"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office...Corner of Texas and Edwards streets, OPPOSITE VANBIBBER'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....AUGUST 30, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
Messrs. J. M. & J. C. Murphy, *Jefferson, Texas.*
Mr. Ware Benge, *Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.*
Mr. James B. Lukens, *Henderson, Rusk Co., Texas.*
Mr. A. S. Flower, *Mansfield, and DeSoto Parish, La.*
Mr. Clarke Adams, *Plaquemine, and Iberville Parish.*
W. H. McDonald, 102 Nassau street, *New York.*

☞ Those of our town subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, will please send word to the office.

☞ Our Job Office.—We have added to our establishment one of Hoe's Patent Rotary Presses, (capable of printing from 1000 to 1500 cards, circulars, etc., per hour,) and an additional hand-press suitable for pamphlets and large jobs, together with a fine assortment of ornamental type, paper, and blank cards, which enables us to fill orders for every description of printing to any extent in superior style, with great despatch and at unusually low prices.

Barbecue.—We are requested to invite our readers throughout Caddo parish to a grand anti-railroad tax barbecue, to be given on Friday next, 1st September, at Summer Grove.

Camp Meeting.—We have been requested to give notice that there will be a camp meeting held near Springville, (Natchitoches parish,) commencing on Thursday, 21st Sept.—The citizens of Springville and its vicinity respectfully invite the inhabitants of the neighboring parishes to attend.

Red River is getting down to low water mark. Through navigation has ceased, the boats not being able to get over the falls.

We are under many obligations to the hon. Roland Jones for a copy of the new and handsome edition of the constitution of the United States.

The gentlemanly clerk of the Cleona has our thanks for his polite attentions.

Thatcher & Cor, Texas street, have on hand a fine stock of family groceries and rare old liquors, among the latter Miller's old cock whiskey and A. DeMondore's brandy.

Strange.—The Monroe Register, of the 22d inst., publishes no returns of the judicial election, except those of Ouachita parish, although it must have been in possession of the vote of all the neighboring parishes, as it concedes that Spofford is elected, and doubts not but that Garrett leads Ogden. The Bastrop Democratic Times, published in Morehouse parish, of the 19th, (the Saturday following the election,) contains neither the vote of its own parish nor any thing whatever in relation to the election. 'Tis passing strange.'

The distributing postoffice has been removed from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, and a line of four horse post-coaches is immediately to be established between Sabinetown, in Texas, and Alexandria, to go through in forty-eight hours. This is certainly a great improvement, and it is to be hoped that the department will extend the stage line to the mouth of Red River, and then give us a regular and expeditious land mail to Shreveport.

Yellow Fever.—Accounts from Galveston, to the 21st inst., state that the yellow fever was spreading in that city; but was confined principally to the foreign population. There were also some few cases in Houston.

The election, on Saturday, for a justice of the peace, created more excitement and noise than has been witnessed in town since the closing of the coffee-houses. The result was:

For Parsons, - 127 | For Robeson, - 100

General Smith has called upon the governor of Texas for six companies of rangers, to aid in quelling the Indian disturbances.

The three first bales of cotton ever received in New Orleans by the Jackson railroad, reached the city on the 16th inst.

The know nothings swept every thing before them at the recent state election in Galveston, Texas. The anti-license ticket also prevailed by a large majority.

The recent election of a judge for the fourth district has called forth the following remarks from the Ouachita Register:

"Mr. Garrett, we doubt not, has received a majority over the vote cast for Mr. Ogden, and would have received a plurality over both, had he not repudiated the idea of his friends here, in resorting to the same means for calling out the full vote of this portion of the district, as was done by the friends of the successful candidate, in Claiborne parish and elsewhere."

We regret the utterance of a remark bearing the appearance of a feeling which is, to say the least, unusual. If either of the other candidates had been successful, we are certain that the citizens of our neighborhood would have taken it in good temper and feeling. The gentlemen who were unsuccessful in the recent contest have many warm friends here, and we believe all of us are their admirers. They received little support it is true, but it was not that we "loved Cæsar less, but Rome more." Had either been elected, we would have rejoiced that the republic had suffered no detriment.

Disappointed partisans and persons constitutionally addicted to the cardinal vice of ill nature are licensed to say more and to express themselves more severely than others. The customs of the country, however, require that such persons should confine themselves to the facts. There was one barbecue given in Claiborne lately, and in all probability the participators in that festivity were friends of the successful candidate, as the election returns indicate that the parish almost to a man are his friends; but we are not aware that the barbecue was given for electioneering purposes, or that the successful candidate was privy to it. He certainly was not present. As to the barbecues given "*elsewhere*"—that assertion is characterised by some with a name too harsh for our columns—we will merely call it a "listening with credulity to the whisperings of finer."

