minutes. Do you understand, sir?" Clark said to the Chilian.

"Yes, yes; but don't let dat man hold de gun. He kill me."

"I do not understand Spanish, and he does. The instant you say the ship is not in your possession, that instant this man fires. Remember."

"Hullo!" cried a voice from the brig.

"Up with you, and answer!" said Clark sternly.

Thus ordered, the Chilian held on by a back-stay, and with the muzzle of the pistol pressed firmly against his temple, answered something in Spanish that I did not understand. The voice in the brig replied, and while I waited tremblingly, expecting to see the flash of the pistol and hear the report, they carried on their conversation. There was a want of firmness in the tones of the lieutenant, but when the brig fell astern, the sailor removed the weapon from the temple of the officer, and the latter staggered to a seat, and hid his face in his hands.

"What did he say?" demanded the captain, eagerly.

"He told them, that to hold his position until morning, he should be obliged to keep under way, as there was a strong current setting to the south'ard. He said he would stand on a few miles farther and then tack," replied the sailor.

"And they suspected nothing?"

"Told him not to get in too close, or he might be surprised by the gun-boats from Callao."

"Ah, I can never go back to Chili!" groaned the officer. "I am yet you call disgraced."

"Cheer up," cried the captain. "I am sorry it happened, but I am bound to preserve my cargo and ship, and they certainly would have been condemned."

The poor fellow would not be comforted, and as we were close in with the land, it required all the vigilance of the captain to look to the safety of his ship. He left him sitting on the coop, and when he returned he was not to be found. Fearing disgrace, he had stepped overboard, and was I suppose drowned; as he could hardly have reached one of his own vessels.

We stood in until we were brought to by a shot from the outer fort, when we dropped anchor and remained till morning; then, by hoisting the American flag, we managed to make the Peruvians believe that we were not a Chilian vessel in disguise. As soon as we had been visited by the captain of the port we weighed, and again came to anchor opposite the town.

Our arrival was the signal for rejoicing, and Captain Clark sold the cargo at a large profit. There was some talk of giving him a public dinner by the Government officers, but I believe it never amounted to any thing. [Star Spanged Banner.

DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1854.

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

The Much-abused Know-Nothings.

The Washington Sentinel is very much astonished that Mr. Seward, who it says is the great leader of the Northern Whig party, should have come out and denounced the Know-Nothings in his speech upon the Homestead bill. And the Sentinel is still more puzzled to understand how a party denounced by Senator Seward can find favor with other Whig leaders in New York and in other places, and remarks—as it might appropriately in regard to almost any thing it takes into consideration—that "there is some mystery in all this!"

The Know-Nothings have received so many kicks and cuffs from papers like the Sentinel that one would suppose they ought to be by this time pretty well used up, or at least to look and feel decidedly shabby. On the contrary, however, it appears they don't pay much attention to it, but continue to organize in the little towns and villages throughout the country, disappointing the shrewdest calculations of old political stagers, electing people who never dreamed of office, and who had never been heard of before in that connection, casting aside corrupt and lazy officials, accomplished wire-workers, who had made politics a study all their lives, a game, with fat offices for the stakes—and finally, disposing of all questions left to the decision of the ballot-box pretty much to suit themselves. Of course their heathenish insensibility to grave and distinct rebukes from these oracular journals is almost entirely unaccountable, and can only proceed from stupid heads or obdurate hearts, perhaps both—and in either case, the aforesaid journals deserve much sympathy and great credit for their wasted labors.

The Sentinel professes to be excessively delighted, notwithstanding the mystery of the thing, that Seward has set his face against Know-Nothingism, and it "hopes that ere long it will be deserted and denounced by all parties." If the Sentinel means this as a piece of advice to "all parties," we stand ready to endorse its soundness, for, in the nature of things, there is a manifest impropriety in "all parties" having any thing to do with a party which will have nothing to do with them. It would certainly be unfair to demand, and unreasonable to expect, that a man should fraternize or associate with another who had snubbed him repeatedly, repudiated his acquaintance, and, in effect, kicked him out of doors. Therefore we concur in the opinion that all parties, Whig, Democratic and Foreign, should have nothing whatever to do with the Know-Nothings; and we further add our conviction that they will not, because they can not.

See First and Fourth Pages.

A New Paper.—We have received the second number of a beautifully printed and apparently ably conducted newspaper in Clarksville, Texas, published by Messrs. J. W. Colvin and J. T. Darnall. The paper is of a large size, and does not appear likely to be behind any of its cotemporaries in any particular. As an advertising medium for persons having business connections with that section of country, it promises to answer excellently.

