"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

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

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
Messrs. J. M. & J. C. Murphy, *Jefferson, Texas.*
Mr. Ware Benge, *Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.*
Mr. James B. Likens, *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.

The weather continues unusually warm, but the nights are becoming pleasant. The health of our town was never better.

According to the official statements, the entire receipts of cotton at New Orleans from Red River and its tributaries, during the year ending on the 31st of August last, amounted to 322,000 bales, viz: 190,000 bales from Red River proper, and 132,000 out of the Ouachita. This is 27,000 bales less than the receipts of the previous year.

The officers are on the look out for all those who are in the habit of retailing liquors. It is time that the laws were enforced.

We have returns from only two additional parishes of the vote for associate justice of the supreme court. They are:

Madison.—Garrett, 71; Ogden, 19; and Spofford, 2.

Morehouse—Garrett, 220; Ogden, 9; and Spofford, 21.

There were 393 interments in New Orleans during the week ending on the 3d inst.—185 of which died of yellow fever.

The president has appointed doctor Estes, editor of the Democrat, surveyor of the port of Shreveport. The appointment ought to give great satisfaction to the democracy.

A New Packet.—The fine steamer Union, captain Rufus Edwards, has commenced running between this port and Alexandria. Being new, staunch, light draught and very fast, she makes the run to the falls in forty hours, and thereby offers great inducements to passengers and shippers. Her officers are careful, experienced and accommodating, and the fare, we are informed, unsurpassed.

New Goods.—Messrs. Trabue & Kline are receiving one of the largest and most complete stocks of dry goods ever brought to town. It was selected by Mr. Trabue in New York and Philadelphia, and comprises every thing from the richest velvets, satins, silks, and magnificent dress goods, to the cheapest domestics, all of the latest fall fashions. Our lady readers would do well to give them a call.

We ask attention to the article headed yellow fever. It is from the pen of one of our physicians—a gentleman, who has had much experience with the disease in New Orleans and the southern part of the State.

We call the attention of all those having claims and other legal business in northern Louisiana, eastern Texas and southern Arkansas, to the advertisement of Mr. Rich'd D. Sale. He is extensively acquainted throughout the country, and any matters entrusted to him will be faithfully and expeditiously attended to.

The clerk of the Opelousas has our thanks for his polite attentions. She is one of the finest boats above the falls, and her officers accommodating gentlemen.

We are again under obligations to Mr. D. D. Atkinson, of the Fulton, and the gentlemanly clerk of the Sydonia, for their kindness, in forwarding our files of papers.

The gentlemanly clerks of the Union have our thanks for their polite attentions.

N. G. Gunnigle, esq., of the N. O. Bulletin, has our thanks for late northern papers.

Extraordinary Despath.—We received by the Nacogdoches mail, on last Saturday, the Chronicle of *Tuesday, May 9, 1854.* The U. S. mail is a wonder of good management.

The Minden Herald has been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Blackburn unfurls the following democratic ticket for the forthcoming contest: Stephen A. Douglas, for president; Solon Borland, for vice president; and John M. Sandidge, for governor.

Storm.—The parish of Rapides was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, last week, which blew down fences, uprooted trees, and did considerable damage to the crops.

University of Louisiana.—Law Department.—We are indebted to the dean for a catalogue of the professors and students of the law department of the University of Louisiana, for the year 1853-4. The lectures for the next session commence on the second Monday of November, and close in April. The degree of bachelor of laws will be conferred on those who shall have attended two full courses, or one full course after having read law twelve months under the direction of a counsellor, and who shall on examination by the various professors be found deserving the honor. The following gentlemen compose the faculty: judge McCaleb, Randell Hunt, Christian Roselius and S. L. Johnson, names too well known to need encomium. Our talented fellow citizens, W. P. Winans, L. M. Nutt, Atticus Slaughter and L. D. Ames — graduates of this university.

☞ Sugar plants in the vicinity of Alexandria, on Red river, are reported good this year.

