



South-Western
BY L. DILLARD & CO.
CORPORATE OF TEXAS and Edwards streets,
THE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

REPERFOR:
SEPTEMBER 6, 1854

FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
J. C. MURPHY, Jefferson, Texas.
J. W. BOWEN, Bonham, Texas.
W. L. LEXX, Henderson, Rock Co., Texas.
J. W. MANSFIELD, and DeSoto Parish, La.
J. W. PLACEMAN, and Iberville Parish, La.
102 Nassau street, New York.

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

FOR THE OFFICE.—We have added to our list of subscribers the following: (capable of printing from 1000 to 2000 copies, etc., per hour.) and an original hand-printer suitable for pamphlets, large jobs, together with a fine assortment of type, paper, and blank cards, enables us to fill orders for every description of printing to any extent in conformity with great despatch and at unusually low prices.

The weather continues unusually warm, though we are favored with a breeze this morning. It is at least highly favorable for cotton picking.

DROWNED.—A valuable young negro man, belonging to Mr. Thos. W. Jones, was drowned Wednesday, opposite his master's saw mill. It is supposed that he slipped off a saw log and was unable to swim could not get ashore.

ASSTONER.—On Friday morning, Mr. Thos. Simpson attempted to swim his mule across Red River, opposite Atkinson's plantation, 55 miles below town, and was drowned.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—According to the reports of the various warehouses, the receipts of cotton at this port from the 31st August, 1853, to the 1st September, 1854, was 71,916 bales. To this may be added 10,000 bales brought out of the lake and upper Red River by small steamers and reshipped at this point.

It will be perceived that Reuben Mundy, esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of judge of the 13th judicial district court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John H. M. Spofford. We have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Mr. Mundy, but he is spoken of by all who know him as a talented lawyer and high toned gentleman.

One of our fellow-citizens is making arrangements to procure a very light draught steamboat, for the purpose of running it in the summer months, so long as the water will permit, as a steamer between this place and Jefferson.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Presbytery of Red River, at the presbytery church, in Shreveport, on Thursday evening, 14th inst.

We are indebted to the hon. Christian Rosecrans for a copy of his beautiful address delivered before the Literary Societies of Centenary College, at Jackson, La.

We are under obligations to friend Boisseno, of the Runaway, for late papers.

Mr. D. D. Atkinson, clerk of the Fulton, has our thanks for his kindness in forwarding our files of papers.

We are indebted to the captain and clerk of the Opelousas for city papers.

Sleeper & Co., received per the Runaway an extensive stock of fresh fancy and staple groceries, provisions, boat and family stores, all of the best quality, which being purchased for cash, they are selling unusually low. Give them a call.

Where, when, or how did our cotemporary of the Texas Republican learn the fact that the "honorable count Nesselrode" had returned to Baton Rouge? It would be an important and highly interesting event to his numerous creditors in that village.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is somewhat on the increase in New Orleans. The total number of deaths in the charity hospital during the week ending on the 26th ult., was 143, of which 105 were yellow fever cases. The papers state that the majority of the cases brought to the hospital are either seamen or logboymen, and that there is little or no fever in private practice. The increase is attributed to the cool weather.

The Jefferson Herald says that a raft is as the head of Twelve Mile bayou, which at present prevents the navigation of that stream, and recommends that it be removed at once, for fear of the accumulation of more formidable barriers. Let it be attended to by its agents.

The Democrat having brought its arguments on the river and harbour bill down to the "puzzle and contemptible," and we not being expert in the use of such refined and classic logic, must leave it alone in its glory.

Letters from Washington say that the state department has received dispatches from Mr. Soule that there is no hope of being able to purchase Cuba from Espartaco, nor even for the amicable settlement of the pending difficulties, unless backed by strong measures in Washington. Mr. Soule believes that the reign of queen Isabella will be a brief one, and that it will be followed by a republican government.

