"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:

EDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 18, 1854.

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

☞ Those of our town subscribers who do receive their papers regularly, will please l word to the office.

☞ Our Job Office.—We have added to establishment one of Hoe's Patent Rotary esses, (capable of printing from 1000 to 0 cards, circulars, etc., per hour,) and an itional hand-press suitable for pamphlets large jobs, together with a fine assortment rnamental type, paper, and blank cards, ch enables us to fill orders for every desion of printing to any extent in superior e, with great despatch and at unusually prices.

he health of our citizens is decidedly good. se who left a few days since are returning. weather has been fine—the mornings and ings bracing.

ed River is again down to low water mark, the navigation is both dangerous and difit. The boats cannot proceed either up or n stream without grounding.

e are indebted to the gentlemanly clerk of Trader for his polite attentions.

. Boisseau, clerk of the Runaway, has our ks for late papers.

ailroad Meeting.—At an adjourned meet- of the stockholders of the Vicksburg, reveport and Texas railroad company, held onroe, the following gentlemen were unanisly elected directors for the ensuing year—el N. D. Coleman, of Vicksburg, Sack P. of Claiborne, judge J. N. T. Richardson, Ouachita, H. M. Polk, of Jackson, C. H. rison, of Ouachita, S. Anderson, of Madi- John Ray, of Ouachita, John W. Webb, Morehouse, John T. Sterling, of Ouachita, Smith, of Bienville, Isaiah Garrett, of chita, Lawrence P. Crain, of Caddo, Jas. evens, of Ouachita, Joseph M. Ford, of lo, and Joseph P. Crosley, of Ouachita. he board organised in the evening, and cted col. Coleman president, and O. D. nan, secretary.

correspondent of the Washington (Ark.) graph recommends the establishment of a f telegraph to Shreveport.

veral of the counties in Texas have already d delegates to attend a democratic conon to be held at Huntsville, in that State, next April. This is certainly taking by the forelock.

a recent election held in the parish of ouse, to decide the license question, the was almost unanimous against granting e.

o River Wheat.—The Clarksville (Texandard, thus discourses:—Will not our rs sow a large quantity of wheat the preason? It is a shame, that in a county ing wheat as this does, flour should ever orted. It is true that not much is; but is, and instead of importing, we should

s a shame that flour have been so high past three years. Part of this is probae consequence of the want of good mills y devoted to the manufacture of flour. will some enterprising citizen put up a g mill, exclusively for the grinding of and leaving the sawing of lumber to Such a mill would get all the wheat region to grind, at fair compensation, uld not do otherwise than well. We ach a mill sadly. The want of it, we as prevented the production of wheat nsiderable extent. From a combinacauses, the surest and most profitable these prairies, does not receive the atdue its importance, and the remarkable of the soil for its production. The and shortness of the corn crop, is another why an extra large quantity of wheat be sown.

are pained to admit that crime in our appears to be on the increase. We y open an exchange paper which does tain an account of a murder. A spee- should be put to this. Our courts must firmness—show no false mercy; and let against carrying concealed weapons be enforced. In another part of our pa- ll be found an excellent article on the of crime, and the fallacy of leniency, e copy from the Mobile Mail. We end its perusal.

Monday will be the commencement regular October term of our district All having business would do well to

otal number of interments in New Or- r the week ending on the 7th instant, d to 358. During the previous week re 423 interments.

arn by the Tyler (Texas) Telegraph, a is selling in Smith county at from 40 nts per bushel. No fear of starving.

Washington Union says that the pur- the United States of the property and ents, in Washington, known as the building, has been consummated by the y of war, as authorised by an act of Congress. The amount paid for the was $200,000. The business of the second auditor, and other offices has nducted in this building for several d the government has been paying al rent of $24,000.

Nimrod E. Benson, of Alabama, died gomery, of yellow fever. He was h respected by all who knew him.

