WEEKLY STATESMAN

PUBLISHED BY

CARDWELL & WALKER.

JOHN CARDWELL. JOSEPH WALKER.

AUSTIN,

THURSDAY . . . DECEMBER 25, 1873

[For the Democratic Statesman.]

ALONE.

Thy well is deep, O, breaking heart!
And misery's furrowed brow
Bends lonely o'er the hopeless past,
And leaves thee bleeding now—
And tombs spring up, and graves look green
Within thy trembling core,
And shadows drear of pale Despair
Sit round thee evermore.

Why is it thus? O, breaking heart!
Can Pleasure find no home
Within the echoes of thy gates?
Is all so sad and lone
That Joy flies past thee with a chill,
And sorrow guards thy door,
With dimming eye and ceaseless sigh,
Both now and evermore!

'Tis true, thy *friends* are gone, sad heart!
And all around is gloom—
There is a thrill within thee yet,
If rescued from the tomb—
Throw off the pall and let thy life
Its early hopes restore,
And brighter rays shall crown thy days
Both now and evermore.

Alas, alas, O, breaking heart!
How can thy sorrows end—
When Grief is all that now remains,
The last unstricken friend—
To soothe with tears thy lonely sighs,
To watch thy mem'ries o'er—
To weep with me and grieve with thee
Both now and evermore!

How deep thy wall, O, breaking heart!
No other thoughts shall share
Thy brooding; and alone the past
Shall hold communion there—
And Grief, with ceaseless sigh, shall keep
Her vigils at thy door,
Till on the past, *the* shroud is cast
Poor heart *for* evermore.

CONDON.

Austin, Texas, December, 1873.

WEDDED.

Some quick and bitter words we said,
And then we parted. How the sun
Swam through a sullen sea of gray!
A chill fell on the summer day.
Life's best and happiest hours were done;
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways;
And neither by one word and made no moan;
She braided up her floating hair,
That I had always called so fair,
As though she scorned my loving tone,
My word of praise.

And I? I matched her scorn with scorn,
I hated her with all my heart,
Until—we chanced to meet one day;
She turned her pretty head away,
I saw two pleading tear-drops start,
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repentant words I said,
She answered only with a sigh;
But when I took her hands in mine
A radiant glory, half divine,
Flooded the earth and filled the sky.
Now we are wed.

Texas Land Titles.

BY J. M. MORPHIS.

The earliest titles to land in Texas emanated from the kings of Spain, who being good Catholics, claimed through the Pope of Rome, who, as the successor of St. Peter and vice gerent of the Son of God on earth, derived his title from the Almighty; hence the old Spanish titles or *testimonios* for *labors, leagues*, 1-3 and 1-4 of a *league*, and *eleven leagues*, issued prior to the thirteenth of November, 1835, either by the Spanish or Mexican government, being of divine origin, have been generally held by the courts of Texas to be good, but titles issued between the thirteenth of November, 1835) when the consultation closed the land offices), and the fourteenth December, 1837, have been adjudged worthless.

On the thirteenth of December, 1837, the Congress of the Republic of Texas passed the act establishing a *General Land Office*, which was immediately vetoed by President Houston, but on the next day passed over his veto by constitutional majorities of both houses, and became the law of the land—and from this office have issued all titles to lands in Texas since the fourteenth of December, 1837.

By ordinances and decrees of the *consultation* at San Filipe passed the twenty-fourth of November and the fifth and eleventh of December, 1835, every non-commissioned officer, private, drummer and fifer of the *regular* and *volunteer* armies of Texas, were granted bounties of 640 acres or one mile square of land each, which in case of death or disability in the service was to descend to their heirs or legal representatives.

By acts of the convention and Congress, the bounty to soldiers was increased to 1920 acres for all who volunteered or enlisted for during the war, while volunteers for three months were granted 320, for six months 640, for nine months 960, and for twelve months and upwards 1280 *acres*.

The acts of December 5 and 10, 1836, and June 12, 1837, for frontier protection, extended the same bounties to the Rangers.

On the fourth of December, 1837, the Congress of Texas granted to each living hero of San Jacinto, San Antonio, Goliad and the Alamo, and the heirs of the dead, one mile square of land.

A joint resolution of December 10, 1841, granted to the soldiers enlisted under the act approved December 21, 1838, for frontier protection, a bounty of 240 acres each, and on the eleventh of February, 1842, the State of Texas granted a bounty of 320 acres of land each to the members of a company of Rangers commanded by Capt. Wm. Becknell in 1836.

These bounty land claims came before the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General, who, upon the presentation of regular discharges signed by company officers and countersigned by some field officer or commander of a post, issued the *bounty land warrants*.