The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking of the newly appointed collector of customs, says: "The appointment of Colonel Porter will be as acceptable to our community as any likely to be made by the present administration. He is a high-toned, honorable citizen, and will do his best to discharge the duties of the responsible office confided to his keeping."

Our old citizens will unite in endorsing the above recommendation.

Mr. Marcoteletti, the Nicaraguan minister, says that he has entered a strong protest against the authority of the government by which he claims to be appointed.

THE RAFT.—A friend writing to us from Washington, under date of the 14th ult., states that senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, succeeded in getting the following article inserted into the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, and which passed both houses of congress by an almost unanimous vote:

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution entitled 'A resolution explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft of Red River,' approved January 7, 1853, be and hereby is repealed, and that the secretary of war be authorized to expend the appropriation in reference to the Red River raft in such way and for such purposes as he may approve, having in view the improvement of the navigation of Red River in and around the said raft."

As the president could not veto this section of the bill, without at the same time rejecting all the appropriations made for the maintenance of the army, bounties to the Indians, etc., he signed it and it is now law. We are given to understand that there are already before the department three bids for the contract, viz: one by Colonel Gilmer, one from a gentleman in Kentucky, and one from parties in Louisville, Ky. The latter propose to remove the raft and keep the navigation open for four years. It was considered doubtful whether secretary Davis would approve of either of the offers; but we hope that the work will now be commenced at the earliest possible day.

As we censured Judge Jones for his vote against the river and harbour bill, which contained appropriations to improve the Mississippi and Red River, we take pleasure in stating that he gave the section above quoted an ardent and cheerful support.

The Washington correspondent of the Pleasantry and Baltimore Sun writes that on the 10th ult., the cabinet held protracted meeting on the subjects of the bombardment of Greytown, and the Mosquito protectorate; and it is evident that the question is to form a diplomatic issue between the United States and the British government. The course of the English naval officer in taking possession of Greytown, and expressing his determination to hold it and Puenta Arenas until the affair has been adjusted between his sovereign and our own government, is a positive assertion of the protectorate, such as will compel a review of the whole question, and settle it forever, either by president Pierce backing out of his Monroe doctrine position and acknowledging the right and existence of the British protectorate, or its entire abandonment. The writer says that Mr. Buchanan, has been for some time past negotiating with reference to this very question of the protectorate, and that the prevailing opinion is that Great Britain is sick of it, and will be glad to get rid of her satellite the moment she can do so without a sacrifice of her pride. So far as the question of territorial right is concerned, the American argument is so clear, an against Great Britain that she will be compelled to abandon her pretensions. He most pertinently remarks, where did Great Britain ever get a title to one foot of territory in Central America? The history of her usurpations and encroachments is an old one, but the present condition of affairs warrants a reference to it again. By three distinct treaties with Spain and Mexico, she acquired the right to cut dry-wood at the Belize; but the same instruments which conceded this privilege expressly stipulated, in the most guarded terms, that she should acquire no territorial rights, no eminent domain. It was not long before British subjects began to overstep the limits of Belize. The British lion began to assume not only a sort of imperial air towards the natives, but sought to increase the bounds of the district assigned by treaty stipulations. In a little while we find the Belize marked down on their maps by the royal geographers as "British Honduras," a fraud clear as the noon-day sun, because it was in no sense "British," and could not possibly be Honduras, which was two provinces off; but, on the contrary, was in Yucatan, a peninsular province of Mexico. British encroachment steadily pursued its way southward along the coast, at the rate of 200 miles during some years, until it had entirely skirted the province of Vera Paz, and so reached Honduras, when it undertook to obtain some sort of territorial sovereignty over that portion of it now known as the Mosquito territory, valuable only because it contains the key to the most favorable inter-oceanic ship canal route yet discovered. Having thus by a series of acts obtained a position where, by dint of much impudence, she could pretend to some shadow of authority, and whence she government on whom she had encroached were powerless to drive her, Great Britain picked out a poor miserable negro, Negro and Indian, and set him up as a king, under her protection! And that is the Mosquito protectorate. No American, or any other person, will or can feel much respect for it.