The Delta notes the want of patriotic pride on the part of our people, in allowing the anniversaries of the most glorious events in the history of our country to pass by unhonored.—Such apathy is unworthy of a free people, and shows a want of nationality—the absence of a proper American feeling—in our midst. It says that the eighth anniversary of the memorable battle of Monterey—memorable as that in which our young volunteers flashed their maiden swords—has just passed, and has been passed over with strange silence, even by the survivors of that glorious four days fight. Not a drum was heard, nor a sound of joy, as the morn of the 21st September was ushered in, and no brilliant festival bade the 24th good night.—The battles of Mexico are perhaps of too recent date—too fresh yet upon the public mind—for their returning anniversaries to be celebrated. Those people so much spoken of, but never seen—we mean the generations yet unborn—may perhaps do justice to these victories; yet we can scarcely expect, that even in remote ages, they will be able to commemorate with festivities and rejoicings, all the heroic deeds of their ancestors—any more than do we of the present day and generation, those of our own forefathers. Few now survive of the mixed army which on the morning of the 21st Sept., 1846, general Taylor led to assault on the lower fortifications of this Mexican stronghold, and intended Saragossa; and a still less number of those who took part in that more brilliant achievement, when, led on by the proud, chivalric Worth, a handful of brave men stormed the heights on the right of the city, captured the bishop's palace, and, thundering down like a mountain torrent upon the doomed city, dealt death and destruction among the brave soldiers of Ampudia—snatching victory from the jaws of defeat. Both these brave generals have long since been gathered to their fathers, but their memory still lives in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Of those who distinguished themselves, holding high positions in that battle there still continue in the enjoyment of health, happiness, and the esteem of the world, generals Twiggs, Garland, Quitman, Butler, and Jeff. Davis—one of whom, at least, is ready at any moment to lead the volunteers of the valley of the Mississippi to victory again, in any righteous cause, as he did amid the terrible cross-firing of the Black fort, the Tannery, and the little Devil, across San Juan, to the storming of the enemy's breastworks. But the anniversary of the capitulation of Monterey is past. The battle itself occupies but a small place in history, having been eclipsed by the far more brilliant achievements of general Scott, yet if we consider rightly, it will not be found so insignificant an affair, as history would have the world suppose. Seven thousand raw troops attacking twice that number of veterans in a walled and strongly fortified city, and forcing the city to surrender at discretion, after three days' seige and assault, can scarcely be paralleled in history.

We have noticed for some time past, (says the Shelby News) with surprise, and yet we ought not to be surprised at any monstrosity from that quarter, that the democratic press, generally, is harping upon the "great idea" that they are the only tolerant party extant. The impression attempted to be be made is, that the whigs in general, and the "know nothings" in particular, are opposed to every thing contained in the constitution touching the subject of religious toleration.

We find the following definition in Webster: "Toleration implies a right in the sovereign's name to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists, or none is assumed, to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no toleration in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the enjoyment of its creed and worship." Now it is known to every body, (as is observed by the Baltimore Patriot,) that the constitution of the United States does not restrict the right of conscience. Religious liberty is guarantied to all alike. There is no exclusive privilege to Jew or Gentile, catholic or protestant, orthodox or heterodox—all are at perfect liberty to build churches or tabernacles, or tents or cathedrals; to erect altars and crosses and shrines, wherever and whenever they choose, and worship in them according to their own dictates. The privilege to adopt any religious creed is allowed to all alike, and no one sect has or can have any prerogative that all the rest are deprived of. Are the whigs opposed to this? We say no.

Is it not a cool piece of impudence, to say the least, for the democratic party to assume to themselves the assertion that they are the only tolerant party, and all others are intolerant? It puts us in mind of the anecdote of a coterie of notorious remanters, congregated together to see which could tell the biggest for a medal; and when many terrible ones were uttered, the last was called on for his, when he observed very coolly, "that he never told a lie in his life." This was considered the winner, and the medal was accordingly awarded to him. Now, it seems that this last declaration of the democrats, claiming to be the exclusive friends of toleration, and charging upon whigs and the know nothings as opponents of this cardinal doctrine in all our civil and religious history, is the "biggest" libel ever perpetrated by that party. It deserves a medal, and we have no doubt they will soon receive it, written on both sides in indelible letters—the great defeated!

It is said that whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad. Is not this aphorism about to be verified in the destruction of the democratic party? For a long time it has been crumbling and falling off from its periphery, and now its very centre, and all that is combined in the "cohesive power" of its vitality is loosening and shaking to its very annihilation. Is it not like the reptile which, when it can no longer attack its foe, turns upon itself and implants the deadly fang into its own vitals? Such now appears to be the fate of democracy—they are inflicting upon themselves wounds that can never be healed, but which must very speedily terminate in the wreck of matter and crush of party.

New Sugar.—The New Orleans Delta of the 5th inst., says, three hogsheads of new sugar were received this morning, from the plantation of Mr. Wm. M. Thompson, parish of Ascension, the first of the new crop which has come to market. They were of fair quality, well drained, and were immediately sold at five cents per pound.

The Texas papers inform us that the telegraph wires are down for miles.

The supreme court of the State of New York, through chief justice Redfield, has just given judgment in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law of that state, assailed on the ground of its submission to the people. This court said:

"It is admitted by all that a law depending upon a general contingency is valid. It is fallacious to attempt to distinguish between that and the contingency of a popular vote. The policy of a license or prohibitory law depends upon the state of public feeling upon the subject, and it is perfectly proper for the legislature, by any proper mode, to ascertain that condition of things. In all great moral questions of this character, the efficacy of the law must depend upon the state of public feeling, and that should be ascertained by petition, or other intermediate mode, as in this case."