By the Constitution of the Republic, section ten, general provisions, adopted March 17, 1836, every head of a family then living in Texas, who had not received their portion of land as colonists, was entitled to one league and one labor of land, and every single man of the age of seventeen and upwards was entitled to the third of a league.

Orphans of those entitled to land under the colonization laws of Mexico, were entitled to all the rights of their parents at the time of their death.

The twenty-ninth section of the act of the fourteenth of December, 1837, entitled every head of a family who arrived in Texas after the declaration of independence, but previous to the first of October, 1837, to 1280, and if single men to 640 acres; and if they married before the first of October, 1837, they were entitled to an additional 640 acres, upon condition that they should reside three years in Texas, "and do and perform all the duties required of other like citizens."

The twenty-third section of the same act entitled all single men who were by the Constitution entitled to a third of a league, to two-thirds of a league additional on condition of getting married within the next twelve months thereafter.

Under these wise and salutary provisions which passed the Senate unanimously, the morals as well as fortunes of the early immigrants improved. Young men quit playing poker on Sundays and went to church, barbers tailors and dancing masters were employed, horse-racing and cock-fighting were neglected and our gay and festive bachelors appeared nightly with sparkling tricks *before their admiring looking glasses!*

Camp meetings in the wilderness were frequent, balls and parties became fashionable.

> There was a sound of revelry by night,
> And Texas beauty danced with delight;
> Their sparkling eyes and their dainty feet,
> The lovely chaps over fair women and brave men;
> A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
> Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
> And all went merry as the marriage bell.

Even General Houston was heard to exclaim in one of his public speeches:

> "The world is a humbug the parson was right,
> And oft, the devil is right—ill reason and I."

Heaven was propitious, or it is little Honorable Jacky might be excused, the gods and goddesses of high Olympus gave their sparkling nod:

> "And smiling seem'd each their children to bless."

While upon strings reminded poetically, the ex-bachelors:

> "Of blind cupid's embracing chains sat."

Indeed the population increased and Texas flourished under this benign legislation of the early Solons of the Republic.

The act of January 4, 1839, granted to heads of families who might immigrate before January 1, 1840, 640 acres, and to single men of the age of seventeen and upwards, 320 acres, conditioned on a permanent residence of three years and performing all the duties of citizens for that term.

Seeing the splendid and beneficent effect of these *headright* grants, the great and good men who composed the Congress of Texas on the sixteenth of January, 1843, extended the time of these grants to immigrants from the first of January, 1840, to the first of January, 1842.

The law of December 14, 1837, creating the General Land Office, also provided for the election, by joint vote of both houses of Congress, of a *Board of Land Commissioners* for each county, composed of a President and two associates, for the purpose of investigating all claims on the government for headrights to lands, and granting *certificates* to all persons by law entitled to them.

This law was superseded by the act of January 26, 1839, which made the chief justices of counties, the associate justices, and the county clerks, boards of land commissioners for their respective counties, subject to the same laws prescribed for the action of the former boards.

By the act of May 13, 1840, county courts were invested with all the powers of land commissioners.

The acts of January 15, 1841, and January 16, 1843, extended the authority of the chief justice and associate justices to issue certificates of headright to emigrants.

The act of February 7, 1853, provided that the functions of the various boards of land commissioners should cease December 31, 1853, but they were again revived by the act of February 4, 1854, and by the law of January 8, 1862, the county courts were required to take proofs and forward former reports on unconditional certificates, where from neglect or other causes, they had not been entered and reported to the General Land Office.

An appeal was allowed from the county court as it had been from the boards of land commissioners to the district court, hence many headright certificates were issued by the district courts of the various counties on appeal, as well as under the act of February 4, 1841, which gave them original jurisdiction for hearing cases and granting headright certificates to all persons by law entitled to them, who had not received them or who held certificates *not recommended* by the board of land commissioners appointed to detect fraudulent certificates. The acts of August 1, 1856, January 16, 1858, February 16, 1858, and February 7, 1860, gave the Commissioner of Land Claims the power to grant certificates to all persons entitled to them by law, who had not received them.

The old Texans often bought and sold their homes, lands and *land certificates*, and from the value of the latter, wicked men who delight in evil deeds forged or caused the issuance of *fraudulent certificates*, and sold or located them. When detected, these rascals expiated their crimes by serving in the penitentiary for a time not less than two or more than five years. In order to checkmate these villains, *the Traveling Boards* of Land Commissioners to detect fraudulent land certificates were created January 29, 1840, whose duty it was to inspect the records of the various county boards of land commissioners, and from satisfactory evidence ascertain and report all genuine certificates to the General Land Office. This was done and all the old genuine certificates and patented lands are now contained in printed books taken from the records of the General Land Office, including titles issued by the governments of Spain and Mexico, headrights issued by the district and supreme courts, by special laws, by the commissioner of claims, and bounty and donation warrants issued by the secretary of war and adjutant general.