The letter-writers continue that whatever we may think of the bombardment of Greytown; however much humanity (and we may add a mock and sickly philanthropy) may revolve at the wholesale destruction of the huts and other property of a miserable, unprotected town, the whole country will unite against British interference. If the British government sustains her naval officers now at Greytown, that fact will satisfy the American people that the Greytown authorities were a sham, and that the president was entirely right when, in issuing instructions to captain Hollis, he looked beyond the "Mosquitos," and saw the lion and cross of old England as the real banner against which the Cyane's cannon were to carry the defiant rebuke. If England wants war as the alternative of an entire surrender of all her territorial rights which are in conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, she will get it, we take it, for all the American administrations have to say on the subject. It is supposed as Washington that the Nicaragua transit company will be likely to be the greatest sufferers, after all, by the burning of Greytown, as California passengers will fear to take the Nicaragua route and expose their persons to the revengeful aim of the negroes, who will be likely to conceal themselves in the jungles by the river side, and fire upon the boats as they pass up and down the narrow river.

It is stated that Rufus Choate and Otis P. Lord are now engaged in Essex county, Mass., in an effort to break the will of the late doctor (Manning, in Ipswich, who bequeathed the bulk of his property, some \$70,000, to found a hospital, leaving to a son, an only child, the sum of \$1,000 per annum on condition that he marry a certain girl, and \$2000 if he did not.

THE SCHOOL FOR POLITICS.—The northern papers appear to be much interested and delighted with a new dramatic novel, bearing the foregoing title, and which is from the pen of the hon. Charles Gayarré, ex-secretary of state for Louisiana. In the preface to his new work the author states that his object in writing it was to attack evils which have become so serious as to be alarming, and not to strike at any party or individual. "It is well known, however," he says, "that there is a natural disposition in the human mind to seek eagerly and ferret out personal allusions in all works of this kind, and applications are made which are always painful to the author." It is against this probable perversion of his intentions that he guards himself by stating that all the characters he has delineated are fictitious; although it must be confessed that they "squin awfully" towards Plaquemines, John Shidel, and some of the Louisiana wine-workers, and that there is but too much reality in most of the scenes of political degradation he has so spiritedly described. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and its pages can be perused with much benefit to others than politicians, for its lively and graphic scenes, and its sound, practical sense will strike home to the appreciative understanding of every citizen, as well him who has a vote to give, as he who has one to ask.

THE WAY THEY MANAGE IT.—The special committee on the Colt patent case, made a report previous to the adjournment of the house of representatives, in which they fairly exhibit some of the corrupt practices which prevail in and about the halls of congress, and the modus operandi by which profitable jobs are carried through by the people's representatives. It appears from this report that Sevin, M. Clemons, Ashmun, of Mass., Dickinson, (a patent lawyer, of New York,) Chase, a sort of water on Providence, and Thompson, were the principal agents of Colt to secure the renewal of his patent for fire-arms. They say, "it is evident that a contingent fee of \$10,000, to be paid off to an active opponent of Colt's bill, to buy off his opposition, and to secure his countenance and support of that measure." This gives an inkling of the kind of practices that are now resorted to for the purpose of effecting any object from which large profits are expected to be derived; and unfortunately for the country, the belief is too strong to be combated, that it is not into the hands of agents only that money is paid to accomplish the passage of a bill of this description.

"Maison Rouge," writing to the Bee, says that he has heard men grossly slander the senate by declaring that money, filthily made, had been paid into the hands of senators to effect the passage of a bill, and that it did effect it. He says it is a slander, "because I cannot put my finger upon any one senator whom I should be willing to believe guilty of taking bribes for his votes; and I am sure there is no one who would." But the very suspicion of such a thing, and the assertion that corruption has found its way into that hall, ought to teach our senators that they cannot be too circumspect, prudent and cautious; and that, above all, they should never be known to be upon terms of familiarity with such men as are known to be agents or strikers of railroad bills, and matters of that sort.