The bombardment and destruction of Greytown is the all absorbing question of the day. One portion of the press is engaged in abusing the president for ordering the hostile demonstration, whilst another division is proving its servile and cringing spirit by attempting to put the entire responsibility on the commander of the Cyane. To make the affair more complicated the advices from Washington bring information that the British ambassador has filed a protest against the bombardment and claims one million of dollars indemnity for British property lost; and the French minister has thought proper to do the same. Thus, as it stands, "it is a very pretty quarrel," and we shall have an exciting time before it is adjusted.

There is no reason why the conduct of the president should be aspersed, still less for the democratic organs in government pay to offer excuses, by shifting the blame to a subordinate officer. The president has done nothing more than his duty, and we are pleased to find that he has at last resolved to make an effort to put an end to the insults and outrages committed on our flag; and his exertions to do so should be promptly seconded by every true American. We have ever been opposed to general Pierce, and no paper in the Union has found more fault with the policy of his administration, the stupid and bungling manner in which he has managed our foreign affairs, his interference in local state elections, his free-soil predilections, and his abolition appointments; but when we feel that he has done right none will more cheerfully accord him praise. If there has been any error committed in this instance, it has been in favor of our country, and whenever any quarrel arises between this government and any foreign power whatever, we are ready to stand by those who are for maintaining the honor, and redressing the wrongs, of America.

San Juan was a den of renegadoes, composed of a few Americans, Englishmen, Jamaica negroes and half-breed natives, who obtained a precarious livelihood by preying upon passengers bound to and from California. It derived importance only on account of its being the eastern depot of Vanderbelt's steamships from New York and New Orleans for San Francisco. A few foreign shop-keepers, who had usurped the municipal government of the town and the agent of the steamships, had a quarrel in regard to the position of a warehouse and the regulations of the port, and subsequently a fight occurred with some boatmen, in a which a negro was killed. Ex-senator Borland, our chargé to Central America, undertook to adjust the difficulty, but favoring the steamship interest, he got into a dispute with the mongrel authorities, and was sent to prison. An account of the affair being forwarded to Washington, the president despatched the ship Cyane, commander Hollins, to San Juan, with orders to demand an apology and $24,000 indemnity, and if they were not promptly granted, to chastise the town. Commander Hollins made the demand and the authorities having peremptorily refused to comply with it, he forthwith demolished the place, and the dwellers in one town at least have been made to understand that the Americans are getting tired of the petty insults and annoyances that have for the last year or two been put upon them by foreign governments. We only regret that the bombardment did not take place at Havana or Cadiz, instead of the insignificant village of Greytown.

A great deal of unnecessary fuss is made because the larger portion of the property destroyed belonged to citizens of N. Orleans and New York. That is no reason why it should have been spared. Americans have no right to insult the flag of their own country; on the contrary, it was their duty to aid in upholding its dignity, and by countenancing the insult to Mr. Borland, they richly deserved to be punished. We believe that an investigation of the whole affair will clearly demonstrate the fact, that it was concocted by American adventurers, foreign shop-keepers, and the steamship company, for the express purpose of forcing our government to take vengeance out of them, and thereby afford a magnificent scheme to realise fortunes out of Uncle Sam, in the shape of indemnity money. As to the protests and claims of Great Britain, or France, we hope president Pierce will treat them with the contempt they merit; and merely give them to understand that he will not allow any "foreign intervention" in the management of our international concerns. If they want indemnity let them seek it at the hands of the Mosquito king.

It is somewhat strange, that the very papers which a few months since were filled with laudations in honor of captain Ingraham, because he demanded of an Austrian vessel the person of one Martin Koszta, an unnaturalised citizen—and which at best was a mere "small potatoe" species of bombast and fustian—are now engaged in heaping ridicule and blame upon captain Hollins, because he chastised a community for insulting our national ensign and imprisoning an *American born citizen*—the authorised and recognised representative of the United States to a foreign government! One would suppose, by such conduct, that these papers believed it commendable in an American naval officer to offer protection to a foreigner, at Smyrna; but that it is very reprehensible in him to afford protection or a means of redress to an American in a foreign country. Strange doctrine.

The papers in the British West India islands are working themselves into a great passion at the loss of property experienced by those Jamaica negroes, who were loafing around Greytown, at the time of its bombardment. The Jamaica Journal after holding forth at great length, says:

"We repeat, England and France ought to bring the United States to her senses. But in doing so, recourse should not be had to mere diplomacy in the form of idle talk. Let a squadron of English and French ships appear off the port of New York, or some more eligible American port, and let the diplomacy be a demand for the payment of a sufficient sum for the rebuilding of Greytown, the indemnification of the sufferers and the payment of the expenses of the expedition: also, an ample apology to the English and the Mosquitian governments, for the insult offered to their respective flags. Capt. Hollins should be also dismissed from the American service, and declared incapable of serving again. Let a reasonable time be given for an answer to be received from Washington; and, in the event of such answer not being given in the prescribed time, or should the answer be unsatisfactory, retributive justice would demand that the American port should be served in the same manner as Americans served Greytown. Such a measure would be severe; but it would tend to soften future and greater severity."