By laws passed December 6 and 10, 1836, June 9, December 3, 9 and 14, 1837, *land scrip* was issued for hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and patents authorized to be issued for the same.

An act of January 26, 1839, granted three leagues of land to each county for the purpose of establishing a primary school or academy in every county in the Republic. This act was repealed illegally by the present Constitution of the State.

By acts of January 22, 1845, February 10, 1852, and February 7, 1853, pre-emptions of 320 acres were granted to actual settlers on the public domain, who had resided on and cultivated the same for three years.

The 320 acres were reduced, by act of February 13, 1854, to 160 acres, which, by the law of August 12, 1870, is still granted to heads of families, and 80 acres to single men twenty one years old, upon condition that they select, locate and occupy the same for three years.

By law, lands were granted to colonists introduced by Peters, Castro, Fisher & Miller, 640 acres to heads of families and 320 acres to single men.

The act of December 15, 1863, encouraged the erection of manufacturing establishments of iron, cotton, wool, firearms, nitre, sulphur, powder, paper, salt, oil, etc., granting 320 acres of land for every $1000 so invested.

For the encouragement of railroads to aid and facilitate the development of the vast resources of Texas lying dormant in her immense forests and prairies, the Legislatures of 1854 and 1856 granted 10,240 acres of land per mile and loaned $6000 per mile, in money, at six per cent. interest per annum, for every mile of railroad to be constructed in the State.

Since then grants of lands to railroad companies have been increased to 20 sections or 12,800 acres per mile.

By the act of the fourteenth of December, 1837, each surveyor was required, as soon as practicable, to make out or procure a *map* of his county, on which plats of all the granted lands in each county should be made so as to make a fair showing of the same. The acts of February 4 and 5, 1840, and May 11, 1846, more completely enforced this provison. Titles to land in Texas also emanate from sheriffs and tax collectors.

Unpaid judgments and taxes are liens upon the lands of persons owing them, but a judgment to bind land outside of the county where the judgment is obtained must be recorded in the county where the land lies if in a State court, but if a United States court it binds only within the jurisdiction of the court. However, judgment liens become dormant unless executions issue within twelve months from the date of judgments.

So, notwithstanding the amount of titled land and the various tenures by which it is held, the *records* of the district courts of the different counties of the State, wherein deeds of all kinds to land are required to be recorded in order to make liens or titles valid, the records of the United States courts in Texas, and the records of the General Land Office, whence all *patents* emanate, afford very good evidence of good or bad titles to land in Texas.

Cattle in the Highways.

[From the New York Sun]

No stronger proof is required to show that there are men in this nineteenth century who cling to the semi-barbarous ideas of feudal times, than the too frequent practice of pasturing farm stock upon the highways. It is strange that men who call themselves Christian gentlemen will not only persist in this practice, but also stand up in public and try to defend it with all the sophistry at their command.

Every law or enactment of a legislature, county, or board of town commissioners which recognizes that there is a necessity for building fences to protect a man's garden, orchard, or farm crops from the depredations of his neighbor's animals, is an open confession that we have among us men possessing the ideas of right and wrong which prevailed in the dark ages, when no man was supposed to hold property by any stronger title than his ability to defend it. But although we claim to have advanced somewhat upon the civilization of feudal times, many of our farmers exhibit that spirit, although to a lesser degree, in their opposition to all measures which tend to compel every man to take care of his own, and not rob his neighbors. Through long habit, we have no doubt that many a lawless man comes to think that his lawless acts are in strict accordance with right, and it requires the strong arm of the law and not arguments to teach him the contrary.

Of course we do not wish to bring the stock laws of the wild Western plains under this head, for the unoccupied government lands had far better be pastured by our domestic breeds of cattle than by herds of buffalo and antelope. But even upon the prairies there is need of some restrictions, or a few men will monopolize the entire country, and allow no intruders to share it with them. Then the time comes, even in the wildest localities, when farmers desire to locate upon the richer lands and begin to cultivate them, which either necessitates the building of strong fences to keep out stock, or compels the herdsman to take care of the animals himself. Collisions frequently occur between these two classes of pioneers in a new country; therefore we hold that the same principle (modified of course by circumstances) should be universal throughout the country, and every man be compelled to take care of his own stock, in such manner, of course, as he chooses, either by building enclosures or employing a herdsman to guard.

This is the common practice of the country, but local authorities have seen fit in a few instances to recognize an opposite principle, and compel farmers to build fences, whether they have any need of them or not; or, in other words, a man must defend his property by physical force represented by a wall, hedge, or some kind of fence, or run the risk of losing it.