A Governor Mulcted.—The Whig Statesman, published at Butler, Choctaw county, Ala., says that governor Winston was fined ten dollars a few days ago by a circuit judge in one of the counties of Mississippi, for wearing his hat and puffing a cigar in the court room during the session of the court. Whether this is true or not we cannot say, but the Statesman does not doubt its informant. We should not be surprised at anything in these latter days, when such men as Winston can be governor of such a state as Alabama, populated by a people so marked for their morality and great temperance reforms.

About the only important item we have been able to gather from the America's mails, is the reported arrest of the Italian Mazzini, which is stated in the following terms:

"The Journal de Geneve, of the 9th, contains the following: 'A letter from Berne, of the 7th, informs us that Mazzini had been arrested at Basle. He was coming from Berne, where he had spent some days in the house of a patrician, to whom he described himself as an Italian count, greatly attached to Austria, and driven into Switzerland by fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the police had discovered his residence, and were preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded, and left for Basle, under a false name. The government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence."

A Fugitive Slave Captured.—A few days since, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d ult., we published a statement that two slaves, a father and son, claimed by Henry Sumptall, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, had made their escape from their master. The fugitives were pursued to this city, and were apprehended near Cumminsville. The pursuers chased them to College hill, where George, the boy, was captured. Harvey, the father, took to the woods and escaped, and it was supposed that he had fled to Canada by the underground railroad. But it seems he did not venture to take passage by that line, but concealed himself in a house in Newtown, about ten miles from the city. On Wednesday one of the colored pretended friends gave information to the officers, who suddenly visited the house on Wednesday evening, and arrested him and brought him to this city and lodged him in the county jail.—He was examined before the United States commissioner, Pendery, yesterday afternoon, and was remanded back to his owner. His arrest has produced much excitement among the colored people of our city.

Good Advice to Irishmen.—The Irish American, published in New York, by Patrick Lynch, contains an address from the editor to Irishmen in America, which abounds in much good advice. After referring to the unfortunate disturbances between Americans and the Irish, he propounds the question:

"What shall we do to avert the storm which threatens? What shall we do to ward off the impending evil? How are we to right ourselves in public estimation?"

And he answers it thus:

"By following these simple rules of conduct and action: By avoiding all porter house, barroom and street squabbles and collisions, by studiously keeping away and avoiding street-preachers—to hear whom if you go you will most assuredly get irritated and insulted, by resolving seduously to conquer general and particular respect by decent and peaceable demeanor, by remembering that, as new citizens or inhabitants of these United States, common modesty and delicacy should operate to prevent us from bringing ourselves, by brawls or otherwise, prominently or notoriously before the public, by ever bearing in mind that sufficient employment and fair remuneration await the sober and industrious, and that thereby a competence for the support and education of our families is within our reach, by reflecting and believing that no true American will ever deny respect, gratitude and attachment to him (of whatever country) who deserves it by honesty, peaceful manners, and untiring effort at advancement. By attending to, and observing and persevering practising these simple rules of action, we (Irishmen) can weather the storm which rages around us so fearfully at the present, and we can change the feelings and sentiments of antagonism which, unhappily, have prevailed and still prevail against us."

The Austin (Texas) Times says the citizens of San Antonio in the early part of this month, got wind of a plot to run off some negroes.—A party collected—proceeded to the designated point, and succeeded in arresting four negroes, five Mexicans and two Americans.—They were making arrangements preparatory to leaving for Mexico. One negro escaped.—Another, in a similar attempt, had a horse shot under him. They are all confined in the jail. It is thought that the Mexicans and Americans will be tried and punished summarily. The particulars of the affair have not transpired.

Another official defalcation is chronicled by the Washington Globe as having been heard of by the last mail from the Pacific. It is that of S. P. Moses, late collector of Olympia, Washington territory, who was removed by the present administration in 1853. At the time of his appointment, about $3000 was advanced to him to enable him to put his office in operation, and neither for this sum nor the duties he collected did he ever render any account.

The Augusta (Maine) Age publishes the full returns of the election for governor, which give more than 1100 majority against Morrill, the fusion candidate. The election of governor devolves on the legislature.

Great news may be expected from Europe very shortly. The allied army, composed of 58,000 troops, at the latest dates, had landed at Eupatoria, west of Sebastopol, and had took up the line of march for that stronghold.

Unclaimed Deposits.—The Albany Register says there are more than one million of dollars now lying unclaimed in the savings banks of the state of New York, some of which has been there fifty years. The Register suggests that the money should go to the state.

