injured but the melting of the varnish and glue in the backs of the books. One of my neighbors—who had a Safe of another New-York make—was not so fortunate; he came to me after the fire and says: "I have been deceived in my Safe, it is good for nothing. When you go to New-York buy me one of HERRING'S"—you will please ship on immediately—say a size smaller than mine. Care of R. & D. G. Mills, Galveston.

Yours truly,

E. M. STACKPOLE.

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

HERRING & CO.,

251 Broadway, New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO.,

52 and 54 Gravier Street, New-Orleans.

LANE & BODLEY'S

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,

With Simultaneous and Independent Head-Blocks.

IN USE BY

THOMAS AFFLECK, near Brenham, Texas.

GEORGE M. PINCKARD, New-Orleans, on Good Hope Plantation.

J. G. COCKS, New-Orleans, on two Places on Silver Creek, Miss.

BARNES & COOPER, Tchula Lake, on Silver Creek, Miss.

O. & N. CORNEY, near Pattersonville, La.

JAMES PEDDIE, on L. R. Marshall's place, near Carrolton, La.

JOHN O. PICKENS, near Alexandria, La.

JOHN A. BIRD, near Baton Rouge, La.

BOWMAN & OFFUT, Clinton, La.

G. P. RAOUL, Independence, La.

Extract of a Letter received from Thomas Affleck, Publisher of the "Southern Rural Almanac":

BREHAM, Texas, July 12, 1860.

LANE & BODLEY, No. 85 St. Charles Street, New-Orleans: I find the Mill working most admirably. A negro boy is running it, and easily cuts double the lumber, whether from large or small timber, that he could possibly cut with the Page's Mill yours displaced. Your Head-Blocks save me the labor of two boys—necessary where Page's Screw Head-Blocks are used—whilst the lumber is cut much more regularly as to thickness.

Yours, very Truly,

THOMAS AFFLECK.

All descriptions of Plantation Mill, Wood-working and Wheel Machinery constantly on hand, and arriving, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.

LANE & BODLEY,

No. 85 St. Charles Street, New-Orleans.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 99 West Fourth Street.

FACTORY, CORNER OF JOHN AND SECOND,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We beg leave to offer to Citizens and dealers in Furniture, the most extensive and complete assortment to be found in one house in the United States, embracing all qualities and styles suitable for all parts of a house. We constantly employ a force of over FIVE HUNDRED HANDS, and keep over

\$200,000

Worth of Furniture on hand to select from. We warrant satisfaction both as to quality, style, and price.

Persons furnishing large Dwellings, or Hotels, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us; or by giving a description of the house, and the kind of articles wanted, we will fill their orders with the same care as if selected in person.

Any further information will be given by application to us as above.



CARRIAGES, SEWING-MACHINES, AND SAFES.

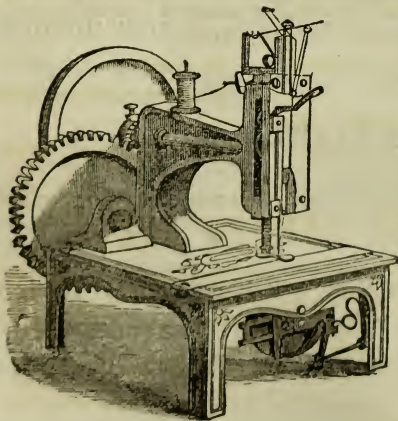
H. P. HOADLEY, |

H. P. HOADLEY & CO.,

| E. N. KIMBALL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARRIAGE DEALERS,

Cor. of Austin and Gaudalupe Sts., Lavaca, Texas.



The undersigned having made arrangements with G. & D. COOK & CO., as well as most of the principal Carriage Manufacturers of the East, are now prepared to furnish Vehicles of every description, at their Mammoth Repository, in Lavaca. We represent an old as well as the Largest Carriage Manufactory in the World, and feel assured that we can offer superior inducements to any house in the State of Texas, and compete with the New-Orleans houses. We have constantly on hand a large variety of Buggies with and without tops, Travelling Ambulances, Rockaways, etc., etc.

Also, Agents for I. M. SINGER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of which we have a large stock, with Needles, Twist, Silk, etc., at *New-York prices*.

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Having permanently located our interest with Texas, and being determined to merit public favor, we respectfully ask public patronage. We have Agents at nearly every county-seat West of the Colorado, who will receive orders. Charts mailed to any who may desire.

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I beg to call your attention to the above card, and would here remark, that all produce consigned to me at New-York will be forwarded through Galveston *free of commissions*. My open Policy of insurance, covers all consignments to my address from the date of shipment. I have constantly on hand in Galveston,

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which I will furnish at the lowest prices.

I have a line of A No. 1 Packets, running between New-York and Galveston, composed in part of the following vessels:

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Goods consigned to my care will receive best attention, and be promptly forwarded at lowest rates.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.



As it is not generally known that I sell, and have been selling for many years, every description of Texas produce FREE IN EVERY INSTANCE of COMMISSION BROKERAGE, and outside charges; having been constantly and actively engaged in this city since 1840 in mercantile pursuits, I tender my services to the planters throughout the State for the sale of Produce FREE OF COMMISSION, etc., which to them is a saving of at least from 10 to 15 per cent, including the customary charges made for purchasing supplies, and advancing for same with interest compounding, which, added to the commission of selling, amounts to more in the aggregate than many suppose.

The secret of my selling free of all these charges and commission is easily explained. I keep the largest stock in the city, embracing every description of

Groceries, Produce, Dry-Goods, Clothing,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Stationery, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Notions,

and every article the planter requires; and in selling the planter, I am amply remunerated by the profits on my goods at the market rates, to enable me to dispose of their produce FREE OF COMMISSION.

I can with pleasure refer to a great many planters, etc., in the Trinity Valley, for whom I have been selling their produce for many years, and have always given entire satisfaction in making sales and expediting returns of same, and am willing to compare sales with any Cotton House in the city.

To those who do not know me, I can only say that I am perfectly willing to have my position, as to integrity, standing, responsibility, and capacity as a merchant, closely scrutinized.

Having effected an open policy of Insurance, all consignments to my address on insurable boats will be covered, unless otherwise instructed on face of Bill of Lading.

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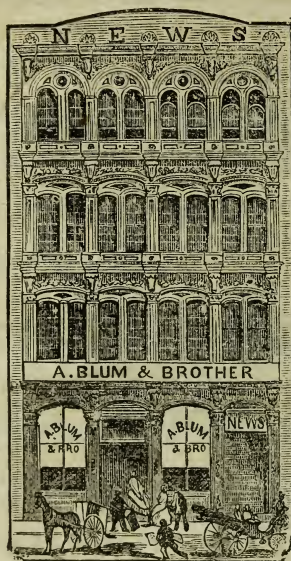
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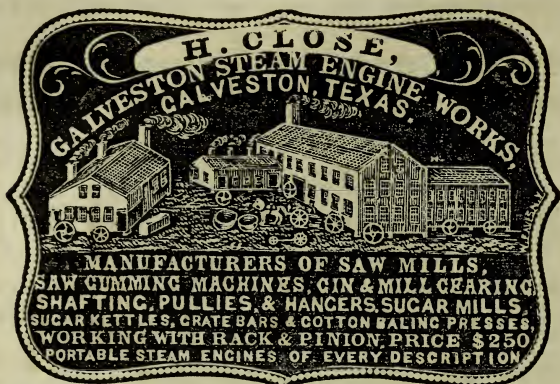
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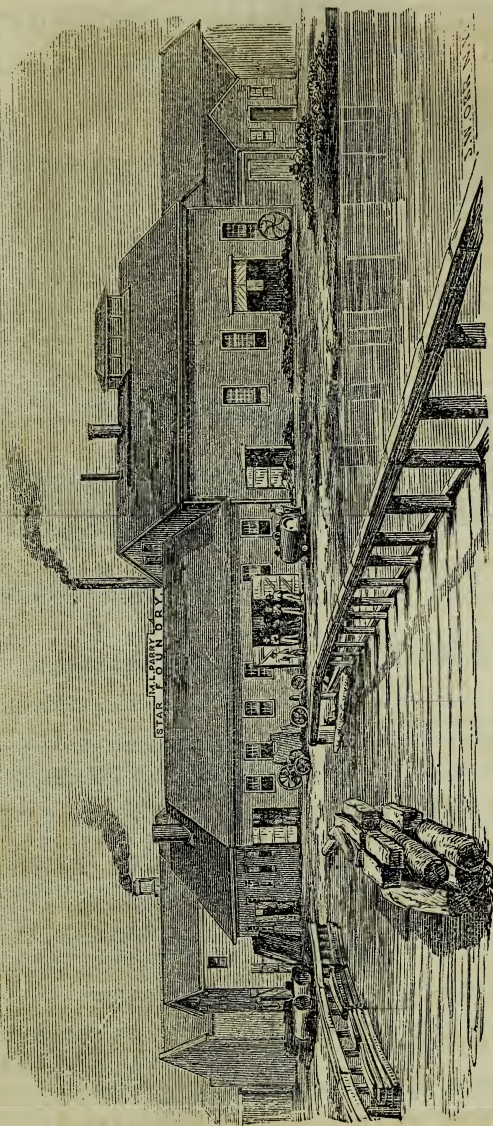
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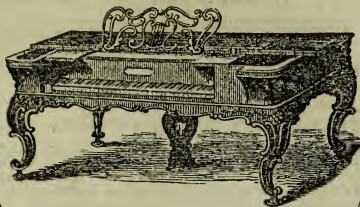
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DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most cordially for the delightful Chickering Pianos which you have been so kind as to loan us during our stay here. Both Mademoiselle Piccolomini and Madame Colson have expressed their delight with the wonderful tone of the Upright Pianos which you have loaned us for use in the Theatre.

