Protest of Mr. Brown, of Galveston.

The following is the yearly protest of John Henry Brown, of Galveston, accompanying the resolutions of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, and of similar with those of his colleague:

House of Representatives, }
Austin, November 17, 1855. }

To the Hon. H. P. Bee, Speaker:

SIR:—From the extraordinary course of my colleague in this House, (Mr. Sherwood,) in his remarks in the committee of the whole yesterday, on the resolutions of instruction to our congressional delelegation on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and other measures involving the position of this State on the question of slavery, I ask of the House the courtesy of spreading this declaraton and protest on its journals.

With my colleague, I stand here as a Representatitive of the county of Galveston. We were elected by the votes of the democratic party of that county. During the canvass, my colleague was charged with entertaining abolition sentiments or opinions, which lead to that principle. The party by which we were elected, keenly sensitive on that great question, was yet too just and magnanimous to condemn without giving Mr. Sherwood a fair hearing. They did so, and he satisfied them, not only of his soundness then, but as a citizen and legislator in the State of New York, he had met and manfully resisted the abolitionists of that State, in defence of the constitutional rights of the South—and hence they concluded that Mr. Sherwood was a slandered man, and rallied to his support. Personally I had known my colleague but a few months, but I arrived at the same conclusions, and pursued the same course.

Judge then, sir, of the surprise and mortification with which I heard his opinions, as announced in his speech on this floor yesterday. From them I could draw no other conclusions than that he regards slavery as a moral evil; as a fleeting and temporary institution; as destructive of the soil, and a blight upon the energies and industrial resources of the South; as destined gradually to give way, in State after State, from Delaware Southward, to the free population of the North, tending to its final extinguishment through the agency of colonization; placing the South at the mercy of Congress, as the tribunal possessing exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the territories, and in practical effect, according to the spirit of his opinions and arguments, limiting the extension of slavery to the time when we shall no longer possess new territory in the South-west, for its reception.

For myself, sir, as a southern man by birth, education, feeling and opinion—for the democratic party and people of Galveston county whom I represent, I now declare and protest that they entertain no such feelings or opinions as those advanced by my colleague—that they repudiate them as being unsound in fact, and anti-Southern in feeling—and that in advancing them, I solemnly believe my colleague is at war with their opinions, their feelings, and their highest interest as a Southern people.

For myself, sir, I believe the institution of slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, in the language of the great McDuffie, "is the chief corner stone to our republican institutions; that slavery is of Divine origin, exists under Divine approbation, and is destined to exist so long as this free and glorious American people remain the brigt exemplars of true republicanism, among mankind. It needs no apologist—no cringing to northern fanaticism—no defence as a moral sin—but an open and manly battle in the war of intellects—in an appeal to the spirit of civilization—or if need be, in meeting the whirlwind of Northern agrarianism, socialism, and abolitionism, in a steel-clad appeal to the God of battles.

Such, sir, are the sentiments I represent.

JOHN HENRY BROWN.

California.

News is received by the Black Warrior from San Francisco to the 20th ult. The news of chief interest relates to the Indian hostilities which have broken out on the Columbia and Rogue rivers and other places. The war is now declared against all the whites, and the struggle threatens to be serious in its consequences.

We find many robberies recounted in the mining districts.

Recent returns show a general depreciation in the value of property. In San Francisco, this depreciation amounts to 15 or 20 per cent on real estate in the business portions of the city.

Don Gaudalupe Saenz has protested to the United States authorities against an outrage which he says Gen. Walker committed upon him, robbing him of $30,000.

Large numbers of Chinese have left California, the increase of miners' licenses from $4 to $6 per month being the supposed cause.

A duel was fought in San Francisco on the 19th ult., between H. B. Truett and Austin E. Smith, Col. Volney E. Howard acting as one of the friends of Smith. The weapons were six-shooters, and they exchanged four shots without effect, when Smith was shot dangerously through the thigh as he was raising his pistol to shoot the fifth time. Mr. Smith was immediately taken in charge by the physicians present.—*Cal. News, 28th ult.*

Battle Fought—Fifty Whites Killed by the Indians.