A Promising Affair.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a grand soirée to be given this evening by Mrs. Peadat, at the Green Oak Hotel, Biloxi. Invited guests from this city will find the pleasure boat of the Hotel awaiting them at Brown's Wharf and carriages on the Pass Christian Road, opposite the Market House. A brass band has been engaged in this city for the occasion, and we have no doubt every thing will meet the highest expectations.

Literary Depot at Pass Christian.—We are glad to learn that the Brothers Barrymore have established a depot at Pass Christian for the sale of the current literature of the day, including the daily papers from our city. This will prove quite an event to the lounger in that ilk, and no doubt help to beguile many an otherwise dull hour.

Bank of Charleston.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of Charleston have passed a resolution directing the annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, out of the current profits of the business, to be set apart as a fund for the relief of indigent retired officers, who may now or hereafter need pecuniary assistance for their support. We would like to see our city banks do the same thing.

Advices from Mr. Soulé.—It is stated that advices have been received from Mr. Soulé up to the 23d ult. At that time not the slightest evidence had been shown by the Spanish Government of a disposition to come to an arrangement on the Cuban difficulty. No overtures whatever have been made which could be accepted by the United States Government.

Gavazzi is coming back to New York in August, about which time we may expect a general revival in the street-preaching business.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE FRANKLIN.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

New York, July 18.—The advices by the Franklin state that the Russians had concentrated their forces to the number of 60,000 men [in Wallachia?] on the Transylvania frontier, thus making a complete change of point, and putting themselves in readiness for immediate action. As the Austrian force was reported to be advancing through Moldavia, an early collision between the two armies was considered probable.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

Particulars of the Eastern News.

Czar's Reply to Austria and Prussia.

New York, July 19.—The Niagara's accounts embrace the following particulars of the latest Eastern news:

The Black Sea—Naval Engagement.

The latest advices from the Black Sea report that eight Russian steamers had sailed out from Sebastopol and gave chase to three ships of the allied fleet. A running engagement followed, in which one of the ships of the allies suffered severely.

Battle on the Danube.—An important battle has taken place on the Danube, the attack being made by Meschia Pacha with a force of twenty thousand Turks, who fell upon the Russians a short distance from Silistria. The field was strongly contested by the Russians, and the battle continued two days, but resulted in the triumph of the Turks and the retreat of the Russians, after a loss on the part of the latter of about 2500 men.

The Russians have entirely abandoned the right bank of the Danube with the exception of two fortifications.

The Baltic.—Dates from the Baltic have been received up to June 27th. At that time Admiral Napier's fleet was drawn up in line of battle before Cronstadt, but had not commenced an attack on the place.

Troops for Finland.—A French army was embarking for Finland. [From what point our dispatch does not say. Eds.]

The Austrian Army.—At the latest dates the Austrians were entering Wallachia.

The Czar's Reply.—Accounts from Vienna state that an express arrived at that city on the 4th inst. with the Czar's reply, of which Count Menschikoff was the bearer.

The exact terms of the reply had not yet transpired, but it was understood to be substantially as follows: The Czar states that while he is ready to comply with any reasonable demands of Austria, he cannot consent to the evacuation of Moldavia, as he considers the occupation of that principality an important guarantee in the future negotiations for peace. To Prussia the Czar declares that he will consent to resign his claim of an exclusive protectorate over the Christians of the Greek Church in Turkey with the condition that the Sultan will consent to the establishment of a joint protectorate of the five powers.

He also states that he stands ready to evacuate the Principalities as soon as the allied forces withdraw from Turkey, but in the mean time he declares his determination to maintain a strong military force in Moldavia, and to continue hostilities.

Failures in the West.

Baltimore, July 19.—Dispatches from Cincinnati report the failure, on Monday, in that city of the house of McCullough, Morris & Co., wholesale grocers. Their liabilities are stated at $125,000, and their assets at $43,000.

C. C. Orr, grocer and commission merchant at Louisville has suspended payment, but is is supposed that he will be enabled to go on.

Steamer Franklin.

New York, July 20.—The steamer Franklin is now given up as a total loss, as it is found that she cannot be got off the rocks. She was insured in Europe for one million and a half of dollars, on the hull and cargo. Most of the latter has been saved.

Sandwich Islands.

New York, July 20.—The special Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states positively that Commissioner Gregg has nearly concluded the treaty for annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States, and that he acts with the approbation of President Pierce. The only unsettled question now is whether the Island shall come into the confederation as a State, or as a Territory.