Although the "foreign influence" is undoubtedly very great in the councils of this nation, it is hardly powerful enough to force the "ample apology to the English and Mosquitian governments;" nor can it dismiss our commander Hollins from the American service, induce us to rebuild Greytown, or indemnify its motley inhabitants. Therefore the Jamaica editor has no other alternative left him than to immediately despatch his British and French fleet to bombard an American port; but we caution him to place the fleet in command of more energetic and prompt officers than those now operating in the Baltic against the Russians, or the "combined fleet" will surely be captured by yankee fishing smacks.

Education.—The second session of the Collegiate Institute, for young gentlemen and boys, will commence on the 3d of October next, and we would earnestly recommend our readers in Caddo and the adjoining parishes to enter their sons as pupils. The institute is situated in a delightful, healthy and quiet neighborhood, within two miles of town, and offers every facility that can be desired for acquiring a most thorough and practical education, while at the same time particular pains will be taken to instil into the youthful mind principles of patriotism, integrity and morality. After toiling through innumerable difficulties, the reverend S. P. Helme was enabled to open this institute, and its success so far exceeded his most sanguine hopes that he has been forced, for the purpose of accommodating the wants of his patrons, to erect an additional building, 30 by 50 feet.—No greater evidence could be produced of the high estimation in which parents hold him as an eminent preceptor, and the manager of a college. The approaching session will open under even more promising auspices than its predecessor. The assistants, professors Hall and Hempstead, are graduates of the first colleges in the country, and are highly spoken of as teachers, while an ample library and complete philosophical apparatus afford pupils instruction and an agreeable pastime.

Mr. Helme deserves the thanks of the community for building up in our midst a seminary at which the youth of the country may be educated, and we hope that hereafter parents and guardians will perceive the policy and advantages to be gained by sending their children to a home institution, and that they will take a pride in doing all in their power towards fostering and sustaining it.

While penning the above our eye lit upon the following article in a Richmond (Va.) paper. Being in fact applicable to all northern colleges and academies, it is deserving the serious consideration of southern parents, and should awaken them to the danger and folly of sending their children abroad to be educated:

"The reverend professor Goodrich, of Yale college, declares that the members of the faculty of that institution are a unit in opposition to slavery. He takes occasion, too, to inform the south that Yale cares nothing for its patronage. It is evident, from the tone employed by this fanatic, that any southern man who sends his son to Yale college, (or to any northern school,) will be subjecting him to influences that must infallibly render him a southern man with northern principles. They are hot-beds of abolitionism, nurseries of fanaticism. The professors are all abolition propagandists, and employ the power which their positions confer in making their pupils as thoroughly anti-slavery as themselves."

Let the children of the Red River country be educated as near home as possible.

Telegraphic reports say that the hon. Thos. H. Benton was defeated for congress in the St. Louis district by captain Luther M. Kennett, the know nothing candidate, by a majority of 700 votes. Although colonel Benton has ever been a most bitter foe to the whigs, we cannot rejoice at his defeat. He has passed a long life in the councils of the nation, and is almost the only man now living who was in congress during the brightest era of our country's history—his old peers and associates, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Randolph, Adams, have descended to the tomb, and we should have preferred that "old Bullion" had died with his senatorial robes around him. For the last three or four years his actions gave evidence that he was fast verging towards second childhood, but when we remembered that he had done more than any other man to foster and develop the resources of the great west, we readily forgot his foibles, and hoped that he might continue to represent the State and people whom he so ardently loved, and so long, so faithfuly served. Our country could have "better spared a better man." Mr. Kennett, (the colonel's successor,) is the ex-mayor of St. Louis, and a few years since commanded the New Orleans and St. Louis steamer Rienzi.

Congress.—Among the unfinished business of the session the following are the most prominent measures: the homestead bill, with the senate amendments; the bill to provide payment for French spoliations prior to 1800; the ocean mail steamer bill; the bill establishing a mail line to Shanghai, via the Sandwich islands; the bill establishing the Ramsey route from N. Orleans via Vera Cruz to Acapulco; the bill establishing a subterranean line of telegraph to the Pacific; the bill to provide a weekly mail to California; a bill to increase the rates of postage; bill to provide payment to revolutionary officers or their legal representatives; a bill to extend the benefits of the bounty land system to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the war of 1812; and all the railroad bills embracing grants of land. The army and navy reform bills are also among those laid over. Bennett's land bill, granting land equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads and for support of schools was postponed to the third Tuesday in December next. The Pacific railroad bill was postponed to some day in December. There is besides a large amount of unfinished business in the hands of committees.