The Commercial Bulletin, in its annual statement, puts down the cotton crop of 1853-4 at 2,947,530 bales, against 3,262,832 bales last year. The receipts in New Orleans for the 12 months ending on the 1st inst., (exclusive of that by sea,) amounted to 1,440,779 bales, against 1,664,364 last year. The sugar crop in Louisiana amounted to 449,324 hhds., weighing 495,156,000 lbs., being an increase over last year of 99,800 hhds. The number of sugar houses in the State is 1437; 956 of which are worked by steam, and 481 with horse power. The sugar crop of Texas amounted to only 3236 hhds., of 1000 lbs., being near 3000 hhds. less than the year previous. There was a large increase in the receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, beans, lard, butter, cheese, candles and hemp; while there was a large decrease in the receipts of tobacco, pork, bacon, beef, whiskey, bagging, rope and lead. The total value of the produce received from the interior is estimated at $115,636,793; against $134,235,735 last year. The reviewer, speaking of the Liverpool market during the season, says that, when we reflect upon the magnitude of the prejudicial causes, with the additional fact, that in the early part of the year they made their calculations on the other side, on a crop not to exceed 2,800,000 bales, and that they subsequently were compelled to materially raise their estimates, the course of the market will appear much less unfavorable than might have been reasonably apprehended, and should inspire more confidence in the future to whatever period the restoration of peace may be deferred. It will also be observed that notwithstanding the adverse influences referred to, the decrease in the quantity taken for consumption is inconsiderable. So that with fair harvests, even with a protracted continuation of the war, the prospect is by no means gloomy, while a settlement of the eastern question and general peace in Europe, could not fail to give a powerful impulse to trade, largely increase the demand for consumption and materially promote the prosperity of the cotton trade.

It would appear that N. Orleans has determined to join New York in the great game of rascality, and although her "fancy operations" as yet have been on a somewhat limited scale, they give evidence that the genius of the "fast men" of the Crescent City bids fair to eclipse that of Wall street, and the Bowery boys to boot. It has come to light that extensive swindling operations have been carried on in New Orleans, during the past twelve months, in the insurance line, by a set of scoundrels, who succeeded in amassing some thirty or forty thousand dollars, by speculating on the credulity of the ignorant and unsuspecting, especially on the hard working Germans. A pseudo insurance agency was established, purporting to be a legitimate branch of the Merchants' Insurance Company, New York, but on the back of the policies issued by it, was endorsed "Merchants' Insurance Office, New Orleans." A solicitor, who spoke German fluently, was sent out through the city by this company, with instruction to apply to none for insurance but Germans. The scheme succeeded admirably—property was insured at the lowest rates—and risks taken on every thing. The company issued between two and three thousand policies, when its operations were brought to a close by the burning down of a grocery and beer house, which had been insured by it for $1,500. The owner of the grocery applied to the Merchants' Insurance Company, New Orleans, for settlement, thinking it was the office in which he was insured, when the imposition was at once discovered, and the unfortunate German found that he had been duped. The swindling concern, in anticipation of being brought to justice, had vanished to parts unknown, leaving their solicitor and other outside strikers in arrears of salary, (so they state,) to follow at their leisure. Since the burst up of the concern a large number of these policies are daily coming to light.

Wonder if these enterprising financiers are in any manner connected with the young gentleman who was engaged in issuing policies of insurance, last year, to the citizens of Shreveport and its vicinity.

The accounts from the north and west indicate that the grain crop is unusually small.—This is bad news for the south, as it will tend to decrease the price of our staple. The Cincinnati Price Current, in its review of the western markets, says that there will be a short crop of corn is a matter we suppose settled beyond dispute; and there are grounds for apprehensions that the yield will be very short; but it is always dangerous to speculate upon short crops; and to commence now to operate with the expectation that corn and hogs will be short, would be only opening the road to those disastrous results which have been so generally experienced within the last two years. The Chicago Journal states that the corn crop in the lower part of Illinois has been entirely cut off by drought. The prospects are somewhat better in the northern portion of the State. In Indiana the drought is very severe, and within a hundred miles of Pittsburg the crops of potatoes and corn are nearly ruined, if not quite.—From letters received in New Orleans it appears that in many portions of Kentucky the corn crop has turned out so disastrous that there will not be enough raised to fatten the hogs.—Advices from western New York, the great wheat and corn growing region, also give deplorable accounts of the prospects of those crops. Judging from these facts, it is evident that pork will be dear, and flour and corn must advance in price.

We regret to state, remarks the Galveston Times, that the yellow fever has assumed a most malignant and epidemic form in our city. The deaths and the number of new cases occurring within the past few days give a most alarming assurance that we are in the midst of another direful scourge, causing our city to wear the aspect of mourning and grief. We condole with our friends in Texas on their misfortunes, and would advise them to hasten to the Red River country, where they can enjoy good health, and be exempt from yellow fever and all such diseases.

The Louisiana Courier says that the Ouachita Register, "once a pretty brisk supporter of democracy, has gone over to the know nothings." The Register has ever been, and is now one of the leading democratic papers in Louisiana—the official organ and mouth-piece of the Ouachita democracy, and its proprietor a Pierce office-holder—but the editors are native Americans, and have independence enough to express their opinions.