Pass round the Resolutions.—A short time since J. J. Robinson, a citizen of Memphis, was robbed of his property, and cruelly assaulted by the abolitionists of Salem, Ohio. The abolition mob of Salem, was headed by one Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati. Upon the return home of Mr. Robinson, a large meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held on the 15th, and after adopting a preamble the following resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That unless the city of Cincinnati by some public demonstration repudiate the action of the mob and the lawless conduct of Blackwell, that we for ourselves, as citizens of Memphis, will exercise every legitimate means to break up the commercial intercourse between our own city and the city of Cincinnati and divert southern travel from said city and state, to that direction in which their rights and property will be respected, and be it further

Resolved, That we ask and expect the sympathy and coöperation of our sister slave-holding states to come to our relief and aid us in defending ourselves against aggressors from Ohio by cutting off from the state and particularly the city of Cincinnati, all the trade in their power.

Resolved, That the board of mayor and aldermen of this city be requested to appoint a special river police, whose duty shall be vigilantly to watch all steamboats coming from Cincinnati and strictly to enforce our state and municipal laws in regard to free negroes.

The following good hit at Douglas, is from the Quincy (Ill.) Whig:

Douglas an Abolitionist.— Is that so? Strange that this should be the case while he and his understrappers are denouncing as abolitionist every man, both whig and democrat, who is opposed to his Nebraska bill. Yet we find in the Chicago Times—the paper which has been recently started in Chicago with Douglas' money as Douglas' organ—a report of the speech he made there on Friday night, and that report states that he declared that the abolitionists and freesoilers in 1848, were pledged to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and that the whole abolition and freesoil party who voted for Van Buren in 1848, voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. According to his own statement, then, he was following the lead of abolitionist and freesoilers, in his efforts to repeal the Missouri compromise! What a weak defence of his course. And what a miserable cause it must be that needs such a wretched and self-condemning argument in its defence.

Cotton in Algeria.—A writer in Wilmington, (N. C.,) says, I question whether the news of the late sale of cottons at Havre that were the production of Algeria, have reached you, and whether your numerous readers, the planters of cotton, especially, who are the most interested in these news, have any knowledge of them. As it may be interesting to them, I shall here give you a very brief account of this new branch of French industry, which stands in competition with the American grower of cotton.

The capabilities of Algeria for the growing of cotton are very great in point of soil and climate. The Bedouin Arab population is an excellent laboring race—sober, temperate, and very moderate in all its wants. Add to all these facilities and advantages possessed by the Algerian growers, that Napoleon III has offered a premium of 20,000 francs, for five successive years, to be awarded to the planter who shall produce the largest crop and best staple. The result of these efforts and encouragements by the French government, has, at last, produced superior qualities of cottons, both of short and long staple, which were offered for sale at auction, at Havre, on the 24th of July last, to manufacturers, not only of France, but of England, and Germany, and Switzerland. The highest praise was bestowed on the produce, and it was sold for higher prices than the American cottons.

There may have been a little national pride mixed up in some portions of these transactions as to that which was bought by the French manufacturers, whose object is to make articles with it to be exhibited at the world's fair in Paris next year, but the praises of the English cannot be suspicious on this subject.

This colony of France will prove a formidable competitor to the American planter. It is well that this news, such as it may be interpreted, should be known, and that if not a fall in American prices may occur in a few years, at least the demand must be greatly diminished in France, especially, for the sea island cotton, since Algeria is said to produce even a better quality.

These facts are thus communicated, not to frighten planters, but to warm them in due time not to put all their eggs in one basket.

Your friend. J. Togno.

Improvements.—The quantity of building work being done in the city at the present moment is greater than we have seen for a long time previously. In all directions, lofty and substantial edifices are in one stage or another of construction, springing up all around us. Churches, public institutions, stores and dwellings are everywhere to be seen advancing and shaping under the trowel of the bricklayer, the square of the mason and the tackle of the builder. Stone, bricks, lime, mortar, scaffolding and débris in almost every street encumber sidewalks and streets, and "from busy morn to dewy eve" the rumble of carts discharging their loads, the clank of iron and the ring of steel, join with the roar of dray and omnibus to keep up an unceasing strain on the ear.

There is also a great deal of repairing and renovating being done, and, altogether mechanics and laborers seem now to be in the very height of their busy season. Great efforts are being made in all directions to prepare that of the city generally, and especially of its commerce.

The progress of the burnt district is very satisfactory, especially when the dearness and comparative scarcity of mechanics and laborers at the present moment, and the great demand for them, are taken into consideration.

[New Orleans Picayune.

The fields (says the New York Courier of a late date,) in the central and western portion of the State, again wear a fresh and green appearance. The pastures are looking well, and there is little danger of the farmers making much of a drain upon their winter stock for fall feed. Exchange papers from all sections speak encouragingly of the prospects of the late crops. Apples and most other kinds of fruit are coming forward in fair condition. The Rochester papers say butter and cheese will be made in large quantities, and these necessaries of life may be kept at a lower figure than they promised to touch. The fishing smacks have been more successful than for many years past. The supply of mackerel is particularly very large and of a fine quality. It appears that the large ones after absenting themselves for several years, have just returned to their old "fishing grounds."