Now that such a state of things should exist in our older and thickly settled States is shameful, and every man who believes in equal rights and strict justice, should aid in doing away with it. Even in new countries where animals are allowed to run at large by a seemingly general consent, progress in the settlement of the country is frequently greatly hindered, because a few men may own large herds, and these roaming at large are ever ready to invade the gardens, orchards, or fields of those who may attempt the cultivation of small or large tracts of land. A few men in this way may control the settlement of an entire town or county, because it is frequently the case in sparsely wooded regions that it costs more to fence a farm than it is worth. There are many localities in the Western States now under the ban of large stock owners; and the would-be cultivators of small farms are compelled to go elsewhere, because they are not able to fight successfully the more wealthy stock owners. As we have said before, this free pasturage system may answer very well as long as all follow it, and the range is unlimited; but selfishness generally increases with an increase of wealth, and the owners of large herds are usually loth to see their free pastures circumscribed. The habit becomes so fixed that at last they demand a free range for their stock as a right. We admit that it is difficult to fix the point just where the nomadic life shall cease, and the more civilized should begin; but it must be established somewhere for the general good of society. We are not in need of any more laws relating to this subject, for those we have are almost a dead letter upon our statute books; but if every man was disposed to do what is right between himself and his fellow man, trouble from this source would soon be at an end.

No one residing in a thickly settled country need to be told that it is a breach of common decency, to say nothing of common law, to turn cattle into the highways, compelling their neighbors for miles around to build high, strong fences; with the bars up and the gates shut, or be in danger of having their garden or field crops destroyed. Some may say, why not appeal to courts of justice and assert your rights of protection against such lawless members of society; but who desires to be at law with a neighbor, or waste time that could be spent in a better and more pleasant manner. This permitting of stock to run in the highways is the source of much bitter feeling among neighbors, engendering hatred and frequently bringing much unhappiness to all parties concerned.

To some of our readers it may seem that these remarks are uncalled for at this time, or that they are not applicable to society in the older States; but we assure them that few neighborhoods exist anywhere wherein some lawless persons do not reside, and these persist in pasturing the highways. Extreme measures must sometimes be resorted to in abating the nuisance, and perhaps no better one could be recommended than the following, which we have just received from a correspondent in New Jersey, where law and order are supposed to have many supporters.

Perhaps other localities may profit by the suggestion embraced in this presentment.

PRESENTMENT OF A GRAND JURY.

The following presentment was unanimously adopted by the grand jury of Burlington county, N. J., at the last term, and read to the court:

"To the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

"The attention of the grand jury having been called to the practice which still exists in some neighborhoods, of permitting cattle to run at large on the public highways, they deem it proper to state that in their opinion it is wrong in principle, dangerous to the lives and property of persons on railroads, and unjust to those who do not suffer their stock to run loose, to be required to fence against road cattle; that all owners of cattle should fence around and keep them enclosed, rather that to require the growers of fruits, vegetables, and other crops to fence around them.

"That the practical operation of the laws preventing cattle running at large in some parts of our county has been salutary and favorable, giving greater security and comfort to travelers; saving large expenditures for fences, many of which have been removed from the roadside, thus adding by way of headlands, about five per cent. to the area of cultivated land. Fruit and ornamental trees have been planted along the public highways, which contribute to the comfort and pleasure of travelers, as well as to the beauty and value of the farms. Fences being one of the heaviest expenses on the farm, should not be required when only needed to keep cattle on the public highways.

"We do therefore present the practice of letting cattle run at large on the highways as a nuisance, which should be abated by all proper remedies.

"WILLIAM PARRY, Foreman."

To which the judge replied that the court fully concurred with these sentiments, and that the proper remedy would be to have any cases which might occur brought before the grand jury; but that he hoped this would suffice as a warning; he also recommended that this presentment should be placed on file and published in the county papers.

Startling Indian News.

[From the Corpus Christi Gazette.]

By reference to the Indian news published below it will be seen that the country in the vicinity of San Diego has again been the scene of brutal murders at the hands of the treacherous Indians, assisted by the unprincipled white man and the ignoble Mexican. Seven innocent Mexican shepherds have been ruthlessly hanged, the son of one of our wealthy sheep raisers killed, while his son-in-law has been wounded, probably mortally.

These frequent raids have rendered life and property in that section insecure, and unless some measures are taken by our government to furnish adequate protection to settlers, they must prove of serious detriment to the general interests of Western Texas. Within a short ride of the Rio Grande, the entire road protected by almost impenetrable thickets, bands of marauding Indians, Americans and Mexicans are enabled to make a sudden descent upon the defenseless settlers and get back to their stronghold in Mexico before the news can be conveyed and assistance obtained.