New York Markets.

New York, July 20.—There has been a good demand for Flour to-day in this market, and prices have advanced 12½c. per bbl. Sales of Ohio at $7 62½ to $18 18¾ per bbl. Corn has also advanced about 2c. per bushel, and Western White has sold at 80 to 82c. per bushel. The Pork market is firm. Lard is in good request at steady prices. There is a much better feeling in the Stock market, and the demand to-day has been active. The Money market is easier.

Fights in New York.

New York, July 19.—A rencontre took place to-day in this city between Mr. Meagher, one of the editors of the Citizen, and McMasters, of the Freeman's Journal, in which a cowhide and revolvers were used. McMasters shot at Meagher, and the ball grazed his forehead, upon which Meagher knocked McMasters down and beat him in a terrible manner.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Market.

Pittsburgh, July 20.—The river here is now stationary, with 21 inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, July 20.—The river here has fallen 4 inches during the last 24 hours. Flour is dull, with sales of parcels ground from new Wheat at $7 10 per bbl. Green Hams in bulk have sold at 6½c. per lb. Whisky is dull at 22½c. per gallon.

Louisville, July 20.—The river here is falling slowly, with 4 feet water in the Lower Ohio. Weather extremely hot; at 9 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 96 degrees in the shade. The steamboat Midas has arrived and the Isabella has departed for New Orleans.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, July 21.—The steamboat Sultana passed here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and the Bulletin this morning at 7, both bound for New Orleans.

The *Anzeiger*, a German paper in St. Louis, works itself into a terrible passion in regard to a statement that the Know-Nothings were becoming numerous in that city. He lets off his feelings thus:

But these Messrs. Know-Nothings in St. Louis, if there are any, may be sure of one thing. They may give their votes to the devil, or his grandmother, just as they please, we care not for that; but they should not become too noisy—there are 40,000 Germans in St. Louis, and they will not let the Know-Nothings obtain a foothold in St. Louis. Fight with the priests, ye Know-Nothings, or else crawl back into your hole!

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th inst., says: We have been shown a handsome specimen of Printing Paper, manufactured by the South Carolina Paper Company, of one-half raw cotton, the other country rags. It is of beautiful color, firm texture, and elegant finish, and is a highly creditable evidence of the skill which the mill has attained during the comparatively short time which it has been in operation.

We commend the above to the attention of our paper venders, and hope the information therein given will be the means of our getting better paper.

A circular from Melbourne states that a government duty of one shilling per ton has been imposed upon all foreign vessels.

The "Angel Gabriel" was not permitted to hold forth in Montreal, and was last heard from blowing his horn at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad have removed Mr. Winchester from the post of Superintendent, on account of the collision on the 4th inst.

The fare from Cincinnati to St. Louis, meals and state-rooms included, has been reduced to one dollar. More profitable to passengers than steamboatmen.

Dr. William H. Arrison, the supposed sender of the infernal machine to Mr. Allison, the steward of the Cincinnati Hospital, and which killed him and his wife, has been caught, it is reported, in Iowa.

A stranger was killed by the cars on the Pennsylvania road, near Alliance, Ohio, a few days since, while lying on the track. He had in his possession $108 in money and a bottle partly filled with whisky.

Mrs. Thomas Peter, the only survivor except one of the family of Mrs. Gen. Washington, died at her residence in Georgetown, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Her remains were carried to the family burying-ground, near Seneca Mills, in Montgomery county, Md.

A fracas occurred in Charleston, on the evening of the 15th, between H. C. Mensing and Peter McCormick, in which the latter was severely, if not dangerously wounded, having received nine stabs in various parts of his body.

We learn from the Washington papers that there has been some trouble in the Smithsonian Institute, in consequence of some disagreement between Professor Henney and C. C. Jewett, Esq., the Librarian of the Institution. Mr. Jewett has been removed, and Mr. Henry reigns supreme.

The huge electric cable for the Mediterranean submarine telegraph measures 120 miles in length, comprising six conducting copper wires, each coated with solution, impervious to wet, again covered with hemp, etc., and the whole protected by galvanized iron wire of immense strength, the entire mass weighing nearly 1000 tons. The cable will be run out to Cape Corse, in Corsica, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, the remaining ten miles being allowed for the depth it has to traverse. Land electric wires are being laid down the entire breadth of Corsica to the Straits of Bonifacio, and a second cable, one hundred and fifty miles long, is in the course of construction, to be submerged across these waters to reach the shores of Sardinia. From there, on the opposite point of the island, a third cable is to be laid down to the coast of Africa to Tunis.