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
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
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
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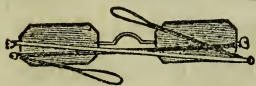
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


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
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STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

COLLECTIONS MADE, AND PROMPT REMITTANCES IN SIGHT EXCHANGE.

E. L. UFFORD,**AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE STATE FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S AND HAZARD'S POWDER.

**SOUTHWICK & SONS,**

New Iron Building, Strand, Galveston, Texas,

HAVE RECENTLY GONE EXTENSIVELY INTO THE

IMPORTATION OF CARRIAGES,

Consisting of Close and Open Carriages, Buggies, Carryalls, Rockaways, Sulkies, Ambulances, etc.—all manufactured in Newark expressly for them. They keep, also, Leather, Saddlery, Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, etc.

ARTHUR T. LYNN,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

LYNN & WILLIAMS,

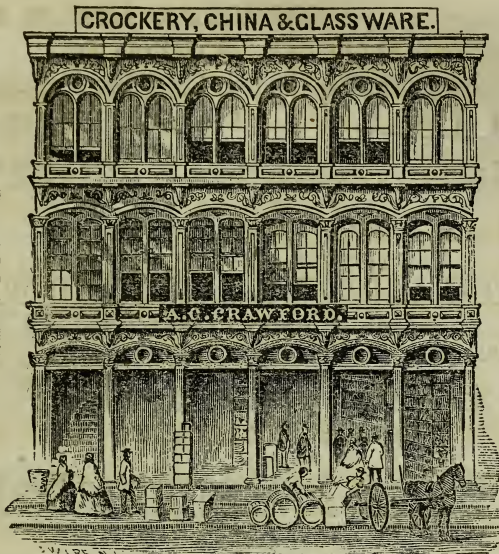
(Successors to H. H. WILLIAMS & Co.,)

SUGAR AND COTTON FACTORS,

Receiving, Forwarding, and General Commission Merchants,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.*References.*—H. H. WILLIAMS, Galveston; WARNEKEN & KIRCHHOFF, New-Orleans.

A. C. CRAWFORD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and
Wooden Ware, Etc.,
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS,

Would invite the attention of Housekeepers, Planters, and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Goods, mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of

WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, a full and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA, white and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto Mugs, Card Trays, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed Ware, for TABLE, BAR, and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades, and Chimneys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, etc.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS—unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full supply of *Refined Kerosene Oil* always on hand.

A-SORTED CRATES OF CROCKERY, direct from the Staffordshire Potteries, England; packed with a special view to the requirements of the *Country Trade*, which will be sold at *Northern Jobbing Prices* by the original packages.

COMMON STONEWARE—Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Stove Flues, etc., etc.

WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, Market, and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all descriptions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

WOODEN WARE. Brass and Iron-bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Piggins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Oak Well Buckets, Covered Pails, Clothes Dryers.

SILVER PLATED-WARE—a large assortment—Tea and Coffee Sets, Casters, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladles, Spoons, Forks, Knives—COMMUNION SETS.

PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE. Chafing Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Moulds, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers; Cash, Deed, Cake, and Spice Boxes; Lanterns, Ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, etc., etc.

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY. A fine assortment of Ivory, Buck, Ebony, Bone, and Cocoa Handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Forks—Pocket and Pen Knives.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. Great variety. Silver Call Bells, etc.

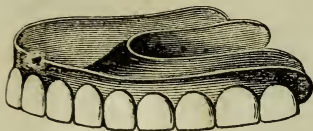
MECHANICAL TOYS, propelled by machinery. DOLLS, a large assortment. Toy Tea Sets, etc.

FIRE WORKS.—Fire Crackers, Sky Rockets, Wheels, Serpents, etc., in season.

SUPERIOR GREEN and BLACK TEAS put up in small metallic packages, warranted to give satisfaction in price and quality.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, OF EVERY DAY USE IN EVERY FAMILY, usually kept by similar establishments.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Goods Carefully Packed.



EDWARD ING, D. D. S., DENTIST,

Church St., West of Tremont,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

REFERS TO

Hon. John B. Jones,
J. M. Brown & Co.,

Col. F. H. Merriman,
Briggs & Yard,

S. B. Hurlbut, M.D.,
A. S. Ruthven.

J. W. FRANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND BOOTS,
HATS AND CAPS,
MARKET STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

PAINTS! OILS! GLASS!

RICE & BEAULARD,

DEALERS IN

White and Black Leads, French and American Zinc Paints,
French and American Window-Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes, Artists'
Materials, Fine Colors, Patent Dryer, Glaziers' Tools, Wall Paper, Oriental and Grecian Paints
and Foils, etc., etc.

Tremont Street, near the Strand, Galveston.

ALBERT BALL,

wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAND, GALVESTON.

UNION MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, GALVESTON, TEXAS,

Insures against Marine, River, and Fire Risks in Galveston, and all other parts of Texas.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000 00

Subscribed Capital, 200,000 00

Assets, May 1st, 1860, 213,098 59

ALBERT BALL, *President.* JOHN DEAN, *Vice-President.* J. S. BEERS, *Secretary.*

CONNICK & NOLAN,

(Successors to JOHN NOLAN & CO.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA STEAM REFINED CANDY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, ETC.,

Market Street, opposite the Post-Office, Galveston, Texas.



H. C. L. ASCHOFF, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
Perfumeries, Etc., Etc.,
MARKET STREET, GALVESTON.

JONES' EXPRESS.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS BETWEEN RICHMOND, HEMPSTEAD,
AND NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HOUSTON AND GALVESTON.

OFFICES AND AGENTS.

Richmond, Henry Kyle; Hempstead, Stage Agent; Houston, Post-Office Building; Galveston, Strand, S. S. Jones; Indianola, A. Frome & Co.; New-Orleans, No. 96 Camp Street, G. H. Daniell.

Each Express in charge of special messengers, provided with strong Fire and Thief-Proof Safes, for the better security of valuables.

Parties from the interior desiring to transact business through the medium of this Express, will address JONES' EXPRESS, through the Galveston or Houston Post-Offices. Their orders will receive prompt attention, and the goods sent by return Express.

Goods to be forwarded by Express will be called for, without extra charge.

STARR S. JONES.

KAUFFMAN & KLAENER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. B. NICHOLS.

E. B. NICHOLS & CO.,

J. FREDERICH.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

All consignments to our address, from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats or sailing vessels, which have passed inspection, and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by insurance in our open policies. Flat and keel boats excepted.

NOTICE.—Cotton consigned to us, while in store, waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates, also on shipments to Peirce & Bacon, Boston—the latter covered by open policies in Boston.

E. B. NICHOLS & CO.

WATERS S. DAVIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLERY, AND HATS.
STRAND, GALVESTON.****ALBERT BALL,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAND, GALVESTON.****RIGGS & SPAIGHT,****Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.****GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

JOEL RIGGS, late of Montgomery, Ala.

ASHLEY W. SPAIGHT, late of Selma, Ala.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,Market St., Brick Store, nearly opposite the Post-Office,
GALVESTON.**I. F. W. AHRENS,**

Manufacturer and General Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, and every description of Furniture, of the most modern styles.

Families furnishing houses can have his services by applying at his Manufactory.

**JOHN LEINBACH,****Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,**

AND DEALER IN

Ready-made Gentlemen's Ladies' and Children's Shoes,**GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

J. HANNAY,**GALVESTON, TEXAS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals,

Glass, Putty, Paints, and Oils; Perfumery, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Planters and Physicians from the country will find my stock of Medicines complete. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

Medicines warranted Genuine, and of the best quality.



