

Yesterday evening we had the pleasure of a short chat about "things generally," with our friend Col. W. J. A. Roberts, and Mr. D. Mitchell of New Orleans. Though not so expressed, we believe they were in search of some "good place to sleep" during the coming session. Others desiring comfortable quarters had better follow the example. The town can comfortably "accommodate" the members, but the hangers on, for small favors of office, are always so numerous—they come so early, and stay so late, that it is they who overrun the magnificent Hotels, of which this expanding city is already possessed.

Col. Roberts, stands prominently before the next legislature for the Speakership. He numbers a host of friends in New Orleans, where his manly efforts were eloquently arrayed against the great monied monopoly of Slidell & Co. If Col. Roberts is elected Speaker of the House, we shall regard it as a good omen of a better condition of things.

ANOTHER SHIFT, CALLING FOR WARMER UNDER GARMENTS.—Yesterday the wind and weather, both shifted. So sudden was the change, from heat to cold, that the thermometer—that never failing pulse of the times—went down to the vicinity of zero.

This season has been so remarkable in all its features, that savans and learned philosophers, should put their heads together to discover the cause. We dogmatically assert, that the earth has left her customary orbit, and call on the scientific to deny the proposition. Let them account to us why predicted eclipses have not taken place—why almanac makers have shot so wide the mark in foretelling rain, wind frost and other indications of winter time? Are not the "poles changing," and the earth losing her ancient equilibrium? Indeed it would seem so; and we do not think the time very far distant when mint-ice-julips will take the place of egg-nogs as a beverage on the Christmas anniversary: "mais nous verrons," we shall see what we shall see. A new order of animals, will be required for the new order of things, and we should not be surprised if men, (in the days that are to come) walk on their hands, instead of their heads; or go on "all fours," as they did some few centuries ago.

The steamer "Hoosier State," made us a visit the other day, and we were told she was to ply regularly three times a week between this point and New Orleans to carry the mail.—Some misunderstanding about her right to take freight on the Coast, has caused her to back-out of the trade. We hope she will stay out, until she can find some better name in the catalogue, to sail under.

Mrs. Stowe has returned home near Andover, and writes from a place she calls "My Cabin." A short time since she brought suit against a Dutch publisher at Cincinnati for putting her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into the classic low Dutch language. The question arises is "My Cabin," and "Uncle Tom's" the same? Does this celebrated lady write so far with her amalgamating philanthropy, as to live with Uncle Tom.

The Louisiana Democrat published at Alexandria, of the 30th ult., says that the wire of the Red River and Texas Telegraph Company, was stretched across the river at that place, a few days ago. The work is going on bravely towards Natchitoches and Shreveport. The Democrat says in about ten days from the 30th ult., the line would be working from Natchez to Alexandria.

The Irish patriot O'Donohue is in Cincinnati lecturing on the rights and wrongs of Ireland.

**FUTURE ANTICIPATIONS.**—In a very modest corner, of yesterday mornings Democratic Advocate, the following notice attracts attention, in ancient Gallic, and modern English. We are authorized to announce that our ancient compatriot, B. Marigny, will be a candidate for the place of Governor at the election in 1855.

This, to use a very significant expression, is "anticipatory." An hundred unlooked for changes, may take place before half the time expires. The coming legislature is to elect a United States Senator. "Shrewd combinations and corrupt alliances" have taken place to elevate to that responsible post, a man who hesitates not to appear at the ballot box with his money bags. As near as it was possible to do so, a pack of twenty fifth-rate men, have been purchased of the people, to fill the next Legislature for this purpose, and it would not surprise us if John Slidell—the political money broker—the man whose notoriety commenced with the Plaquemine speculation; is elevated to that post. But this remains to be seen—the packed deck of cards that goes into the next Legislature, have to be played; and we are glad to see an independence in some quarters of the public press, that will expose to the people in fearless language, the bribery and corruption that wealth has introduced into high stations.

Some may be gagged into silence, others may be purchased, to blow the silver trumpet, and grind the barrel-organ music, to the set tune of political tricksters, but this must have but a brief existence, for the strength of the government is based upon the honest integrity of the people, and it must prevail.

The press is corrupt and degenerate, and at times we think, shows a hopeless national retrogression from the purity and simplicity of republican principals. But when we look about us and see how many papers are ostensibly owned by political stock jobbers; such cannot have much force, beyond the life and fortune of the people who live by them.