Luther M. Kennett.—Mr. Kennett, the successor of colonel Benton in congress, is another self-made man. According to the St. Louis Republican, about 25 years ago he was deputy clerk under a Mr. Taliaferro, of Newport, Kentucky, for his board. He was then quite young, and desiring to improve his fortune, he took deck passage on a small steamer bound for St. Louis, which was then a little town in the "far west." Mr. Taliaferro, hearing that he was about to leave, called on Kennett to know if he was provided with funds. He had not a dollar. Mr. T. then paid Kennett's passage in the cabin, and gave him a little pocket money. Shortly after arriving at St. Louis he became acquainted with captain J. C. Swan, (now of the Alex. Scott,) then in command of the steamer Carrollton, who took him on board as second clerk. By assiduity and strictly attending to his vocation, he won the esteem of the captain and became successively first clerk, then captain and part owner of a new boat.—He subsequently retired from the river, withdrawing about $80,000 from the concern, and being in bad health visited Cuba and Europe. Returning to St. Louis, he entered extensively into the commercial business carried on between that city and New Orleans, and is now worth from two to three hundred thousand dollars—and, above all, has lately had the honor of defeating "old Bullion" in his strong hold—his own district. Kennett is eminently a self-made man of talents.

By the way, captain Kennett is a cousin to our esteemed sheriff, colonel Watson, whom the whigs of this district intend to send to congress at the next election.

The New Orleans Bee has been drawing a comparison between the judges of the federal and state courts, greatly to the disparagement of the latter, and thereby argues that we are more likely to secure an able judiciary by the appointing than we are by the elective policy. Our venerable cotemporary and friend is mistaken, as Louisiana itself demonstates. Our district judges, in point of legal knowledge, industry and deportment, have at all times been fully equal to any judge ever appointed by the president to preside over the eastern or western districts of Louisiana; and a majority of the justices now on the supreme bench, and the judges of several of the New Orleans district courts, are in all things equal, if not superior, to the late judge M'Kinley, judge Campbell, judge McCaleb, or any other judge of the U. S. circuit court, that has officially visited Louisiana. Because a man, through the aid of influential friends, may accidentally be appointed by the president to a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, it does not follow, as a necessary consequence, that he must be a Marshall, a Jay, or a Taney.

The Mails.—A public meeting was held at Camden, Alabama, a few days since, to take into consideration the intolerable irregularity of the mails. An address was voted to the postmaster general on the subject, requesting that he will deign to look into the matter, and apply a remedy for their sufferings. We hope they may succeed in bettering the business, but we are exceedingly doubtful. The southern people have borne these annoyances so long that they have at last become accustomed to them, and thus "grin and bear it" as the only alternative left them.

Our worthy postmaster has written to the department, and the mail-agent and postmaster at New Orleans, an account of the shameful and irregular manner in which the mail is conveyed between the Crescent City and this place, and requesting that some method be adopted by which we may have a regular mail. We can only pray that "success attend his exertions in so good a cause."

The Telegraph.—Public attention has been awakened to the condition of the Red River and Texas telegraph. The last Alexandria Republican says that, it has been more than 18 months since the citizens of Rapides contributed $6,000 for its establishment. They were told at the time of subscribing, that it would be through, via Opelousas, to New Orleans, in six months; yet three times six months has elapsed and the line is far from completion. A line has been carried through to Natchez, via Harrisonburg, that communicates to the city, but it is a private concern, in which the stockholders of the Red River line have no interest. It has been very indifferently put up, is nearly always out of order, or "down," as it is technically called; but even when up, is of little service, as it is ever a difficult matter to get a communication through to New Orleans. Lately, a difficulty has arisen among the contractors of the line, and telegraphic matters are now so much mixed up, that there is no telling how they stand. The person who took the money of our people has been somehow or other supplanted by a stranger, and the new manager has gotten in a snarl with the Natchez company, and therefore all communication with the city is closed. In this emergency, says the Republican, "who are the stockholders and the public to look to for redress? A Red River telegraph association has been organised, and we presume it is only to them that we can look for information, if not redress, of the state of things. Shreveport is the place of meeting of the association, and where the principal part of the directors reside. Can they not furnish us with light on the subject? We trust they will."

We understand that a few weeks since a Mr. Clute demanded of the treasurer of the Red River telegraph company $300, which the operator here conceived to be unjust and advised its non-payment. Mr. Clute then gave orders to the operators on the Planters' line, of which he claims to be owner, to refuse our business, giving as a reason that the National line from Natchez to New Orleans had closed down on on his line, until the payment of the $300. Since then, finding he could not get the money, he gave orders to receive our business, providing the company will settle monthly. The chief operator at New Orleans, writing to Mr. Peckham, declares his ignorance of the "shut down." The whole affair is a mystery.