J. P. DAVIE,
 Importer and Dealer in
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
Builders' and Plantation Hardware,
COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Also, Rubber Belting, from one to twenty inches wide; French Burr and Cologne Mill Stones; Bolting Cloth; Gin Gearing; Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Sugar, Cauldron and Farmers' Kettles; Grind Stones; Force, Lift and Chain Pumps; Brass Mountings; Rubber and Hemp Packing for steam; Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and Brushes; Tin, Sheet-Iron, Zinc, Antimony, and Babbitt's Metal; Plows and other Agricultural Implements; Lamps, Globes, Pipes, Wicks, Oils, Burning-Fluid, and Camphene; Turning-Lathes; Coal Grates and Fenders; Fly Traps; Colt's Pistols; Wood, Willow, Tin, Britannia and Plated Wares; Chain and Manilla Cables; Tar, Pitch and Oakum. Agent for G. Borden's Condensed Milk; R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws, etc.

Architectural Iron Works, New-York; Fay's Planing, and other Machines, and Ludlow's Self-sealing Fruit-Cans.

N. B.—In connection with my gas-fitting, I am prepared to do all kinds of Iron Pipe work for steam.

C. W. ADAMS, Boston.

C. H. JORDAN, Galveston.

ADAMS, JORDAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
STRAND, GALVESTON.

Importers of Rio Coffee, Porter, Ale, Bremen and Bavarian Lager Beer, English Linseed Oil, Iron and Coal, Lime and Cement, Havana and German Segars, Champagne, Foreign and Domestic Liquors. A full stock of Western Produce, and Fancy Groceries of every description constantly on hand.

WILLIAM T. AUSTIN,
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
COTTON FACTOR,
 Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Merchant,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

All consignments of Produce by insurable conveyances will be covered by my open Policy, unless instructed otherwise.

A. B. BLOCK,

FRANK DEAN.

BLOCK & DEAN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
 Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Brandies, Wines, etc. etc.
 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

AUCTION SALES

BY

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

Commencing at ten o'clock A.M., in front and indoor of his Store-rooms on the

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

They have on hand, and are daily receiving, large stocks of

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

from which regular Auction Sales are made. Goods suitable for

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
PEDDLERS,
HOUSE-KEEPERS, Etc.

Embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Western Produce, Tobacco and Segars, (always the largest and best assortment in the State,) Liquors of all kinds—namely, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Wines, etc.; Crockery, Glassware, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc.

A prominent department of our establishment is

FURNITURE,

namely, Chairs, Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Washstands, Armoires, Mattresses, and every other article in the Furniture line.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY, that much the larger proportion of our sales are privately, and at all hours; even during the Auction Sales, Mr. J. B. SYDNOR gives his exclusive attention to private sales, thereby enabling parties to buy what they want at our usual well-established low prices; and

DO NOT FORGET that we continue to make liberal Cash Advances on goods consigned to us for sale without a limit.

NEGROES WANTED IN GALVESTON.

Connected with our Auction and Commission business, within the last several years, the number of Negroes consigned to us for sale, has induced us to give the business more particular attention, and in furtherance of the same, have reduced our charges to two and a half per cent commission, and arranged for them employment directly adjoining our store, which will at least pay their board, and they will always be on hand when parties desire to see them; and as servants are in great demand for hire about the city, can, when directed, hire them out, and produce a revenue, instead of accruing a bill of charges.

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR.

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

PEIRCE & BACON'S REGULAR LINE.



The following vessels compose this line:

Bark	ISLAND CITY,	Capt. Kelly.
"	SAN JACINTO,	" Fratus.
"	TRINITY,	" Leask.
"	T. W. HOUSE,	" Bearce.
"	NUECES,	" Smith.
Brig	VESTA,	" Fuller.

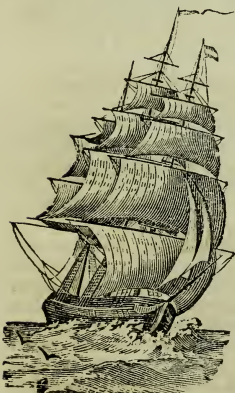
For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

E. B. NICHOLS & CO.,
BRICK WHARF.

MURRAY'S REGULAR LINE

OF

NEW-YORK AND GALVESTON PACKETS.



Composed of the following vessels built expressly for the Trade:

Brig	SOUTH,	Capt. Stickney.
"	EAST,	
"	WEST,	" Sludly.
"	NORTH,	
Schooner	KATE FIELD,	" Robbins.
"	E. KIDDER,	" Harksen.
"	WM. HUNTER,	" Baker.
"	MAY,	" Hobart.

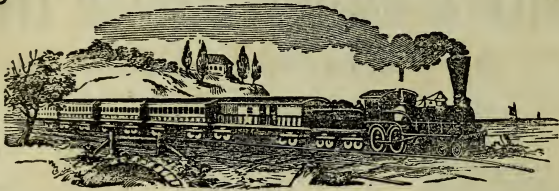
Shippers by this line may rely on the utmost dispatch and the lowest current rate of Freights.

Goods consigned to the Agent at New-York will be forwarded free of Commission.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Agent,
62 South St., New-York.

T. H. McMAHAN & GILBERT, Agents,
Galveston.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY



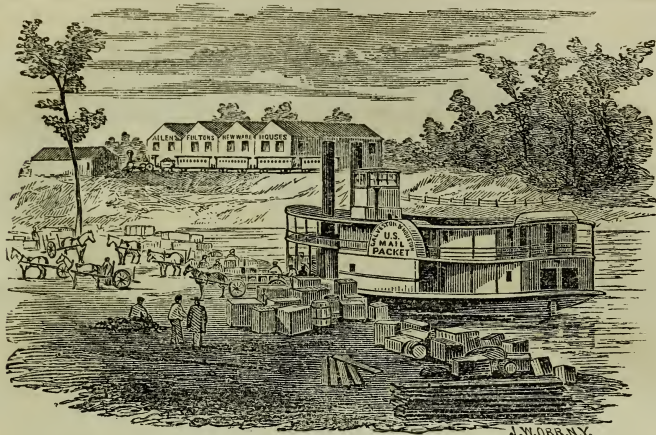
ABRAHAM GROESBECK, Pres., Houston, Texas.
 D. O. ALLEN, Superintendent, " "

TIME-TABLE.

Houston to Navasota.					STATIONS.	Navasota to Houston.				
MILES	Mail Leaves		Fr'ght Leaves			Mail arrives		Fr'ght arrives		MILES
	7 00	A. M.	8 05	A. M.	1 Houston. 2 Gum I-land. 3 Cypress.	8 00	....	1 55	....	70
12	7 36	....	9 05	....		2 24	....	12 55	P. M.	58
25	8 15	....	10 10	....		1 45	....	11 50	....	45
			Meets and pass		4 Hockley.			Meets and pass		
35	8 45	....	11 00	....		1 15	....	11 00	....	35
	Meets and pass		Meets and pass		5 Hempstead.	Meets and pass		Meets and pass		
50	9 30	....	12 30	P. M.		12 30	....	9 45	leaves arrives	20
					6 Courtney.			9 30	A. M.	
62	10 06	....	1 30	....		11 54	P. M.	8 30	....	8
					7 Navasota.			A. M.		
70	10 30	arrives	2 10	arrives		11 30	leaves	7 50	leaves	

This road is now in operation for a distance of seventy miles, passing through the rich cotton lands of the Brazos, on to the great wheat and grain-growing portion of Texas, affording to the traveler a safe and rapid means of communication with these important sections of the State, and facilities for the transportation of their immense products. In passing over the road, the following connections are made, namely:

At Houston with new and splendid steamers, and the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, for Galveston and New-Orleans. At Cypress with tri-weekly stage for Montgomery, from thence by stage to Danville, Waverley and Cold Springs. At Hempstead with the Washington County Rail-road to the Brazos River; from thence by daily stage to Austin, via Chappel Hill, Brenham, Round Top, Ruterville, La Grange, Bastrop and Webberville; from Austin to San Antonio by half-daily stage via San Marcos and New Braunfels. At Navasota with daily stage to Huntsville, via Anderson. From Huntsville by tri-weekly stage to Crockett, Nacogdoches, Palestine, and Eastern Texas. At Navasota with stage to Clarksville, via Boonville, Wheelock, Owensville, Alta Springs, Marlin, Waco, Hillsborough, Milford, Waxahatchie, Lancaster, Dallas, McKinney, Bonham and Paris. At Navasota with stage to Waxahatchie, via Anderson, Kellum Springs, Madisonville, Leona, Fairfield, Flowerdale, Corsicana, and Bardstown.



S. L. ALLEN,

W. FULTON.

ALLEN & FULTON,

(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Main and Commerce Streets, and at the Terminus of the
H. & T. C. R. R., HOUSTON, TEXAS,

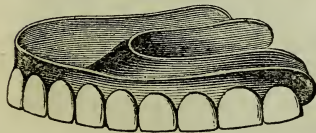
Will store and forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission, or advance on the same for shipment. Orders for plantation supplies promptly responded to when accompanied with Cash or produce.

