

Harrisburg Road.

The Richmond Sun, says "Cotton is coming in there rapidly, averaging from twenty to thirty wagon loads per day and that the stimulus infused into the community, by the approach of the Harrisburg road, is sensibly felt in every department of trade." When this road is through to the Brazos, of which there is every prospect by the 1st of December, we shall be as near Richmond, in point of time, as we are to Houston. What effect this change will have on all that section of country, between the Brazos and Colorado, formerly tributary to Houston, remains to be proved. It seems to us, however, that we shall soon realize the change already felt in Richmond, when these twenty or thirty wagon loads reach fifty or one hundred per day, and when the cotton comes rolling over the road to Harrisburg, and thence by boat to our wharves, consigned to our merchants here.

Some of our citizens have opened branch establishments in Richmond, others have agents there ready to receive cotton, and furnish supplies, and there can now be no doubt but that the extension of this road to the Brazos will be the commencement of a new era in the trade of Galveston.

We are informed, the company are in need of money to carry on the work, and push it ahead with that rapidity, which is now of so much importance to our city; and that the entire stock taken in Galveston, does not amount to the subscription of Gonzales county alone. Our citizens having been called upon so repeatedly to aid in works of internal improvement, may not be enabled to subscribe, as liberally as some others, but all can do a little, and all are more than a little interested. If Gonzales county can see it to their advantage to be connected with us by railroad, surely the advantage must be at least reciprocal; and as we are to be the receivers of their produce, and supply them in return with articles of consumption, on which a profit is to be realized, it would seem that our interest in the speedy completion of the work, is even greater than theirs. If an extension of the road to the Brazos river, is to be productive of such results as we already begin to experience, what may we expect when it reaches a country where cotton is raised in the proportion of ten to one,—where one county alone raises 50000 bales and is settled up every year with a rapidity almost unparalleled, even in our own State.

This is a subject worthy the attention of our citizens generally. Not only the merchant and the store keeper will be benefited, but the mechanic, and every branch of trade down to the vender of oysters, must at once feel the change such an amount of business thrown into our city would produce. It should not be a matter of consideration whether the stock of itself would pay, but whether the investment will not pay indirectly ten fold, and that within a very short time. We have now a sufficient guarantee that the money will be applied to the object for which it is intended, and that it is no moonshine speculation, but that the road must and will be built, and that any aid our citizens may extend will only help to expedite it so much the more.—Galveston News.

Dast rdly Outrage.

We yesterday visited Mr. B. J. Lewis, a gentleman from the vicinity of Austin, Texas, who is confined to his bed at the St. Charles, from the effects of a most wanton and violent outrage that was perpetrated upon him on Wednesday afternoon last by two Irishmen, at the corner of Cascalvo and Cotton Press sts. in the Third District. His head is dreadfully bruised and swollen, and his face all discolored, from the violence he suffered. He is besides very weak from loss of blood, but will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

Mr. Lewis informs us that he is a stranger in the city, having come here to attend to some business in one of the Federal Courts, and that he had nothing whomever to do with any of the election excitements of Monday. On Wednesday afternoon he went down to the Third District to look for the home of a man with whom he had some business. While standing at the corner above named, being uncertain which direction to take, his hat suddenly knocked off by some one behind him, and at the same instant he received a violent blow from a club on the left side of his head. He staggered forward and fell on his knees, and was just about to rise when he was jerked up by a cotton-hook which was thrust into his back, tearing his coat, vest and shirt, but not hurting his body. Up to this moment he had not seen either of his assailants. Turning round to defend himself as well as possible—being a slender man and unarmed—both the ruffians made at him again; the one with the cotton-hook struck at his face, but Mr. L. warded off the blow with his arm, getting a cut in the back of his hand; the one with the club at the same moment gave him several violent blows on his forehead and the top of his head, felling him to the pavement. Both the villains then turned and fled, and all that Mr. Lewis can recollect of them is that they were Irishmen of the laboring class.