A meeting of the stockholders will take place next month, when, without doubt, the president and secretary will make a full report on the difficulties the company has encountered, the amount of stock paid up, the receipts and expenditures at the various offices, the liabilities of the company, and other information interesting to the stockholders.

The "American bottom," situated between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, is said to be the only section of country in the west, in which the crops have not failed.

The Pierce Administration.—Entering upon the possession of office and power under the most favorable circumstances, the Pierce administration has done literally nothing, but to disappoint both its friends and its enemies.—The former expected an unusually high-toned national policy, and the latter looked for vigor, if it had little hopes of wisdom in its measures. The one expected the acquisition of Cuba, and a bold defence of American rights abroad; the other looked for acquisition of territory, a change in domestic policy, and a bold if not defiant tone in foreign negotiations.

But both have failed to realise any of their expectations. After the Kostza letter, which appeared to define the position of the administration, there has been nothing but weakness in our management of negotiations abroad, nothing not indicative of imbecility, of vacillation and weakness in those to whom most important questions have been entrusted. In fact on more than one occasion the doctrines of that remarkable document have not been applied to cases as strongly requiring the interference of the government; creating the impression that the cabinet was doubtful of the grounds so boldly taken and so ably defended. Our negotiations with Spain are protracted month after month, and new outrages are almost daily added to those of which we complain without hastening the result desired.

On the mere rumor of a proposed filibustering expedition, a proclamation is issued, as decided in its tone as that penned by Mr. Fillmore after armed men had absolutely left our shores and an invasion of Cuba was a fact accomplished; and, for the bare suspicion of complicity in designs contrary to treaty faith, ex-governor Quitman and other citizens have been placed under heavy bonds not to violate the laws. It is strange that the democratic press, so unsparing of indignant denunciation of the past administration, should have passed by a similar offence of the Pierce administration without animadversion, without having even moral courage or independence enough to find any fault whatever—unless their silence may be construed as a grave rebuke.

Two years have passed, and what has been accomplished? What event has marked the present administration which will figure in the future history of the country so as to reflect credit upon the actors in the highest department of the government? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. The two years are a record of controversies between sections of the democracy for spoils—a daily intrigue between abolitionists, free-soilers and "hards"—a shifting of the balances of official favor between the leading demagogues of opposing factions. The immense power of the democratic party has been frittered away and its hold upon popular affection destroyed by the descent of the administration into the arena of local politics and petty elections. The country has been agitated by the introduction of issues neither desired by the north nor the south; and we now see the disorganisation of a powerful party in places where it had long been indomitable. Congress has done little, and the executive has undone, what, as it were by accident, congress did accomplish. Hostility to Americans, and denouncing those who cleave to the doctrines of our fathers, that "Americans should rule America," as hostile to the constitution, as guilty of treasonable schemes against liberty, and intolerantly proscriptive of whole classes of citizens on account of their nativity, is now the all-absorbing subject with the administration editors. Instead of a renunciation of the democratic platform—there is now a fierce denunciation of the "know nothings." This is then the first and last of the principles of the Pierce party.

To this has the most powerful party, the U. States ever saw, fallen. Harbour and river improvements are vetoed; millions voted for the improvement of our commerce are arrested by the executive act, and no voice is raised in condemnation; all are too busy in opposing native Americanism to pay any regard to so practical a subject.

The government has done one thing which will not be soon forgotten, and for which it deserves commendation, although it is now sadly abused. It has bombarded and burnt an Indian village, and in consequence got itself into a discussion with the foreign ministers, who believe that they can bully so puerile an administration into paying large sums of indemnity money. We may justly say that the administration has put in fault all calculations of its friends and its foes. With hardly any other organised opposition than from those originally its friends, it has originated and carried into execution no great measure of domestic or foreign policy. It destroyed the peace of the country, by opening the whole subject of slavery to renewed and violent discussion, when neither policy, prudence, nor necessity called for action—when the only practical result aimed at was the settlement of the succession to the presidency. Southern men have been deceived. Northern men believe themselves betrayed; filibusters have been disappointed; treaty extensionists have failed in their expectations; and all those who loved their country, whose only desire was her advancement in honor, prosperity, and all that constitutes the glory of a nation, have been deeply mortified by almost every development of the policy, if it can be said to have any, of the administration. It claims to have gained the Mesilla valley by treaty, after previously asserting that it belonged to the United States. The senate rejected the treaty, and did not trust the executive to make another, but made its own proposition to Santa Anna. The administration stated that the tariff needed revision. It stands upon the same principles which have governed imports for years past.