DRS. SPENCER & GRISWOLD,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE REAR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Teeth Filled, Cleaned and Extracted.

Childrens' Teeth arranged when deformed, brought
 into line, and made to grow perfect.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH****FROM ONE TO A FULL SET,**

INSERTED ON

Gold, Platina, and Vulcanite Plates,

Including continuous Gum Work, and by Atmospheric Pressure. **TEETH** extracted without pain, by Electricity. Refer to any of the citizens of Houston.

W. J. HUTCHINS,
COTTON FACTOR,
HOUSTON AND GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Is prepared at all times to make liberal advances on cotton consigned to him for sale. Sight drafts on New-Orleans, New-York, and Boston, for sale at all times.



LARGE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

W. B. VINCENT. **VINCENT & OWENS,** W. S. OWENS.

(Successors to Vincent & Fisher.)

**Cotton Factors, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOUSTON, TEXAS,**

Will receive and store, forward or sell, Cotton and other Produce, agreeable to order. Instructions strictly obeyed. Advances made on consignments.

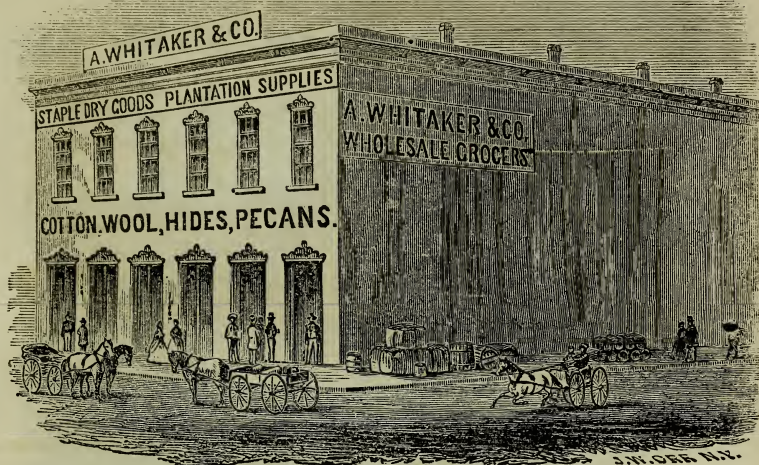


PEEL, DUMBLE & CO.,

**Cotton and Wool Factors, General Commission, Forwarding and Collecting Merchants,
HOUSTON and GALVESTON, TEXAS,**

Warehouse at the Terminus of the Central Railroad, Houston. Office Osterman's Building, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Cash advances made on Cotton, Wool, or other consignments for shipment to our friends.



A. WHITAKER & CO.,

Cotton and Wool Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in
Fancy and Staple Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and
Shoes, Hardware, Woodware, etc.,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

A. WHITAKER,

R. WHITAKER,

C. WHITAKER.

HOHENTHAL, RICHMAN & CO.,

Auction and General Commission Merchants,

Main Street, Houston, Texas,

Keep constantly on hand a very large stock of

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR

MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, PEDDLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

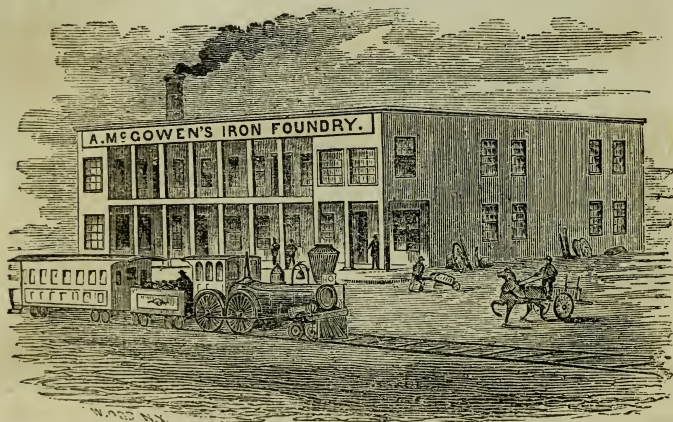
And they invite the attention of

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

to the fact that from the large consignments of goods received by nearly every vessel, we can
offer **GREAT INDUCEMENTS.**

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal advances made if desired.

A. MCGOWEN, Brass and Iron Foundry and Machine Shop,



HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw-Mills, and all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins, etc.

L. S. BEARCE, COTTON FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

HIDES AND PELTRIES,
MAIN STREET, HOUSTON.

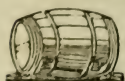
C. S. LONGCOPE & CO., Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants,

Warehouse corner of Third and Railroad Streets, Terminus of the Central Railroad,

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Will store and forward Cotton and Merchandise, free of Commission, or advance on same for shipment. Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the railroads, will be received free of drayage. Orders for plantation supplies promptly responded to when accompanied with cash or produce. Bagging and rope furnished to customers.

REFERENCES.—T. W. House & Co., B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, T. M. Bagby, Houston; R. & D. G. Mills, E. B. Nichols & Co., J. Shackelford, B. A. Shepherd & Co., Galveston.



GABEL'S BREWERY. TABLE BEER, ALE, AND BREWER'S YEAST,

Manufactured at the Houston Brewery, and for sale by the subscriber.

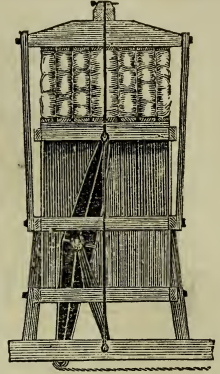
Beer and Ale in whole, half, and quarter barrels for bar or family use, and the best Brewer's Yeast always on hand. A new Billiard saloon has been opened over the Brewery.

PETER GABEL.

BULLOCK'S

Patent Progressive-Power

IMPROVED COTTON-PRESS.



DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT.

This cut shows the position of the Press at the moment the bale has been tied off and the press-follower lowered about two inches. The Press can be put in the Lint-room, Gin-House, or outside, as desired. It will occupy about six feet by three on the ground. The top of the box is left entirely open, unobstructed by beams or head-block. The whole amount of cotton for each bale is put into the box at once. It requires six turns of the capstan to run it up, and one mule does the work. All the work of the hands is done on the same floor; the cotton put in at the top and the bale taken out at the top. The position of the bale for roping is as convenient as possible. The rods at the sides of the bale are jointed to admit of their being disconnected from the cap, and let down, when desired to roll the bale out, and also to allow the cap to swing out of the way when filling the box.

MECHANICAL POWER.

The mechanical power used in this press is the PROGRESSIVE LEVER operating upon a "Movable Fulcrum," a feature peculiar to the BULLOCK PRESS, a movement most admirably adapted for the pressing of cotton.

NO TIME LOST IN PUTTING IT UP.

This press can be put up and operated by any body possessed of common-sense; it is but a few hours' work for two men to take it from the wagon and put it up ready for work.

ITS DURABILITY.

These presses are made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner; all the working parts being constructed entirely of iron. Every press is put together and thoroughly tested, marked and numbered, before leaving the manufactory, and also put up on the plantation and tested by us before leaving.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

The price of this press is *nothing* when compared with its many advantages over the screw. BULLOCK'S IMPROVED PRESS is complete when it comes on the Plantation, and will last a life-time; the screw-press but a few years. When taken apart for transportation it is easily handled, and can be hauled in one wagon.

PATENT RIGHT.

We own the Patent Right of this Press for the State of Texas, and are prepared to furnish them at short notice.

THE PRICE.

The price of BULLOCK'S IMPROVED PRESS is \$250 in Galveston.

We are also Agents for **Bullock's Improved Horse-Power**; price, \$150 in Galveston.

We also have at all times SEGMENTS for Gin Gearing all complete. Terms, cash.

ZIMMERMAN & BALDWIN,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

TEXAS MANUFACTURE.



W. HENRY ELIOT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF ELIOT'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

...
THE HYGIENIC PANACEA,

A substitute for CALOMEL, being entirely a vegetable preparation, and a certain cure for Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint, Constipation of the Bowels, Nervous Head-Ache, etc.

Price, One Dollar a Bottle.

ELIOT'S TEXAS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Superior to any Cathartic Pills now in use.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents a Box.

ELIOT'S CELEBRATED COUGH MIXTURE

The most valuable Medicine for Coughs and Pneumonia.

Twenty-Five and Fifty Cents a Bottle.

ELIOT'S DIARRHEA MIXTURE.

This Medicine is unequaled as a remedy for Diarrhea, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, etc.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

DR. ROBERTS' FEVER PILLS,

Warranted to cure Fever and Ague, and all other fevers.

Price, Seventy-Five Cents a Bottle.

ELIOT'S TEXAS VERMIFUGE,

A safe and certain remedy for Worms in Children,

Price, Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

Dealer in Rum, Brandy, and Wines, for Medicinal Uses.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

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Orders promptly attended to.

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☞ Planters and Country Merchants supplied with the "Roorbach" Soap, in any quantity, at very low prices.