The Yreka Union of the 13th of October, contains the following startling intelligence, received by it from two gentlemen, Messrs. Patterson and Thompson, who had just arrived at Yreka from Rogue River:

On Tuesday morning, 9th October, a large party of Indians collected and started down Rogue River, killing every white man who happened to fall in their way. At Evan's Ferry they found two or three men whom they murdered, and then left the river for Waggoner's, Louse Creek. Just before they reached W's they were met by a party of packers with a large train, who saw from their appearance that there was something wrong with them. Presently the packers looked back and saw Waggoner's barn on fire, and heard the screams of women and children in the house; they then cut loose their packs and run for their lives. The Indians pursued them closely, killing one of their mules.

They counted in their flight the bodies of seventeen white men who had been murdered along the road. Many of these were teamsters, and their loads had been scattered in every direction by the Indians, searching for ammunition and liquor.—From Waggoner's, it appears that the Indians, now nearly all drunk, again started down Rogue River, burning and murdering as they went. On Wednesday they were overtaken by Maj. Fitzgerald with eighty men, and a battle fought, in which thirty Indians and ten soldiers are reported to have been killed.

Mrs. Waggoner and child were murdered, and five other families along the route pursued by the Indians are said to have shared the same fate. The whole number of whites who have already fallen, from the best accounts, is between thirty and fifty.

The Dallas Herald.

LATIMER & SWINDELLS, Publishers.

J. W. LATIMER, Editor.

Dallas, Saturday, December 8, 1855.

AGENTS.

T. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is our only authorized agent for the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the HERALD, and are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

M. P. ROBERTS, Lancaster, Dallas County.
GEORGE WILSON, Cedar Hill, " "
Capt. W. QUAIL, Birdville, Tarrant county.
JULIAN FIELD, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.
JOHN L. LOVINGS, McKinney, Collin county.
JAS. T. RAYEL, Kaufman, Kaufman county.
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CHAS. H. CLARKE, Houston, Harris county.
C. W. ADAMS & Co., Galveston, Galveston county.

No Legal Advertisements will be inserted in this paper, unless they are accompanied by the money, or the payment assumed by some responsible persons. Such advertisements are in all cases due at the time of their insertion

☞ The Rev. James A Smith preaches at the Masonic Hall in Dallas, on the third Sabbath in each month.

☞ The Rev. William H Hughes preaches at the Masonic Hall in Dallas on the fourth Sabbath in each month.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Austin, on the 16th JANUARY NEXT.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon A J Witt of this county, and Hon F M Dougherty, Representative from Collin, for Austin papers.

☞ The attention of our merchants is called to the card of Oglesby & Griswold, Commission and Forwarding merchants, Shreveport, La. This is an old and well established house, and merits a liberal share of patronage.

☞ O. B. Nance has a wool carding machine in successful operation in the vicinity of Pleasant Run, in this county. See advertisement

☞ Land buyers are referred to the advertisement of N. M. Burford in to-day's paper.

☞ A great many horses have died in this region within the last two or three months, with what is known as the "blind staggers." Every remedy known to our farriers has been tried without avail. The disease seems to prevail in an epidemical form.

Godey, for November, is on our table. The ladies say it is surpassingly excellent. They know.

HARD TO BEAT.—We have been shown a *beet*, grown on the farm of Mr. Samuel Beeman, in this vicinity, measuring 22½ inches in circumference, about as "long as the moral law," and weighing 9 pounds. Whoever *beats* that *beet* will be hard to *beat*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday evening last the new house of Alexander Harwood, Esq., situated about four miles north-east of town, was wholly consumed by fire. Mr. Harwood and lady attended church in town in the morning and remained at Capt. Peak's, on the road home, till late in the evening. They had left a negro woman in charge of the house. When they arrive in sight of what they left in the morning as their *home* the entire building was a mass of curling flames. Every thing was destroyed—houses, kitchen furniture, clothing—nothing was saved from the devouring element.

The house had been recently erected, and had only been tenanted by the family a few days. The fire is supposed to have been accidental The loss is estimated at about $3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have the universal sympathy of the community in their misfortune. But we are gratified to see that our old friend, Aleck, is not cast down by his loss, but with his usual energy and industry has commenced a brick building on the ruins of the one destroyed.

☞ Our townsman, N M Burford, Esq., delivered a political address before the Young Men's Democratic Association at Austin, during his recent visit to the seat of Government. The *Gazette* says:—"The remarks of Mr. Burford created great applause, and abounded in happy illustrations of the principles of the know-nothing party. He is a man of much wit and humor, and the know-nothing who may break a lance with him will surely get the worst of the battle."

