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The Picayune

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Each insertion every TEN lines in small bourgeois or nonpareil type, or less, one square. Each subsequent insertion every TEN lines or less, one square. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one square every TEN lines for each insertion.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 17, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

There is certainly no disputing about tastes, for the discussion would prove interminable, and could never be settled. The President's Message is a capital illustration of this truism. We have been looking over a score, or two or three papers—political and neutral—and peculiar to our mind the diversities of taste, as evidenced by the opinions they advance of the merits of that document. These views are often very opposite, and sometimes quite contradictory. Thus, for example, while the New York *National Democrat* thinks the style of the message easy, smooth and practical, the *Courier and Enquirer* considers it nerveless, flashy and antiquated; the *Tribune* holds that it is very fine; the *Herald* that it is full of tawdry rhetoric; the *Journal of Commerce* that it deals more with sentiment and opinion than with facts; the *Boston Journal*, that it is a model of strong brevity of words, and the *Boston Post* that it is lucid and comprehensive. Of these journals some are Whig and others Democratic. The *Tribune*, which is anti-Administration, rather commends the message, while the *Journal of Commerce*, which is disposed to favor Democracy, rejects it. Most of the papers, and especially those which are not party organs, find, as we do, that the style is concise and terse. As contrasts, take the following:

The True Democrat—

"It is a State paper of marked ability, and as such will be read with interest."

The Courier and Enquirer—

"The Message is a document which may repay perusal, but can hardly exact comment. There is hardly enough of it to exact anything. As an exposition of State policy, it is meagre; as a philosophy, as a piece of composition, it is flashy in spots and indelegant throughout; as a compound mass of facts touching the great interests of the country, it is in many respects scant and unsatisfactory. Its chief importance lies in its minute figures, its chief attraction in its executive determination. Monotonous annals are said to be the best proof of a nation's prosperity; the document is sufficiently commonplace to assure the most distrustful."

Truth, as in most cases, lies between extravagant panegyric and marked denunciation. The Message is very little better, and not much worse than any that has been laid before Congress for the last twenty years. Its merits as a composition, are certainly not conspicuous, but it deals largely in the staple wares of patriotic sentiments, and that experience has shown, is a tolerably safe passport to popularity. The best feature about the Message is its harmlessness. The President hardly once utters a positive opinion, in the consideration of our foreign relations he is as pacific and conservative as the veriest Old Fogy could desire, and is only thoroughly loco-foco when he enunciates obsolete tenets of political faith, that the West and Southwest are too eminently practical ever to tolerate once. Beyond this narrow circle of partyism, the Message again grows tame and common place, or elaborately and perhaps studiously lacons. We do not imagine that it can produce the slightest excitement. In fact, after the earnest expectation with which it had been awaited, the calm indifference with which it has been received, is almost ludicrous—so well satisfied is the public mind that if Mr. Pierce sticks to his sentiments, the country will continue in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace.

CUBAN RUMORS.

A despatch was received by one of the city papers on Thursday, to the effect that a rumor prevailed in Washington of the organization in New Orleans of a new and formidable filibustering expedition, to consist of four thousand men. The papers of yesterday allude to this despatch, but do not ridicule and contradict it. We are, otherwise, not so absolutely certain that the despatch is destitute of all foundation. For some days swarms with exiled Cubans, filibusters and members of the Cuban junta, is to be infested by others equally with ourselves. What should bring them here, from their head quarters in New York, unless something practical was to be done we do not see? The presence of these elements of agitation has not escaped the attention of others. The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez *Courier*, writing more than two weeks ago, notices it, and asks "What is the matter? What is the plot? Is it to come off soon? Is it to come off at all?" At the same time, however, that we state the fact of the sojourn among us of so unusually large a number of filibusters, we are bound in candor to add, that we know nothing, have heard nothing, and do not believe it possible to occur such an exposition as is referred to in the despatch. Meanwhile, the officers of the Government, and proper authorities are doubtless aware of the necessity of exercising proper vigilance.