Business at Buffalo.—A Buffalo paper of the 29th ult., says, our docks present an unusual scene of bustle and activity, indicating a prosperous season for all those engaged in the commission business, or in the carrying trade. We were informed yesterday by a gentleman interested in one of the elevators, that thus far this year he had handled as much grain as he did during the whole year of 1853, and that other elevators had done a business equally as large. Vessel owners are understood to be reaping a golden harvest, with a prospect before them in the highest degree encouraging.

Great Railroad Speed—Very recently the Buffalo express train on the New York and Erie railroad ran from Susquehannah to Hornellsville, 142 miles, in 160 minutes, including stops.

Loss of the Steamer Malta.—We have already published, by telegraph, the loss of the steamer Malta, by striking a snag in the Ohio river. To our friend, col. D. Richardson, one of the editors of the Galveston News, who arrived here last evening from St. Louis, we are indebted for the following particulars of that catastrophe:

The steamboat Malta, capt. Frazer, from Louisville to Memphis, with about 250 passengers on board, struck a snag at the head of Hurricane island, about fifty miles above Paducah, on the morning of the 29th ult., when she immediately sunk in about twelve feet of water.

Most of the cabin passengers rushed on the hurricane deck, and others attempted to jump on a flatboat they had in tow, by which many lost their lives, the boat swinging at the time and threatening to capsize. From information derived from one of the passengers, the number drowned must have been between thirty and fifty, all except two being deck passengers, among which were several women and children. An old gentleman called Baronet, from Indianapolis, who was on his way to White river, was drowned in attempting to jump on board the flatboat. The name of the other cabin passenger was not known.

About fifty of the passengers saved, came down to Paducah on the Raven, the balance remaining on the William Thomas, which happened to be lying at the time, close to the scene of disaster, and rendered great service in landing those on the flatboat, by sending out a yawl.

None of the cabin passengers' luggage was lost, and all lives might have been saved, had they stuck to the boat. Some twenty of the passengers came on to Cairo by the Emma Brown, where they got on board the Aleck Scott.

We regret to learn that the splendid packet steamer Princess, while backing out from the landing at Fort Adams, on her downward trip yesterday morning, accidentally caught fire, and in a few moments afterwards was in one sheet of flame. All efforts to save either the boat or cargo were fruitless. She had on board at the time 3300 bales of cotton, the greater part of which, we understand, was destroyed.

The loss of life, we are sorry to add, was very great. It is ascertained that four at least have perished, one, a young lady, a Miss Rose Wilson, and a little girl, whose name we could not learn. Two negroes were also lost.

[New Orleans True Delta.

New York Political Parties.—New York politics are a puzzle to the people of all other states. There are so many parties that it is a hard matter to remember the names of them—to understand the shades of difference between them is next to an impossibility. The National Intelligencer, in showing the confusion of parties in the Empire State, says:

Ten political conventions have already been held there since the 12th of July, and that several others are yet to be held. Those that have taken place embrace hard democrats, soft democrats, whigs fusionists, free democrats, anti-Nebraskites, seceding free soilers, independent fusionists, temperance men and liberty men. Those yet to come will include anti-slavery men, fugitive slave rescuers and know nothings. As each of these conventions will set forth a different platform, every shade of opinion will be accommodated.

There are as yet only four candidates in the field for governor, viz.: Myron H. Clark, whig and anti-Nebraska, Green C. Bronson, hard shell democrat, Horatio Seymour, (the present governor,) soft shell or free soil democrat, and Wm. Goodall, liberty man. There are five candidates for lieutenant governor, and a still larger number for the other state offices.

The baptist churches composing the central baptist association held their annual sitting with the church at Melrose the present week. The association convened on Saturday morning for business, and since that time has been engaged in the furtherance of the objects for which it was convened. We attended service on Saturday night, and on Sabbath morning, and were pleased to find good congregations present on both occasions. The attendance on Sabbath was very large, and was as respectable an audience as is ever gathered together in the country. Nor was the attandance less worthy of remark, than the complete respect and attention which was paid to the ministers and the good order which reigned during the exercises. A number of ministers from other churches were present, among whom we noticed rev. Mr. Turner, of Shelby, rev. Mr. Vining of Polk, rev. Mr. Bagerly, of Smith, rev. Messrs. Crain and Lucas, of Nacogdoches county, and several others, whose names we did not learn.

We earnestly hope that this association will be productive of much good. It has our sympathies in an eminent degree, because at its last sitting a resolution was adopted in favor of the total prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits, and to its influence we look for much good to the cause of temperance, and its co-worker, religion.