The attention of our government has been frequently called to the fact that our frontier counties were in a defenseless condition, and their citizens liable at any time to become the victims of merciless wretches who invade our soil from Mexico, or transgress the reservation stipulation, trusting to their cunning to outwit the peace-loving Quakies, selected by the government to carry out its pet scheme of controlling the savages by kindness. Although its experience, in the loss of one of the most worthy officers of the army by the perfidious treachery of the Indians, we think has been sufficient to induce our government to use greater exertion to keep the "wards" in subjection, still her troops are allowed to remain idle and in camp many miles away from the scene of action, and in time of need are worse than useless.

We would not advocate the wholesale slaughter of the Indians merely because we have the right; but as subjects of a government, we deem their implicit obedience to its laws necessary to the welfare of the people of our State. All the seductive arts of Penn have been used in vain. For a time they remain true to their promise, and will not venture beyond the limits of their reservation; but gradually the restraint becomes irksome, and they long to gratify their innate desire for blood and plunder. But one way, then, remains to induce them to comply with our wishes. The force of arms must be resorted to, and poor Lo re minded to keep his faith, and when found transgressing, punishment with all the vigor of the law, and not to be released, as were Satanta and Big Tree, to only verify the worthlessness of the peace policy.

SAN DIEGO, December 1, 1873.

To D. Hirsch, Esq., Corpus Christi:

We, of San Diego, are in an unpleasant and I might say dangerous position at the present time.

We heard yesterday that some seven men were found hung—cause unknown.

Luby started with ten men, to hold an inquest on the bodies; and when about half way to Gray's Rancho, met a courier, coming under whip and spur, with the news that the Indians had attacked Gray's camp and killed all his pastores; that one of his sons was missing, and his brother-in-law shot through with six arrows.

We have sent a party to aid in pursuit of the Indians, and have organized a company to patrol and guard the town against any sudden entry of Indians or thieves. We are badly in need of arms, and more or less scared at the prospect.

I have come to the couclusion that doing business in this country is not so good a thing as it might be. Thieves and Indians are making things too lively.

P. S.—Many rumors afloat. A man came in just now, and says a fight is going on above, near the Gravis rancho.

Extract from a second letter to Mr. Hirsch, dated—

SAN DIEGO, December 2, 1873.

As I wrote you yesterday, the Indians have played the devil this time. One of Gray's sons and some fourteen others killed.

Several parties are out after them, but we have no reliable news. Fighting yesterday about fifteen miles above here.

We patrol the town regularly. Good arms are very scarce.

Later news from San Diego, received from a letter addressed to Guadalupe Garcia, of this city, confirms in substance the above letter, but states more explicitly that seven pastores, in the employ of Toribio Lozano, were hanged. The eldest son of Mr. E. N. Gray (Enrique) was killed, and his son-in-law wounded with seven arrows, from which it is supposed he will die.

The party numbered thirty, composed of Americans and Indians. A number of citizens pursued and overtook them in a belt of timber on the Las Animas creek, where an engagement took place, in which an American, supposed to be a Mr. Swank, of this city, was shot through both legs, and the horse of Emiliano Salinas was killed under him. Upwards of one hundred and fifty men were in pursuit of the fiends at last accounts.

SAN ANTONIO, December 15.—Fort Griffin advices of the eighth give the following particulars: Lieut. Turner, of the Tenth Cavalry, at the request of the citizens, left his post on the third instant, with a constable and troops, to assist in capturing a gang of horse and cattle thieves, who had been infesting that neighborhood for some time, stealing and terrorizing to a fearful extent. On the fourth they surprised one squad of the thieves, who refused to surrender and showed fight. At the request of the constable, holding a warrant for their arrest, they were fired upon and four killed. After this another party of four men were captured, but in attempting to escape were all killed, making eight shot in all.

Lieut. Turner left on the fifth with another detail and constable, holding a fresh supply of warrents of arrest. It is thought that many depredations, credited to the Qushadas, Comanches and Kiowas, were committed by these desperadoes.

Fort Clark dates of the seventh bring the intelligence that Gen. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Clark, having been informed that a large band of Comanches were operating on the lower Nueces, sent out different detachments to intercept them. One, composed of Lieut. Hudson, of the Fourth Cavalry, and forty men, struck them on the west fork of the Nueces on the tenth. There were thirty-five Comanches, of whom he killed nine warriors whose bodies were left on the field; also wounded a number of others. The detail captured eighty-one horses. Casualties—one soldier wounded in the leg, three horses killed and one wounded.—*Galveston News.*

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

More about Lieut. Hudson's Victory.

FORT CLARK, December 12, 1873.

Editors Herald—On Wednesday last, Lieut. Charles L. Hudson, of the Fourth Cavalry, while on a scout some forty miles from this place, had a tough little fight with the Indians, in which he gained a complete victory. Too much credit cannot be given to this gallant officer for his earnest effort to protect the helpless settlers on our frontier.