☞ Col Nat. Terry, of Tarrant county, addressed the people of this place at the Masonic Hall on Saturday night last, at the request of the Democratic Association. The Colonel made some happy hits at know-nothingism, and kept his audience in a roar of laughter by his sallies of wit and anecdote. At the conclusion of his speech Gen. Good was called for and responded in his usual felicitous style. "Sam" is on his last legs in Dallas.

☞ We observe in the proceedings of the Legislature, a bill to authorize the County Court of Dallas county to levy a special tax for the purpose of building a court-house.

☞ A new Post-Office has been established at Hunter's on White Rock creek, in this county, called Locust Grove—B. F. Hunter, Post Master.

☞ The case of ex-Post-Master Kendall was tried recently at New Orleans, and resulted in a miss-trial.

☞ Senator Allen and Hon. Isaac Parker have severally introduced bills in the Senate and House of Representotives, for the creation of a new judicial district. Senator Allen's bill embraces the counties of Cooke, Denton, Grayson, Collin, Dallas, Ellis, Tarrant, Johnson, Parker and Wise. Mr. Parker's bill embraces the counties of Dallas, Ellis, Johnson, Parker, Tarrant and Wise. We are not advised as to which bill is most likely to pass.

Legislative Summary.

The following bills are now before the Legislature:

A bill to repeal the Workers' Colony Act, (1854.)

Mr. Throckmorton introduced a resolution giving a standing committee on slaves and slavery—carried.

Mr. Witt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Dallas county, praying for the passage of a law in relation to marking and branding cattle—referred to Committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Throckmorton introduced a bill to create the county of Young, (in honor of Gen. Wm. C. Young.)

Mr. Tarver, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their efforts for the establishment of a new district Court for the territory of Texas West of the Pecos river.

Mr. Witt introduced a bill to incorporate the Osceola Steam Mill Company.

Mr. Parker, of Tarrant, introduced a bill to authorize the Assessor and Collector of Tarrant county to collect the taxes now assessed in the former territory of Tarrant, now Parker county, and pay the same over to the Treasurer of Parker county.

Mr. Tarver, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill increasing the salary of Judges of the Supreme and District courts. The bill raises the salary of Judges of the Supreme Court to $3,250, and that of District Judges to $2,750 per annum.

Mr. Witt introduced a bill to legalize the county seal of Dallas county.

Mr. Speaker Bee laid before the House a communication from Hon. Thomas J Rusk, presenting the House with 20 volumes of the Congressional Globe and appendix.

A bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue to the heirs of David Crockett a certificate for one league and labor of land was read a second time

Senator Allen has introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the University lands.

The following resolution passed the House on the 26th ult—yeas, 73, nays, 3—Messrs Burress, Cleaveland of Liberty, and Smith of Harrison:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the Legislature approves the course of Thomas J. Rusk, in voting for the Kanzas-Nebraska Act, and disapproves the course of Sam. Houston, in voting against it.

The Great Contest of 1856.

A practical man might well have supposed that since the Fall elections in the southern States, the southern know-nothing party would have listened to the dictates of prudence and sound policy, and have retired from a field in which they have met with nothing but defeat and disgrace, and have abandoned principles that have only received the scorn and indignation of the people. But, with a Quixotic valor little creditable to their discretion, they have determined to have another tilt, and are making extensive preparations for the great tournament of 1856. Whether they will enter the lists when the day of trial comes remains yet to be seen. It is useless to argue the folly and impotency of a southern know-nothing party since the overwhelming repudiation of its principles by the southern people. Its leaders and ruling spirits are not just now in a condition to listen to the voice of reason.—Having embarked in "the wild hunt after office," in their greedy pursuit of the spoils, they have placed a gulf between themselves and the old parties, upon whose ruins they sought to rise and whose confidence they have forever lost. It is now a desperate game with them. There is everything to impel them forward and nothing to prompt them to "a step backward." Stung with bitter disappointment at the result of the late elections, their thirst for office has given place to the sweeter thirst for revenge, and "rule or ruin" is now their motto. With no remote possibility of carrying the Presidential election, they keep up their organization, and thus play into the hands of that coalition of isms that has been formed in the north to carry the election on a sectional and slavery issue, by dividing the south and causing her to present a divided and broken front in the coming contest. If they can carry a small minority in the southern States the mischief will have been accomplished—the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, where they will hold the balance of power and may strike for such bargains as may suit them.