What they say of themselves.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading democratic paper in Ohio, drawing a most truthful picture, says, congress has grown into the worst abuse of the country. A nation must be great that can live and flourish while such follies, mischiefs, and rascalities, as have distinguished its action of late, constitute the main of national legislation. Pestilent gabble—Buncombe gas—cant, trick, low demagogueism, and humbug, comprise the daily doings of a goodly portion, restraining those who might be useful in the work that is needed, and poisoning the public mind to such an extent against the whole body, that even the wisest men are beginning to think that it should be abolished.

The last congress was largely democratic, and in the present congress the democrats have a majority of near two to one in the house of representatives, and an overwhelming majority in the senate. Of the material composing it, the reader has above a democratic paper's opinion freely expressed.

The Democrat, under a murky cloud of "unmeaning twaddle," makes a frivolous attempt to justify and excuse the course pursued by the Louisiana democratic representatives in congress, when they voted in favor of improving the navigation of a small river in North Carolina, and then voted against improving the Mississippi and Red River, in Louisiana. It can in no way explain how representatives in congress can with consistency and honor misrepresent the sentiments and vote against the wishes and interests of their own constituents—of their own State—and at the same time devote themselves body and soul to promote the interests of a few dwellers on Cape Fear river. This is peculiar legislating, and, we suppose, that in future our present delegation in congress, although elected by the people of Louisiana, must be considered in reality as the representatives and guardians of North Carolina.

The Democrat forgets to explain how it can at the same time make it right and constitutional for democratic representatives to vote in favor of the general government aiding to build the railroad from Shreveport to the Mississippi; and wrong and unconstitutional for them to vote in favor of the same government granting aid to improve the Mississippi and Red River.

The Democrat, in its defence of the administration, says, "the bill vetoed by general Pierce, and supported by some leading democratic politicians in this State—contains features perfectly odious to every true democrat. A man that would support such a bill, could swallow anything." This is a candid admission that some of the "leading democratic politicians" of Louisiana are ignorant of the principles of their own party. Such being the case, will our neighbor inform us by what process they arrived to the distinguished position of democratic leaders! We suppose with democracy "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." But our neighbor pretends to forget that both houses of congress were democratic by an overwhelming majority, that the river and harbour bill was concocted, debated and enacted by a democratic body, and was therefore to all intents and purposes a democratic measure. Surely the grave, experienced and talented democratic senators and representatives—men grown grey in the service of their party—cannot be so very ignorant as to bring forth and sustain measures containing "features perfectly odious to *every true democrat.*" Senators Cass, Dodge, Pearce, Pettitt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, and many other leading democratic lights, voted in favor of the bill, and have thereby made themselves odious to "every true democrat," viz: to president Pierce and to the Shreveport Democrat. How mortified John Slidell, Louis Cass and general Rusk must feel to find themselves thus publicly ostracised by our neighbor. How very applicable is the language of the lamented Calhoun, the great father and founder of southern statesright democracy, to the Democrat and the servile few who sustain the president in this case, when he said: "I take it that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory is to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the executive against the legislative department of the government—and to lean to the side of power against liberty." And the noble Carolinian might have added that such conduct is the very essence of fawning and toadyism to place and power.

Our neighbor asserts that "Messrs. Jones and Perkins have endeared themselves to every true democrat in the land," by voting against the bill to improve our rivers. We know nothing in regard to the endearments of the democracy; but one thing is very certain, and that is, at the next general election, the *people* of Louisiana will send to congress men who will represent the wishes of their constituents.

The refusal of congress to entrust president Pierce with ten millions of dollars, for contingencies, does not seem to be agreeable to the official organs, and they are very anxious to make it appear that the refusal was not based upon a want of confidence in the administration. Guilty persons are ever seeking for an excuse. Whether congress has any confidence, or none whatever, in the president, one thing is certain, the report of the committee to whom the subject was referred is a direct and severe censure on the executive, for in it they not only refuse to grant his request, but assert that no contingency can arise that will demand the employment of the extraordinary means he wishes to be empowered with, which is equivalent to saying that they do not believe what he states to be the true position of our foreign affairs. The Union, after beating around the result and lamenting the refusal to grant Pierce's petition, tries to console the democracy in the following paragraph:

"They do not object to the suggestion as extraordinary, much less do they use language naturally conveying the idea that they feared the object of the president to be to make an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. On the contrary, the committee express their readiness to enact the measure suggested, even under the difficulty of maturing it at the close of the session, but for the fact that the recess of congress would only last four months."

It adds that: "The failure of the measure may embarrass and defer the final consummation of the policy of the administration as to Cuba, and this is the real key to the gratification of our neighbor. We hope, however, that no such consequence may follow, but that the report of the committee may have the effect of infusing new vigor and energy into the measures adopted by the executive for the consummation of its policy."