It appears, from the official report, that some ten days ago Lieut. Hudson found about forty Indian ponies hobbled out at the place where the fight afterwards occurred. He sent these ponies in to Fort Clark, and waited there, rightly surmising that they would return for them. On last Wednesday they did return, and found Lieut. Hudson waiting for them. The Indians, upon discovering the soldiers, took an advantageous position and made signs for them to make the attack. For once they threw down the gauntlet to the wrong men. The attack was made, and with such spirit that "Mr. Lo" was completely routed, leaving nine dead upon the field, and many others were doubtless killed who were carried off. Over eighty more horses were captured and brought in. The entire frontier rings with the praise of Lieut. Hudson, and the people are earnest in their desire that his gallantry may receive the proper acknowledgment.

FORT CLARK, December 15, 1873.

Editors Herald—Since my last, the frontier has slept one sound, undisturbed slumber with the conscious security felt after such a successful rencontre as Lieut. Hudson, of the Fourth Cavalry, made with the Indians.

Poor "Lo," the pale face won't let him maraud, but continually molest his quiet laconic mind by little sallies on his outward trail. The poor Indians had evaded pursuit for a long time, but Lieut. Hudson's sagacity was too much for them this time. The Lieutenant practiced a ruse on the noble Comanche which we don't understand, but its certain success is enough to convince us that it was a good one, as it left the savage *hors de combat*. The Lieutenant dispatched twelve of them to their happy hunting grounds rather prematurely, but the "end justifies the means," and saved the martyred braves a probably long life of trials and hardships. Memory will pay a tribute to their remains every anniversary of their defeat. This fatal day was the tenth of this pleasant winter month.

The Lieutenant also captured forty-eight or fifty head of horses and mules, which makes seventy head he has taken in the last two weeks.

The fight was a spicy one, says the experienced guide, Ike Cox "and ems," meaning the Indians, "fought like blazes, but cous couldn't stand the fire of the boys in blue!" The two parties spied each other about two miles off. The feelings of Lieut. H. and men were lively, but those of the Indians were somewhat more so, judging from the demonstrations made by them. They immediately formed themselves in line of battle and presented a redoubtable front on the summit of a high mountain. The Lieutenant charged up within about 175 yards of their lines, then dismounted and fired. The Indians yelled with savage fury and bravely rushed headlong into the brush. They used the Spencer breech-loaders, and shot with Indian precision. As soon as they dispersed, the soldiers mounted and followed as long as a redskin was in sight. There were about thirty braves, all told. It is presumed, from the direction some of them eloped, that they were traveling westward, but not being communicative, they pursued their journey without questions.

This was a glorious achievement—a deed which we will always remember.

TAMPERING WITH CORRESPONDENCE.—Nearly every bad government finds some pretext for opening letters in the postoffice. In Russia they open or stop any letter they suspect because it is their good pleasure, and they do not need a pretext. In Austria, where there is a glimmering sense of the rights of people, they pretend the necessity of protecting the State. In England they once pretended a police necessity, but it had unfortunate results for the ministry. From a resolution just offered in Congress, it would seem that they pretend in this country that any letter they may want to peep into is guilty of smuggling, and on this ground it appears they may confiscate it altogether. We hope it will prove that the stories on this subject are exaggerated; for we believe it would be better to let all the smuggling that can possibly be done in letters go undetected and unpunished than to get the postoffice authorities in the habit of looking lightly on their obligations to respect the sacred character of private correspondence.—*New York Herald.*

The City of Waco, one of the New York and Galveston line of steamers, which arrived last week at Galveston, is said to be the finest vessel ever in that port.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT.

THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Makes its own coffee; makes its own hot water; saves 25 per cent. of coffee; extracts the aroma by steam; saves time and labor; pays for itself in one month; makes coffee as clear as amber. De Witt C. Brown, of New York city, inventor.

No limit to the field of improvement! Perfection in the art of making coffee at last attained!

It matters not how great or how small the article may be, if it be one that is of any use to the public, some genius grasps the idea and a new invention is produced that is so far in advance of the original that it at once makes its way into public favor. This is especially true with the new

GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT.

There are but few inventions that possess as much merit as this new coffee pot. Its construction is perfect and upon purely scientific principles, and is entirely unlike any other ever yet produced. Its adoption as the standard coffee pot of the country by an appreciative public is alone a question of time.

ITS OPERATION—When the water in the pot boils, the steam and heated water collect under the false bottom and force their way up the vertical tube against the cover of the strainer; thence being dashed over the shower they descend through its perforated bottom in a shower of steam and boiling water upon the coffee contained in the strainer, and passing through it and extracting its strength, the liquid descends into the reservoir above the false bottom, thence through the drain pipe into the lower reservoir to fill up the partial vacuum caused by the boiling over through the conical shaped tube.