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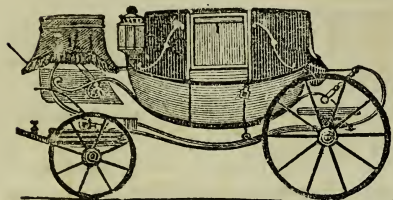
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ALEXANDER FINLEY & CO.,

EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN

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At the Baker & Thompson Building, above the Old Capitol Hotel,
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This establishment has been opened expressly to supply the citizens of Texas with CARRIAGES of every description, and of the best and most approved workmanship at the lowest living prices. All the Carriages of our own manufacture we warrant equal to any made in the United States, and sell them with a full guarantee to be what they are represented.

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HOUSTON MARBLE WORKS.



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Monument Tombs, Head and Foot Stones

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THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Crockery, China, and Glassware,
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARPETS,

A Large Variety of Curtain and Window Shades,

JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE, FINE CUTLERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,


And all descriptions of

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Will store, sell and forward Cotton, or advance on the same for shipment.

 Orders for plantation supplies promptly responded to when accompanied with cash or produce.

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H. H. DOOLEY & CO.,
HAT MANUFACTURERS,

And wholesale and retail dealers in every variety of HATS AND CAPS, have now on hand a full stock, which comprises French and American Hats of the latest and best styles, which they offer low for cash. Also, a fine assortment of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, Ladies' Riding Hats of the latest styles. Silk, Cassimere, and Other Hats of their own manufacture. Hats made to order on the shortest notice. Country orders solicited.

Sign of the RED HAT, on Main Street, Houston, Texas.

McILHENNY, WILLIS & BRO.,

Successors to W. J. Hutchins, at his Old Stand,

MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, IRON, STEEL, GROCERIES, etc.

Cotton consigned to us by our customers for sale or shipment will receive our best attention.

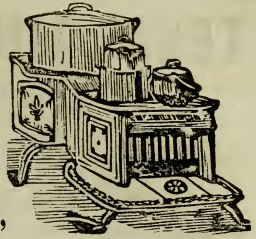
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WOOL, COTTON AND HIDE FACTORS,
And General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Perkins' Building, corner Main and Franklin Streets,
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Liberal advances made on consignments. REFER TO M. D. Conklin, Houston, T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Galveston, B. J. Semmes, Memphis, D. A. Shepherd, Planters' Bank, Memphis.

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**IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS,
Agricultural Implements, Pumps, Window-Glass,
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LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, STEAM PACKING, RUBBER BELTING, ALL SIZES.

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CABEEN & JARMON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, and Furnishing Goods,

Hutchins' Iron Front Building, **HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

Their stock is offered to the Trade at unprecedentedly low prices. Planters will find their stock of Russets and Negro Shoes unsurpassed in the State.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

IN FAYETTE COUNTY

INSTITUTE YEAR—ONE TERM OF FORTY WEEKS,
DIVIDED INTO TWO EQUAL SESSIONS.

Opens on the first Monday of September, and continues, with but a short holiday at Christmas, to the end of the Term.

DISCIPLINE MILITARY.

Line Drill of Company and Battalion, and Guard Duty, practically taught.

DRESS UNIFORM.

All may be obtained at the Institute. Under-clothing, Towels, and Bed Linen should come from home.

CADETSHIP

May be attained, by the parent signing, with applicant, a pledge of obedience, and by his passing examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, through the ground rules. He must be 54 inches high, and have honorable discharge from former schools.

CHARGES.

Matriculation, \$5; Library Fund, per session, \$2.50. Tuition—English, Preparatory, \$30 per session; Collegiate, \$50. Board, Washing, and Fuel, \$60 per session.

All payable per session in advance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. All sums due bear 10 per cent interest after close of session.
2. No accounts opened without order of Superintendent in writing.
3. No accounts permitted without parents' orders in writing.
4. The Superintendent will have no moneyed transactions with cadets.
5. Nor under any circumstances advance them money.
6. Cadets furnish their own lights, room-furniture, bedding, police their own rooms, cut wood, and make their own fires.
7. They are not permitted to keep horses or arms, nor to be absent from camps at night.

The Institute was founded in 1854, by the present Superintendent—the first of its kind West of the Mississippi River—and has already graduated three classes of its own material, and refers with pride and confidence to these and its many under-graduates, honorably discharged, for testimony as to its rigor and discipline, and thoroughness of intellectual training.

Without the direct patronage of Church or State, or any ulterior organization, it stands upon its own merits, which, for all purposes of moral, intellectual, and manly culture, would invite comparison with any other institution in the South-west.

The healthfulness of its position, (no deaths having occurred among the students in twenty years' existence of a large school on Mars' Hill,) should elicit the attention and patronage of persons sending their sons from home to be educated.

Address

Col. C. G. FORSHEY, Supt.,
RUTERSVILLE, TEXAS.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A College Charter with University Powers.

The Governor is ex-Officio Inspector of the Institute.

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CONFERRED BY A JOINT BOARD, COMPOSED OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, A BOARD OF VISITORS ON THE PART OF THE STATE, AND THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE PART OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Course of Study unusually Full, Instruction Thorough, and Discipline Strict.

The Annual Sessions commence on the first Monday in September, and continue forty weeks without intermission. Vacation during July and August.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance, except in the case of those entering four weeks after the commencement of the term.

The charge for Tuition and Board, including lights, fuel, and washing, will be \$95 per Term of twenty weeks, for those pursuing the elementary English branches only; for all others, \$115 per Term. The charge for tuition alone being \$50 for the latter, and \$30 for the former.

The Institute charge for Board and Tuition must be paid, or satisfactorily arranged, at the time of entering.

For further information address the Superintendent, Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Joint Board of Inspection and Control.

"This Institution we find in a flourishing and prosperous condition; though in its infancy, having been in operation only three years, now numbers thirty-eight more than at any previous time, with fair prospects of a large accession in future.

"The examination commencing on the 28th ult., and continuing until the 6th inst., was conducted in a manner entirely satisfactory to all present, and so as to exhibit fairly the progress and proficiency of the cadets, who in their exercises exceeded the hopes and expectations of both parents and teachers.

"The discipline of this Institution is admirable, and well calculated to insure mutual respect and attachment between the faculty and cadets, without which no teacher can successfully impart instruction nor inspire his pupils with zeal to acquire knowledge.

"In inspecting the arms, we found them in as perfect order as could have been desired, and the quarters well arranged and suited to insure the comfort, health and cleanliness of the cadets.

"The mode and manner of the drill, and the military exercises generally, were not inferior to any institution, and demonstrated astonishing improvement and proficiency on the part of the cadets and military tactics.

"In the Superintendent, Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, and Faculty, we have the fullest confidence, not only in their ability to impart thorough instruction in all that is professed to be taught in this Institution, but especially in the discipline of the School, which is of the highest importance. We can cheerfully recommend this Institution to all parents and guardians, as one where their sons and wards may receive such an education as will fit them for the duties of life, morally, intellectually, socially, and physically, and well deserving patronage, possessing, as it does, many advantages; and especially as to health, there being little or no sickness this year, and no deaths."

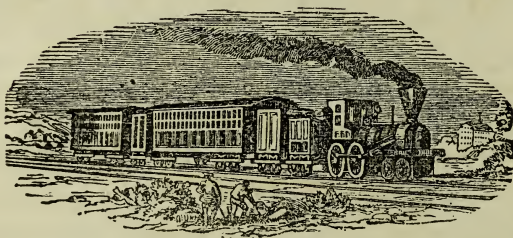
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SAM HOUSTON, Chairman.

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RAILROAD EXTENSION.

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Connecting Galveston, Harrisburgh, and Houston with the Colorado Valley and Western and North-Western Texas.

THE Public, more especially Travelers, Planters, and Merchants, are notified that the BUFFALO BAYOU, BRAZOS, and COLORADO RAILWAY is now in operation from HARRISBURGH to the COLORADO VALLEY, opposite COLUMBUS, making close connections with Stages into the interior, and Railroads and Steamboats to Houston and Galveston.

Merchandise and Produce received, transported, and forwarded with safety, regularity, and promptness.

To those shipping merchandise, or traveling to Austin or San Antonio, or any portions of the State west of the Brazos River, and north of the 29th parallel of latitude, this route has facilities not afforded by any other, being shorter, quicker, cheaper, and more reliable. The river-bottoms and wet prairies are now bridged, and what was (and is now on some routes) a journey of days, is now performed in the same number of hours. This Railroad, 80 miles long, with the G., H. and H. R. R. connecting at Harrisburgh, makes 125 miles of continuous railway from GALVESTON to near COLUMBUS, leaving but 90 miles to Austin and 110 miles to San Antonio of stage travel or wagon transportation, offering the best route for the transport of U. S. Troops and supplies for the Frontier Posts.