A CHALLENGE.—The American blood is "getting up" in Georgia. The Columbus Sentinel says that a report having been put in circulation that a member of the Irish Jasper Greens had offered a resolution requiring the members of that corps to keep on hand a full supply of ball cartridges for the purpose of shooting down any procession of Native Americans who might dare to go through the streets of Savannah, captain C. A. Lamar proposed to meet the Irish in any given point with an equal number of men and settle the point of superiority of the two races by a pitched battle. The officers of the Irish Greens declined the challenge, and deny that such a proposition was ever made by any of their corps. The Georgians are not to be trifled with.

The democratic convention of Hamilton county, Ohio, met at Carthage, on the 12th ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and congress. The committee on resolutions reported the Baltimore platform, but in the afternoon great excitement was occasioned by the know nothing question being introduced, and the organization denounced. Chas. Reemelen, a delegate, said it was inconsistent to denounce this, while the democrats had a secret organization, (referring to the Miami tribe,) of which, he said the U. S. senator Geo. E. Pugh was the chief. The lie was given to this assertion, and Reemelen was attacked, but finally fled. After this the convention broke up in a grand row and fight, without making any nominations or passing the anti-know nothing resolutions. Two or three small fights came off during the evening between the German and Irish delegates.

CRIME.—The Virginia and other southern papers have awakened to the great increase of crime, which marks in so palpable a manner the age in which we live. The truth of such a charge is but too painfully verified, as a contemporary remarks; that "individual and national villainy never flaunted in such gay colors, or stalked forth with such an easy or assured challenge." Murders, robberies and forgeries are things which are at present rife to an appalling extent—so much so, indeed, that it might seem as if the demon of recklessness and sin had been loosed upon our fair land to run riot and spread desolation and misery in its wake. These things, the Richmond Post says, must be apparent to the most unobservant eye. To trace their causes, and give a satisfactory explanation of the direful condition of affairs, in a manner at once well defined and conclusive, in every instance, would require little short of the ken of omniscience.

The city authorities of Boston have decreed that all the names of the non-residents who come to that city and get drunk and arrested, shall be published in the official gazette. This is not fair, we therefore, propose that the ordinance be so amended as to include in the list published all of the citizens of Boston who get drunk. What say you, Mr. Post?

NEW ORLEANS.—At a recent meeting of the citizens of White P. Clark county, Virginia, an organization was resolved upon, styled the "Iron Heads." The object of the association is to be "the defence of the federal constitution, the maintenance of the rights of the States, the protection of civil and religious liberty, and the preservation of our glorious Union."

NEW PARTIS.—It is proposed to create a new parish out of all that portion of Rapides lying on the north side of Red River, together with all of Avoyelles, on the same side of the river above Kay's ferry. This would make a parish respectable in size, population and intelligence, with a proportion of wealth not as great as some other parishes, perhaps, but equal to the majority in the State. The Red River Republican says that, there is much good land in the proposed parish, susceptible of improvement, and its improvement will be greatly advanced under a direct local government. Perhaps there is not in the State an equal body of land that would require so small an outlay of money for roads, bridges, and other internal improvements, as the proposed parish affords. Hence the taxes of its people would be very light in proportion to any other parish in the State. At all events, what taxes would be collected, would be laid out for improvements at home, instead of being appropriated as at present for improvements abroad. If Pineville was made the seat of justice, it would be, except in the northern portion, within twenty-five miles of every part of the parish.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Tom Corwin is unable to refund the money he received for his share of the Gardner claim. In connection with this we see by the congressional proceedings that a resolution was adopted requesting the president to institute legal proceedings against all agents, attorneys and confederates who assisted in getting the claim allowed. The proceeding is for the purpose of testing their liability to refund the sums they may have received. This is as it should be. Mr. Corwin has been honored by his countrymen with many important trusts, and he should promptly come forward and explain in what manner he became implicated in the Gardner fraud. The position he occupies in the estimation of the people of Ohio renders it absolutely necessary that he should make an expose of the whole transaction. If he is in any way guilty of aiding Gardner in the frauds, he ought to be punished; while if innocent he owes it to himself, his friends and family to demonstrate it to the world.