As soon as Mr. L. recovered sufficiently to rise, he staggered up to Greatmen street; his clothes all torn in the back and his whole front covered with blood. He hailed an omnibus, but the driver refused to take him in; he then begged a boy to take him in his cart and the boy refused. He staggered on a short distance, and was rapidly falling when some gentleman came to his aid and supported him to a drug store, where his bleeding was stanchied; and then he was conveyed to his room at the St. Charles Hotel, where he was properly taken care of. The mere statement of such an outrage carries with it its own comment.—N. O. Crescent.

Gulf Prairie—San Bernard.

Intelligence from the old garden spot of Texas—Gulf Prairie, is of a gratifying character to all who know its locality, primary settlement, the intelligence, energy, enterprise, and hospitality of its pioneer planters. These characteristics still predominate in the lower section of old Brazoria. The section of the country has been, for several years, devoted principally to the cultivation of sugar-cane, to Peach lands are admirably adapted.

The sugar harvest is now cheerily rolling rapidly on to a highly promising consummation. The quantity and quality of a saccharine product of the present season, leave figures of former years below the mercurial rise in the saccharometer and the aggregate estimates of the amount of previous crops. Such a result, however, is not astonishing when the superior adaptation of the soil and climate of the coast region is taken in consideration. At the same time, it is to be regretted that the cotton crop is almost a total failure; consequently an additional number of planters are now preparing to abandon its cultivation and turn their attention to the production of sugar cane, which is less liable to incidental injuries than the cotton plant.

We likewise learn that the planters are determined to test the permanent practicability of the navigation of the San Bernard river, and the propriety of making their shipments by this route instead of hauling, as heretofore, to

the Brazos river. Only a day or two since, Mr. Winston of the San Bernard, purchased the schooner Magnolia, of this port, for the San Bernard trade; the Sarah Jordan, of sixty tons is on the eve of completion, near the head of Matagorda Bay, will soon be rigged and will sail for the same destination. These prospective proceedings indicate a new era in the progressive improvement of the coast, and there is little doubt of the success of the enterprise. The shipment by the San Bernard will amount to from 1200 to 1400 hogheads of sugar and some 2500 barrels of molasses, indefinite quantity of cotton, corn and other produce. One planter in this county has shipped about two thousand bushels of corn for New Orleans. This does seem, as the English say, like sending coals to Newcastle.—Galveston Civilian.

Austin City Suit.

The suit of Elias M. Smith vs. Sam'l W. Sims, et. als., now pending in the United States District Court, for the recovery of the one-third league of land, on which the City of Austin is situated, is at present in a fair way for amicable settlement. Messrs. W. S. Oldham, A. W. Terrell and H. P. Brewster, as attorneys for the citizens, and A. J. Hamilton for Smith, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening last.

The committee was, by the above named gentlemen, apprised of the character of the suit its present attitude and the relief sought. The claimant, by his attorney, expressed a willingness to accept, in lieu of the property claimed and now covered by the city; a reasonable compensation for the land at the date of its condemnation with interest.

The complainant Smith bases his suit on the total want of compliance on the part of the commissioners appointed under the act of 1839, with the provisions of that act in condemning the land, and on the further fact, that the money paid by the Republic for the land, after the act of condemnation, was never received by the real parties in interest. Without discussing the merits of complainant's claim, it is sufficient to say, that the suit creates a cloud on the title of the citizens, retarding the growth and prosperity of the Capital, and jeopardizing the Rights of hundreds, who have purchased their homes from the State at public sale. The State has released an enormous sum from the sale of City lots, and sheer justice demands that she should now appropriate a small portion of it in purchasing, if necessary, the prosperity of her Capital and the security of her citizens. We are satisfied that the honorable gentlemen composing the Judiciary Committee, will properly investigate the subject, and take such action as the interest of the Capital and the honor of the State requires.—State Gazette.

St aggers in Horses.