Here, says the National Intelligencer, is an appearance of great frankness: but would it not have been more satisfactory to the intelligence of the nation, which prefers to leave the war-making with congress, if the Union had informed us what *is the* policy *of the administration in regard to Cuba* which can be lawfully consummated in the absence of congress; and also in what manner "new vigor and energy" could have been infused into the measure, if peaceful counsels only are to prevail? This is the very first instance in which we have seen "vigor and energy" used in connexion with the Pierce administration.

The New York National Democrat, which labored most zealously in season and out of season for the election of Pierce, now proposes to nominate him for reëlecton—for it says:

"Has he not rewarded every broken down freesoiler in the land? Has he not given Santa Anna everything he desired? Lastly, has he not directed an achievement at Greytown, which relects "glory" upon our arms? What more could be desired, or expected of him? Henceforth, let opposition cease, and let every one join with us, in renominating for the presidency, the inapproachable Frank Pierce, who will not say lurrah to that?"

Our neighbor of the Democrat has again been imbibing a dose or two of its celebrated tonic for imparting a little vitality into poor, faint and dying democracy. After demonstrating how the medicine works on his own imagination, and trying to console the "sick man" by throwing bricks at the whigs, the editor says:

"As we have likened the great whig party to the grand army of Napoleon, we can also find a parallel between the conduct of the editor of the South-Western and one of its great generals. When marshal Ney crossed the Beresina, the last man of the gallant lost that had disappeared so disastrously, and so completely before the power of man and the elements, he replied to general Dumas, when questioned as to his comrades and the fate of the grand army, "*I* am the grand army."

We thank our neighbor for the compliment. The soldiers of the grand army devoted their lives to promoting the honor, glory and renown of France, and, although they were unfortunate, they died, as patriots love to die—as defenders of the eagles and banners of their country against the combined assults of domestic traitors and the monarchal despots of all Europe—they died as patriots, defending freedom against slavery. Whenever the whig party is called to its last account, it asks no greater glory than that it may die defending the liberty and the constitution of our country. As to marshal Ney, he earned from friend and foe the peerless title of "the bravest of the brave," and when lead forth for execution, could fearlessly say, "I have fought and gained a hundred battles *for* my country; but not one *against* it!"—We again thank the Democrat for its compliment, and trust that when its editor orders us to be executed, he will dispense with all unnecessary tortures.

We are sorry that we cannot, in return, promise our neighbor, at the fast approaching extinction of its now expiring patient, even, "alas nothing but a memory!" We pity it from our heart, for Dave Martin, editor of the Louisiana Democrat—the ablest and most influential democratic paper in the Red River country, aye, in the entire State, emphatically informs his readers that:

"Louisiana democracy is threatened with a curse—the doom of Know nothingism. * * The fate of Sodom and Gomorrah when proclaimed by Omnipotence was not more certain than will be our fate every in the emporium."

If the Lord should wish the democrats in the same way he did Sodom and Gomorrah, our neighbor will have hard time of it.

Since the senate refused to vest in the president an unqualified veto over the works for which appropriations we made in the river and harbor bill, and decied clothing him with the monstrous privilege of being sole judge of the propriety and expediency of each separate appropriation, and of spending any of the public works at his pleasure, that functionary has been afflicted with those constitutional scruples by which democratic presidents are not unfrequently seized. It is true, that the bill in question passed by large majority each house of congress, and received the sanction and vote of a considerable number of unwavering democrats. These were men whose democracy never taught them that there was a grave distinction between the obnoxious to the navigation of a harbor created by the hand of Providence, and those produced by the interposition of man. They were neducated in a school of transcendental democracy like Mr. Pierce, and consequently were unable to appreciate that nice and delicate derence, in virtue of which that functionary could sign the Cape Fear bill, but was constrained to veto the river and harbor bill. The democrats of the west are, we apprehend, behind the eastern brethren in the cloudy casuistry and metaphysical subtleties of the democratic creed. They ought to know their ignorance by this time, and should forthwith undertake a severe course of study commencing with the catechis—the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions—and concluding with gen. Jackson's veto of the Maysville road bill. When they have completed their course, they will probably learn something more of democratic presidents, who are not from the Mississippi and Ohio, than they now know.

The telegraph tells us that the house refused to hear the presidential veto read, leading to the inference that the democratic majority were in a very unaccomodating and truculent humor at their disappointment. We really believe the house had no occasion for surprise or anger; and but for the substantial injury to the country occasional by the presidential veto, we could rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at the result. The democrats of Ohio, of Arkansas, of Louisiana, of Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan and Indiana, were all most deeply interested in the passage of the bill. A large proportion of them voted for its adoption—feeling tolerably certain that it would encounter the opposition of the executive. Now, every one of these model members labored at the last election like a pack horse, to carry the State which he represents for Mr. Pierce, and some of them were ignorant that gentleman has imbibed all the doctrine of the most straightlaced school of democracy, and would assuredly withhold his consent from any measure that infringed upon the strict-construction principles by which his political faith was characterized. Let these democratic free thinkers, who can boast of their attachment to internal improvements and democracy in the same breath go home to their constituents and tell them that Franklin Pierce has vetoed the river and harbor bill. Their constituents will answer that he did exactly as every body expected him to do, and that had he acted otherwise he would have belied his political education.