The town of Melrose is improving in a very praiseworthy manner. We notice several buildings in the course of erection at the west end of town. A new store-house is also being built in the centre of town, and in a short time the new Masonic hall will be erected. Verily our Melrose friends are determined to go ahead.

[Nacogdoches Chronicle.

Perhaps our parish was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Every body seems to be doing well, as far as outward appearances go, and if there is any crime stalking abroad, it is kept hidden very secretly, for there is not now, nor has there been for a long time, any white or black person in jail, with the exception of runaways. Litigation, too appears to have got to a stand still, as may be judged from the lack of judicial sales in the public papers. Indeed, lawyers, sheriff, clerk, (and we may add the printer) and all who live upon the misfortunes of others, are bitterly complaining of this lamentable state of affairs. For the good of the people, however, it is to be hoped that the docket will continue as it is.

Really, so prosperous are all, and so plenty does money appear to be (not to our pockets, however,) that if sugar should happen to take a rise of two or three cents, there would be so much gold in the parish that the people would worry themselves to death studying what to do with it, how to appropriate or how to take care of it. The yellow eagles would cause more destruction to human life than yellow jack. For fear of this rise in our principal staple, and of money getting the upper hand of us, we think that we had better turn our attention to the building of railroads, colleges, and seminaries.

[Plaquemine Sentinel.

Nine wagons, "loaded to the guards" with men, women and children, and flanked by several outriders, passed up Chesnut street yesterday. This noble caravan is from Indiana, and is going, by the way of Springfield and Arkansas, to Texas. Good luck befal them. They have with them their household goods, and before long we shall hear they have founded a flourishing town. [St. Louis Rep. Sept. 22.

Kentucky Chivalry.—A grand tournament was to be given in the amphitheatre of the agricultural association, near Louisville, on the 15th instant, the last day of the agricultural fair. The Louisville Journal says it is to be got up on a scale of magnificence which will eclipse any exhibition of a similar kind ever given in Kentucky. An invitation has been extended to the "chivalry" of the entire State.

The Trinity (Texas) Advocate says, troops of emigrants have already this fall commenced pouring through our town for the west. We notice that nearly every emigrant wagon that passes has more or less of the "kinky-heads" along with them. In a few years Texas will be one of the leading States in the Union, in point of slave property. So far as we are able to learn, the most of the emigrants are from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

"The Democracy of Congress."—Under this caption the Richmond Enquirer gives us the article hereto appended, upon the late congress. It is the picture of a democratic congress by a democratic artist, and none can therefore doubt the truth of that part of it which shows, that, "not only the character of this country, but the credit of representative government also, is impaired by shameful disregard of principle and decorum in the congress of the United States," and that "the clumsy irregularity and corrupt practices which dishonor its character" have made that body an object of derision and denunciation. There is much food for thought in the article, and if it were not for the fact that the present chief executive officer of the nation is so utterly destitute of all the higher qualities necessary in the administration of the government, and so wanting in the characteristics which command the respect and admiration of the people, there would be much room to fear, as the Enquirer says, that "unless congress mend its manners and its morals, the country might not oppose the transfer of its powers to the executive department of the government." Such a cause will be sufficient to prevent a transfer, or the agitation of the transfer of the power at this time, but if we should ever again get a talented, intriguing, ambitious president, with another such a democratic congress, we do not know but that he may coax them into making the United States a "one man" government, and appointing him dictator over it. The Enquirer says:

If it be legitimate to infer design from the adaptation of means to an end, we may confidently affirm that it is the set purpose of congress to forfeit every particle of the public respect. For assuredly the conduct of honorable members is precisely such as will most speedily and certainly provoke the contempt of the country.

In the first place, a sweeping accusation of corruption is brought against the house of representatives by one of its own body, and a committee of investigation is appointed to play the part of detective police in the federal legislature. Equally regardless of an awakened public sentiment which is prepared to inflict the heaviest penalty upon every instance of congressional corruption, and of the vigilance of the committee who are ready to bring the guilty to judgment, a member of the house of representatives, in collusion with one of its officers, mutilates the record and changes the effect of a bill in order to compass some pecuniary advantage. Indeed, such is the repute of congress, that the calumniator regards the character of honorable gentlemen as legitimate prey, upon which he may pounce with impunity, in any fit of personal malignity. Rude altercations, brawls and vindictive displays of bloody weapons on the floor of the house, convince the country that congress is as little solicitous in regard to its character for decorum as for integrity.

The senate distinguished heretofore for its dignity and scrupulous morality, will soon sink under the assaults of Mr. Petit to a level with the "lower" house. The scene which this gentleman got up a few days since in the senate for his personal amusement, was such a disgraceful and mortifying exhibition of vulgar blackguardism, as we trust the country will never be condemned to a second time.