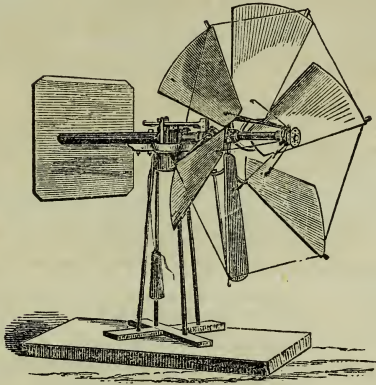
DAILY STAGES TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Fare from Harrisburgh to Richmond, 32 miles, \$1.50; to Bernard, near Wharton, 50 miles, \$2.50; to Eagle Lake, 68 miles, \$3.40; to Columbus, 80 miles, \$4.

Freights through, 70 to 80 cents per bbl., with a small charge for receiving, forwarding, and storage, when done by the Company.

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MITCHELL'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND-MILLS,



For Pumping Water from Wells or Streams, for Irrigation, Stock, Railroad Stations, etc.

These Mills regulate themselves according both to the intensity of the wind and the fullness of the cistern. In a storm they present the edge of the blades to the wind, and consequently can never be injured or blown down. In a light breeze the blades are fair to the wind, and whatever the intensity of the wind, the speed is always the same; and whenever the cistern is filled to the desired depth, the edges of the blades are also presented to the breeze, and the Mill stops. Accordingly, when once set up and put to running, it needs no attention, but will operate the year round like a thing of life, thus drawing no more water than is required.

The undersigned having purchased the right for the State of Texas, to sell the above Mills, announces to the public that he has been prepared to furnish them since the middle of June, 1860, to all wishing to avail themselves of this valuable invention.

For the purposes above mentioned they surpass every thing ever brought into use. They can be seen at Arcola Station on the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad, and at Gum Island Station, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Those having any doubts of its utility, are respectfully referred to

- E. W. TAYLOR, President H. T. and B. R. R.
- A. GROESBECK, President Central R. R.
- J. W. STUMP, Chief-Engineer H. T. and B. R. R.
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The price of the Mills, including pump, is from \$150 to \$200, according to size.

In my absence from the State, R. P. BOYCE of Houston, is my sole Agent for the sale of these Machines.

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SIGHT and TIME BILLS for sale at all times, in sums to suit.

LAND AGENCY—Taxes paid, and Lands protected from trespass for non-resident-owners.

SUITS will be prosecuted on claims for money in the Federal Court or District Courts of the State,
as correspondents may prefer.

BUSINESS PAPER collected at Bankers' rates, *if paid on call*.

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Henry, Smith & Townsend; Reid & Tracy; McKesson & Robbins; Lanes, Boyce & Co.; Condict, Jennings & Co.; N. W. Burtis & Greene; B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co.; John D. Scott & Co.; and Byram, Hind & Bliss—New-York. Slark, Stauffer & Co.; Theo. Frois & Co.; Theo. F. Searing & Co.; Smith & Bro.; and Paul Tulane & Co.—New-Orleans. Ball, Hutchings & Co.; George Butler; Sorley, Smith & Co.; T. H. McMahan & Gilbert; R. & D. G. Mills; and B. A. Shepherd & Co.—Galveston. B. A. Shepherd, Houston. Dr. J. H. Starr, Nacogdoches. J. M. Swisher & Co., Austin. B. M. Johnson, Shreveport, La. John Murchison; Howard & Mills, and E. I. Iglehart, Palestine, Texas.

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
P.S.—Remittances made to any portion of the United States with DISPATCH, and all letters answered PROMPTLY, and without delay.

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

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THEO. & L. ROGAN,

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A. P. BAGBY.

BAGBY & CHENAULT,

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References.—B. B. Peck & Co., Gonzales; Baughn & Walker, Lavaca; McMahan & Gilbert, Galveston; Griffith, Hyatt & Co., Baltimore; Dale, Ross & Withers, Philadelphia; Farley, Jurey & Co., W. C. Tompkins & Co., New-Orleans; Reid & Tracy, B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., New-York.

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Fresh Drugs received by every packet from Europe, and sold at the lowest rates, on liberal terms.

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A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ENDOWMENT, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND DISTRESSED, AFFLICTED WITH VIRULENT AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES, AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

DR. M'LANE'S
Celebrated Liver Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the right side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed; yet examination of the body after death has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S.—Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Brothers, will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward, per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Country Store-keepers generally.

D R . M ' L A N E ' S

Celebrated American

Worm Specific, or Vermifuge.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper-lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, and at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep; with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, etc.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge will certainly effect a Cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases, the medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.


We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge does not contain Mercury

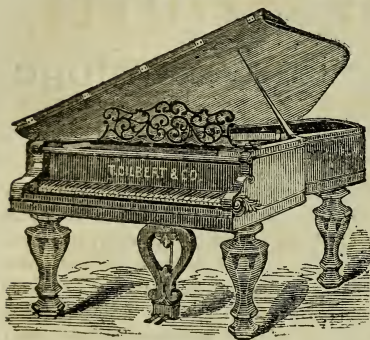
in any form, and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

Address all orders to FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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No. 2—6	“ front round corners “ “ “	250
No. 3—6½	“ sunk tablets, “ “ “	250
No. 4—6½	“ front round corners, “ and fret “	275
No. 5—6½	“ all “ “ “ “ “	300
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No. 7—7	“ front round corners, “ “ and fret “	300
No. 8—7	“ all “ “ “ “ “	325
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ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT to either kind, extra,		75
Extra for Fancy Legs,		10
No. 5 in the above list, with Beaded or Carved finish, from		\$300 to 350
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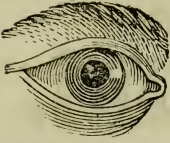
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HAS pursued this specialty for the last twenty years; and where a disease is curable, he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to those who may intrust their cases to his charge.

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Splendid Scheme. Capital Prize \$50,000!

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Managers of the Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky
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The following Scheme will be Drawn EACH SATURDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,
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Compare this Scheme with any other Lottery.

5485 PRIZES.

MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

The following Ordinary Scheme to be drawn as above specified:

1 Prize of.....\$50,000 is.....\$50,000	1 Prize of.....\$1,500 is.....\$1,500
1 Prize of.....20,000 is.....20,000	50 Prizes of.....500 are.....25,000
1 Prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000	100 Prizes of.....400 are.....40,000
1 Prize of.....5,000 is.....5,000	100 Prizes of.....300 are.....30,000
1 Prize of.....4,000 is.....4,000	100 Prizes of.....150 are.....15,000
1 Prize of.....3,000 is.....3,000	100 Prizes of.....100 are.....10,000

Approximation Prizes:

4 Prizes of \$400 approximating to \$50,000 are.....	\$1,600
4 Prizes of 300 " " 20,000 are.....	1,200
4 Prizes of 250 " " 10,000 are.....	1,000
4 Prizes of 225 " " 5,000 are.....	900
4 Prizes of 200 " " 4,000 are.....	800
4 Prizes of 150 " " 3,000 are.....	600
4 Prizes of 100 " " 1,500 are.....	400
5000 Prizes of 20 are.....	100,000

5485 Prizes, amounting to.....\$320,000

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 whole Tickets.....	\$80
" " 10 half ".....	40
" " 10 quarter ".....	20
" " 10 eighth ".....	10

In ordering Tickets or Certificates, inclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing. Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their post-office, county, and State. All transactions with us will be considered strictly confidential. The names of persons drawing prizes are never divulged without their written consent. Bills on all solvent Banks, Bank-checks, Certificates of Deposit, and Postage-Stamps, received in payment for Tickets. Prize Tickets should be returned to this office for payment or renewal in other Tickets. They will be paid in Bank-checks, or in such manner as will best accommodate the purchaser. It is not necessary to mention the numbers on the Tickets that you wish.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S Grand Extraordinary Drawings,

ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

Capital Prize,.....\$100,000

Takes place on the last Saturday in each month.

Whole Tickets, \$20; Halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Eighths, \$2.50.

At the earnest request of many of our Southern and South-western Correspondents, we have been induced to open an office in New-Orleans, where orders for tickets can be filled. Orders will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

CHAS. T. HOWARD, Box 151 H., New-Orleans.

WOOD, EDDY & CO. PAY THEIR PRIZES PROMPTLY.

THOMPSON & BARNES,
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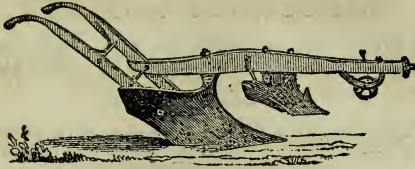
Which we will sell on time for good paper.

Merchandise or Produce of any kind sent to our address, either for sale or to be forwarded, will receive our prompt attention.