We say these things with mortification, and not in a partisan spirit. We hoped for at least a memorable administration, but it can be memorable for nothing but its weakness. We have gained nothing in our foreign relations; nothing by domestic legislature; and the mighty democratic army is day by day dwindling down to a few Pierce office-holders, who oppose the secret order of the know nothings, because they fear that the latter may oust them out of their fat berths.

The Washington papers state that the administration has heard with surprise of the arrest of commander Hollins, of the Cyane, and pronounce it ridiculous and wicked. They assert that the government will sustain him in any event. If the government does not do so, the people will at all events.

Our exchanges continue their laments on account of the dry weather.

[For the South-Western.

Yellow Fever.—Symptoms.—The attack may or may not be preceded by prodromic symptoms, very often coming on without any warning, and occurring in the midst of ordinary health. It is generally ushered in with a chill, and severe pains in the back and limbs. After febrile reaction has been established, the skin is hot and dry, the respiration hurried, the face flushed, the eyes red and watery, and the conjunctiva much injected. There is a sense of uneasiness, sometimes tenderness at the epigastrium, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The tongue is at first moist and covered with a yellowish-white fur—there is also extreme thirst. The pulse ranges from the natural standard to 120 or even 140.—Sometimes it is remarkably slow, either extreme is significant of great danger. Sometimes there is delirium and prostration, at others the mind is clear, and the muscular strength unimpaired. The bowels are ordinarily costive, and when discharges are obtained, they are commonly unhealthy in character. As the disease advances, the pain in the limbs becomes more intense, especially in the lower extremities, the calves and front of the legs. This stage is called *the stage of invasion*, and lasts from a few hours to three days; the shorter the duration, the more violent generally is the disease. After this comes the stage of remission, *or the stage without fever.* All the symptoms abate and the patient seems to be convalescent; there are symptoms present however, by which the experienced are warned of the continuance of the disease. The epigastrium is even more tender upon pressure, the skin becomes yellow or orange color—the urine assumes a yellow tinge, and the pulse sometimes sink as low as 40 in the minute. After a short calm, the stomach assumes its former irritability, and the peculiar substance called black vomit is ejected. The tongue is dry brown, and chapped. The patient becomes more and more prostrated; there are at times passive hermorrhages, at others suppression of urine, or retention. The pulse becomes more and more feeble, the respiration, sighing—the matter ejected from the stomach is brought up without effort, and discharges of the same matter take place from the bowels. This stage is sometimes called the stage of collapse, sometimes instead of collapse, symptoms of reaction set in, which are always to be regarded as a salutary effort of nature, sometimes terminating in health, sometimes however running on to extreme exhaustion or assuming a typhoid form.

Anatomical Characters.—The membranes of the brain are often found injected, and serum effaced into the ventricles. The stomach usually presents traces of inflammation, having its mucus coat either reddened, thickened, softened or eroded. The peculiar matter called black vomit is now generally believed to be blood altered by admixture with the acid secretion of the stomach. The liver is altered in color and consistence, is much harder than natural; sometimes it is dry and anemic, though rarely inflamed. It varies in color from a lemon yellow to a straw color and in consistence, from being soft and friable to positive induration.

Cause.—Speculation is rife as to the cause of this disease. There is no doubt that it is as specific as that of small pox, though of its precise nature nothing definite is known. Heat and filth alone are not able to produce it, neither are marsh misasmata, independently of other causes. Strangers are more liable to it than long residents and whites more than negroes. Among the predisposing causes are exposure, intemperance, fear and sudden changes of weather.

Diognosis.—At first it is not easy. As the disease advances however the severe pains in the back and lower extremities, the peculiar injection of the conjunctiva, the excessive irritability of stomach, the yellowness of the skin, and finally the black vomit, are enough to diagnosticate the disease.

Prognosis.—Generally regarded as unfavorable, though much depends upon the person attacked, the character of the epidemic, and the severity of the symptoms. Symptoms of great prostration are very unfavorable, and a total suppression of urine is certainly a fatal sign. Strangury, however, is regarded as a favorable sign.

Treatment.—Early in the disease, before there is much irritability of stomach, an emetic is of great service, particularly if the stomach be loaded, it should only be used however, under these circumstances. Blood-letting to be of service, should be employed early, and even then, not unless called for by the violence of the symptoms, and the state of the pulse.—Mercurials are on all sides declared to be of great service in this disease. They should be administered first with a view to their cathartic action, and then to their specific influence as rapidly as possible. Febrifuge medicines are also called for, of these perhaps none is so good as ice, given internally, together with cool sponging externally—the latter with caution. Ice also often allays the excessive irritability of the stomach. To the same end the effervescing draught may be employed and sinapisms or leeches externally. If the pain in the head is very great, cups or leeches may be employed together with cold applications to the part. In the second stage the febrifuge and depleting remedies should be suspended, except the mercurials, to which may be added the acetate of lead, with a view of diminishing the inflammation of the stomach, and also for its astringent properties. Blisters may also be applied to the epigastrium and the raw surface sprinkled with acetate of morphine. In the third stage, cordials and stimulants are demanded. Sulphate of quinine, infusions of bark, or serpentaria, carb: of ammonia, capsicum, turpentine, wine whey, or brandy and water may be administered. External stimulants as friction, sinapisms, hot baths, &c., may also be found beneficial. The apartment should be kept well ventilated and excrementious matter removed.