Not only the character of this country, but the credit of representative government also, is impaired by such shameful disregard of principle and decorum in the congress of the United States. With writers in the interests of absolutism, congress is already a chosen mark of derision and denunciation. From the clumsy irregularity and the corrupt practices which dishonor its character, they derive an argument in favor of the promptness, precision and inexorable firmness with which the designs of despotism are conceived and carried out. The Cæsars, Cromwells and Napoleons of every age and country, have alleged the degeneracy and inefficiency of the legislative body in apology for the usurpation of absolute power. Unless congress mend its manners and its morals, the country might not oppose the transfer of its powers to the executive department of the government.

The proprietors of the Enquirer, the Times, the Commercial, and the Columbian, four journals of Cincinnati, have combined to raise the price of their papers from 10 to 12 cents per week. They allege as reasons for the change, the fact that newspaper publishing is less profitable than any other business requiring a similar outlay of capital, talent, and labor, the increase in the cost of making newspapers owing to competition, the rise in paper, wages, rents, fuel and provisions.

Corn and Pork.—We learn (says the Boston Courier,) from a gentleman who has just been through Illinois, and has letters and advices of latest dates from all parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, that there will be a full average in the north and a little less in the south, but full crops in all parts where hogs are grown. The corn on the prairies looks remarkably well; the reports that have been in the papers about half crops of corn in the states referred to originated mostly with those who have corn and hogs to sell. He is satisfied that there will be 25 per cent. more hogs packed in the four states above named than an average, and a large increase over last year.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder says a collision took place on the Georgia railroad a few nights since, between the down freight and up passenger train, forty-five miles above Augusta, by which Robert Spencer, engineer, and Charles Marsh, fireman, were instantly killed. Three or four other men, running the train, were badly scalded and otherwise injured—one likely dead. Passengers uninjured. The accident was occasioned by the freight train not remaining on the turnout till after the passing of the passenger train as required by rule. The damage done to the engine, baggage cars, etc., it is thought will amount to $3,000.

Mrs. Ann Royal, the well known editress of the "Huntress," published in Washington city, died the early part of this month, at a very advanced age.

Cholera.—The cholera has made its appearance at Bowling Green, Kentucky. The first case appeared on the night of the 25th ult. Next morning there had been ten deaths.

Havana Sept. 30 1854.—Our city presents a peculiarly dull aspect after the grand holidays. All seem to have done their best in expressing their joy at the arrival of the new (old) captain general. The originators of the scenes which have been enacted are somewhat disappointed at the course he has pursued since his inauguration. He has already made many important changes in the different official departments, which will be of great benefit. There is to be seen an evident improvement in the police. Eighteen individuals have been arrested with concealed weapons (knives and dirks) on their persons, and they are sure of their punishment.

A sort of manifesto has been published, directed to the governors of the different districts, setting forth the manner in which the head authority intends governing the island. He states very distinctly that the views of his predecessor will be strictly carried out, in regard to the slave trade, that it must be considered as entirely stopped, and yesterday, for the first time was seen two steamers-of-war, the Pizarro and the Juan de Austin, coming up the harbor, laden with "Bozals," new negroes from the coast of Africa, which they had captured near cape St. Antonio. They numbered about nine hundred in all. This certainly shows a determination to put a stop to the trade, and there will be no more expeditions fitted out for other cargoes.

All here are anxious to know if there is any truth in the many reports now circulating, respecting the purchase of Cuba, the sending of Mr. Soulé from Madrid, &c.

General Intelligence.

New York, Oct. 6—The Cunard steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., one week later than previously received.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—The cotton market has presented a dull and drooping appearance since the departure of the America, and for some descriptions the rates have fallen off. We quote as follows: fair Orleans, 6¼d.; middling Orleans, 5½d. The sales embrace barely 36,000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and 5000 for export, leaving about 30,000 bales for the trade.

Seat of War—The landing of the troops of the Crimea expedition at Eupartoria has been officially announced by the governments of France and Great Britain. The debarkation was completed on the 14th September and met with no opposition from the Russians. The statement adds that the army, consisting of 58,000 men, immediately marched upon Sebastapol, and the transports had returned to Varna for 14,000 French troops, which remained at that port awaiting transportation.

The Russian fleet had again returned to the port of Sebastapol.

Reports from Constantinople which, however, want confirmation, state that the czar of Russia, at the last moment, has signified a willingness to enter into negotiations for peace, based upon more reasonable propositions, and that in consequence a steamer had been despatched to Sebastopol with instructions to the commander of the expedition to postpone the landing of the troops; but the instructions had not come to hand in time to prevent the debarkation.

It is rumored that Odessa has again been bombarded. The ports of Anapa and Kierach are closely blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia has been completed.

Gen. Guyon has been recalled from the command of Turkish forces in Asia.

There is nothing of interest from the army in that quarter.