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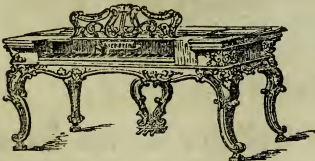
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Also, at the Office of DEAN, RANDLE & CO., Galveston, Texas.

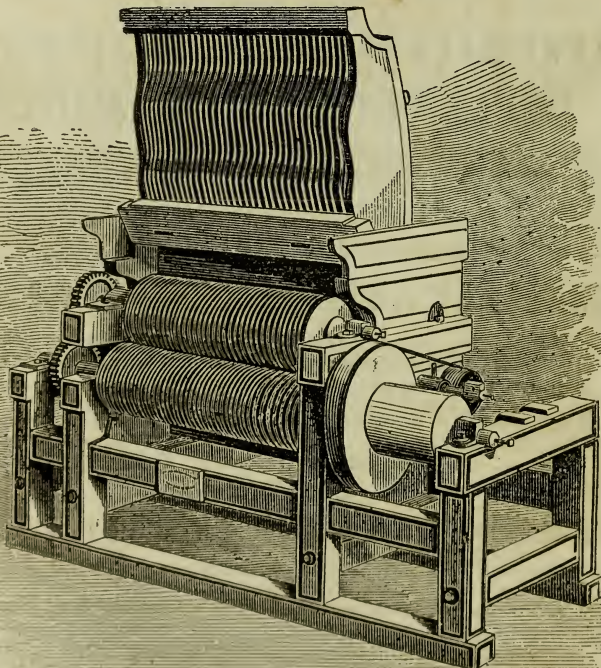
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Have constantly in store,

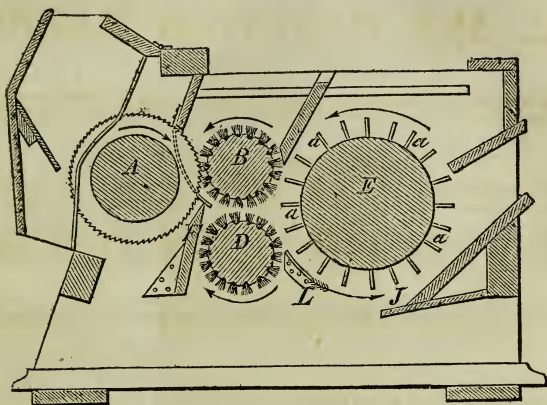
Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, 3 to 100 horse power,
Circular Saw-Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Cotton Gins,
Shafting, Gin Gearing, &c.

BROWN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER COTTON GIN.

**W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.'S****Premium Single and Double Cylinder Cotton Gins.**


Catalogues containing full description of our Gins and Machinery will be sent by mail to any address.

GULLETT'S PATENT STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN.



THESE Gin Stands differ from all others by combining the use of a Steel Comb Brush with two Bristle Brushes, arranged and operating as shown by the above view. By the action of these brushes the cotton is subjected to a slight carding process, which thoroughly straightens the fibres without the least injury to the staple; removes much of the dirt and sand with other foreign substances, and thereby materially enhances its value to the manufacturer. Attached is also a duster, placed in front and under the saws, (used only with this stand,) which adds a large percentage to its capacity to cleanse and improve the sample. While they thus improve the sample by this construction, they are not complicated, troublesome, or liable to get out of order; can be run with the ordinary power used, gin very rapidly, and perform well in every respect; as a further evidence of their superiority, we would add that they have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs at Jackson, Miss., for the last three years; at the State Fair at Baton Rouge, La., in March, 1860, for the "best Gins in the world," and at all other Fairs where exhibited.

Having been first made at Aberdeen, Miss., these stands are known in many sections as "the Aberdeen Stand." They are now made also by us at our manufactory in this city, under the personal supervision of the inventor and patentee, Mr. B. D. GULLETT, and sold, fully guaranteed, at \$5 per saw, delivered on board steamboat, or railroad car here, due first of January after said sale.

 These are the only Gins manufactured in New-Orleans.

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Choice Goods, Selected Medicines, Pure Chemicals,

ESSENTIAL OILS,	MEDICINAL EXTRACTS,
FINE PERFUMERY,	FANCY SOAPS,
PATENT MEDICINES,	SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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WINDOW GLASS,	&c., &c., &c.

Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants, and Planters, who purchase Medicines of the best quality, may rely upon being suited. Orders promptly attended to.

A large stock of the Genuine JOHN CHARLES FARINA COLOGNE always on hand.

WOODMAN & BEMENT, Cor. Magazine and Common Sts.

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CHERRY EXPECTORANT,

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

When Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, and the numerous diseases arising from pulmonary affections, are readily cured by Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, it is easy to believe that it possesses merits based upon the only true principle of finding its way to the roots of the disease.

Woodman's Cherry Expectorant has balsamic, soothing, and healing properties, possessed by no other remedy in the world, and is strongly recommended for all affections of the lungs and chest.

The proprietor and inventor of Woodman's Cherry Expectorant has in his possession six hundred and forty-three letters, from every section of the country—particularly from the Valley of the Mississippi and the Southern States—each and all most laudatory of its Curative Properties, and the Permanent Good Effects on every variety of pulmonary disease, which has induced him to bring Woodman's Cherry Expectorant more prominently before the public than otherwise he intended to have done.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of remedies for diseased lungs, under titles of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication, is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real use in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing I am acting unprofessionally, and derogatory to the interests of medical science, and the regular practitioners of medicine. I refer to WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT, which is a scientific remedy, that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by Physicians. J. M. MAITLAND, M.D.

WOODMAN & BEMENT, Proprietors, New-Orleans.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE LATTER TIMES.

No one can deny that vast knowledge has been derived in our day and generation, in a far greater ratio than was obtained through earlier periods. Among the very foremost in which great improvements appear from recent scientific discoveries, is the practice of medicine. Numerous diseases, hitherto, were absolutely without any specific; but now how different. Let us take an example. Who, a few years ago, could cure Asiatic Cholera, or even Cholera Morbus, to a certainty? then look at what is commonly called Summer Complaint among children. That hitherto carried the dear young ones off by thousands; whereas now we have a certain remedy in

DR. BILLINGS'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP,

which is a perfect cure, without fail, in all cases where the bowels are affected. By keeping this perfect specific by you, you can be cured before you could possibly send for a doctor. This is worth knowing! For sale by all druggists, and by the proprietors,

WOODMAN & BEMENT,

Cor. Common & Magazine Streets, New-Orleans.

Morison's Invigorating Bitters.

AN INFALLIBLE AND AGREEABLE REMEDY FOR

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Diarrhæa, Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, Night-Sweats, and General Debility.

These Bitters constitute an agreeable Aromatic Tonic, adapted for use in any climate, but are especially appropriate for those residing in warm countries, and where Fever and Ague and other Fevers are apt to prevail, as they not only give Tone and Vigor to the debilitated, but serve as an

EFFECTUAL ANTIDOTE

To the poison of Malaria in the system. For the cure and prevention of

DYSPEPSIA OR SICK HEADACHE,

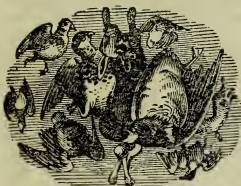
The Invigorating Bitters will be found very effective indeed.

G. N. MORISON & CO., Druggists,

12 MAGAZINE STREET, New-Orleans.

SAM'S OYSTER SALOON,

101 St. Charles Street, New-Orleans.



THIS well-known establishment, after a thorough renovation, is now open for the season. The best of every thing in the way of LARDER and LIQUOR will be found at all times at this house.

The Cooks, Barkeepers, Stewards, and other attendants, have been engaged expressly for their polite and attentive qualities.

If prompt attention to the wants of guests be the talisman of success, the proprietor of SAM'S SALOON flatters himself that he will merit and receive a fair share of public patronage.

GEORGE H. VINTEN, PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

105 POYDRAS STREET,

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets, . . . NEW-ORLEANS.

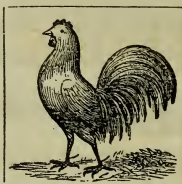
Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description, at New-York Prices.

Agent for the sale of R. HOE & CO.'S PRESSES, and JAMES CONNOR & SON'S TYPE.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per lb.



BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR.



AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING ELIXIR.

**Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by
one of the ablest Chemists of the age.**

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GENERAL DEBILITY.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION,

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CONFUSED IDEAS,

HYSTERIA,

GENERAL IRRITABILITY,

RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT NIGHT,

ABSENCE OF MUSCULAR EFFICIENCY,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

DYSPEPSIA,

EMACIATION,

LOW SPIRITS,

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And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

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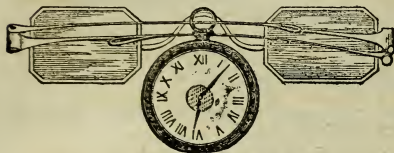
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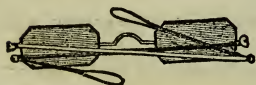
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One machine of each kind, on sale, is kept set up in the store, at the office, and for those who wish to see them in operation, a steam-engine and other machines will be kept in operation at the warehouse, where a large stock is kept packed ready for delivery at the shortest notice.