NEW YEARS GIFTS.—It will be seen by the announcement in another column, that G. LAVIE, No. 5 Chartres street, has received a fine ice cream of cream and chocolate sugar ornaments. These are probably the most exquisite articles of the sugary manufactures of France, and will be eagerly sought after by those who wish to make presents of confectionery to the juveniles.

ELEGANT JEWELRY.—At the establishment of A. CASSARD, No. 93 Chartres street, may be found an assortment of exceedingly rich and beautiful jewelry—such as bracelets, breast pins, chains, rings, &c. together with diamond ornaments set with remarkable taste. In this other branch of the profession, CASSARD has scarcely a competitor.

BARNARD'S CARDS.—We call attention to the new announcement of J. C. WRIGHT & Co., agents for the sale of "Barry's Tricopherous." Among the innumerable Compounds offered for the growth, preservation and restoration of the hair, this, we have reason to believe, possess peculiar virtues. We have seen it tested with marked success. The "Tricopherous" is a perfect dressing application; it is pleasant to the smell, and renders the hair soft and silky. It holds a high place on the female toilet, and its reputation may be imagined from the fact that the annual sales are enormous.

☞ A small gilt tube containing a roll of parchment on which there is a Hebrew inscription was placed in our hands yesterday, with a request to mention that it had been picked up on the street, and that the owner can have it upon application at this office.

THE CUTTER HAMILTON.—The wreck of this unfortunate vessel has been discovered, sunk in 10 feet water, between Folly Island and Stone Breakers. Nothing has been heard of the Captain and crew.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, December 8, 1853.

Hugh A. Garland, Esq., of Missouri, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 5. Wm. A. Smith *et al*, complainants, vs. George Lane *et al*. On a certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for New York. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of counsel for the complainants, having stated that the matters in controversy had been settled and settled between the parties, the cause was remanded to the Circuit Court.

Nos. 4 and 5. The United States, appellants, vs. T. H. Patterson and S. Davenport's heirs. The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellants, who resists Mr. Lawrence intervener for third persons, not parties to the record, and acted in support of the cause.

No. 6. The United States, appellants, vs. J. B. Dauterive's heirs. The cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellants, and submitted on a printed argument by Messrs. Janin and Taylor on behalf of the appellees.

A journal until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, December 9, 1853.

Present as yesterday, and Mr. Justice Daniel.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General of the United States, addressed the Court, announcing the death of Vice President King. Chief Justice Taney responded, and the Court adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans Theatre, the brilliant opera of Charles the Sixth, by Halevy.

At the St. Charles, Mr. Barney Williams will appear in "Shandy McGuire."

Dan Rice, in St. Charles street, will exhibit a side splitting budget of fun, and Gen. Welch will exhibit his beautiful and classic scenes at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets.

TALL CANE.—We have received from Mr. J. A. Buford, manager on the plantation of Mrs. J. J. Hanse on Bayou Black, two of the tallest sugar canes we have ever seen. One is 11 feet 3 inches, and the other 10 feet 10 inches long, both weighing 20 pounds. If any body can beat this we would be glad to hear from them.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Dry Goods THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vannoy & Co., comprising the most extensive and choice assortment offered during the season, the advantageous

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1853.