The time is too far off to speculate definitely on the result, but we are firm in the belief that the democracy will achieve a signal victory over its combined enemies north and south. We may hereafter give the figures on which we base this belief. It is sufficient now to say that the great and absorbing issue in the next Presidential canvass must be sectionalism and nationalism. The contest is to be between the friends of the constitution, the national party which abides by its guarantees, and the fanatics and coalitions that seek to supplant it with a "higher law;" between the friends of slavery and those who would destroy southern institutions and degrade the southern people—between the national, constitution-abiding, States rights democracy and the free-soil, abolition, fusion republicans, who wish to revolutionize the government, destroy the constitution, and as a natural consequence, dissolve the Union. These are the great issues on which the people will be called to rally in the contest that is approaching, a contest in which know-nothingism is destined to cut no figure. As for the result we have no fears.—We believe that all efforts to divide the southern people in the coming contest will prove vain and futile. We believe that the southern people will stand united in solid phalanx in defence of the constitutition, and that every southern electoral vote will be given to the candidates of the democratic party. A common danger has aroused them to united and harmonious action. They have too many vital interests at stake in the controversy now thrust upon them by the north to be led astray by the syren song of "American ruling America," and such stuff.

☞ We are often asked the question, who would be elected to the U. S. Senate in case Gen Houston should resign. In the first place we think there little hope can be entertained of such an event, as Gen. Houston has long since given convincing proof that his ears have become imperious to the voice, and his heart steeled against the wishes, of his constituents. A number of gentlemen have been spoken of in private circles as his successor. Among others, we have heard the names of Judge Hemphill, Anson Jones, and Gov. Pease mentioned in connection with the succession. As Gen. Rusk resides in the East Gen. Houston's successor would very probably be selected from the West. Without saying aught against the claims of the gentlemen mentioned, or against a host of distinguished gentlemen in the West whose talent and patriotism would reflect honor on the position, we think that no man could be found in that section of the state who would bring to the position more solid talent and sterling ability, than the Hon. M. M. Potter, of Galveston. Mr. Potter has taken his stand in the front rank of Texas statesmen, and in national politics is sound to the core. It is altogether guess work with us, but we predict that whoever goes to the U. S. Senate from the West will have him to beat.

☞ It is in the memory of everybody, or at least of all who read the papers, that some twelve months ago Gen. Houston, in a public speech at Nacogdoches, declared his determination to resign his seat in the United States Senate. Every body secretly rejoiced at the announcement and have waited patiently for the fulfillment of his promise. Why dont he resign? Does he require any further evidence that the people of Texas no longer desire his *valuable* services in Congress? Will he longer outrage what he *must* see is the sentiment of at least nine-tenths of his fellow citizens, by retaining a position which he has forfeited by habitually and grossly misrepresenting them? There can be no further question of the overwhelming disapprobation of his constituents. Every democratic member of the Legislature, and all of his know-nothing brethren with three solitary exceptions, have solemnly voted that they disapprove of his course. Why will he "kick against the pricks" longer, or vainly attempt to evade his impending fate? Let him retire from a position which he has dishonored and give place to a better man. His day has passed, his course is run, therefore let the old man

"Wrap the drapery of his couch around him,
And lay down to gentle dreams."

We don't vouch for the character of his dreams; however, "there's the rub must give him pause." Let him heed for once the voice of an outraged, misrepresented and betrayed constituency, so that Texas may for once have a united voice and present an undivided front in the Senate of the United States.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—We have neglected to note the formation, at the seat of Government, of a Young Men's Democratic Association. From the material of which this association is composed, and the objects it has in view, it is calculated to do much good. At its head, as President, we note with pleasure the name of T. Scott Anderson, one of the truest and noblest democrats in the state and as whole souled and generous hearted a gentleman as lives.—It would be well to form similar associations throughout the state, especially as Judge Evans has discovered a scheme to convert all the young men in the state to know-nothingism.

Hon Hamilton P. Bee.