Railroad Riot.—An Irish riot occurred a few days ago on the railroad near Fredericksburg, Va., in which a man named Joseph Ashton was killed. Several arrests have been made.

Unknown Wreck.—An American built vessel, of about eighty tons, timber laden, with mainmast gone by the deck, foremast about ten feet above the deck, was boarded the 13th of June, in lat. 34 deg. north, long. 48 deg. west., and was found to be derelict, water-logged and covered with barnacles, by the Albert, Gare, arrived at Falmouth, England.

Another Infernal Machine.—Some joker sent recently to the Gazette office, in Cincinnati, a certain box, which was at once suspected to contain a bomb, and was opened with extreme care, when it was found to be filled with gravel rolled in brown paper. A bundle of matches and a cigar were placed on top of the gravel. The result of the examination gave great relief to all parties.

Cheap Postage.—We have from recent Parliamentary papers a full exhibit of the workings of the cheap postage system in Great Britain. The penny postage plan was adopted in the year 1839, and went into operation in 1840. The first year's operations of the reduced rates produced a profit of £500,789 against £1,633,764 for the prior year. The new order of things has gone on from year to year, until now we find that the letters mailed have increased 500 per cent. between 1839 and 1853, viz: being 82,000,000 in 1839 and 410,000,000 in 1853, and the increase is still going on.

Another Row Between the Natives and Irish.—On the night of the 13th instant, a riot and fight took place on Main street, Buffalo, between the Americans and Irish, in consequence of street-preaching, which had been going on for several days. The preacher had taken up his quarters at the American House, and on the night in question a large number of Irishmen assembled opposite the American House, calling on the preacher to come out. A fight quickly sprung up, and seven or eight Irishmen's heads were broken, but no one was killed. Five Irishmen were arrested and fined $25 each. The preacher was to hold forth again shortly, and another row was expected.

English Distrust of Austria.—The Liverpool Times of the 1st of July says:

The position assumed by Austria at the present crisis is looked upon by many with distrust and suspicion, and not without reason; and the belief is not confined to a few, that her juncture with the Western Powers at the eleventh hour was for the purpose of befriending the Emperor of Russia, and repaying the services of the latter in 1848. However, the attention of the people of England and France is directed to both Austria and Prussia, and no vacillation will be permitted on the part of either. It is to be hoped that Austria will assume an independent attitude, and assist the Western Powers in inflicting such punishment on the Czar as will assure the world of a permanent and honorable peace.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—This gentleman having been suggested as a candidate for Congress, thus declines the honor:

It may not be modest for us to decline before we are really asked. But such efforts will certainly be love's labor lost. If the people wish us to be the President of these United States, we should be disposed to accept that. And we fancy that there will be new times in Washington City after our inaugural shall have been pronounced.

Had the proposal to go to Congress proceeded from the American Board of Missions, there would have been grave reasons for considering it. We doubt whether they have a harder field in all Heathendom, nor yet a field where the Gospel is more needed. But, for mere political reasons, to backslide from the pulpit into Congress, is a little too long a slide for the first vesture. We beg to decline in advance.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times publishes an abstract of the report of the President and Directors of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company at its annual meeting in April. The figures are as follows, being the income for the year ending the 1st of March: From passengers, $133,393; freight, $72,314; mail pay, $24,337; total, a little over $230,000. The expenses for working the road and repairs within the same period were $122,950; for interest on loans, $26,547; leaving a net income of $80,546, or about nine per cent. on the capital invested.

An affray occurred in the streets of Clarksville, Texas, on Sunday evening, 2d inst., between Charles H. Peabody, Albert Western and Miles Husbands, which resulted in the death of Mr. Peabody, from a pistol shot by the hands of Mr. Western. Western and Husbands were immediately arrested, and have been recognized to appear at the next term of the District Court, when the matter will undergo judicial investigation.

Fire at East Berlin, Conn.—The machine shop and foundry of Boyce & Wilcox, at East Berlin, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on the 14th. Loss about $80,000, partially covered by insurance.

Attempt to Poison a Wife.—Charles W. Sanders, a gunsmith of Saratoga, was committed to jail on the 14th inst., for attempting to poison his wife with arsenic administered in beer.

Rejoicing.—Cannons were fired at Wilmington, N. C., on hearing that a bill had passed the House of Representatives appropriating $140,000 for the improvement of Cape Fear River.