The coming legislature is to be one of more than ordinary importance, a Senator has to be elected, and there are three prominent candidates in the field, Gov. P. O. Hebert, Judge Larue, and John Slidell; it is to be hoped that the talents and qualifications of the candidates will only be regarded; but we have a fear for the power and "respectable" influence, that the money monopoly wields.

In reference to the office of Governor, it is time enough to speak. We see one standing more prominently before the people, than the Hon. A. S. Herron, our present talented and gentlemanly Secretary of State.

Despatches from Washington announce the nomination by Caucus of Mr. Byrd, for the speakership. The ballot stood as follows:

At the first ballot for Speaker, Boyd received 45 votes; Disney, of Ohio, 39; Orr of South Carolina, 37,—at the second ballot: Boyd received 65 votes; Disney, 87; Orr, 27. Boyd was afterwards declared unanimously nominated.

The Steamer Glendy Burk was at our landing yesterday morning with a very heavy load of cotton, bound down. The Burk had broken some part of her machinery, and was using of wheel—the Glendy Burk is a Vicksburg packet.

It has been some time, since we hear from our friend and semi-occasional correspondent, Mr. Mannerling. We hope that none of the serious accidents of life have befallen him.

The La. Democrat reports Red River being at Alexandria on the 30th ult.

The Louis papers are urging the purchase of the "Big Mound," for a public ark. The owners of the Mound ask \$50,000 for it.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President commenced his Message by saying that the interest with which the public look to the assembling of Congress, and the fulfillment on that occasion of the duty imposed on a new President, are the best evidences of their capacity for self-government. To realize the hopes of the founders of the Government, the sole reliance of the confederacy is on the justice and intelligence of the masses.

With regard to the controversy on the affairs of Central America, the government of Great Britain proposes an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London has consequently been instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

The President represents it as desirable that the boundary line between the United States and British America, in North America, be surveyed and marked.

Our relations with France continue friendly, and a treaty of commerce and navigation are in progress.

With regard to Cuba, the President says that he is happy to announce, that since last Congress, no unauthorized expeditions have been fitted out from the United States. Should any such movements be undertaken, he will repress them by all means in his power.

The President refers to several annoying occurrences having taken place at Havana, between our citizens and Spanish subjects, and states that prompt redress cannot be obtained, because diplomatic intercourse is not allowed between the American Consul and the Captain General of Cuba.

Concerning the case of Martin Koszta, the President recapitulates the facts as set forth in Mr. Marcy's letter, and says that the principles therein maintained will be enforced whenever a proper occasion may arise.

Our Commissioner in China has availed himself of the occasions recently presented, to extend our commercial relations with that, and other Asiatic nations.

He endorses the doctrines of State Rights, and the strict limitation of the powers of the Federal government.

He says that the revenue of the United States is increasing beyond either the interest or the prospective wants of the country. For the year ending June 30, 1853, the revenue amounted to nearly fifty-nine millions of dollars from customs and two and a half millions from lands. The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debts, have been forty-three and a half millions, and a balance was left on hand of thirty-two and a half millions, including the balance on hand June 30, 1853.

The President recommends that this large surplus be applied, first, to the payment of the public debt, and secondly, that means be devised to effect a gradual reduction of the revenue. The first, he says, is already provided for, and the public debt, which now amounts to fifty-six and a half millions of dollars, is in course of extinguishment. With regard to the second, he recommends the adoption of the plans contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for reducing the duties on certain articles, and adding to the Free List, articles entering into manufactures and not largely produced in this country.

The President maintains the power of Congress to construct roads within the territories, and he thinks grants of lands for their construction should be made under proper circumstances.

He recommends the enlargement and modification of the Judiciary system, as, under the present organization, it is confessedly inadequate to the duties devolving upon it.

He recommends the immediate organization of the Smithsonian Institute upon certain prescribed terms.

He takes strong grounds against internal improvements by the Federal Government, and asks,—If the policy were once settled against granting appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, would not such localities, by means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the requisite funds for themselves? He hopes that this question will be deliberately considered, and a plan matured to promote the permanent interests of the country. He thinks that whenever any constructions are being made by the General Government, the right to the soil used should be first secured.

Referring to the means of affording communication between States on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains, the President maintains that it is in power of the Federal Government to construct military roads and improve harbors of refuge. He thinks, how-

ever, that it is of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, for the General Government to administer the affairs of a railroad or a canal, and that, therefore, its connection with such should be incidental rather than primary. He says that no grandeur of an enterprise, or inducement bearing promises of popular favor, will lead him to disregard the limits of the Constitution.