The present distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, though an old Texian, is apparently a young man; at any rate, we should judge he had hardly attained the meridian of life. Col. Bee has long been identified with the interests and fortunes of Texas. His patriotic father performed faithful service to the young Republic and held high stations of honor. Col Bee has lived on the extreme Western frontier, and has passed through all the hardships and difficulties incident to a life of that kind He is a gentleman of cultivated mind, enlarged observation and vigorous and original thought. He brings to the discharge of his official duties energy and decision of character, mingled with a courtesy and affable demeanor which, together with his familiarity with parliamentary proceedings and the rules of the House, have already rendered him universally popular. In addition to these, he is possessed of the finest social qualities, a heart as generous as his head is clear. No presiding officer has ever given more universal satisfaction, and no *man* in the Legislature is more universally esteemed and beloved. A brilliant future awaits him in Texas.

☞ The *Times* gives a lengthy account of the great know-nothing "feed" which came off in Austin on the 23d and 24th ult. The *Times* is tolerably minute in its details, but omits to mention some circumstances which we have heard from outsiders. It lauds Gen. McLeod's speech very highly, but says not a word about his opening remarks, in which he alluded to the threatning sky and inauspicious elements, suggesting that it might be ominous of defeat, and that the frowning clouds and descending rains probably demanded that a Jonah (pointing to Gen. Houston) should be thrown overboard to appease the incensed fates of know-nothingism. Nor does it tell why Judge Ochiltree was vociferously and constantly cheered in his speech until he announced that he was not a know-nothing, and then met with a cold, silent and impatient hearing until he closed. Such, however, we are informed, are facts.

☞ The stage-driver tells the following good 'un on "the hero of San Jacinto." Gen. Houston and Commodore E. W. Moore were passengers in the same coach to Austin a week or two ago. As their social relations are anything but amicable, they rode alternately, one on the box with the driver and the other inside the coach.—The Commodore had taken the first turn on the box, and at the next stand he got inside and the General took a seat with the driver, with whom he chatted very cosily for some time, lauding in his blandest manner his proficiency in his art.—At last, says the General, "Driver, did you know that you have been hauling in your coach more corruption and villiany to-day than it has contained for the last four years all put together!" "I don't know," promptly replied the driver, "but that's just what Commodore Moore told me when you were inside." The General muttered something about

"Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart and the little dogs,"

took a pinch of snuff, and held his peace the remainder of the trip.

Know-Nothing Tactics.

We are informed on authority that is perfectly reliable, that Judge Evans, the member of congress elect from this district, a day or two after he received his certificate of election, addressed a confidential letter to one of his know-nothing friends in an adjoining county in which he informed him that he (Evans) was elected to congress, that the great American party in Texas were constantly receiving accessions to their councils, that they were buoyant and sanguine in their expectations, and finally that but one thing was necessary to render their success in the next election in this State certain, and that was *to secure the co-operation and influence of the young men throughout the State who are just attaining their majority, and of the reading ladies.* He therefore recommended and urged that complete lists of such persons (young men and reading ladies) be made out by his friends in each county and forwarded to him, so that he could furnish them from Washington city, with the right sort of documents, and mould their minds into the principles of the American party.

We do not pretend to give the language of Judge Evans, but merely the substance of his plan as detailed to us by a gentleman who *heard it read* We think that a simple statement of this plot to entangle the inexperienced youth of Texas into the meshes of know nothingism, and to drag her virtuous matrons and lovely daughters into the political arena, need only be announced to meet the scorn and indignation of every right-thinking man—and yet it is a scheme worthy the genius of a man who was elevated to his position by the most unblushing deceptions, hypocricy and fraud. We have no doubt that this brilliant conception to revolutionize the politics of Texas will be energetically attempted to be carried out. We have no doubt that lists are now going up from every county in the State with the names of the "young men just arriving at lawful age and the reading ladies;" and that soon the mail will be flooded with know-nothing literature, under the frank of Lemuel Dale Evans, M. C., sent to their address. But the shallow device will fail, and Texas will continue to roll up her democratic majorities by tens of thousands; and will soon consign Lemuel Dale Evans to a political grave so deep and dark that it will never be penetrated by a straggling ray of light or hope.

Lorenzo Sherwood, Esq.