Death and Burial of Capt. Pearson.—We regret to record the death of Capt. R. H. Pearson, of the American ship Rose Standish, who suddenly expired on the 15th, of the wound received in the engagement of the 4th inst. The bullet, which proved to be a jingall ball, after breaking the bones of the jaw, had glanced downward through the muscles of the neck and throat and lodged near the chest. The ulceration finally caused the rupture of the arotid artery, and he died in a few minutes after this took place.

Shipping Seamen at Charleston.—The "skippers" of Charleston, S. C., have a novel way of shipping a crew. It is done by hauling their vessels out into the stream, getting men on board by false pretences and detaining them until the sailing of the vessel, when they are set to work. This amounts to impressment. A case of this kind occurred recently, when the man thus deceived, on attempting to escape, was shot in the side by the mate. The chances are rather against the recovery of the unfortunate man, but the mate is in limbo, and will pay dearly for carrying out bad instructions.

New Kind of Pavement.—Preparations are making opposite the Post-office in Nassau street, New York, for laying down a new iron pavement. Each block is an iron spoked wheel, about twelve inches in diameter. The upper side of the spokes and periphery, which are to form the surface of the street, are each about an inch in thickness, tapering off to an eighth of an inch at the bottom. These wheels are about six inches deep, and when laid down side by side upon the street presents the appearance of an immense iron honey-comb. To afford foot-hold for the horses, the surface of the iron has been notched and cut into grooves. The interstices are to be filled with gravel.

Indiana State Anti-Nebraska Convention. The Indiana State Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 13th, and the attendance was very large.

Judge Thomas Smith, an old line Democrat, was chosen President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation. They oppose the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, pledge a general co-operation, without regard to party predilections, against the extension of slavery, in favor of a prohibitory Liquor Law, and deprecate the action of the Democratic Convention, which met at Indianapolis last May.

Hon. Henry Ellsworth, Ex-Governor Bell, and other leading gentlemen, addressed the Convention. Candidates for State officers were nominated on the Anti-Nebraska principle. After which the Convention adjourned with 13 cheers for Free-soil and Free-labor.

Calcote vs. Buckner, Stanton & Co.

To do full justice to all the parties concerned in this important case, we publish below an article which appeared in the Delta of the 20th inst. We agree with our neighbor, that it is not proper to publish notices of civil suits pending in courts, as a general thing, as the parties thereto may, however innocent, be greatly injured:

Calcote vs Buckner, Stanton & Co.

It is our general rule not to publish any reports or notices of civil suits that are pending in courts. They are not proper subjects for discussion in newspapers, and it is often difficult to make a statement of them which will not tend to a discussion. Such statements are often tortured and shaped for private and interested objects, to create an outside influence in a suit, or to promote a personal feeling; and newspapers become thus unconsciously, the agents and means of furthering such selfish ends and improper purposes. These reasons for our general rule justify a departure from it, when the nature of a suit and a judgment not final in one of the courts of the country is misstated, so as to reflect seriously upon the character and credit of a large mercantile house of this city, whose extensive connections in this and the adjoining States, give almost a public importance to every thing which relates to their affairs.

While we disclaim any intention to discuss the merits of a suit pending, it is certainly proper, if not a positive duty, where misrepresentations have been made, to give the facts of a suit correctly when they involve such effects as have been indicated. One day last week we clipped from the Flag of the Union, a paper published at Jackson, Miss., a report of a decision as rendered by Acting Counsellor Glenn, in the case of Calcote vs. F. Stanton and H. Buckner. Similar statements have appeared in other papers. The complaint of some of the friends of the defendants, that this report did not present the case, or the extent of the decision correctly, and the public importance of the suit, have induced us to institute an inquiry into the facts, which we find give a very different complection to the matter. They appear from an examination of the pleadings to be as follows:

In 1833, H. S. Buckner, Frederick Stanton, and M. B. Hamer, formed a commercial copartnership, establishing three houses, all equally interested—one in New Orleans, under the style of Buckner, Stanton & Co.; one in Natchez, under the style of Stanton, Buckner & Co., and one in Yazoo City, under the style of H. B. Hamer & Co. The business of these houses was a cotton factorage and general commission. As to interest and responsibility, they were identically the same. Their transactions were large and apparently profitable. In the spring of 1842, the death of Hamer dissolved the firm. In July following, yielding to the general commercial pressure and derangement, Buckner, for Buckner, Stanton & Co., went into bankruptcy, and filed a schedule of the assets and liabilities of each house of which he was partner, as well as his individual liabilities, in the United States District Court in this city. F. Stanton pursued the same course in Mississippi; and in due course of proceedings each received a final discharge in bankruptcy. Assignees were appointed—one in Louisiana and one in Mississippi—who took charge of all the assets.