In South Carolina they contemplate that the legislature will adopt some scheme of retaliation against Connecticut for the nullification of the fugitive slave laws. Among the means suggested is the denial of access to the courts of South Carolina, by the citizens of Connecticut, for the recovery of debts; as it is said that there is a large balance of trade against southern merchants. The Charleston News says: "We would prefer a more direct mode of retaliation, through the taxing power of the southern States, if practicable. Their legislatures may justly reach the profits of trade enjoyed by one State with another whose interests she assails. The taxation of the products of any State after they have entered the limits of another and become blended with the general mass of merchandise, has been pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court. The practical difficulty of discriminating the articles to be taxed from others, is the only objection to this mode of retaliation, although it may not be unmountable. We would make the tax prohibitory. We would sever all ties, whether of commerce or friendship, with a State like Connecticut that disowns the obligations of the constitution, and lends herself to the fanatical spirit that would rob the south of its property."

We do not think that the News' plan is altogether feasible, and would object to closing the courts to the collection of debts owed to Connecticut. On the contrary, we would have southern merchants to promptly pay every dollar they owe to the abolition States; but hereafter to buy nothing whatever from them, in no way encourage vessels belonging to them, and more particularly that the southern seamen paying visits to, or spending the summer months at, the north, surrounded by free-soilers. Let us learn to produce all that our wants call for, do our own manufacturing, and spend our surplus money at home, and we will care for the boistered or vexed by abolitionists, free-soilers, or any other class of northern fanatics.

We perceive by the Georgia papers that Judge Benning has decided that the supreme court of Georgia is equal and coordinate with the supreme court of the United States, and not inferior and subordinate to that court. That as to the reserved powers, the state court is supreme; that as to the delegated powers, the U. S. States court is supreme; that as to powers—both delegated and reserved—concurrent powers—both courts, in the language of Hamilton, are "equally supreme;" and that, as a consequence, the supreme court of the United States has no jurisdiction over the supreme court of Georgia; and cannot, therefore, give it an order, or make for it a precedent.

The new boundary commission, under the superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Emory, was to have left Washington on the 20th ult. for the Rio Grande, thence to continue the boundary line agreeable to the provisions of the late treaty with Mexico. Col. Emory has done nearly all the scientific work of the late boundary commission, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and has prepared a work on the subject which, in point of accuracy of astronomical details, topography, and illustrations of natural history, will transcend any thing heretofore published in the United States.

Generals Rusk and Houston passed through Alexandria last week, on their way to Texas. While sojourning at the hotel they were serenaded by the citizens. After several appropriate airs had been played and sung, gen. Houston was loudly called for, but being indisposed, general Rusk appeared, and after apologising for general Houston, made a neat and appropriate speech, briefly alluding to the course of himself and colleague in congress, and returning thanks for the serenade. At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers were given for each of the old heroes, and three more for the State of Texas. After playing a few pieces for the benefit of the ladies, the audience dispersed.

The Indian troubles on the Texan frontier are daily becoming more serious, and appearances indicate that a general Indian war may be anticipated.

The president has appointed Alexander Dimity, of New Orleans, agent to investigate the Cherokee treaties. This is an excellent appointment.

The Washington Star says that Mr. Borland is in Arkansas, stamping the date for reelection to the U. S. senate. He has quarreled with the administration, notwithstanding all their endeavors to propitiate him. Borland's Nicaragua treaty was abandoned, and he attempted to make a party one with Mr. Marcoteletti failed.