The Congressional train is now harnessed up, with the exception of the arranging and appointing the Committees, ready for a nine month's journey. Everything has, thus far, gone on smoothly and quietly. An event was dreaded upon the organization of the House, but avoided by the re nomination and election of the old members, and by bringing on, in hot haste, the election of public printer by that body. To all outward appearances the descendants of the South, the freesoilers of the North, and the union men of both sections are extremely well pleased with each others society. But under this calm exterior a close observer may easily perceive unmistakable signs of a coming storm. The President and Cabinet are delighted at their success, and confidently believe that they have "crushed out" whatever of discontent and insubordination there existed in the party: John Van Buren and his freesoil friends are equally well pleased, and cheerfully carry over their "crushed out" opponents, the old line democrats; nor are the successionists of the South a whit less gratified at the victories they have won over Foote and Cobb, and their having placed themselves in the ascendant here, where three years ago they were looked upon by nine tenths of the Union little less than traitors. The union men meantime, bear all this with what philosophy they may. They are rather taciturn, but there are times when they do not attempt to conceal the chagrin, mortification, and something even stronger, that lie deep in their bosoms, and like a perverted spirit, will not be quiet.

Meantime the "Hards" and the Silver Gray or National Whigs of New York, who have heretofore perilled their position at home in standing up in defence of the constitutional rights of the South, feel, and have reason to feel, that the South is most unfraternally deserting them, and suffering them to be sacrificed. Thus deserted and betrayed, they will be left powerless for any future effort should a similar crisis to that of 1850 again render their aid essential in preserving the just rights of the South from being trampled upon, even had they the disposition to give it. But if they are to be thus abandoned, why should they expose themselves to a raking fire in defence of those who, when rescued from peril, are so ready to desert their allies and leave them to the fate they have provoked; nay, more, who go over and unite with their foes against their friends? Well may the *Sentinel* say as it does say, "If the South is to be betrayed, it will be by its own sons—by itself. There is a large party at the North true to the constitution, true to the rights of every section. They are willing and waiting to act with the South. If the South spurns their proffers, and despises their aid, then indeed, in the day of extremity—in the hour of need,—will she find herself left single handed and alone, to fight her own battles and the battle of the Constitution."

The Albany Evening Journal, a freesoil paper, already taunts the northern friends of the compromise with being deserted by their southern allies, and exults over the defeat of the Union men every where, and the ostracism of them by their, *par excellence*, Union President, now in the White house. The South itself has given occasion for this freesoil exultation and taunt. It has given the abolitionists reason to suppose that, after all, they did not hold freesoilism in such utter abhorence as they pretended to do.

Some of the Union men being dissatisfied with the hasty election of Mr. Armstrong, as public printer, by the House, an attempt may and probably will be made to give the Senate printing to Mr. Tucker, of the Sentinel, the organ of the hards. Without support at this kind that paper will hardly be able to sustain itself to the end of the session; and with it, it may give the administration no little trouble.

In his report, the Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to laud one or two of the present heads of bureaux, at the expense of their predecessors: and in doing this he has been guilty of misrepresentation as well as injustice. The idea is conveyed that business was neglected under the former administration; and that the present heads of bureaux have had to bring it up. This is not true. When the late administration came into power, they found an immense amount of unsettled business accumulated in these offices for the want of a sufficient number of the most experienced and efficient having been dismissed by Mr. Walker, and their places filled by new, inexperienced, incompetent, and in some instances, utterly untractable men. This evil was remedied as soon as possible by a restoration of as many of the old clerks as could be found, and by an additional force authorized after much solicitation by Congress, and rendered more necessary from the very large increase of business arising out of the Mexican war, all the accounts of which—Quartermasters', Paymasters', Pension business, Bounty land business, &c. &c., came pouring in for settlement and dispatch. Never did men labor more assiduously than the heads of bureaux and their clerks, in disposing of this enormous quantity of business; and yet after it is nearly all finished, those who come after them would fain make it appear that they had done nothing, but a fiend all this man to accumulate and remain undisposed of! Nothing could be more disingenuous and disreputable than such an attempt at self laudation on the one hand, and unjust disparagement on the other. It is mere political quackery, and of the meanest kind: and those who thus strut in borrowed plumes will soon be unplumed and exposed to the derision they deserve.

OLDSCHOOL.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 13th inst., inclusive.