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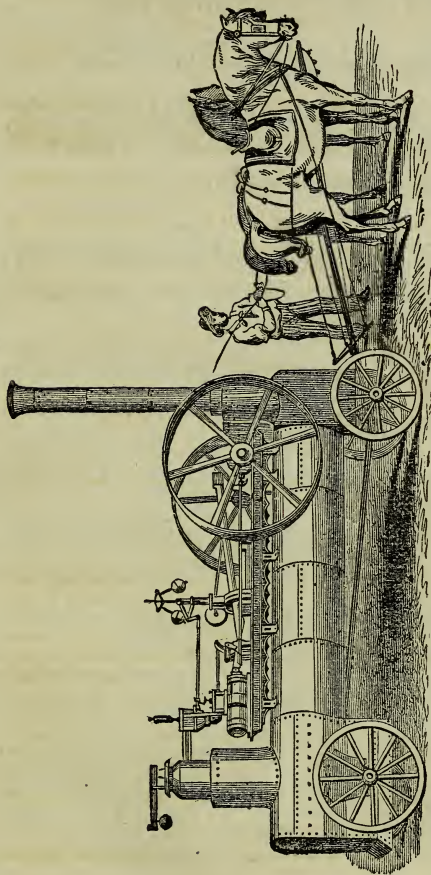
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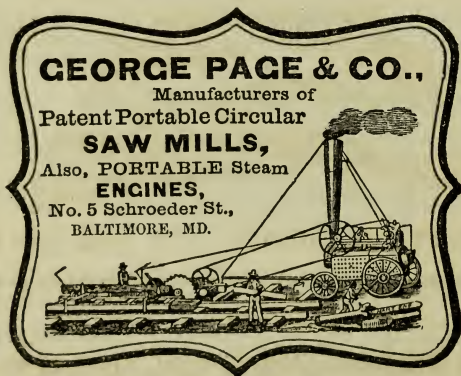
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CAUTION AGAINST INFRINGEMENTS.

As their Mills are patented, and their rights have been infringed upon, and they have lately obtained damages in an action brought in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their patent rights, they hereby forewarn and caution all persons from purchasing Mills similar in principle to theirs from unauthorized builders and manufacturers, of their agent or agents, as they are determined to seek redress through the laws of their country for every violation of their rights and privileges, as guaranteed by the patent granted them by the government of the United States.

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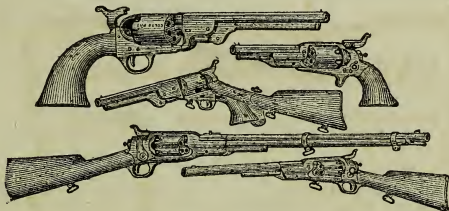
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COLT'S PISTOL NOTICE.—TO THE TRADE.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have recently been appointed to the SOLE AGENCY in the South-West for the COLT'S PATENT FIRE-ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn., and that they are now prepared to furnish to the Trade

Colt's Pistols, Rifles, and Shot-Guns,

in any quantity, at New-York or factory prices, adding only the difference of exchange, freights, and insurance.

We would like to call attention particularly to the NEW MODEL RIFLE AND SHOT-GUN, now being introduced with recent improvements, acknowledged to be the most desirable *repeating arms* in use. For further information, address

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We deem it unnecessary to call attention to the PISTOLS, as it is known that they now "speak" for themselves in almost every nook and corner of the inhabitable world.

An Hour in Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine Manufactory, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

EVE, the *first woman*, was the *first seamstress*. As she sewed fig-leaves together for aprons we are not informed what thorn she used for a needle, or the fibers of what bark for thread. We have no record of the devices in embroidery worn by the antediluvian females, when "the seed of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose." But had there been a sewing-machine then, Noah's wife and her daughters-in-law would surely have preserved it as a pet in the ark. There was no "Wheeler & Wilson" before the Flood.

The ingenuity of the Egyptian ladies is still preserved in the catacombs. They wrought their very lives into their *shrouds*. Wise-hearted Hebrew women made the embroidered garments of Aaron and his sons. "All things were full of labor." In variegated needle-work they wrought the vine and the pomegranate; all the colors and garniture of nature upon the curtains of the tabernacle, "the work of those who devised cunning work." The female hand has always been the most ingenious and diligent in beautifying the sanctuaries of the Most High.

The needle has served two ends—pride and poverty. It commenced its work at the Fall. The needle had no part in the *Saviour's* robe. That was without a seam, woven from the loom throughout. And does not a ray of light gleam from this fact to the time when machinery, all self-intelligent, shall lift the burden and rebuke the spirit of infirmity that for twice eighteen centuries has bowed the female form, "so that she could in no wise lift up herself, at the same time speaking the life-giving words, 'Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity.'" Then shall the needle be made straight and glorify God.

But I must give more point to the thread of my discourse. While musing thus, among the needles of C. B. Hatch's Shirt Factory, Bridgeport, Conn., I was told that the Sewing-Machine Manufactory of Wheeler & Wilson was but a mile distant. In ten minutes I was there. The senger, hurrying through Bridgeport, may snatch a glance of this establishment, just north of the railroad as he enters the city from the east. The main building is five hundred and twenty feet long, and two hundred and seventy-five wide. The whole pile covers some four acres. The capital invested is five hundred thousand dollars. Here three steam-engines and four hundred and fifty mechanics are daily employed in the different stages of the manufacture, from the rolling of wood, iron and brass, to the finished and well-proved machine, all ready for the splendid room under the St. Nicholas Hotel, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Once a portion of these buildings was occupied by the "Jerome Clock Company." *Time* seldom fill the place of *time-keepers*. We hear the click of the needle instead of the click of the clock. Here, where P. T. Barnum *ticked* out his fortune, Wheeler & Wilson have *tacked* theirs, so great is the difference between *tick-ticks* and *tac(k)tics*.

In 1859, this enterprising firm sold twenty-one thousand three hundred and six machines. The first sewing-machine was patented in 1842. The next in 1843. Both were failures. Of three hundred patents, only twenty-five are distinct machines; and of these, less than half can be reckoned a success. But four or five have sold more than three thousand apiece.

In 1846, ELIAS HOWE, a native of Spencer, Mass., invented the *eye-pointed needle*. Till his invention did not pay him the patent-office fee. He struggled with uncertainty. Capital was shy. To secure assistance, he visited Europe. He failed there; and in working his patent home, was obliged to act as cook on board the ship. But his patent covered the eye-pointed needle. His claim was fiercely contested, and decided in his favor. Since then, with this eye-eyed sharp and polished scepter, he has commanded the tribute of from three to thirteen dollars from every successful sewing-machine. No manufacturer can get round the eye-pointed needle. Just for the *privilege of making* this, without a farthing outlay to the inventor, he received in 1859 one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

Mr. Howe found out the *needle*, but he left the machine imperfect. In 1850 Mr. A. B. W. improved the method of feeding the machine. In 1851 he patented the "rotary hook, which turns the loop of the thread when thrust through the cloth, and passes it round a stationary bar containing the lower thread, in the same manner that the school-girl passes the skipping-rop under her feet." This rotary hook secures the *lock-stitch*, with a finer thread than other machines and with increased celerity.

The machines of Wheeler & Wilson are beautiful articles of furniture, simple in their construction, easily managed, not liable to derangement, distinguished for the strength and firmness of seam, the exactness and beauty of the stitch on both sides, and the diversity of fabrics upon which it can be employed. It has hemming and seaming attachments.

No one can bend his mind to a thorough investigation of the lock-stitch, and the intelligent working of this machine, without being struck with the *evidence of mind*. How much thinking, ing, falling, and trying again, has brought out the harmony and effective working of this machine. It is the summing up of the resultant force, of all past thinking over the needle. Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine is a success. The mower and reaper relieves the farmer; the plowing machine the joiner; the nimble steeds along our railroads curve their necks and prance across the fields in triumph, as they see the "iron horse" drawing the load that once wasted their strength on "mud highways." But the "*iron needle woman*" emancipates *our own homes* from the burdens of domestic toil. "Wheeler & Wilson" is a reformer. It levels up and gives neat and well-made raiment to the million. Gustavus Vasa wandering in disguise among the peasantry, was detected as a nobleman by the elegant stitching upon his linen garments. It can no longer be said, that "those who wear soft clothing are in kings' houses." "Wheeler & Wilson" goes for "woman's rights." It will give them time for study, for charity. It will change thousands of sewing-girls into well-educated teachers, and send them forth better paid to a lighter toil, to a higher mission—to their own Heaven-appointed field, the *education of the young*.

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