As is usual at this season of the year, we continue to see and hear much of a disease peculiar to horses during the latter part of July, August, and the first of September. The affected animals are first of all observed to be weak in the back; in a day or two more they reel greatly with the hind parts and seem in danger of falling; they are disinclined to lie down apparently from fear of being unable to rise, and in bad cases there is considerable dullness of countenance, also a partial loss of voluntary power in the fore legs. In the majority of instances, however, the loins and hind legs are almost exclusively affected. The appetite is little impaired for some days after the complaint has become confirmed; the bowels are rather in reive, but there is not any disturbance of respiration, and the pulse, sometimes fuller than natural, is seldom quickened, and the disease is rarely fatal when proper treatment is employed; in neglected or mistreated cases, however, the brain becomes congested, the animals are unable to stand, get down, grove restless, feverish, and not unfrequently die. This disease is almost exclusively confined to horses which are fed on ripe, green food, such as seeding rye-grass, vetches in full pod, or old rank meadow grass. We have known it ne horses on one farm affected at once, whilst they were feeding on ripe rye-grass, but three other horses standing in the same stable, and fed on other food, remained well. Some persons suppose the disease due to atmospheric influences; this has never been proven as yet, and we know, on the other hand, that change of food will cure or prevent the disease, although atmospheric influences may remain apparently the same. The treatment must be commenced by a complete change from food the animals have been eating to a simple brand diet and small quantities of good hay. A full dose of alum may be administered and tepid water is to be used until this has operated. When the medicine operates half ounce doses of sulphate of iron and ginger may be given twice daily. Along with this medicine the horse may take half bran and half oats till the staggering subsides. No bleeding is needed.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMERS.—The Persia steamship, belonging to the Cunard line, recently launched at Glasgow; the Adriatic, belonging to the Collins line, and the New York, belonging to C. Vanderbilt, now building in this city, will be, when completed, the largest merchant steamers in the world. They will be about 5,000 tons burthen each, and will afford ample opportunity for proving the quality of each in the contest for the mastery of the Atlantic. The hull of the Persia is of iron, and her engines are to be the side lever kind. The Adriatic and New York are being built of timber. The former is to have large oscillating engines, the latter beam engines.

The keel of the New York is straight, and so are all her water lines, and her centre of displacement is amidships; the Adriatic has hollow water lines, and has her centre of displacement 20 feet abaft midships. The former is built much stronger than the latter, and has more capacity for cargo. It is believed that the Adriatic has the finest formed hull for speed, and that it will be the fastest steamer afloat. Time, however, will try them all; their comparative performances; will be of great importance to the commercial and engineering classes of all countries.—Sci. American.

DISBANDING OF KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Grand Council of the Order of Know Nothings of South Carolina has advised the subordinate Councils throughout the State to disband and release the members from all obligations.

The American party in council at Trenton, N. J., surrendered their charter and abandoned their organization, and recommended other councils to do the same.

NOT A BAD HIT.—Mr. J. Biddle, of Boston, making a political speech there, a few evenings since, spoke of a certain coalition by means of which "a Legislature had been sent to the State House, which proved to be one heterogeneous mass of corruption from beginning to end." Some one near the door responded to this remark by a very distinct hiss, to which Mr. Biddle replied: "Precisely, that was one of their members—Hiss."

The Court of Claims.—This body is in July session at the Capitol in this city in the discharge of its important duties, and it is easy to perceive that it will have abundant materials for the exercise of all the qualities of industry, patient research, and high judicial acumen. The important Florida claims, to which we referred some time ago, are now up for consideration, and the argument has been progressing since Saturday. These claims arise under the treaty of 1819 with Spain, by which Florida was acquired by the United States and a part of what is now the State of Texas was ceded to Spain. The ninth article provided that there should be a reciprocal renunciation of certain enumerated claims on the part of the respective citizens or subjects of each country upon the other. These claims were settled in pursuance of the tenth article, which provides that the United States, exonerating Spain from all demands on account of such claims, should make satisfaction for the same to our own citizens to an amount not exceeding five million of dollars. But the last clause of the ninth article provided for satisfaction by the United States for injuries, if any, which, by process of law, should be established to have been suffered by Spanish officers and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the then late operations of the American army in Florida. It is under this clause that the claims now before the Court have arisen. The amount claimed exceeds a million of dollars.—National Intelligencer, 1st inst.