The President refers to the settlement of the exciting questions that had disturbed the country, by the compromise of 1850, as giving new vigor to our institutions, and contributing effectually to the repose of the country. He urges fidelity to the constitutional rights of the States, and the avoidance of agitation, and winds up by a general review of the past and prospective advances of our country. He again urges strict obedience to the Constitution, and forbearance from the exercise of doubtful powers, as the only means of maintaining our national cohesion. The cardinal virtues of public frugality and integrity should be cultivated and a wise economy introduced with the administration of affairs. He refers in appropriate terms to the death of Vice President King, and concludes by soliciting the warm cooperation of the coordinate branches of the Government in the discharge of his duties.

[The foregoing synopsis of the President's Message is taken from the despatch to the True Delta, and published in Thursday morning's edition of that paper.—ED. COMET.]

For the past two or three mornings the Artillery Company at the Barracks, have been practicing the field exercises, with mounted ordnance. "Fire and fall back!" The cannon, is an ancient war implement and its use should be abandoned. Every other species of gun, sword and cutlass, has kept pace with the march of progress. The ancient "rapier" has been laid on the shelf, the Horse, has been superseded by Colt's pistol, and the modern submarine batteries are a decided improvement, on old timey arrangements for naval engagements. The cannon, lags behind, a cumbersome and clumsy affair, and it should be brought up to the front ranks. Would it not be well, for some inventive genius to modernize the cannon, with an improved patent—some contrivance that will fire without intermission some forty or fifty times, and take a whole army off its legs at once? If this could be done, and it could be made at the same time to draw "blood" from the officers, it would be a very powerful auxiliary to the London Peace Society.

The law of "non-Defalcation" of the last legislature, is one ill-suited to the times: as may be seen any day in the State House, in the visages of applicants for commissions.

We notice with pleasure the return of our fellow-citizens R. C. Hutchison after a short absence in the West.

**Died.**

At the residence of Mr. Manuel Moreno, in the city of Baton Rouge, on the 8th inst. MARY JOSEPHINE, aged 1 year and 8 months, daughter of Mr. John Rodrigues, and Mrs. Frances Yats of this Parish.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. at the residence of her uncle, Saml. Skolfield, in this city, LUCY ANN ROGERS, aged 14 years.

**New Advertisements.**

**Avis pour des Propositions.** DES PROPOSITIONS seront reçues jusqu'à Jeudi, le 15me courant, à 4 heures de l'après midi, pour la charpente et enclosure de la nouvelle église catholique. Les propositions seront déposées avec Mr. Wm. S. Pike, à la Branche de la Banque de la Louisiane; ou le plan, les dessins et spécifications peuvent être vus, Mardi prochain et jours subséquents. H. V. BABIN, Secrétaire.

**NEW LARD.**—In Barrels and Kegs. For sale by dec 9th—y. S. M. HART & Co.

**FLOUR.**—Extra, Fancy, and Superfine for sale by. dec 9th—ly. S. M. HART & Co.

**BARREL PORK AND BACON.**—A large lot for sale by. dec 9th S. M. HART & Co.

**OIL, SOAP AND CANDLES.**—A large lot of very fine, just received and for sale. [dec. 2] S. M. HART & Co.

**LARD** In barrels and kegs No. 1 for sale by [nov 9y] S. M. HART & Co.

**WANTED**—1000 Bales Cotton, for which the highest prices will be paid. [dec. 2] S. M. HART & Co.

**Church Notice.**

THE Wardens of St. Joseph's Church, being desirous of proceeding with the completion of the New Catholic Church, would beg leave to call the attention of all those indebted to said Church, either for rent of Pews, subscriptions or otherwise, that they will be called upon soon, by Mr. Antoine Pujol, collector for said Church, or by the Rev. Father Lavis, who has kindly offered his assistance, in the above mentioned object. H. V. BABIN, Sec'y.

**Avis de l'Eglise.**

LES Marguilliers de l'Eglise de St. Joseph de l'Eglise Catholique ont demandé d'appeler le soin à ceux qui doivent à la dite Eglise, soit pour le revenu des Bancs, abonnement ou autre chose, qui seront bientôt sollicité par M. Antoine Pujol, Collecteur de la dite Eglise, ou par le Rev. Père Lavis, qui a volontairement offert son assistance dans le susdite objet. H. V. BABIN, Sec.

**NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.**—Proposals will be received until Thursday the 15th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the Frame work, and enclosing the New Catholic Church. Proposals to be delivered to Wm. S. Pike, Esq., at the La. State Bank, where the Plans, Working drawings, and specifications can be seen, on or after Tuesday next, H. V. BABIN, Sec'y. Dec. 3rd 53

**Court Notice.**

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish of East Baton Rouge. BY VIRTUE of an order from the Hon. Wm. B. Robertson, Judge of the 6th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a special term of the 6th Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, will be held at the Court House of said Parish, on Monday the ninth day of January, next, A. D. 1854, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-four, at the aforesaid Judge—to transact all business, Civil and Criminal, and to try all cases as if the term were a regular term of said Court, (with jury.) H. V. BABIN, Sheriff. December 2nd 1853.

**State of Louisiana.**

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE, SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, HENDERSON & PRALIN, vs. BAYOU ROUGE MILLS & Co. Et Al, No. 929.

BY virtue of a writ of plar. fa., issued in the above entitled and numbered cause and to me directed from the Honorable Sixth Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge and State aforesaid.

I have seized and will expose at public sale on SATURDAY, the 7th day of Jan, next, A. D., 1854, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the grounds of the Baton Rouge Mills & Co., situated in said Parish above the United States Garrison on the Mississippi River.

The mortgage property hereinafter set forth and described to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, mill, machinery, fixtures, &c., situated on the river Mississippi near the United States Garrison, in said parish of East Baton Rouge and containing about twenty-eight superficial arpents more or less, and bounded as follows:

- On the North by lands of the late Jas. McCalep formerly of Jacob Drake.
  - On the East by said McCalep, formerly those of A. Gras.
  - On the South by lands of the United States formerly those of John Gracie;
  - And on the West by the River Mississippi.
- Also the following named slaves on said above described premises, together with all the increase of the same, viz:
- Lewis Fisher 22 years on the 24 day of October, A. D. 1850;
  - Alex. Berkeley then 20;
  - Ned Henderson, then 22;
  - Stephan, then 24;
  - Alfred, engineer, then 20;
  - Parker, then 24 years;
  - Spence, then 29;
  - Dick, engineer, then 20;
  - Alfred, then 26;
  - Harry, then 30;
  - John, then 20;
  - Fred, then 19;
  - Black Dick, then 23;
  - Jordan, then 19;
  - Mary, then 16;
  - Gilly, then 18;
  - Harriet, then 13;
  - Jane, then 14;
  - Louis, then 24;
  - And Kate, a child, 8 years old;
  - Also, Margaret, 18 months; George, 7 months; (children of Gilly.)
  - Elizer, 2 months old, (child of Mary) increase of said slaves since mortgaged. Also

Lewis, then 28;- Case, then 29;
- Tom, then 19;
- Henry, then 36;
- Davy, then 22; and
- Milly, then 26 years old.

The six last mentioned mortgaged slaves said to be dead.

Sleced to pay and satisfy the judgement, interest and cost of the above entitled and numbered cause. Terms of sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisal. December 4, 1853. H. V. BABIN, Sheriff.

**ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL, WEST BATON ROUGE.**

This institution will commence its scholastic year on the 14th November comprising two sessions of 5 months each. It will be under the charge and control of the principal, Mr. Jos. Jones of Va., a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching, and a graduate of the Va. Military Institute and of the university of Va., two of our finest Southern Literary Institutions.

Mr. Jones will be assisted by Mr. Sadtacke, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and formerly professor in Oxford, Mississippi. The course of instruction in this institution will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the higher branches of Mathematics, Latin Greek, and several of the modern Languages. It will be the aim of the teachers, to form the moral and social, as well as intellectual cultivation of the pupils, believing that neglect of the former, cannot but be injurious to their advancement in the latter.

The situation on the Mississippi, 12 miles above Baton Rouge is a remarkably healthy one, every attention being paid to the comfort and accommodation of the students.

The boarders will reside in the family of Mrs. J. amon, widow of the late Rev. A. H. Lamou, the teachers also boarding in the same family, and thus they will be under the immediate care of the instructors. A new and comfortable building is just being finished for their accommodation.

For particulars, see circulars. Reference can be made to Hon S. M. D. Clark, Judge Wm. B. Robertson, and Dr. Geo. T. Nolen, of West Baton Rouge, Hon Jno. C. McWorror, of East Baton Rouge, and Dr. Saml. Harby, of New Orleans.