This celebrated individual, who originated that magnificent system of internal improvement, known as the "State plan," and about which so much was said in the public prints previous to the election, which plan the people everywhere, with overwhelming unanimity, "knocked into fits," has recently added another flower to the chaplet of his fame. We learn from our Austin exchanges that Mr. Sherwood has boldly advocated freesoil doctrines and avowed freesoil sentiments in debate on the floor of the House, So unequivocal were his expressions that his colleague, John Henry Brown, deemed it his duty to spread his protest upon the Journals of the House, declaring that the sentiments uttered by Mr Sherwood were not the sentiments of the people of Galveston, who elected him; and another member, Mr. Burress of Harrison, introduced a resolution censuring him in pointed terms for the sentiments uttered. If Mr. Sherwood has really uttered the obnoxious sentiments attributed to him we doubt whether a mere resolution of censure would reach him. A man, a Texan, a southerner who could get up in the legislature of a southern State, of the most southern State, and deliberately outrage the feelings of the whole people without distinction of party, on a question so directly affecting their most vital interests, by uttering sentiments that strike at the foundation of their social and political rights, possesses a heart too callous to be reached by votes of censure. The remedy should be aimed in another direction. He should have made a summary and final exit from the capitol of a State which he has disgraced, by the aid of 80 or 90 pair of gentlemen's boots vigorously applied about six inches below the small of the back.—Such a treatment as that might be some recompense to the people of Galveston whom he has betrayed, and to the democratic party of the State which he has sought to dishonor. At any rate the exercise would be healthy to the other members.

Houston in the House of Representatives.

Quite a scene was enacted in the House of Representatives on the 22d ult. Gen. Houston, it seems, was desirous of visiting the Legislature, and after sitting a while within the bar of the senate, by invitation of the President, made his appearance at the door of the House, where he was discovered by the Speaker, who inquired if it was the wish of the House that Gen. Houston, ex-President of the late Republic of Texas, should be invited to a seat within the bar. Mr. Daney objected. Mr. Parker, of Tarrant, introduced a resolution requesting the Speaker to invite Gen. Sam Houston, ex-President of the late Republic, to a seat within the bar &c. Mr. Ector offered an amendment, requesting the Speaker to invite Com. E. W. Moore to a seat within the bar. Mr. Ochiltree moved the previous question which was ordered by a vote of 55 to 27. The original resolution was then carried—yeas 82, nays Mr. Dancy. Mr. Ector then offered his amendment as an independent resolution. Mr. Ochiltree moved to lay this resolution on the table for one day—lost by a vote of 37 to 41. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 48, nays 32. Various other motions were made in the discussion, of which some three hours were consumed, during which time the great shanghai of know-nothingism was kept waiting in the porch of the capitol. He was finally admitted, and left, no doubt, with hightened ideas of the stiffneckedness of a Texas Legislature.

☞ The Hon M M Potter, Senator, and Hon John Henry Brown, Representative from Galveston, have published a joint letter in the *Gazette*, denouncing and utterly repudiating the free-soil sentiments uttered by their colleague, Mr Sherwood, on the floor of the House. They show conclusively that had Mr Sherwood's real sentiments been known, he would never have received the suffrage of the democracy of Galveston.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF A SLAVE.—In Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, as an elderly lady was returning home from church, she was assaulted by two drunken men in Limehouse street. A blow was aimed at her by one of the party, with a large stick, when a colored boy, the coachman of A. H. Brown, Esq., jumped between them, and received the blow on his own head, which caused a deep and painful gash. The parties were immediately arrested and carried to the guard house.

Texas Railroads.

Although we do not subscribe to all the views contained in the subjoined communication, the main points embraced in it meet our cordial approbation. We agree with the writer that it would be worse than folly for the state to fritter away her money and energies in projecting a magnificent scheme of railways that must end in failure and disaster We are satisfied that all her energy should first be concentrated on one road, and that that road should connect the Gulf with the Mississippi. When that is done other roads will follow as fast as the wants and business of the country require them. While we dissent from some of the views advanced by the writer, we must confess that they are presented in a forcible manner. We commend the article to the careful consideration of the friends of railroads.