The west and south-west do not like presidential vetoes of river and harbor bills. They were hugely disgruntled when Mr. Polk refused to sign one of these bills. They are equally displeased at a similar step on the part of Mr. Pierce. We know of but one way of avoiding the recurrence of such evils. It is for the parties interested to cease voting for democratic aspirants to the presidency. [N. O. Bee.

The Phases of Life.—The Baltimore American says that on Friday morning a lady appeared at the mayor's office in Baltimore, and asked aid to bury the remains of a cousin's husband, who had just died after a disease of ten years' standing. The wife, who for a long time had supported the family by the labor of her hands, had been obliged of late to relinquish her work, for the purpose of ministering at the bedside of her husband. On the previous week she had sold the last bed, that on which he reposed, to procure a small amount of food to sustain life. She had become indebted to the amount of eleven dollars for rent, and on the day before (Thursday) her landlord had seized and sold the remainder of her property—which realised the sum of two dollars. Entirely destitute of food and furniture, the family remained in the house, and the father died without even a pillow on which to repose his head.

The unfortunate widow thus destitute and starving, was a niece of the late John McDonogh the New Orleans millionaire. She is left to struggle through the world in abject poverty, while his ample estate is given to already rich and independent corporations. The lady who appeared at the mayor's office in behalf of her cousin, was also a niece of Mr. McDonogh, and was too poor to render any assistance to the suffering one. Her recital touched the kindly feelings of those present, and in a few moments a sufficient amount of money was contributed to bury the dead.

On the night of August 1st, the high constable of Sherbook arrested two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada, who carried on business five miles from each other in the woods. All their implements were taken, consisting of one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver, which weighed eight hundred pounds, twenty-four moulds for running hard money, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and thousands of dollars of counterfeit. This is probably the most important arrest of the kind ever made on this continent. It is known that since the middle of June last sixteen thousand dollars have been issued by the parties on the Nashua bank of New Hampshire, alone, and circulated chiefly in the State of New York. They are of the denominations of ones, threes and twenties, and are executed with singular skill. Large amounts of gold and silver coin have also been issued. The band was completely organised, and had their engravers who could make all their plates and their printers and their signers of the bills—all of whom are now safely lodged in the Montreal jail.

Col. Fayette McMullin, member of congress from Virginia, was robbed, a few days ago, of $1600, while on the Fredericksburg train. An individual implicated in the theft has been arrested, but the money was not recovered. It appears the colonel was in a handcar, twelve miles from Richmond, and that, unexpectedly, a freight train was met, too late to prevent a collision. To save himself he jumped, out, leaving behind his carpet-bag, containing the money. The collision occasioned no serious damage, and after the excitement, on looking for his carpet-bag, it was missing, but soon found a short distance from the track, cut open, and the money gone. It is supposed the collision forced it open, and that the money was instantly picked up by the thief. The man arrested had $20 of it in his possession, and says that it was given to him by another man.

A dr. Bomimo, supposed to be reduced to extreme penury, and who had for a long time lived very meanly died at St. Louis and the public administrator proceeded to take possession of his effects and sell them, to pay his funeral expenses. On removing a portion of a lot of firewood on the premises, there was found under it a wooden box of considerable weight, which was broken open. It was found to contain $1,700 in gold. On instituting a further search on the premises, $4,000 in paper money, Missouri bills, were discovered wrapped in some old fragments of clothing near the fire place. A bag containing a $100 more in specie was eventually added to the treasure, and other small sums in the course of exciting search were brought to light, making the whole amount found about $6,300.

The female swindler, whose exploits at one of the hotels in Baltimore led to her arrest in New York, but who was subsequently permitted to "go and sin no more," is supposed to be the same female who sometime since created a sensation at the west. The Cincinnati Columbian says:

From the description given, and style of proceeding, we incline to the opinion that she is the notorious "belle of Bellefontaine," who came it over an ex-congressman, lawyer and parson at Bellefontaine, Ohio, a few months ago, in the same way, and is the same girl who was with dr. Jones, in Louisville, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for an alleged forgery, and pardoned. She resides at Lafayette, Indiana.

Remarkable.—The Chicago Tribune of a recent date publishes the following extraordinary case, which should teach the greatest caution in the matter of interments:

"One of our citizens was attacked with cholera on Saturday, and about two o'clock on that afternoon was supposed to be dead. His shroud was prepared, and was about to be placed upon him. The storm came up—the windows of the room where he laid were open, the cold air charged with electricity, came rushing in, and the supposed dead man revived and came to life. He is alive this morning and probably will recover. We are much opposed to the practice of burying people so soon after death. Nothing is so horrible as the thought of being buried alive, and the mere possibility of such an event should insure the greatest caution in interments."