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A bill setting apart two millions and a half for a permanent school fund has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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The Houston *Telegraph* says that a number of trees have fallen across and broken the telegraph wire between Houston and Harrisburg, and the posts are blown down in several places below Harrisburg.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Last Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, at a house belonging to Mr. George Allen, on the Salado, a man by the name of Gilbert attempted to take the life of another, named Carroll. The parties recently came into their neighborhood from Southern Texas. They were in search of a location. Gilbert was a married man; Carroll was not. It appears that Gilbert had reasons for suspecting his wife of infidelity; and determined to rid himself of the cause of his suspicions. He left, as he said, for Lockhart. At night he returned, and by some means attracted Carroll to the door, when he shot him through the right arm, breaking it, the ball passing round beneath the body part of the shoulder-joint bone. The arm has since been amputated at the residence of Dr. Cooper, who reports as well as can be expected in a very severe case of the kind. Gilbert, hearing his ball had taken effect, left. We do not know that he has been arrested. The parties depose before Judge Ogden, that our citizens will not countenance such acts.

HON. GERRIT SMITH of New York, indemnifies, in a letter to a friend, at Upton, an intention to resign his seat in Congress, owing to a painful disease which affects him—a disease in the head, which continues unabated. He will not, he says, resign immediately, but will hold on a month or two, in the expectation that during this time an improvement in his health may allow him to engage in the duties of his office.

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INTERESTING FROM HAVANA

The *eminently fooled* arrived at Charleston on the 11th, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 8th inst. We believed our readers were some days ago that the new Captain-General, PEZUELA, arrived at Havana on the 2d, and was received with military honors. The correspondence of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes many interesting details relative to the departure of CALEDO, his addresses to the soldiers and to the people of Cuba. We subtract the enlightened passages:

After this ceremony was gone through, CALEDO made his bow and took his departure, and, would you believe it? not a person accompanied him as he was retiring. He looked round, as if he expected that some friend of his countless days would do so, but in vain, he departed alone, and, it is said, in no good humor, as he sought refuge in a room, the door of which he slammed to with all that ceremony one is wont to do when rage has mastery over reason. CALEDO is accused of accepting bribes to admit negroes; he had the poor, unfortunate printer, who printed the *Voice of the People*, executed, and he banished the conspirators of 1852 to Spain; and it has been reported that he filled his place; but I suppose that many a member of Congress, and Senator, too, would not upbraid him for a partiality to sectar, when the gods are so fond of it themselves. Here I am unable to state in regard to him. His reign he has passed with little contact with the inhabitants, except with some at a late hour; and unattended by zealous followers.

A new chapter now begins with the Marquis de Pezuela, whom it is said comes but to open the new mode of Government for General Concha. The Diario de la Marina says of the new General, that he was born in Lima, in 1809, his father being then sub-inspector of artillery, and afterwards became Viceroy of Peru. He was educated in Spain, and in 1829 became Captain of Cavalry—in 1837 he commanded a regiment of light horse, but retired from active service, having disobeyed the orders of the Government in not executing his prisoners, made in a brilliant charge, in which some 600 Carlists fell, and so many were taken prisoners. In 1841 he had to fly from Madrid and Spain, for taking part in the conspiracy to carry off the Queen—in which the unfortunate Diego Leon played the principal part. He remained abroad until the fall of Espartero. Subsequently he became Captain General of Puerto Rico.

He, in appearance, is a gentleman. There is nothing of the rough soldier bully to be seen in his countenance; he has a calm, one is not struck upon beholding him, as in a case of great mind were in his presence. His face is not full, but rather dry, and his complexion, as he stood by Canedo, appeared pallid. In fact, a stranger upon seeing both together, without, of course, knowing either, would have supposed that Canedo was the person just from Europe, and Pezuela the resident governor, after many years passed under the hot sun of the torrid zone. On Sunday he is to set out on his grand tour, viewing the place at his ease, saluting, politely, all who recognise him, paying their respects.