ROBBERY OF THE MINT.—The New York Journal of Commerce, commenting on the mint defalcations, says that, our readers will remember that two or three months since Mr. Negus, a clerk in the Philadelphia mint, was detected in a misappropriation of a portion of the gold in the vault to which he had access, but was allowed to go scot-free on confession and the restoration of the amount he fixed as the sum total of his abstractions. He occupied a high social position in Philadelphia, and was a relative of the chief authorities of the mint. No attempt was made by the Pierce office-holders to prosecute him, but after a week or two he came on to New York and sailed for Europe. There is no wonder that an example involving so little danger should find imitators, and we now learn that one of the employés in the melting room of the mint has been found pilfering, and has also "resigned his place in consequence." He is (or rather was) a poor man, and it would not do to prosecute him, after allowing the other more polished sinner to escape; so that the public will not be surprised to learn that he has been requested to "go and sin no more." Verily, we live in a charitable and forgiving world, where crime is not too rudely punished.

GEN. DOWNS.—We are sincerely grieved to learn that ex-senator Solomon W. Downs, late collector of the port of New Orleans, died at Crab Orchard springs, Kentucky, on the 14th ult. He had been ill for some time, and had, we believe, left New Orleans, in the hope of recruiting.

Gen. Downs was one of the most prominent politicians in Louisiana. He had been a member of the state senate, of the convention and of the United States senate. He wielded a large share of influence, and was popular with his party as a consistent, unwavering democrat. In spite of his politics, at one time he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the whigs, for the able manner in which he supported the compromise measures of 1850. General Downs' health had been failing for some time, though he had not much advanced beyond the meridian of life. His death will be mourned by a numerous circle of friends.

PARTY DISCIPLINE.—The Richmond Examiner, the leading and most influential democratic statesman journal in Virginia, utterly repudiates and scornfully rejects the Union's proposal for the introduction of "strict military discipline" into the ranks of the party. As a specimen of its manner and matter, in indignantly refusing to place itself in subjection to the "leaders" in Washington, we quote as follows: "What are the Union's tests of democracy and symbols of democratic faith? Where are we to find the canon of the 'orthodox faith,' if we make war against such tried men as Daniel S. Dickinson within the pale of merey, or of driving adopted citizens out of the country, nor denying them the right of worshipping the supreme ruler of the universe according to the dictates of their own consciences; nor is it a whig movement in disguise. This order sours far above the political harvery that has characterized both the whig and democratic parties. But high minded, honorable and intelligent men of both parties have joined their hearts and hands together for the purpose of protecting the rights and privileges of those who are 'native and to the man born.' The Romans, in the days of their power, had a maxim full of majesty and truth, which said 'to be a Roman is greater than a king.' If this was true of a Roman citizen, how much more so it when applied to an American! As we interpret this maxim, it refers not only to the dignity and power of a citizen, in contrast with that of a king, but also to his duties and responsibilities. So while it carries with it an idea of the freeman's superiority, it also inculcates a lesson of his duty, full of meaning and beauty. Therefore we trust that auspicious period will soon arrive when none but such as love this country as do those who compose the order of 'know nothings,' will be allowed to rule Americans. And believing that the members of this order are actuated by the most patriotic feelings, we cannot refrain from wishing them 'God speed' in their noble work. Vincit amor patriæ."

COMANCHES ON THE WAR PATH.—The San Antonio Ledger is indebted to a gentleman of that city for the perusal of a private letter, from which we glean the following intelligence: "The commanding officer at Fort Chadbourne, had learned through a Mexican, that a Mexican boy, about fourteen years of age, was a prisoner among the southern Comanches, and made arrangements for his escape. After securing the lad's escape, the principal chiefs were called for, and a long talk was had with them. They quite acquiesced in the boy's being retained, but demanded a ransom. They submitted quietly and were refused. The chiefs appeared much alarmed, and volunteered the information that the northern Comanches were getting up the expedition into Mexico, to avenge the massacre of a large number of their people, and had invited the southern Comanches to join them. They stated that the parties already formed numbered over four hundred, and were increasing, and that some of their young men had joined those parties, and already passed down the country. This news is given just as received, without any confirmation. Be this as it may, more troops and munitions of war are needed on our frontier."