NOVEMBER 28th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Dallas Herald:

By taking the map of Texas and striking a line from Shreveport to San Antonio, through Austin, and then from Austin to Houston, we will find the distance about four hundred and fifty miles. Then let us suppose a railroad were built on this line, and that the Trinity river were cleaned out and made navigable as high up as Magnolia; then, by a strict mathematical calculation, we will find that four-fifths of the settled portion of the state will be within fifty miles of the Gulf coast, the Trinity river, or the railroad. And if we will then strike a line from San Antonio to Indianola, we will find that five-sixths of the state will be within that distance. I view it as a fixed and incontrovertible fact that a railroad from Shreveport to San Antonio would be of more general utility to the people of Texas than double this distance by any other route or routes. And I believe that every honest man will admit that a road on this route would pay better than any other that can be named; always supposing that the Eastern terminus were extended to the Mississippi river, which would put us in immediate connection with all the great thoroughfares of the United States. There are already two or three charters extending from the Mississippi to our Eastern boundary, and the one from Vicksburg to Shreveport is now actually under contract for a portion of the distance and the work in progress. If Texas will do anything in her own state in that direction, it will give new energy to that enterprise and hasten its completion. What can the most sanguine railroad man in Texas hope for more than this?

I am a thorough-going railroad man, and believe that Texas can do a great deal if her resources are properly applied and directed—But I am not of that school of politicians to chalk out a grand scheme of railroads embracing a distance of fourteen or fifteen hundred miles, commencing on the Gulf coast and terminating nowhere, based upon a system of credit to be supported by taxation. The whole scheme is conceived in ignorance and folly, and if ever commenced will find its grave in the swamps and quick-sands of the coast; and both it and its projectors followed by the curses and maledictions of Texas for ages to come. I hold it as a self-evident truth, that the people living within sixty or eighty miles of the Gulf coast have no use for railroads. It is the people of the up-country who need them; and if the people of the coast will not agree with them on some plan that will benefit them, they may as well dismiss the whole subject to rest; for they may rely upon it that the citizens of the up-country are not such fools as to vote themselves to be taxed to support a scheme of such folly and madness. If we engage in a State scheme, we want one that will benefit us. We want a terminus on the Mississippi, so that we can go to our friends and our friends can come to us. We also want a coast terminus so that our productions can find their way to the ocean. These, on the plan suggested, can be accomplished by a scheme embracing at the most six hundred miles. I have traveled and conversed a good deal with the citizens of the up-country, and find this to be the prevailing opinion from the San Antonio road north; and I am now fully satisfied that any scheme that may be submitted to the people by the Legislature that does not contain the general plan herein set forth, will receive from their votes its quietus and be consigned to oblivion.

We deprecate the idea of loaning the public money to companies. We prefer that the state shall make the works and own them. The public lands now held in reserve by the act of last session along the line of 32 will go far towards re-imbursing the State, as soon as the road can be built. It is time that donations of our public domain should cease. Let them now be set apart as an internal improvement fund; and especially those or a part of those now held in reserve.

Will our friends on the coast agree with us and go hand in hand with us in these ideas? If so the people of Texas will amend the Constitution and vote for a state scheme. If not the idea may be regarded as settled before hand. From Shreveport to San Antonio, fifty miles South, and all North, our interests are identical. We can be benefitted by this one road. Any other will be partial and sectional, or beyond the ability of the state, and therefore visionary. We will vote as one man on this subject.

B. J. C

☞ Professor DeBow, of the Review, has issued the prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be called the "United States Times." The paper is to be published at Washington City, and will be devoted to news, literature, education and states' rights.

We regret to learn that our friend Wake of the Dallas Herald has been defeated for State printer. We have noticed his paper for the last 12 months, and can say with justice to him and the party he represents, that an abler advocate of their principles is not to be found in the State. He has always been found at his post battling manfully for the cause of his party; he is a ready writer, bold and untiring in his efforts; the enemies of his party have not met mercy at his hands. We bespeak for him one more trial at the next election for State printer. We see that it is the wish of many that his hand should wield the pen at Austin.—*Prairie Blade.*

OUR SENATOR.—The State *Gazette* in classing the vote for public printer, says the know-nothings all voted for Latimer, among them he classes our senator Taylor, this does not accord with the remarks of the *Gazette* on Col. Taylor's letter, published just after the election. The *Gazette* was then satisfied with the Col's position, relative to democracy, what ground has it for changing its views? in voting for Latimer, the Col. voted for a democrat of the rankest kind for State Printer; it could not be that vote that changed the *Gazette's* views.—*Crockett Printer.*

A teacher had been explaining to his class the points of the compass, and all were drawn up in front towards the north.

"Now, what is before you, John?" "The north, sir.' 'And what behind you, Tommy?' 'My coat tail, sir,' said he, turning at the same time to get a glimpse of it.