The same process is repeated as many times as desired, or until the strength and aroma of the coffee are thoroughly extracted. Thus

Twenty-five Per Cent. of the Strength of the Coffee is Saved.

This coffee pot actually pays for itself in less than one month. It is perfection in simplicity and economy.

By this ingenious device the clearest, the purest and the most delicious coffee is produced ever yet enjoyed by the public. Hence we openly declare it to be the very best coffee pot ever invented, and we challenge comparison with any and all others.

The Great American Coffee Pot is a decided luxury and a perfect household wonder, and we offer it to the public with confidence in its decided merits to give full and entire satisfaction.

No. 1, family size, one gallon, $2 50; No. 2, family size, three quarts, $2 25; No. 3, family size, two quarts, $2.

Orders solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every family. On receipt of price the Great American Coffee Pot will be promptly sent to any address in the United States. Printed directions accompany each coffee pot.

Wanted, a general agent, with capital, for the State of Texas; to whom will be sold the right of the State on reasonable terms.

Call on or address

DE WITT C. BROWN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
Principal office and sale rooms No. 678 Broadway, opposite Grand Central Hotel, New York city.
dec28 d&w1y

CARRY THE NEWS!

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, having completed and opened for business their *North Eastern Extension* (Missouri Division) from Sedalia to Hannibal, are now running their Elegant Equipped Trains through to Hannibal without charge.

Passengers for points in Northern Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Upper Mississippi region, Northern and Central Illinois, Chicago, Michigan and the Great Northeast, will find this the Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Route. *Through Cars will* continue to run through to St. Louis without change, *via* Sedalia as heretofore.

For full information as to time, and a correct map of this line and its connections, address,

JAMES D. BROWN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.
THOS. DORWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway,

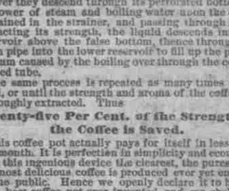
With its connections, is the Shortest, Quickest and Only Direct Route from all Points in Texas, the Indian Nation and Southern Kansas, to St. Louis, Hannibal, Chicago and all prominent Eastern Points. Rates as low and time quicker than any other road in the market. All claims for loss, damage or overcharge promptly settled. Merchants ordering goods from the East will save time and money by consigning care M., K. & T. Railway.

D. A. FREER, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 319 Broadway, N. Y.
D. R. WILLIAMS, Agent, 48 Clark street, Chicago.
GEO. W. LILLEY, Contracting Agent, 404 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
W. GAGE, Agent, Hannibal, Mo.
J. W. BURR, Contracting Agent, Dallas, Texas.
W. P. ROBINSON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Sedalia, Mo.
jan14 w1y

WEED & VAUGHAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS.



WE ARE NOW OPENING UP THE LARGEST and best assorted stock of saddles and harness ever on the market. Also biddles, blankets, halters and whips in endless varieties. Every description of Texas saddletrees. Special attention paid to the rigging of stock saddles, to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Country merchants would do well to call before purchasing, for we keep constantly on hand a complete and general assortment of every thing belonging to our line. Repairs done well and promptly. Good work at low prices. Opposite Brenond's, Austin, Texas. au28 w6m

JAS. P. McKINNEY.

I w continue merchandising at Palmi's old stand, and will keep on hand

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Liquors, Etc.,

Which I will sell for cash, cotton, hides or wool, at prices as low as they can be sold for without loss. Small profits, prompt payment and fair dealing are the rules by which I intend to be governed in my business.

I shall be happy to meet my old friends and acquaintances at all times, and still more happy to establish business relations with them.

I refer all new comers to any one who has known me for years, as to my reputation for living up to my promises.

JAS. P. McKINNEY.
AUSTIN, May 21, 1873. may23w 1y

B. RADKEY,

CONGRESS AVENUE,

MANUFACTURER OF

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Also Agent for the celebrated Hearth Side Cooking Stove, the best in the market.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tin Ware, Pumps, Stoves, etc.

All Job Work attended to with neatness and dispatch. Roofing and Guttering done to order. nov23w1f

A LARGE STOCK OF ROSENDALE

CEMENT,

Hair, and

PLASTER PARIS

Constantly on Hand, at Low Prices.

jeau3 d&w1y S. H. RHUSE.

GEORGE F. GAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Saddles, Harness,
Saddlery, Hardware,
Collars, Whips and Leather

jan1-d&w1y PECAN STREET, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

AUSTIN COLLEGIATE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

E. J. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

The twenty-second year commences the first day of September, 1873. Close eleventh of June, 1874.

Board can be had in the family of the principal at $15 per month.

For circulars or particulars address the principal. au15 w1y

Miscellaneous.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Two HORSES. One a dun stallion, four year old, branded as follows: TX connected lengthwise on left shoulder, with NR on right shoulder; height about 13½ hands. The other a black horse, five years old, small white streak in the face, branded O on left shoulder, and figure 2 on left hip, two or more white feet, height about 14½ hands.