The Land Graduation.—The land graduation bill, passed both houses of congress and signed by the president, provides that all lands which have been in market for ten years and upwards, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; fifteen years and upwards, at seventy-five cents; twenty years and upwards at fifty cents; twenty-five years and upwards, twenty-five cents; and thirty years and upwards, twelve and a half cents per acre. Upon every reduction the occupant and settler to have the right of preëmption at such graduating prices until within thirty days preceding the next graduation, but not to interfere with any right which has heretofore occurred to actual settlers. Any person applying to enter the aforesaid lands, is required to make affidavit that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm owned or occupied by him or herself, and that, together with such entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres.

Owning Up.—The London Times, in the course of a recent editorial review of the various naval invasions chronicled in the world's history, admits that, "the success of the British force that dashed up the Potomac, landed, and after a quick march, destroyed Washington, and then as speedily beat a retreat, can hardly be considered an affair of legitimate warfare, being little more than a piratical and fruitless surprise on an unarmed and unsuspecting population." This is a note worthy confession, but, as Americans, we feel ashamed of the conduct of our own countrymen on that occasion.

A Queer Case.—When the appropriation for keeping up the navy yard at Memphis came under the consideration of congress, just before the close of the session, the senate struck off from the amount of the estimates, and the house reduced them still farther. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, becoming indignant at this, introduced a bill to donate the Memphis navy yard to the mayor and town council of that city—which, contrary to any expectation, we suppose was actually done.

Mr. Atchison, in his remarks on the appropriation bill said:

"He was somewhat, responsible, for this navy yard at Memphis. It was established since he had been in congress. It was laughed at when first proposed, but at the time the whig and democratic candidates for governor of Tennessee were in congress—one in the senate and the other in the house—the whig member went round among his political friends saying: "If you will only give me this navy yard at Memphis I will be able to sweep the state." The democratic candidate appealed to his party friends, that unless he could get the navy yard the whig candidate would defeat him. [Laughter.] Both parties were placed under this sort of party quarrels, and they had to vote for the navy yard. Had it not been for this circumstance there never would have been a navy yard 700 miles from the seaboard.

The last Memphis Eagle & Enquirer bitterly denounces the proceedings, and calls upon the town council to reject the donation with scorn, should the bill be approved by the president. Upon Mr. Atchison the Eagle and Enquirer is particularly severe, denouncing as wholly unworthy of public confidence the man who could thus condemn himself from his own lips, and boldly avow that he had been helping to squander nearly a million of dollars of public money for the sole purpose of "promoting party and personal interests in Tennessee."

The Eagle and Enquirer contends that the government is bound to prosecute the works at the Memphis navy yard—that the public faith has been pledged to establish and keep it up, and that the act donating it to the Memphis city council is but a "mess of pottage" ingeniously served up by northern members to swindle the south and south-west out of their rights.

After handling very roughly, Mr. Atchison in particular, the Eagle and Enquirer castigates members in general, and charges them with being influenced in their acts by the corrupting power of money.

Doubtless under certain circumstances great benefits would be derived from the establishment of a navy yard at Memphis. Lt. Maury, upon whose recommendation it was established must have fully satisfied the authorities of its importance and the Enquirer challenges any one to show that one single expectation in regard to the navy yard at Memphis has ever been disappointed, or that it has proved to be, in a solitary instance, inadequate to the purposes of its establishment.

There certainly must be a screw loose—probably two of them—an intellectual screw and a moral screw—amongst the members of congress, when they are thus perfectly willing to throw away a million of dollars without any equivalent. [Washington Telegraph.