General Canedo takes up his abode with a Cuban noble, at Guanabacoa, until the departure of the steamer for Cadiz, is about a week from the date. He directed the following addresses officially to the army and to the inhabitants of the island.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1853.—Soldiers, my command has terminated in this island. My place is taken by a worthy successor, who will appreciate, like myself, your military qualifications, your discipline, and your loyalty.

In separating from you, I fulfil a duty which is grateful to me, making evident the high opinion I entertain in regard to you, and the confidence I have ever had in your valor.

When I put myself at the head of you, I thought some glorious occasion near, and I desired ardently to share with you the perils and hardships necessary to write it; but a few words were sufficient to rectify my opinion. I soon prebended very soon that the security of this important possession guaranteed by the fidelity of its faithful inhabitants, and with certainty—and with that which I had in what you would do to protect them in case of necessity, nothing from abroad could disturb me.

"Tranquility in this respect, I occupied my self carefully in regard to your wants. I have the merit of your services in this having estimate, and did my best to length on their effects upon you. If I did not succeed to the utmost, I feel much satisfaction in having in one way done so.

"Soldiers! Upon leaving this country, I am distant from Spain by sentiment; in the Peninsula as here, I shall call you, and with pride, my companions in arms, and my interest for your good name will follow you everywhere. On these then in the honorable path that guided your steps, continue as you have to the present, faithful to your Queen and country, obedient to your chiefs, and constant defenders of this beautiful country. Finally, continue to merit from the Spanish Cubans, the same confidence and affection that your commander has already gained and have always for your friend, Gen. Canedo."

Any one comprehending the state of public opinion in this island, at least amongst the Cubans, can see how insulting this address is to the Cubans. It laughs at them. It says plainly, when I came to this island, I thought I should have some fighting, but in a few weeks I found I had but a flock of sheep to drive whither I would. The whole address is open to the soldiers as upon instruments of oppression, and would wish to see all their Spanish governors far away from the island. Therefore, the above address, like the one that follows, is all fudge and derision.

Here follows the words addressed to the Cubans:

"Inhabitants of the ever faithful Island of Cuba:—When, in April of the year before last, Her Majesty the Queen, entrusted to me the command of this island, I had just left my motives for want of confidence in my abilities to discharge worthily, a commission as honorable as difficult. Then I declare my opinion opportunely and respectfully, but as my argument was not listened to, I found myself bound to put my shoulder to the wheel in harmony with others had to be few, as they were, as you may remember."

"I only then promised to be just and zealous for your welfare, and remove all the obstacles opposed to your security, union and tolerate. If I felt other hopes—if the love of my country indicated me a richer destination, and of less measure kind: and those who thus attest in her crowned plumes will soon be unplumed and exposed to the derision they deserve.

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Postage by the Steamer.

By the arrival from Halifax, we have the following further European advices to the 26th ult., from Liverpool:

The Turko-Russian War.

More Turkish ships have been captured by the Black Sea fleet, and an extensive naval battle is daily expected.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in the Mahlands of Armenia.

An engagement occurred on the Asiatic frontiers of Georgia, between the Turks and Russian vessels, near Poti, Mingrelia. The Russian accounts claim a victory on the occasion.

On the 16th, the Anglo-French fleets were brought up in the Bosphorus, but on the 17th, many of the vessels had entered the Black Sea.

The Turkish squadron is said to have cleared the Russian ships that were attempting to land reception at Poti, but the Russians assigned — Another division of the Turkish fleet is to enter the Black Sea, and intercept Russian communications with the coast of Asia.

The inhabitants of Constantinople are said to be enthusiastic in favor of war, and it is considered to be a bad time for the removal of negotiations.

The reserve circulation of Turkish paper-money against the Christians are false.

The Sheet of Bataan has issued to the Porte 7,000,000 francs, secured on the Egyptian tribute.

The Berlines are determined to oppose any invasion of their territory by the Austrians, Russians or Turks.