The rescued captive is said to be an intelligent youth, and says he is the son of Cecilia Lopez, who resides about twenty miles from Corpus Christi. About three months since he was out hunting mustangs, with his father and another relative, when he was pursued by the Indians, struck from his horse, captured and carried off. After his capture, the Indians went to Laredo, where they captured another boy, and some horses. Shortly afterwards they killed the boy. From Laredo they proceeded towards the Nueces, on the Laredo road, where it parts from that leading to Guadalupe, they attacked a train of fourteen wagons, and killed five teamsters and took the males. They then started in the direction of fort Chadbourne and were overtaken by a party of soldiers, among their number, and recaptured the rescued captive, with the boy escaped. The party was composed of twelve southern Comanches, who live near fort Chadbourne. This being the case as developed by this rescued captive, it may be that the story about the northern Comanches was got up for the purpose of covering the late depredations committed by the southern Comanches.

DREADFUL STORM.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Gazette says that Louisville, Ky., was visited by a tornado on the 26th ult., which destroyed a large amount of property, damaged and unroofed upwards of one hundred houses, and forced in the walls of the presbytery church, burying fifty-five persons beneath the rains.

There was an election at Hayon Sara, on the 16th ult., for an alderman and constable, which resulted, the Pleasantry says, in the election of the know nothing candidates.

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, which sailed from Philadelphia for the Baltic, put into Boston on the 19th, in consequence of derangement in her machinery. Uncle Sam is certainly the most unfortunate individual in the world with steamships. They are eternally being repaired, and eternally out of order.

The Boston papers state that the Nova Scotia vessel is selling in that city for \$100,000.

THE "KNOW NOTHINGS."—The Independent, published at Harrisonburg, Catahoula parish, Louisiana, has recently sprung into existence in the United States, and if any reliance is to be placed in the numerous publications of the day, it is already a powerful organization. It has, and still continues to spread through the whole country, and no place is too small or remote, but there this mysterious order has found a strong foothold, and from whence beneficial effects are bound to flow. We may, for ought we know to the contrary, be surrounded on all sides by these strange fellows. No society that was ever before organized has increased so rapidly in strength and numbers as this mysterious order.

From all that we can see and learn of its principles, we are disposed to give it all the aid and assistance in our power, honestly believing that those, who compose the order, have nothing but the good of our dear native land at heart. We are not the organ of the "know nothings," nor have we any positive information to make known to the public, as regards their secret movements, for we presume that these are only known to themselves. But in this connection we will take the liberty of disabusing the public mind in relation to one or two points. In the first place, it has been charged against this order that it was organized for the purpose of depriving foreigners of the privilege of enjoying the elective franchise. This is not the object of the order at all. That would be clearly unconstitutional, and we presume there is no class of men who have a higher regard or greater reverence for the constitution and laws of the land than those who belong to the "know nothings." Nor is it their desire to divest them of any of their civil or religious rights. These privileges are guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, as well as by the constitution of the several States. And another strong objection is this, that it was the aim and object of its originators to build up the fortunes of the once powerful but fallen whig party. Such, we assert, is not its object, nor can this order be made instrumental in so doing. Among the "know nothings" no such thing as whig or democrat is known—all throw aside, if we are correctly informed, their allegiance to party. We would be among the very last to say or do anything calculated to injure the great democratic party in the slightest manner, for we for one, do not believe that "know nothingism" was intended to build up the whig party. Such is not the case. We have from earliest youth been taught to love and reverence the great cardinal principles of the democratic party, and as far back as we can trace our genealogy, we find that our forefathers professed the same faith, but believing that this new order possesses the quintessence of the two great parties, we feel it to be our duty, as well as the duty of every true lover of his country to yield it his hearty support. We say to one and all, that there need be no fears entertained as to its being a political trap to gull honest democrats or whigs. It is not then, a society gotten up for the purpose of driving adopted citizens out of the country, nor denying them the right of worshipping the supreme ruler of the universe according to the dictates of their own consciences; nor is it a whig movement in disguise. This order sours far above the political harvery that has characterized both the whig and democratic parties. But high minded, honorable and intelligent men of both parties have joined their hearts and hands together for the purpose of protecting the rights and privileges of those who are "native and to the man born." The Romans, in the days of their power, had a maxim full of majesty and truth, which said "to be a Roman is greater than a king." If this was true of a Roman citizen, how much more so it when applied to an American! As we interpret this maxim, it refers not only to the dignity and power of a citizen, in contrast with that of a king, but also to his duties and responsibilities. So while it carries with it an idea of the freeman's superiority, it also inculcates a lesson of his duty, full of meaning and beauty. Therefore we trust that auspicious period will soon arrive when none but such as love this country as do those who compose the order of "know nothings," will be allowed to rule Americans. And believing that the members of this order are actuated by the most patriotic feelings, we cannot refrain from wishing them "God speed" in their noble work. Vincit amor patriæ."