The following is the law creating Shreveport a port of delivery, approved August 2, 1854:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one for importing merchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling and other places.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Paducah, in the State of Kentucky, Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, and Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana shall be, and they are hereby, constituted ports of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at each port, who shall, in addition to their own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of congress approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, for importing merchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

Influence of the United States.—The London Daily News, one of the ablest and most influential organs of the liberty party in the united kingdom, opens a long article on affairs in the United States with the following paragraph:

It is the custom of the most of conservatives of Great Britain, (and of some others than conservatives) to sneer and joke about the notion the Americans have of their own importance in the world. There is no use in proving to such satirists that, in the deepest and largest sense, the Americans cannot exaggerate the importance of their country and nation among the powers of the nineteenth century. The thing has been proved a multitude of times, and all to no purpose, in regard to that order of minds, and to the higher order of minds, then, those which despise the United States, no proof is needed. To say that there is a federal democratic republic at work in the world, is to proclaim, in other words, the lofty style and title of the United States. But, for those who cannot see and feel this, there is other evidence new and curious, which is at once adapted to their capacity and worthy of the deepest consideration from a more sagacious order of men.

The Late Elections.—Inflated with the momentary success, gained in the last presidential contest, the democracy commenced over what they vainly imagined to be the lifeless remains of the whig party, a howl of exultation, that would have done honor to any tribe of savages, that ever roamed the forest. So confident were the assertions of the victors, that it was beyond the power even of omnipotence to infuse new life into a body, that many, we are sorry to say, of the whig party—men who had battled nobly for what they believed to be the right, were led for the moment to believe, there was more truth than fiction in these assertions. But circumstances have since proven that the profound silence that every where reigned among the defeated whigs and which was mistaken as proof of their death, was but the silent and listless calm that precedes the tempest. It required no deep insight into the philosophy of human nature to predict with unerring certainty, the events, whose well defined shadows may now be seen spanning the whole political horizon. In the organization of the party that elevated Mr. Pierce to the presidency, there could not be found two compatible elements. The laws of repulsion in reference to this heterogeneous mass, were for a period suspended, but not annihilated. Now that there are no more spoils to be portioned out, that anomolous combination is fast being reduced to its original elements; indeed it is already so reduced, if democratic authority can be considered reliable. How stands it with the whig party at this moment? Let the elections which have transpired since the administration has shown its hand fairly testify. We have the record before us. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri, the whigs have proven beyond a question, that they were never better organized, or more firm in their determination to stand by the principles they have so long contended for, than they now are. [Baton Rouge Gaz.

The New York National Democrat says that "the only strong thing about Tammany hall is its rum, and that will kill at sixty yards."

General Intelligence.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Collins steamship Pacific, capt. Nye, has arrived here, with intelligence from England to Wednesday, the 23d ult.

The reports show that there was only a moderate business doing in the Liverpool cotton market, and that prices ruled in favor of the buyer to the extent of about 1-16d. per lb., as compared with quotations by the Europa.

The quotations are for fair Orleans, 6¼ to 6⅜; for middling Orleans, 5¾ to 5¾d., fair uplands, 5¾d.

The Havre cotton market exhibited no improvement, the dullness in the staple thus appearing to be the moment to be general.

The political news, as respects home affairs in England, brought by the Pacific, is of no interest whatever to American readers.

The report of the capture of Bomarsund by the allied force is fully confirmed. The effect of the fire directed against the fortress is reported to have been terrible, far beyond any thing that was generally anticipated.

The defenders of it were compelled to surrender at discretion, and among the prisoners were the governor and lieutenant governor of the island.

The bombardment of the defences was continued with little intermission for forty hours.

The ravages of the cholera among the combined forces on the Black sea are reported to have been more awful. The number of French said to have fallen victims to the terrible scourge, is no fewer than the almost incredible one of 7,000! The number of British reported as its victims is 1000.

The emperor Napoleon had issued an address to the army, which had tended to restore the confidence that this disaster had commenced to destroy.

The Russian troops, were to finish crossing the Pruth by the 1st September.

The Austrian troops were positively marching into Wallachia, and had crossed the frontier "at Turner Severin," "at Thurmer" or "of Transylvania."

A force of 60,000 Russians is concentrating on the right bank of the Pruth.

The blockade of Archangel has been effectually established, and due notice of it published for general information.

Prussia continues to interpose obstacles in the course resolved on by Austria, but the latter power nevertheless appears determined to fulfil her engagements with the western powers. Prussia, for instance, has insisted, on the negotiations between them being submitted to the diet, but Austria refused to consent to the proposition.

New York, Sept. 2.—Dispatches from Chicago state that senator Douglas's defence of the Nebraska bill, and veto of the river and harbor bill, has created great excitement and indignation in that city. After the appearance there of the defence, the bell through the city were tolled, the flags hoisted at half mast, and other demonstrations were made of the public displeasure.

Charleston, Sept. 2.—The yellow fever in this city and in Savannah continues without any sign of abatement.

There were thirteen yellow fever interments in Savannah on the 30th ult. The disease had made its appearance at Marietta, Ga., whither a large number of citizens of Savannah had fled for safety.