THACKERY.—Some years ago there appeared in the fashionable end of London, a young man who distinguished himself by being nothing particular in anything. He had a moderate fortune, but nothing particular. He had a pleasing person and address, but nothing particular. He gambled, drank, bet and did many other naughty things equally usual and fashionable, but nothing particular. He lost his whole fortune on a run of ill-luck at *ecarte* but that was nothing particular. Yes, though, we beg pardon, it was the turning point of this young man's life—for, as a gentleman at his ease, he would never have been heard of—but when driven by necessity and poverty to seek a livelihood, he seized the pen with manly energy, and became William Makepeace Thackery. And thus it came to pass that the author of those well-known and popular beings, James Plush and Beery Sharp, sowed his wild oats, and became one of the twin stars of this nineteenth century.

A CHARMED IRISHMAN—SHOT WOULD'N'T HIT HIM.—The Nepper Tandy Light Artillery went out on a target excursion, Monday. Previous to the commencing of the firing it was observed that a person was throwing grass about one hundred yards in advance of the target, and the bugle was accordingly sounded to warn him off; but as he still persisted in remaining three men of the company were despatched to inform him of the dangerous position he occupied. He coolly told them that he "was engaged at his day's work, and that he would not stop to accommodate them, and that they might go about their business for he was determined to mind his own." The firing then commenced and the round shot was seen to pass on both sides of him, and to knock the earth up around him, but still he went on with his work in the most perfect coolness, whetted his scythe and mowed away; but one of the *ricocheting* balls having hopped right over his head, Major Taffe went out and asked him to retire. The man of the scythe, who had evinced such supreme contempt for cannon balls, told him to go and be d—d, that no shot was ever cast to come up to him—he was a "Kilkenny boy from the Old Sod."—N. Y. Times.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—An article is going the rounds of the press stating that the whole concern of the Rothschilds is worth \$700,000,000 in money capital, besides \$300,000,000 more in real estate, mines, &c. So far from this being the fact, (says the National Intelligencer,) we understand that the general estimate in Europe as to the aggregate wealth of the whole concern is 200,000,000 francs, or about \$40,000,000. The idea is purely absurd that their wealth should amount to such an enormous sum as \$1,000,000,000, equal at six per cent. to an annual income of sixty millions of dollars—a sum which, in comparatively a few years, accumulating in a compound ratio, and doubling it every twelve years, would concentrate in their hands a large proportion of the wealth and property of all Europe.

A new star is likely soon to be added to the American constellation. The Legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of the new State or Territory of Superior. Michigan gives part and Wisconsin another part to form the new Commonwealth, which is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world, and is destined to be one of the most interesting, wealthy and important portions of the Union.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 2d instant, says:

The friends of Hon. George M. Dallas held a meeting this evening, preliminary to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. Resolutions were adopted extolling the career of Mr. Dallas from his enlistment as a volunteer in the war of 1812 down to his filling the office of Vice President, when the prosperity of the country was poised upon his single vote, in all which he evinced that his principle of action was determined by nothing narrower than the general good.

Royal Swindling; or, how to obtain a Splendid Carpet.

It was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of these petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practise. The whole plot is thus clearly developed:

"King Ferdinand of Naples, it appears ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English Manufacturer, which were made to size and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused on the impertinent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was commanded to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance followed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he had paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dare compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British consul, who demanded redress; but it was refused.

"But since the fall of Sevastopol the King became frightened, and has offered a pecuni-

ary reparation for this atrocious royal swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice."

WANTS RUSSIAN SCALPS.—The London Post (Lord Palmerston's organ) revives recollections of England's two wars with the United States, by suggesting the employment of a force of American red-skins against the Russians. The Post remarks: "Without introducing the practice of savages to the warfare on behalf of civilization, there is no doubt we might find some valuable irregular troops in the North American Indians, not as fighting men but as scouts. The stealthy character of their own system of war would fit them admirably for the task of watching the enemy, and not a movement could escape their vigilance. It is worthy of note, that of the four great actions which have taken place since our troops landed in the Crimea, two have partaken largely of the character of surprise, and very many of the disadvantages arising from want of preparation would have been obviated in both cases had a body of red men been prowling in the valley of the Tchernayn during the night."

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