A liberal reward will be given for the horses if delivered to the undersigned at Florence, Williamson county Texas. P. M. McCASKILL.
de11 2tw

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the court house in Austin, on Saturday night, October 11, a light bay horse mule, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded U S in two places, (on shoulder and thigh) shod in front, and the hair on his hip-bone turned about, or curled, showing that it has been rubbed. The mule was tied to a post at the corner of the court house by his neck, with a rope about five feet long; had on a head-stall of a bridle, without reins, and a good Texas saddle, about half worn, the tie strap cut and sewed together; the buckle tongue on the off-side of the girth is broken, and tied with a raw-hide string.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return of the mule to this office, or information leading to his recovery and the arrest and conviction of the thief, or twenty-five dollars for either. Address

J. N. HANCOCK,
Onion Creek P. O., Travis county.
no6 w3m

$10 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the undersigned, one bay PONY, 4½ years old, about 14½ hands high, branded on the left jaw with a mule shoe.

I will pay $10 for the return of the above described pony at Kingsbury's livery stable.

G. W. ERWIN.
no23 w1t

LOST.

Headright Certificate No. 638 for one-third of a league, issued to Geo. Clark July 13, 1838, by the Land Commissioners of Brazoria county. Also headright certificate No. 514, for one-third league, issued to Reuben Ross June 8, 1838, by the Land Commissioners of Harrisburg county. If not heard from in the time prescribed by law, application will be made for duplicate.

C. H. JOHNS & CO.,
Agents for Owner.
Austin, 7 xas, December 4, 1873. dec w3t

LOST.

Bounty warrant No. 224, issued to Gustavus Bunson, by Commissioner of Claims, for 960 acres, on the fourteenth day of March, 1860. Also headright certificate No. 135, issued to Gustavus Bunson, by Commissioner of Claims, for one-third of a league, on the fourteenth day of March, 1860.

If not found within ninety days, application will be made to the General Land office for duplicates.

A. W. BUNSEN.
Austin, December 10, 1873. dec11 2mw

FOR SALE.

MY FARM, FIVE MILES FROM AUSTIN, ON the Lockhart road. Fine three-story building, twelve rooms; good spring and cistern; 500 acres of land in the track, 300 in cultivation; tenant houses and all necessary out-houses and conveniences belonging to a first class farm. For terms, apply on the premises, or to T. E. Sneed, Austin.

S. G. SNEED, Sr.
mar7wtf

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WHEREAS, By virtue of a deed of trust of date May 9, A. D. 1872, executed to me by P. H. Rooney and his wife, Drucella Rooney, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by them, the said P. H. and Drucella Rooney, for eight hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-three cents, in favor of George W. Glasscock, said note of even date with said trust deed and payable October 8, 1873, and, in default of the payment of said note, I will, on the FIRST TUESDAY in JANUARY, A. D. 1874, in front of block 70, on the corner of Pecan street and Congress Avenue, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in coin, the following tracts of land, to wit: One tract situated in Jack county, in accordance with Daniel Pierce's headright survey and conveyed to Drucella Rooney, formerly Drucella Copeland, by Horatio Pierce, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, and for a more perfect description of said tract of land, reference is herein made to the trust deed under which this sale is made; also one tract of land in Robertson county, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Drucella Copeland, now Drucella Rooney, by Thos. H. Gee, and his wife, Martha Ann Gee, June 17, 1857, and for a more particular description of said land, reference is hereby made to the trust deed above described.

W. A. H. MILLER, Trustee.
Austin, Texas, December 18, 1873. dec18 7td 8tw

FARM FOR SALE.

Ten miles north of Austin, on the stage road, 240 acres of land, 120 in a field, 50 in pasture, fence all cedar, two springs, firewood on the place, houses, cribs, lots, etc; near church and school. Terms, $17 per acre, one-half down and one-half on twelve months' time. For further particulars, call and see or write to

THOS. H. BACON,
At Merrilltown Travis County.
de18 w1m

AUCTION OF MACHINERY.

The machinery remaining of the cotton factory belonging to the Comal Manufacturing Company, expected to complete ten Looms, two Jacks and three Carders, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, in the place of the factory in this city, on SATURDAY, the third of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New Braunfels, Comal county, December 9, A. D. 1873.
dec14 w3t

NEW JEWELRY STORE

ON PECAN STREET.

B. SCHUMANN,

Keeps A No. 1 stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Brazilian Pebble and other Spectacles.

Repairing of Watches, Jewelry, etc., done in the best manner of workmanship.

All goods and work warranted sp30-1wly

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Under Avenue Hotel, Congress Avenue,

J. W. C. LOVE,