A Wild-Beast Procession.—The law recently passed by the Connecticut legislature, forbidding the passage of wild animals through any part of Connecticut excepting in the night time, and escorted and heralded by competent guards, was, as the Rochester Democrat learns from the Hartford papers, carried out practically on the eve of the fourth of July. A wild wood-chuck was caught for the occasion. A large truck was then procured, in which was placed a jackass. On the back of the jackass was "Hiram," a gentleman of color who never shrinks from a defence of law and order. On Hiram's back was the wood-chuck, and the whole was drawn by a splendid black gelding, and surrounded by a body-guard of hard-fisted voters. As the law required that the wood-chuck's approach should be announced under a penalty of $100, a strong-lunged man went in advance, blowing a horn of terrible sound, by which the people for a mile around were made fully aware that the wild animal was on the road, and would be "after them with a stick."

A View of Nebraska.—The editor of the Iowa Council Bluffs Eagle, has recently made a three days trip into Nebraska. He says he saw 1 elk, 37 turkeys, 13 deer, 3 wolves and wild ducks a plenty; found a plenty of the finest raspberries and strawberries he had ever seen, and caught some fish. He speaks of a new town called Omaha, at which a weekly democratic paper is soon to be issued. The streets are all laid out 100 feet wide and alleys through each block 20 feet wide, a large square of nearly 10 acres upon a central and commanding eminence is laid out for capitol square. The lots contain about a fourth of an acre each, and farther out they are five and ten acres in size. They are 5 or 6 houses, mostly frame, already erected and many more in progress. There is to be a commodious and elegant brick house erected immediately for the convenience of the territorial legislature.

After an uninterrupted drought for upwards of eight weeks, we have had a succession of showers since Wednesday morning. They came too late to do good to any but the cotton crops. Those of our citizens who planted corn in February and the first days of March, have made a very good average crop, while those who did not plow "by reason of the cold," will have comparatively nothing. As most of our citizens, however, have learned by experience, that in nine cases out of ten, the earliest planted crops are the best, and have acted accordingly, we have enough for ourselves, and those immigrants who may settle with us.

[Clarksville Messenger.

Dr. J. C. Patterson, postmaster at McWhirterville, six miles from Nashville, has been arrested on a charge of purloining letters from the mail, and in default of $3,000 bail, has been committed for trial. It was known that some one in the route was in the habit of robbing the mail, and dr. Patterson was detected by a mail agent, who mailed a letter containing money, and accompanied the bag containing it, opening it immediately after leaving each office.

The Washington Star says that Mr. Robert Cochran, of North Carolina, a $1600 clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, has been removed from office, on account of bad character. He was at the same time clerk of the committee of ways and means in the house of representatives, at $6 per diem, with an extra of $250 at the end of the session. This is an evidence that there are still some 'nice pickings' under an 'economical' democratic administration.

General Intelligence.

New York, August 16.—The steamer Union brings London dates to the 2d inst. The Russians were reported to have retreated from Bucharest, after an engagement in which 200 were killed and 500 taken prisoners. A grand council of war was held at Varna on the 19th. Omer Pacha and the allied generals were present. The combined fleets remained at Sebastopol. The Austrians had been strongly reinforced. It stood that the queen had accepted the programme. The country is said to be tranquil.

Advices from Porto Cabello state that the revolution was spreading, and that there had been several conflicts in which the government troops came out second best.

The Washington Union says that the government has received information of a formidable rebellion in progress in Cuba. Very doubtful.

Lt. Bonaparte has resigned from the American army, for the purpose of joining the French.

Secretary Marcy is very sick.

New York, Aug. 14—The grand jury has found a true bill against doct. Graham for murder.

New York, Aug. 17.—The steamer America, at Halifax, brings three days later from Europe. The Russians having evacuated Wallachia, since their defeat at Giurgevo, the Turks, were advancing on Bucharest, with 100,000 men. It is said that the attack upon Sebastopol by the allies had been determined upon. Nothing new from the Baltic. There was a rumor of the capture of Aland by the Baltic fleet. Also that Nicholas narrowly escaped capture by a British cruiser off Cronstadt. It is understood that the western powers have distinctly and without conditions rejected the last proposition of the czar.

New York, Aug. 19—The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 9th, four days later. The cotton market was active. Fair Orleans 6¾d.; middling Orleans 6¼d.

The expedition against the Crimea and for the attack upon Sebastopol had left Varna. The bombardment of Bomersund was expected, but upon this subject there was nothing to be relied upon in the accounts. The reported capture of Aland was not confirmed. Three Turkish merchant vessels, it was reported, had been captured and destroyed by a Russian steamer near Sebastopol. The Baltic's accounts repeat those of the other steamers that the Turks were advancing cautiously on Bucharest.

It is announced that general Concha, who was the governor-general of Cuba at the time of the Lopez expedition, has been reappointed to that station.