In Wallachia, the militia are much opposed to being incorporated in the Russian army.

Military executions of deserters are taking place daily in Bucharest.

The Grand Duke Michael has been appointed commander of the Russian army of reserve, to act against the Circassians.

AUSTRIA.—The state of siege in the Hungarian provinces is more vigorous than ever.

ENGLAND.—Another Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday.

A Turkish sympathy meeting, attended by 2,000 persons, had been held at Glasgow. Kossuth sent a long letter to the meeting, containing his views of the struggle.

Breadstuffs steam and wind mills at Liverpool were busy.

IRELAND.—The weather was everywhere favorable for agriculture.

Steamships were chartered at Cork for the conveyance of flax.

FRANCE.—Rumor assigns the 29th January as the day for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress. The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Paris, who will previously be created a Cardinal.

The reported revolt at Lyons proves to be totally false. The Orleanists are too busy to talk of fusion with the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon family.

The Minister of Commerce on the movement that compensation had been made for the spoliations of 1830 and 1830.

The Count de Chambord has by his manifesto finally abjured the title of Napoleon I.

The citizens prevails in Paris—the average being about nine cases per day.

Statistics of prostitution in Paris assess society, notwithstanding the immense imports.

The Gazette has announced his decision. Senor L. Molino is appointed Minister of War.

A reward of £100 is offered for the discovery of Edward Tomb, of Bolton, missing from Paris since June.

PORTUGAL.—The infant of the Queen died as well as its mother. The report continues the pregnancy of Queen Maria. Rumors that the young king is the daughter of the King of Belgium. The Miguelite bands from Paris on the Spanish frontiers. The Queen's Consul, the union of Spain and Portugal is again talked of.

ITALY.—The King of Naples has sent a special messenger to apologize to France for the attempt on the life of Napoleon. They demanded the instant dismissal of the Minister of Police.

A great financial difficulty at Naples is anticipated.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor's marriage is postponed for April 25th.

The state of siege in the Hungarian provinces is more vigorous than ever.

EGYPT.—The Russian Consul General at Alexandria has received orders from his government to leave Egypt, in consequence of the Viceroy's aid to the Turks.

BOSNIA.—An active emigration movement is going on in Bosnia to America.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By the overland mail from India, Hong Kong dates to October 11 and Bombay to the 26th have been received.—Trade was dull at Calcutta. Shanghai continue there in the same. The favorable path that guided your steps, continue as you have to the present, faithful to your Queen and country, obedient to your chiefs, and constant defenders of this beautiful country. Finally, continue to merit from the Spanish Cubans, the same confidence and affection that your commander has already gained and have always for your friend, Gen. Canedo."

Any one comprehending the state of public opinion in this island, at least amongst the Cubans, can see how insulting this address is to the Cubans. It laughs at them. It says plainly, when I came to this island, I thought I should have some fighting, but in a few weeks I found I had but a flock of sheep to drive whither I would. The whole address is open to the soldiers as upon instruments of oppression, and would wish to see all their Spanish governors far away from the island. Therefore, the above address, like the one that follows, is all fudge and derision.

Here follows the words addressed to the Cubans:

"Inhabitants of the ever faithful Island of Cuba:—When, in April of the year before last, Her Majesty the Queen, entrusted to me the command of this island, I had just left my motives for want of confidence in my abilities to discharge worthily, a commission as honorable as difficult. Then I declare my opinion opportunely and respectfully, but as my argument was not listened to, I found myself bound to put my shoulder to the wheel in harmony with others had to be few, as they were, as you may remember."

"I only then promised to be just and zealous for your welfare, and remove all the obstacles opposed to your security, union and tolerate. If I felt other hopes—if the love of my country indicated me a richer destination, and of less measure kind: and those who thus attest in her crowned plumes will soon be unplumed and exposed to the derision they deserve.

OLDSCHOOL.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 13th inst., inclusive.