COMANCHES ON THE WAR PATH.—The San Antonio Ledger is indebted to a gentleman of that city for the perusal of a private letter, from which we glean the following intelligence: "The commanding officer at fort Chadbourne, had learned through a Mexican, that a Mexican boy, about fourteen years of age, was a prisoner among the southern Comanches, and made arrangements for his escape. After securing the lad's escape, the principal chiefs were called for, and a long talk was had with them. They quite acquiesced in the boy's being retained, but demanded a ransom. They submitted quietly and were refused. The chiefs appeared much alarmed, and volunteered the information that the northern Comanches were getting up the expedition into Mexico, to avenge the massacre of a large number of their people, and had invited the southern Comanches to join them. They stated that the parties already formed numbered over four hundred, and were increasing, and that some of their young men had joined those parties, and already passed down the country. This news is given just as received, without any confirmation. Be this as it may, more troops and munitions of war are needed on our frontier."

The rescued captive is said to be an intelligent youth, and says he is the son of Cecilia Lopez, who resides about twenty miles from Corpus Christi. About three months since he was out hunting mustangs, with his father and another relative, when he was pursued by the Indians, struck from his horse, captured and carried off. After his capture, the Indians went to Laredo, where they captured another boy, and some horses. Shortly afterwards they killed the boy. From Laredo they proceeded towards the Nueces, on the Laredo road, where it parts from that leading to Guadalupe, they attacked a train of fourteen wagons, and killed five teamsters and took the males. They then started in the direction of fort Chadbourne and were overtaken by a party of soldiers, among their number, and recaptured the rescued captive, with the boy escaped. The party was composed of twelve southern Comanches, who live near fort Chadbourne. This being the case as developed by this rescued captive, it may be that the story about the northern Comanches was got up for the purpose of covering the late depredations committed by the southern Comanches.

DREADFUL STORM.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Gazette says that Louisville, Ky., was visited by a tornado on the 26th ult., which destroyed a large amount of property, damaged and unroofed upwards of one hundred houses, and forced in the walls of the presbytery church, burying fifty-five persons beneath the rains.

There was an election at Hayon Sara, on the 16th ult., for an alderman and constable, which resulted, the Pleasantry says, in the election of the know nothing candidates.

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, which sailed from Philadelphia for the Baltic, put into Boston on the 19th, in consequence of derangement in her machinery. Uncle Sam is certainly the most unfortunate individual in the world with steamships. They are eternally being repaired, and eternally out of order.

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General Intelligence.
New York, August 27.—The following is a list of the names of the candidates for the office of collector of customs for the port of New York, who were nominated by the Democratic Convention, held at New York, on the 26th inst. The names are: J. C. Mundy, Jefferson, Texas; J. W. Bowen, Bonham, Texas; W. L. Lexx, Henderson, Rock Co., Texas; J. W. Mansfield, and DeSoto Parish, La.; J. W. Placeman, and Iberville Parish, La.; 102 Nassau street, New York.

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