Washington, Aug. 18—The president has appointed Thos. C. Porter, late of Caddo parish, collector of the port of Orleans, vice S. W. Downs; and Wm. R. Starke (now appraiser) to be surveyor, vice Porter.

Henry Sheldon & Co., cotton merchants, N. York, have stopped payment.

There were 258 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending on the 20th inst.—118 of which were yellow fever cases.

A dispatch dated Washington, August 9, says, those best acquainted, state that the hon. John M. Clayton has prepared a very interesting letter upon the question of Native American proscription, which is said to favor them and the Know Nothingism. The letter will be published soon. I learn, says the authority, that a new daily paper on the Know Nothing system is soon to be published here, to be called the organ of the great national American party. It is to be said about ten thousand dollars have been already towards commencing it. Substantial encouragement is said to be at the head of it.

By a law on pensions, passed on the last day of the session, if the widow of a soldier who married after losses her claim, but if that husband dies, she becomes entitled to her pension as formerly. The amount of the new act is, that whenever the husband of a widow, the government holds itself bound to protect her. One notary public is now empowered to take an acknowledgment as well as two justices of the peace. Hereafter the testimony taken before a notary public is of the same legality as if taken before a commissioner. The necessity for a special commissioner, therefore, no longer exists.

The Richmond Enquirer understands on authority which it has no reason to discredit, that there are already about three hundred and fifty organized lodges of Know Nothings in Virginia. We quote:

"It is surprising that an institution so recent in its origin, springing up around and amidst us, as it were, and yet as ubiquitous as the atmosphere, and for the moment, at least, as irresistible as the storm."

The Washington Star of the 7th instant, says, a partial clearing up of the smoke of the last hours of the session has discovered to us the fact that the original land graduation bill of Mr. Cobb, of Ala. has actually passed, and having been signed by the president, has already become a law. Its provisions are essentially those so long contended for by senator Brown, of Mississippi, and the author of the bill referred to. This is the first occasion on which a general land graduation bill has passed, and its effect must be very important indeed, upon the future management of the government public land.

A sanguinary row occurred at Cincinnati on the 4th inst., among some Irishmen, over the bodies of two of their countrymen, father and daughter, who had died a few hours previously. The police undertook to quell the disturbance, when the Irish drew bowie knives and pistols, and made a general assault on them. Citizens rushed to the assistance of the police, and after a desperate fight, in which the Irishmen fired about a dozen shots, [illegible] opponents, two of the policemen were [illegible] escaped. The [illegible] were badly beaten.

The Leon (Texas) Pioneer publishes the names of the candidates who did not pay the printer for announcing them last year.

The vote which was taken upon the question of "license" or "no license," in Monroe (La.) on the 5th instant, resulted as follows: for license, 6[illegible]; against license, 148!

The New York Post says, that of two hundred applicants for license in one day, the only American that applied, was the only person that was refused.

Sixteen men were arrested and imprisoned in the Ninth street watch-house, on Monday night last, for rowdyism, drunkenness, etc., three of whom were Irishmen, two Germans and one American.

Decidedly Good.—The free speech of Fred. Douglass, recently delivered an oration before the literary societies of the western reserve, Ohio college, at the invitation of the managers.

Colored Duel Almost.—Baptiste St. Arnaud, a man of color, was yesterday arrested at the instance of Mrs. Sylvie Bougeau, who complains that he had provoked a duel between her son and himself, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, some place near the city. The son of Mrs. Bougeau has also been arrested, and both are held in bonds of $600 to keep the peace. What a pity the police interfered to spoil the sport! [Delta.

The Boston Traveler has advices from the Ionian Islands to the 5th ultimo. The condition of the inhabitants of Zante and Cephalonia in consequence of the failure of the grape and currant crops, is terrible in the extreme. The famine is rapidly on the increase. The pawning establishments were so crowded that police were stationed to clear the avenues. The streets were crowded with starving men, women and children, begging for bread.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress an act appropriating ten thousand dollars to Thos. H. Sumner, in consideration of the transfer to the United States of the copyright of a work wherein he fully describes his new method of ascertaining a ship's position at sea when a meridian observation of the sun cannot be obtained. After the said transfer shall be made, and the sum paid, the said copyright shall be deemed extinct, and said book may hereafter be published as if no such right had existed.

A sanguinary affray occurred between two [illegible] parties on their way to the grave yard, at Cincinnati, on the 8th. The quarrel originated between the hack drivers, relative to right of precedence. One of them attempted to draw a slung-shot, when a bystander, who is unknown to any of the party, drew a pistol and shot him in the face, inflicting a wound that it was supposed would prove mortal. The assassin escaped. All Irish.

The New York Express on the "best authority" contradicts the story that the president is beset already by applications for office in the contemplated annexed Russian territory, Sitka; but there is no doubt a governor will be found, ready and willing at a moment's notice. Happy country! happy