Snow in August!—The Beaufort (N. C.) Intelligencer of August 22d, says, on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., just about shaving time, we were very considerably astonished by seeing snow flakes floating in and around our window, as briskly as yellow belly perches at the mouth of a spring branch after a rain.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the presbyterian church, during the tremendous storm, at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 26th ult.:

Ladies and Children Killed.—Mrs. Vildibill, two daughters and a son; Mrs. Salisbury, wife of the pump maker; Mrs. Martin, wife of John M. Martin, formerly a saddler on Main street; Mrs. Jeanette Wicks, wife of capt. Wm. Wicks, of the steamboat Atalanta, Mrs. Wicks was the niece of Mrs. Martin and was one of the most estimable ladies we have ever known: Miss Headley, aged 11 years, residing on Fifteenth street; Mrs. Camden; a son of Mr. Grahan, aged 9 years.

Ladies and Children Wounded.—Miss Duff, her ribs broken and the lung or lungs lacerated. There is reason to hope for her recovery; Mrs. Taylor and child badly injured; Mrs. Morsell, severely injured; Miss Morsell, aged 18 years, seriously injured; Mrs. Hewett, wife of Mr. John Hewett, of the Washington foundry. Her child is also injured; Mrs. Gibbs, wife of James Gibbs, carver, bruised very badly about the face; Miss Ione Sedgewick, badly bruised in the back and right side; Mrs. Thompson, youngest son had his arm broken and head cut; Mrs. Pennebaker, head slightly injured.

Men Killed.—Mr. Taylor and child; Mr Godfrey, residence Fifteenth street; Mr. Sweeney, 60 years of age; Mr. Barbour; R. B. Davis, residence Greenup; Alex. McClelland, from New York, engaged at the locomotive works.

Several gentlemen were injured, but we could not definitely of only two names, Mr. Ragan, the day watchman of the lower ward, and a gentleman by the name of Browning, who was injured in saving his child. We understand that Mr. Joseph Bradley while assisting in recovering the victims from the fallen rubbish and timbers, had his eye cut out by a hatchet which was in use by another person engaged in removing the fallen rafters and joists.

As soon as the news of the catastrophe was conveyed to the neighboring churches, the congregations were immediately dismissed, and men and women by thousands repaired to the scene of ruin and zealously cleared away the rubbish and the timbers from the dead and the wounded.

The rev. Mr. Morrison was officiating in the church at the time of the catastrophe. [Journal.

The New York Herald, from the increasing symptoms in the movements of the stock-jobbing, commercial and financial world, predicts an impending monetary revulsion, analogous in its causes and results to the memorable collapse of 1837.

The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel says, we regret to learn that there has been a great deal of sickness in and around Centerville, Bibb county, this summer, and that many useful citizens have died. The disease, we learn has been principally typhoid fever.

Dr. Jane, of Nashville, placed a keg of gunpowder under his house, on the 26th ult., and blew it up, perishing in the ruins. The fire communicated to four adjacent buildings, which were also destroyed. The loss was considerable. The doctor was supposed to have been insane.

The Brownsville (Indiana) Democrat says, we heard a farmer say the other day, that he had refused to purchase hogs offered him at two dollars gross—The anticipated failure of the corn crops, caused by the drought is the cause.

The "know nothings," in Kentucky, as elsewhere seem to be carrying all before them; and we are left to ask, in the words of the song of 1840, "what has caused this great commotion?" In the counties of Kenton, Maysville, Gallatin, Mercer and Shelby they have elected their candidates by sweeping majorities.

The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio and the adjacent states, has passed a resolution not to admit to church membership any person belonging to secret societies.

The postmaster at Washington has removed Joseph W. Davis from office because he had been elected on a know nothing ticket to the city council.

The Bonham (Texas) Advertiser, a democratic sheet, says, president Pierce has seen fit to veto the bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors. We give the message in another column. Of course we, on the prairies, have no interest in this matter—oh, no! we pay next to nothing for freight and insurance on the supplies brought to us over the snags and sand-bars of our inland rivers.

The Cassville Standard states that John M. Jackson, late of the firm of Jones, Jackson & Co., carriage makers, Cartersville, Ga., committed suicide near that place on the 21st ult., by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

The failure of Alfred & Co., one of the large wholesale silk houses in New York, has already been mentioned, and the fact will not cause any surprise when it is known that there were three partners, each of whom spent $60,000 a year, and that the rent of their store was $10,000.

A German woman passed through Dayton, Ohio, lately, having with her six children, all boys, born at the same time. They were six months old, very small, but sprightly. It is supposed that this case is almost if not quite unprecedented.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard is treating its readers occasionally to small instalments of Barnum's forthcoming autobiography. The first chapter shows that the juvenile Barnum