The Legislature is still in session and is engaged in much important business. A project of a railroad to the Pacific has been introduced in the House by the Committee on Internal Improvements. It is proposed to commence the road on the Eastern border of the State, at a point not north of Fulton, in Arkansas, and to cross the Brazos not north of the 32d parallel, running from that point to El Paso, on the same parallel. The Governor to determine the time for the closing of contracts for constructing the road, after advertising in twelve papers of the State; the company contracting for the building of the road to deposit $200,000 in the State Treasury, as a security that it will complete 50 miles of said road within eighteen months after the signing of the contract, (the deposit to consist of gold or silver or United States securities;) the company to stipulate to build, until the road is completed, one hundred miles each year thereafter, &c.

A bill setting apart two millions and a half for a permanent school fund has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the Controller states the receipts of the last year at $3,701,288 17, and the expenditures at $1,235,983 32. The estimated receipts for 1854 amount to $4,000,000 balance in Treasury) $4,387,000 $7,387,000 expenditures for 1854, $1,500,000 Total property of the State is $99,155,117, showing an increase of eighteen and a half millions within one year.

The State Temperance Convention which recently assembled at Austin, appointed a committee to take charge generally of the Temperance cause until the meeting of the next State Convention in Huntsville.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that a number of trees have fallen across and broken the telegraph wire between Houston and Harrisburg, and the posts are blown down in several places below Harrisburg.

We copy the following from the San Antonio *Ledger*:

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Last Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, at a house belonging to Mr. George Allen, on the Salado, a man by the name of Gilbert attempted to take the life of another, named Carroll. The parties recently came into their neighborhood from Southern Texas. They were in search of a location. Gilbert was a married man; Carroll was not. It appears that Gilbert had reasons for suspecting his wife of infidelity; and determined to rid himself of the cause of his suspicions. He left, as he said, for Lockhart. At night he returned, and by some means attracted Carroll to the door, when he shot him through the right arm, breaking it, the ball passing round beneath the body part of the shoulder-joint bone. The arm has since been amputated at the residence of Dr. Cooper, who reports as well as can be expected in a very severe case of the kind. Gilbert, hearing his ball had taken effect, left. We do not know that he has been arrested. The parties depose before Judge Ogden, that our citizens will not countenance such acts.

HON. GERRIT SMITH of New York, indemnifies, in a letter to a friend, at Upton, an intention to resign his seat in Congress, owing to a painful disease which affects him—a disease in the head, which continues unabated. He will not, he says, resign immediately, but will hold on a month or two, in the expectation that during this time an improvement in his health may allow him to engage in the duties of his office.

DISGRACEFUL.—Captain Vanderveer, of the steamship *Mentor*, reports that he came to at 5½ o'clock, P. M., on the 12th instant, abreast of the light ship at Ship Island Shoals. The crew of the light ship informed Capt. Vanderveer that the Captain of the light ship had sent letters of recall for each individual of the crew, and that they were to leave on the 13th inst. They had not been informed of the reason why they were to be thus recalled. We therefore conclude that the Government had spoken them for some new vessels.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT—

[Dense tabular report of the First District Court sales, listing numerous properties, plaintiffs, defendants, and amounts.]

SECOND DISTRICT—

[Dense tabular report of the Second District Court sales, listing numerous properties, plaintiffs, defendants, and amounts.]

THIRD DISTRICT—

[Dense tabular report of the Third District Court sales, listing numerous properties, plaintiffs, defendants, and amounts.]

FOURTH DISTRICT—

[Dense tabular report of the Fourth District Court sales, listing numerous properties, plaintiffs, defendants, and amounts.]

COMMERCIAL.

[Dense commercial tables and reports.]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[Dense boilerplate public notices and boilerplate.]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[Dense boilerplate public notices and boilerplate.]

AMUSEMENTS.

[Dense boilerplate amusements and boilerplate.]