It has been decided upon by the allies that neither Sveaburg nor Cronstadt shall be attacked this season and the French fleet in the Baltic is returning to France.

The Greek government has given in its entire submission to the porte, and offers to conclude a treaty of commerce.

The reported rupture between Turkey and Persia has been officially contradicted.

Spain—The latest advices from Madrid state that all so far remains quiet, although the best feeling does not exist between the city and country.

Mons. Soule, the American minister, has again made himself a mark for diplomatic ridicule, by addressing a bombastic letter to an obscure provincial newspaper.

Belgium—The ministerial crisis is over, and the cabinet remains in office without any material change having been made.

There is no political news of importance from England or France.

New York, Oct. 7—The flour market is very firm. Ohio brands command $7 25@7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn has advanced slightly. Mixed western commands 78c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Flour is steady, with sales at $6 75@6 80. Whiskey in good demand at 30 cents ℔ gallon. Provisions dull. River stationary, with 16 inches water in the channel.

Louisville, Oct. 7.—The river is very low and stationary, with no prospects of a rise.

Arrivals at New Orleans from the Rio Grande report that the Mexican revolution failed, and that the whole country peacably adheres to Santa Anna. Several hundred of the revolutionists have taken refuge on the Texas side of the river.

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Knoxville.

Fears were entertained at New York for the safety of Collins' steamship Arctic, from Liverpool, which was past due.

The know nothings, of New York, have nominated Daniel Ullman as their candidate for governor of the State.

Charleston, Oct. 3—There were 72 deaths from yellow fever during the past week. Only two deaths yesterday.

The epidemic has nearly ceased at Savannah, and the town is becoming lively.

The yellow fever was on the increase at Augusta. Forty deaths had occurred. The panic was extreme, the town almost deserted. Warrenton, Crawfordville, Greensboro', and all the neighboring villages, are crowded with refugees.

One yellow fever case, Mr. J. G. Gould, had died at Marietta.

The fever was abating at Montgomery. Peter B. Smith, cashier of the bank of Montgomery, died on the 3d inst.

The hon. John M. Clayton has published another letter, in which he comes out strongly in favor of the know nothings.

It is stated in the New York papers that the razee Independence has been ordered by the navy department to proceed to Greytown, and salute the flag of Nicaragua. This looks like making an apology.—Wonder if the president intends to back out from the stand he took in regard to burning the town.

The trial of dr. Graham, of New Orleans, for killing col. Loring, commenced at New York, on the 4th.—The testimony brought forward by the prosecution makes a very strong case against the accused.

It is reported that senator Cass (in imitation of Douglas) is canvassing and 'stump speaking' through the State of Michigan. 'What a fall was there, my country.'

The democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Henry W. Bishop for governor, and Caleb Stetson for lieutenant governor.

We have but few election returns from Florida.—As far as head from the democratic candidates for governor and congress are ahead. In Escambia county, Nicholson and Rowley, know nothings, are elected to the legislature.

We have San Francisco dates to the 16th ult. In San Francisco the know nothings swept every thing before them at the late election. In the State, Denver and Herberts, democrats, were elected to congress. Things seem to be dull and drooping among the gold diggers.

At the municipal election, on the 30th, at Nashville, Tenn., W. B. Shepard, the know nothing candidate, was elected mayor.

The citizens of Alexandria, Rapides parish, have decided that the corporation shall not hereafter grant license to coffee-houses.

Troops for Texas.—The Washington Evening Star of the 27th ult., says, the war department will send a large number of recruits to the various Texas and other southwestern posts, about the 1st of November. They would probably be ordered thither sooner, but for the so extensive prevalence of the yellow fever and cholera in those regions, which renders dangerous the shipment of the troops from the north, until there shall be an entire change of the season.

Commodore Vanderbilt has taken advantage of the loans offered by the legislature of British Guiana, and appropriations offered by the other West India islands, and has determined to establish a line of steamships between New York and Demerara, touching at Bermuda, St. Thomas and Barbadoes. The Magnolia, a new steamer of 1100 tons, is to be immediately placed upon the line. The loans and appropriation offered will amount to about $40,000 for seven years.

The Texas papers inform us that the Trinity river is in fine navigable order.

Hog Statistics.—The Cincinnati papers publish a statement of the number of hogs in sixty-four counties in Indiana, as returned by the assessor. In these counties the number is 2,168,823, being an increase over last year of 588,377. Add to this the excess in Kentucky, and we have an excess in two States of nine hundred thousand head.

The editors and publishers of newspapers in Alabama, are about to meet in convention, to establish a scale of prices, to suit the times.

A swindler, representing himself to be a merchant from Salt lake, Utah, while traveling, not long ago, from New York to Baltimore, introduced himself to a respectable merchant of the latter city, who was so much taken with his appearance, manners, &c., that he recommended him to the proprietor of