Finally, to close the bankruptcy, the assignee in Louisiana obtained an order of court to sell at public sale all the unsettled bills receivable and open accounts on the books. The schedule filed was a transcript from each set of books of the three firms, in which were entered the accounts kept with each of the other firms. These accounts showed that the Mississippi houses were indebted to that in New Orleans in the sum of about $700,000—that is, that Stanton, Buckner & Co., of Natchez, (meaning H. S. Buckner, F. Stanton and M. B. Hamer,) and M. B. Hamer & Co., of Yazoo, (meaning Stanton, Buckner and Hamer,) were indebted to themselves, that is, to Buckner, Stanton and Hamer, of New Orleans, in the sum of $700,000. This was the claim which was sold at auction. There being no competition, no one imagining that such a claim would give any right to a dividend in Mississippi, this balance was purchased by a gentleman in this city for a few dollars.

The claim, however, was sent to Mississippi, and the holder demanded a participation in the distribution of the assets of the Mississippi house. It was refused by the United States District Court, on which an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Daniels decreed that the holder of this claim was entitled to a pro rate dividend out of the assets of the Mississippi estate. It was accordingly paid by the assignee, the holder receiving his *pro rata*. In March last, J. L. Calcote of Natchez, received a transfer from the original purchaser of this balance of the New Orleans house against the Mississippi houses, and also from Montgomery & Boyd, a transfer of a claim they held against Stanton, Buckner & Co., for professional services, amounting to about $1,300. On these claims interest was estimated, which made up a total of over one million of dollars. On the same day of the transfer, Calcote filed his bill in Chancery in the Chancery Court of Mississippi, praying the court to set aside the discharge in bankruptcy of defendants and grant a decree in his favor, for the amount of his claim, preferring charges of fraud against defendants in making payments and settlements in the regular course of their business within the six months prior to their application for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. The charge of fraud "hath this extent, no more." but Buckner, Stanton & Co., labouring under the conviction that they would weather the storm, went on paying their debts and settling with their customers and creditors, when suddenly, by an unlooked for event, they discovered that amid the universal crash they would have to succumb. This is what is called fraud, in legal parlance, but it is in fact an evidence of an honest intent, when a man, clinging to the last plank, bears himself up against the waves that roll around him, meeting all his obligations in the firm spirit and confidence of riding the storm and gliding into a harbor of safety. But the law chooses to regard such acts as fraudulent and suspicious, and they are alleged as grounds to invalidate the certificate of bankruptcy granted to Buckner, Stanton & Co. and render them liable for $700,000, with interest, for a debt which they owed themselves!

Such is the real state of the case before the Chancery Court of Mississippi, as far as we can learn. If our statement contains any error, we would gladly correct it. To the bill of the complainant the counsel for defendant filed a Bill of Demurrer to the jurisdiction of the State courts over a subject which the Constitution and laws have assigned to the United States courts, where the matter had originated and ought to be concluded; and also excepting to the plaintiff's right of action.

It was this demurrer that was tried before Attorney General Glenn, sitting as Chancellor of Mississippi, and on which he rendered the decision overruling the exceptions, and ordering the defendants to answer by the first of October next; and from this decision the defendants have taken an appeal to the High Courts of Errors and Appeals.

Congressional.

Washington, July 14.

Senate.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial of the Industrial Convention held in New Jersey in favor of the Homestead bill.

Two bills confirming private land claims in Louisiana passed.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Treasury building so as to cover the whole square east of the President's house, and accommodating the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, was taken up and passed. It appropriates $600,000 to commence the work.

The bill making Cairo, Illinois, a port of delivery, was also passed.

The bill granting lands in alternate sections to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi for constructing a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, was then taken up and passed.

The House bill making provision for the postal service in California, Washington and Oregon, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Pearce reported a joint resolution providing for a distribution of the works of Thomas Jefferson to states and territories, colleges, public offices, etc. Taken up and passed.

The resolution that the Senate on and after Monday meet daily at eleven o'clock, was adopted.

Mr. Chase said: Some days since I gave notice of my intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the territories. I now present the bill, and ask that leave.

The bill was then read for the first time by its title.

Mr. Chase resumed—The bill which I have just introduced is very brief. It enacts that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, in any Territory in the United States. Its words of prohibition are those proposed by Jefferson in 1784, and their scope is the same. In 1784 Jefferson proposed to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and this bill proposes the same prohibition. The prohibition of Jefferson was incorporated in the ordinance of 1787, and this became a law throughout the whole Territory then subject to federal legislation. It was renewed in the act for the admission of Missouri, and applied to the other region west of the Mississippi and north of 36 30. At this session this ancient policy of prohibition has been reserved by the repeal of the eighth section of the Missouri act. The Kansas and Nebraska act substitutes the policy of slavery-allowance for the policy of slavery-prohibition. I have no wish to renew the discussion of this great question at this time. I merely wished to give notice, by the introduction of this bill, that the legislation which repeals the Missouri prohibition, and reverses the policy of Jefferson, is not acquiesced in, and that there is a settled purpose in the country to reinstate the prohibition and extend it to all national territory. I do not ask that the bill shall be referred, nor do I invoke any action upon it at this Session, now nearly expired. The Senate is fresh from the discussion of the subject, and its decision is fixed. If I shall have the honor of a seat here, at the next Session, I propose to submit the bill to discussion and vote. In the meantime, I invoke the judgment of the people.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he wished the Senator would place his bill in such a position that it would be in order to move to lay it on the table. He desired to make that motion, in order that it might be seen how many Senators there were for or in favor of such a measure.

Mr. Chase said that the bill would come up to-morrow on its second reading, when the Senator could make such a motion, and have the test vote he wanted.

Mr. Seward said that as the matter was likely to come up to-morrow, and as he expected to be absent at the time, he desired now to say, that if present, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. Jones: We all know that.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The homestead bill was then taken up.

The question pending was on Mr. Chase's motion to amend the sixth section, by extending the benefits of the bill to aliens hereafter arriving in the United States.

Mr. Stuart said he would vote against it, and also against Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out the sixth section. He would, however, suggest, that if these amendments were voted down, he would offer one, giving the homestead to foreigners in those States only, where by State laws, aliens were allowed to hold real estate; thus leaving it open so each State to have, or exclude aliens, as it may think proper.

Mr. Chase supported his amendment. He could see no ground for making any distinction between those foreigners now here, and those to come hereafter.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, and it was then rejected. Yeas 18, nays 36.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend the sixth section, by striking out the words "any individual" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "any free white person."

Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Walker, Stuart, Shields and others thought the bill as it now stood confined the benefits of the section to white persons. Under the laws of the United States, no one but a white person could be naturalized.

Mr. Chase opposed the amendment because it was unnecessary, and because it was unjust.

Mr. Cass said the section was understood differently by several Senators, and to gain friends for the bill and make that plain, which the friends of the bill said it now conceded, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Dixon earnestly insisted that under the section, as it now stood, any foreigners who were black could obtain the possession of land even without naturalization.

Mr. Bayard and Clayton both supported the amendment, which was agreed to. Yeas 37, nays 16.

Mr. Dixon moved further to amend the sixth section by including the following:

"Provided that the benefits of this act shall not extend to the children, heirs or devisees of aliens born out of the United States, who are twenty-one years of age, until they shall have filed their declarations to become citizens of the United States."

This was debated at considerable length and adopted. Yeas 21, nays 20.

Mr. Brown moved to add to the sixth section the following:

"Provided further, that any foreign born person who shall fail to become a citizen of the United States within six years after entering upon the land, shall forfeit all rights under this act."

Adopted by a vote of 37 yeas, 9 nays.

Mr. Benjamin moved to add this clause to the sixth section:

"Any native born person of the age of sixteen years and upwards, entering upon and cultivating the same, shall be entitled to the same benefits as other persons under the same act."

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, opposed this amendment as one intended to kill the bill. He earnestly besought all its friends to vote down all amendments if they desired to effect its passage. He was utterly opposed to taking the amendments offered by the avowed enemies of the bill, who could not be induced to vote for it under any circumstances. He asked where was the Senator from Illinois in this contest. That Senator had not said one word yet in defence of the bill, but left him to contend the host of its enemies

Mr. Douglas said he had not been unmindful of the tactics displayed by the enemies of the bill. But he was satisfied that the bill was not to be carried by talking. The way to pass it was for its friends to keep silent and vote.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. Clay moved an amendment to the effect that no foreigner but a naturalized citizen could enjoy the benefits of this act, unless he should file at the land-office within sixty days the evidence of his having declared his intentions of becoming a citizen.

Messrs Stuart and Wade opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Slidell, Clay and Pratt supported it.

Pending the question, the Senate at 4 o'clock, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 18, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Cumming, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing the Post-master General to enter into a contract with Christian Hanson, of Brooklyn, for the transportation of the United States mails from Brooklyn, in steamers of not less than 2000 tons, to the continent of Europe, via Plymouth, England, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremerhaven, Gluckstadt, or the River Elbe, near Hamburgh, in Holstein; and in steamers of not less than 400 tons, from Gluckstadt via Gottenburg in Sweden, to Christiana in Norway, on the North Sea and Cattegat; and from Kiel, on the Baltic, via Calmar, in Sweden, to St. Petersburg, Russia. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. Cumming not wishing to consume the time of the House, asked, and obtained leave to print his remarks on the above subject.

Various private bills were reported and referred.

Mr. Mace, from the select Committee on Mail Steamers, made an elaborate report, treating generally of that service from its commencement, giving the number of trips performed, the sums advanced by the Government to build steamers, the amount of advance refunded, sums paid to each line of steamers—and all showing large expenditures of money, but no frauds in Government disbursement. The committee refer to most, if not all the laws, reports and facts connected with the mail service, without any recommendation to the House. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thurston offered a resolution to end the debate on the Colt Extension bill thirty minutes after the House shall go into Committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Letcher this was laid on the table, by a vote of 92 to 64.

The House then went into Committee, and took up the above named bill.

Conversation now ensued touching the propriety of considering it, pending the investigation of the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved that it be laid aside.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Smith appealed from his decision, and the Chairman was overruled, and the bill laid aside.

Some other bills were considered, and afterwards reported to the House, but not passed.

Mr. Gerrit Smith moved that the memorial of the New York City Alliance, asking Congress to give the corporation of Washington the power to abolish the sale of intoxicating drinks, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. Walsh—I object, sir. (Laughter.)

The House then passed a resolution providing for the distribution among members and others of the works of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing places of meeting for the United States Courts in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, pending which the House adjourned.

Northeast and Southwest Railroad.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the above named Railroad Company, the road was located from Tuscaloosa to Eutaw. The route on the East side of the Warrior has been decided on, crossing the river at Brown's Bluff, about one mile above Finche's Ferry. This was done mainly on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer. [Daily (Mobile) Advertiser.

Ohio State Anti-Nebraska Convention.—The Ohio State Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Columbus on the 13th, nearly all the counties being represented by large numbers of delegates. Hon. B. F. Lester was chosen President, with Vice Presidents from all the Congressional Districts. A preamble and resolutions were adopted opposed to the extension of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, pledging the members to use every means in their power to stay the progress of slavery, and in favor of holding a general convention of the free States on the subject. A committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the other States on this subject. Judge Spaulding, Judge Probasco, and Gen. Eckley addressed the convention in favor of the resolutions.

On Thursday week a sale of noted race horses took place at the Tattersalls stables, New York. The principal interest in the sale was the announcement that the celebrated trotters Mac, Tacony, Frank Forrester and Barnum would be sold under the hammer. Mac was struck off at $4100, to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore; Tacony was sold for $3700, to Mr. J. G. Bevens, of New York; Frank Forrester was sold to Mr. Mann, also, who paid $2250 for him: Barnum was withdrawn from the auction, he having been sold at private sale during the morning for the sum of $2750. Two mares, a bay and a black, were put up, each being warranted to trot a mile in 2:40, and together in 2:45. They were sold for $1150.

The Rev. E. T. Baird, of the St. Louis Presbyterian, says: "He expects, Providence permitting, to continue at his post till the first of October, and thus finish out two years of *the most oppressive labor he ever underwent, and the worst requited.*"

A letter from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The English war steamer Devastation arrived here on the 16th of June from Havana, in search of two vessels that had left that port under circumstances authorizing the suspicion that they were to be documented here as Russian privateers. Nothing has been seen or heard of them here. There is much apprehension felt hereabouts by English and French vessels that they may encounter privateers. The inter-colonial steamers, which often carry large amounts of specie, have taken special precautions against such an emergency.

A young lady in New York committed suicide last week in consequence of being persecuted by her brother for marrying a man that she loved. After the marriage the brother threatened to shoot his sister, and was very violent in his conduct towards her. Driven to distraction, the poor girl, in a thoughtless moment, committed the fearful sin of suicide. The brother, it is said, has since lost his reason, and what the husband must feel is beyond our comprehension.

Married:

On Wednesday, July 19, by Rev. S. Woodbridge, Mr. B. E. VIALL, of Alton, Ill., to Miss SARAH PACKARD, of this city.

Ruptures Cured.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 5ep25 1y

Cancers Cured.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. Office and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC,