"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,.....NOVEMBER 1, 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 Raft.—Colonel C. A. Fuller, of the U. S. topographical engineers, having been detailed from the superintendency of the improvement of the Ohio river, to reconnoitre and report on a plan to remove the Red River raft, arrived here on Saturday, and left on Monday to visit colonel J. B. Gilmer. Col. Fuller's assistants, laborers, instruments, etc., will arrive on the Trader, when he will proceed to the head of the raft and survey down to its foot.—He will afterwards survey the lake, and carefully examine all the bayous and other outlets of the river. After which he will be able to decide as to the best and most feasible method of accomplishing the desired improvement in the navigation of our river. If the appropriation is sufficiently large—which we doubt—the work will be speedily and well done.

The Fever.—During Friday some five or six cases of yellow fever occurred in this town and its vicinity. On Saturday night it rained very hard, which tended to cool the atmosphere.—Yesterday we could hear of no new case of the fever, and expect next week to announce its disappearance.

The steamer Trader left Alexandria on Monday evening for this port. She will leave for the falls to-morrow night.

The governor has at last deigned to forward judge Spofford's commission, and that too without having received the certificates of non-contestion and non-defalcation, which the private secretary said the law required.

We have been politely furnished with the receipts and shipment of cotton at Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold's warehouse, from the 1st Sept. to the 31st October:

Received,	2673 bales
Shipped,	866 "

The little steamer Augusta has been raised, and so soon as her repairs are completed will ply as a packet between this port and the falls.

Divine Service.—We are requested to announce that the rev'd J. C. Holland, of Miss., will preach in the methodist church, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Those in want of fine clothing, should call in at Enos & Wood's. They are receiving a superb stock of French, English and American cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., of the latest styles, which will be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

We are greatly indebted to the gentlemanly postmaster at Alexandria, for his kindness in forwarding to us, in advance of the mail, late New Orleans papers. "May his shadow never be less."

We are indebted to Mr. Julius Lengsfield for files of New Orleans papers to the 19th ult.

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

Thanks to the clerk of the Trader for late papers. The Trader is now our only packet, and being able to run wherever it is a *little damp*, she is reaping a rich harvest.

"It never rains but that it pours," was fully exemplified by the Grand Ecore mail of Friday last. We received by it thirty-eight papers from that thriving village, Baton Rouge.

Among those injured on board the steamer Princess, lately destroyed by fire, was colonel W. W. W. Wood, formerly of this place. He is recovering.

The Alexandria Democrat records the death of Mr. Wm. R. Leckie.

The yellow fever was on the increase at Montgomery, Ala., at the latest dates. The N. Orleans Howard association have transferred their physicians and nurses from Savannah to Montgomery.

The fall races over the Prud'homme course, (Natchitoches,) will commence on Tuesday next. Fine sport is anticipated.

The "knowing ones" of the north predict that we will have a mild winter, notwithstanding there has already been a slight fall of snow in Pennsylvania.

The Paris (Kentucky) Flag gives notice that if Mrs. Susannah Hedges, whose maiden name was Shepherd, or her legal heirs or representatives, will communicate their place of residence and post-office address to the editor of that paper, they can hear of something much to their advantage.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says that cotton batting and other articles, manufactured at Baton Rouge, are shipped to St. Louis, (Mo.) for sale.

The Brownsville Flag learns that some fifteen or twenty of the leaders in the revolution in northern Mexico have been arrested in that city on a charge of having violated the neutrality laws, by arming and equiping their men on the American side of the Rio Grande

Election Returns.—The result of the elections recently held tell in a language not to be misunderstood that the American people are tired of, and utterly disgusted with, the present administration. The returns also indicate that the democracy have been totally vanquished, defeated, and are now dispersed to parts unknown. The following is the result as far as ascertained:

Pennsylvania—Pollock, whig, elected governor by a majority of from thirty to forty thousand votes. Nott, know nothing nominee and a democrat, elected canal commissioner. The legislature largely whig. The returns show the election of twenty whig representatives to congress. Only two administration and two anti-Nebraska democrats elected.

Ohio—The democrats are even worse beaten than in Pennsylvania. All the whig congressmen elected. Returns from sixty counties give the American candidates 66,000 majority over the democratic nominees. The Piercites are struck dumb with astonishment.

Indiana—The democratic ticket has been badly beaten in Indiana. Of the members of congress elected, eight are anti-administration. Only three districts to be heard from. The know nothings carried all before them.

South Carolina—This State is faithful to Pierce, having reëlected all the old members to congress. But the know nothings entered into the contest at Charleston, and elected their candidate, M. C. Mordecai, to the state senate, by a large majority.

We have also the result of the municipal election in Baltimore. Mr. Hincks, the know nothing candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of over 5000 votes. Nearly the entire know nothing ticket, (including all the city officers and aldermen,) were triumphantly elected. Only nine democrats were returned out of thirty aldermen elected. We regret to perceive that there was some hard fighting, and that several persons were shot.

Pacific Railroad.—The Marshall Meridian says that, we learn this morning that the advance portion of the two hundred hands from Georgia, are arriving with their carts and implements, under Mr. Milner.

In addition, we have been shown two letters, one of the 2nd, and the other of the 6th inst., from the principal of the original contractors, to the agent, C. Bradley, esq., in Marshall, stating that a negotiation for a loan of two or three millions, was going on, with every prospect of success, with an English firm, and that the English agent set out for London on the 4th October, in consequence.

Mr. Waggoner, the writer, had ordered one hundred construction cars to be shipped to E. M. Daley, of New Orleans, with directions to forward them to Benton. He was to leave N. York on the following day, for Ohio, where he would procure an additional supply of tools. The agent is instructed to keep the work in motion.

We have given in the synopsis or heading, the substance of the letters bearing on the subject; their tone and general scope leave no room to doubt, but the parties in New York expect nothing else but to go right on with the work so soon as the company shall be fully organized, and the waters of the Ohio and Red River will permit the implements and supplies to arrive. Mr. W. says the fifty miles are to be completed in the time required, at all events.

As nothing is said of this loan in the latest New York, Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans money reports, we presume that it cannot be effected.

Our exchanges are filled with accounts of the loss of the steamship Arctic. She came in collision with the French propeller Vesta, which was only slightly damaged, and has arrived in safety at Halifax. She struck the Arctic on the larboard quarter, and cut her down to the water's edge. The loss of life was frightful, but not so great as was at first supposed. The calamity was undoubtedly the result of gross negligence and mismanagement, and the affair ought to be thoroughly investigated. The Arctic was one of the largest, swiftest and most magnificent steamers in the world, and was insured for $550,000.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers state most positively that a joint note from the governments of England and France has been sent to the cabinet of the United States, at Washington, requiring explanations from the latter with regard to the engagements entered into by the United States with Russia, and especially with respect to the nature and conditions of the arrangements under which the acquisition of Russian possessions in North America is said to have been made by the U. States. If there is any truth in this statement, we hope that the president will treat the demand with the contempt it merits. The United States will never acknowledge the right of any foreign nation to make a demand like the above.

A decision has just been made by the court of common pleas, in the city of N. York, which is of some interest to the mercantile world. It is well known that the wholesale merchants and jobbers at the north and east, have an agent in every town and village of importance in the Union. These agents constitute what is termed the "slaughter house," and inform themselves as to the means and standing of all traders and purchasers, and report the facts to head quarters. The case just tried was between a house in Columbus, Mississippi, as the plaintiffs, and the New York agent in that place as the defendant. The suit was brought to recover damages for an alleged libel on the part of the defendant, in having written disparagingly of the plaintiffs. The issue has now been tried for the second time; the defendant having on the first trial being mulcted in damages to the amount of $6000, and moved for a new trial, on the ground of the rejection of legal evidence. No new facts, however, were elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $5000.

The New York Herald, it is stated, paid the captain of a pilot boat who brought the news of the loss of the Arctic $500, and after getting him in the office, locked all the doors of the building, not allowing any one to pass out or in until five o'clock, when the paper was worked off. The other morning journals went off in the same mail with the Herald, ignorant of the awful calamity.

The New York Tribune again formally announces its withdrawal from the whig party.—We ardently hope that it may never seek to return to the ranks. We rejoice at its defection. Greeley will hereafter, with the 'soft-shells' and 'woolly-heads,' find congenial fellowship.

The Howard college, at Marion, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th ult. Several students were seriously injured.

The Pierce press is employing itself in hunting up causes that lead to the overwhelming defeat and complete annihilation of the democracy at the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Among other journals, the Delta, the organ of the New Orleans postmaster and other federal office holders, purports to hold "an inquest" over the party, and prefaces its investigations with the sage remarks that, "the duty of the coroner is a painful and disagreeable, but an important and useful, one. It is for the benefit of the living that the dead must be dissected, and the hidden causes of sudden death laid bare. Thus, like calamities may be prevented and guarded against. Such are the considerations which induce us "in sorrow, not in anger," to hold an inquest on the body of the present administration, whose demise we regard as approaching as nearly to a fixed fact as any occurrence in history." This is plain language to come from Pierce's leading friends in Louisiana.

The Delta after delivering its prologue, says that, the president of this confederacy must be a chief among men. He must be able to command and control. He must be a Jackson or a Van Buren, with the lion energy and determination of the one, or the equally successful astute management and invisible skill of the other. Surrounded by a cabinet of personal equals, he must clearly define their respective spheres and position. They must move with him as a unit. They must not be permitted to appear individually in the action of the administration. Their personal ambition must be checked and restained. It was quite obvious at the commencement of his administration, if not before, that president Pierce did not possess these presidential qualifications. From the first start, his cabinet members placed themselves in the front rank with him, seeking in truth to overshadow and obscure him. And so it has been, down to the present moment. Each one seemed to have some definite object, for which he has struggled with little regard to the glory or advancement of the administration. To permit this, was president Pierce's first error. His next misstep, we will not dwell on, for it is one of the age, and not of Pierce only. It was the appointment to public office, of persons for political merits—the selection of those persons, from the class of trading, intriguing politicians, instead of from the mass of industrious citizens. The happiest event, which could occur in the history of this republic would be the election of a president, who would set aside the whole noisy, intriguing, small minded, grog-drinking, caucussing gang, who now monopolise all the offices, (how well the Delta describes the Pierce office-holders,) and confer them on quiet citizens, who are not the less true to their party and their country, because they are true to society, their families, and their principles. We trust that at the coming presidential election, the people will elevate to the presidency a statesman who will be wise enough to follow our cotemporary's recommendation in regard to conferring appointments.

The Delta concludes that these are prominent errors of the administration, but that they are not enough to have produced this sudden death. They were calculated, however, largely to weaken the personal standing of the executive, and to prepare for the final blows which came from two opposite quarters, to-wit: from the enemies created by the active efforts of the administration in behalf of the Nebraska bill, (which was an error of commission,) and from those who have been disgusted with the utter and disastrous failure of the Cuban venture.—Relative to the Nebraska bill, we have not a word to say against Mr. Pierce and his cabinet. Therein they were true, consistent and honest. Whether it was wise, in the obvious state of parties, for the administration to take the active part it did in behalf of a measure, which it was so evident would reproduce the old issues so absurdly believed to be healed by the compromise act, is a question for political casuists and calculators. . . . . This measure, however, has, no doubt, produced the terrible reaction against the administration throughout the northern and western States. But the great error of Mr. Pierce was in the neglect of some vigorous, powerful counteractive, by which the popular wrath might be caught, as by a lightning rod, and turned aside from the object at which it was hurled. Cuba presented the field on which the defeats and disasters of Nebraska could have been redeemed. Had Mr. Pierce taken other counsel, than the insidious one of certain calculating politicians, who are always behind the popular sentiment—had he pursued a bold, direct, manly American policy, such as Jackson and Polk would have adopted, and seized Cuba; or by directing all his influence in favor of the repeal of the neutrality laws, permitted the people of the south to throw themselves into the island and drive out the Spaniards—or even if he had followed up the yet unexecuted threats of his message, in the Black Warrior affair, the Nebraska tumult would have been hushed and drowned by the loud acclaims and popular joy over so brilliant a coup. The case of the administration required a bold remedy. There was no time for half-way measures, for mere expedients. Death stared it in the face. Even as a certainty, was there no choice between the glorious death in a great, brave cause and noble struggle—a death as it were in full armor and on the field of battle, and that which terminates a long, protracted sickness, a desolute abandonment and the constant torture of petty miseries and persecutions? But there was no danger of the administration falling in the cause of Cuba. The possession of that peerless island would have bribed even the howling abolitionists into silence. Alas! different counsels from these prevailed. New York intrigue, calculation, and cunning circumvented the real desire and design of the president. Marcy fell into the bribery-purchase scheme, which ran so brief and inglorious a career. "Put down filibusterism," was his order to all officials, "not because filibustering is wrong in itself, not out of regard for the neutrality laws, which we consider as inapplicable to certain expeditions"—so Pierce declared at Concord, before he received the vote of thousands of filibusters—"but because it will interfere with our own plan of getting Cuba." Thus has the administration been nipped in the bud by an electoral frost of unparalleled severity.—It would be a sad task to enumerate all the defeats it has met. The nearest approach to a just description of its desolation may be read in the history of Job, and from that history let us draw the hope that it may yet recover from such unprecedented disasters.

Such are the causes which the coroner's jury summoned by the Delta declare to have lead to the death of the Pierce party, and there are but very few men (office-holders excepted) in the Union that will not acknowledge the justice of the popular decree, which doomed the present administration and its adherents to utter annihilation. In summing up the evidence, the Delta omitted to mention among other things that led to the defeat of the Piercites, the facts of the president conferring his patronage in N. York and other northern States almost exclusively on freesoilers and abolitionists. That the executive stooped from its high position to intermeddle in local elections. The scurrility and persecution heaped upon the know nothings by the Pierce office-holders. And, "last though not least," the veto of the river and harbour bill. It was these that caused the demise of the Pierce party.

Well Assorted.—The packet ship Universe arrived at New York, on the 12th ult., from Liverpool, bringing, according to the Shipping List, the following human-cargo:—351 Irish, 115 English, 52 Welsh, 17 citizens of the United States, 12 Scotch, 6 Manx, and 2 ocean-born; making a total of 555 souls, Of these: 225 were men, 201 women, and the remainder were children and infants. Among them were 116 agricultural laborers, 99 servant-maids, 28 miners and colliers, 12 farmers, 10 masons and plasterers, 11 weavers, 5 blacksmiths and iron moulders, 5 shoemakers, 8 carpenters, 4 millers, 3 each of painters, printers and engineers, 4 curriers and saddlers, 4 dressmakers, besides a butcher, a dentist, a paper stainer, a chandler, a rope maker, a plumber and glazier, two gardeners, and sundry clerks and shop-keepers. Their destinations were: to Canada 18, Connecticut 15, Illinois 22, Indiana 1, Iowa 3, Massachusetts 14, Michigan 4, New Jersey 31, Maryland 12, Ohio 60, Oneida county, N. Y. 1, New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 12, Pennsylvania 57, South Carolina 1, Virginia 3, Wisconsin 9, New York (including those who are undecided) 291. Thus is a curious and instructive newspaper article furnished by the material composing the passengers of one ship.

Forgery.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says, the people of Woodford, and in fact the people of all this region of the State, are astounded to learn that forgeries to the amount of some four thousand dollars, committed by John Y. Rucker, clerk of the Woodford circuit court, have just come to light, and that he has fled. Mr. Rucker has hitherto borne an irreproachable character, exempt, as far as he was known, from all habits of dissipation, and closely connected with some of the best families of the country.

We see that the Washington Sentinel, which is particularly distinguished by its ferocity against the know nothings, is warning all the democratic presses not to permit themselves to be hoaxed into the publishing of any more of the know nothing platforms. The editor says it is very plain that some of his cotemporaries "have been hoaxed by practical jokes," and that, "as several of these exposures have proved to be hoaxes, the presumption is rather against all new publications of the same character." Thus far, the know nothings have certainly the best of it in their fights with their enemies. They seem to have not only Jack the giant killer's "coat of air," but his "shoes of swiftness" and his "sword of sharpness."

In northern Illinois, politics, says the correspondent of the Buffalo Advertiser, are at the very 'blood heat.' Wentworth and Douglas are at sword's points, and the latter is causing the removal of all postmasters who will not oppose the nomination of the former for congress. It is almost dangerous to pass over the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, the heads of so many ex-officials are lying on the track. The decapitation was commenced at Elgin, on postmaster Renwick, who could not be persuaded to break friendship with "John," his "long" and abiding friend; and the foul deed has caused tremendous excitement. Douglas is losing friends by the thousand daily in Cane county, and other parts of the Wentworth district.

Buying at Home.—The people of Cumberland county, Virginia, held a public meeting and resolved to buy their goods from the direct importers of Virginia, if goods be offered by them upon as advantageous terms as those imported through New York and other northern cities. They also resolve to patronise, in preference to all others, the literary institutions and mechanics of their own State, and all that pertains to Virginia's advancement in the arts, sciences, and learned professions, as well as in matters of recreation and pleasure. This is a wise and good move, worthy to be followed and zealously carried out all over the State.—Let the old dominion be true to herself, think more about her material interests than the resolutions of '98, and she will be behind none of her sister States in all the elements of a prosperous commonwealth. [Nat. Intel.

The same advice is applicable to nearly all of the southern States, and, if followed, fully and judiciously, would soon release the south from her commercial dependence on the north, besides rendering her affluent and powerful in an astonishing degree. The counsel might be made still more comprehensive. It ought to include home manufacturing, the fostering of home industry in every conceivable description of avocation, the development of home resources, the encouragement of home enterprises, whether of railroads, steamboat and ship building, steam mills, corn mills, and every other occupation wherein honest labor can employ itself profitably, and add to the aggregate wealth at the same time. This is all the south wants. Nature has done the rest for us. How long shall we be lacking in these respects?—Not long we ardently hope. The last few years have witnessed wonderful improvements and we doubt not the future has still greater ones in store for us.

Steamer Lost.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, says the St. Louis Evening News, of the 12th ult., the steamer Isabel, from New Orleans, in making the crossing from the Illinois shore just opposite the lower part of the city, struck the remains of an old wreck and sunk below her cabin floor. Every effort was made to stop the water from rushing in, by the use of quilts, blankets, mattresses, &c., in vain. The boat is owned by P. A. Chouteau and C. A. Hopkins, and had on board about 300 tons of assorted merchandise and 1500 sacks of salt. No one was injured.

An affray occurred at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 4th ult., between Edward Irwin, a grandson of the late Henry Clay, and a man named Crandall. The latter was shot in the arm and abdomen, and the former had his hip grazed by a ball, and was beat over the head with the butt of a pistol, but not seriously injured. On the following day Irwin was tried and acquitted.

It is stated that a large proportion of the land at 12½ cents per acre at the Chilicothe office, in Ohio, is entered by colored persons, who are actual settlers on or near the soil by purchase.

Spain.—The Espano calls upon the government to make known the motives that induced Mr. Soulé, the American minister, to desert his post at this moment.

The Madrid correspondent of the London News, writing on September 9th, says: "The excitement here respecting Mr. Soulé and his doings is perhaps somewhat diminishing. Of his participation in a connivance at the late disturbance at Madrid, the slightest evidence is not conclusive. A strong feeling appears to exist in the public that the sale of Cuba at the present time would be incompatible with national honor and offensive to Spanish pride, and the United States, it is to be presumed, would be now unwilling to pay the sum (£35,000,000) which formed the basis of the negotiations that were carried on some two years ago between the two countries. The estate which Mr. S. is gone to visit in the Pyrenees was purchased by him previous to his arrival in Madrid. It is generally believed that he will not return to his post, and I am told part of the furniture of the hotel of the embassy has already been sold.

According to information derived from the best source, the republican army in Madrid is availing itself of the inaction of the government to organize an extensive conspiracy, and there is every reason to believe that Spain is on the eve of a new outbreak. This time the government will be directed against the throne and monarchical institutions. The marquis of Albeida, one of the most active leaders of that party, has absconded. He is said to be the author of the new programme which circulates clandestinely throughout Spain. The marquis proposes that each province form a separate State, with a distinct administration, electing deputies to a general congress, called upon to decide on the destinies of the Spanish confederation. The activity displayed by the persons known to profess republican doctrines evidently shows that they do not consider themselves beaten.

A Rara Avis.—Nothing is more uncommon than the spectacle of a democratic editor voluntarily rendering justice to an organization which has ruined his party and its hopes. This rare and refreshing example we are unwilling to withhold from our readers. The Mobile Register, than which a more thoroughly democratic journal does not exist, noticing John M. Clayton's letter to Mr. King on the subject of native Americanism, says, with equal fairness, moderation and truth:

It contains some propositions that no American and no right minded and sound hearted foreigner can dispute. If this be the sum of all know nothingism, it is not the dreadful thing it has been described. We hope and believe that good will result from a movement which certainly has some ugly features about it. If it stops short of civil strife, based on differences of religious belief, if in reforming the basis of the laws of naturalization so as to Americanize the foreigner in feeling and character, before he is thoroughly Americanized politically, and if it tends in the end to break down the dividing lines of partition which have too much heretofore, separated the native and adopted citizens, it will have accomplished a good in which all true friends of American freedom will rejoice.

We adopt the views of John Mitchell—himself an Irishman—on this subject. He opposes the isolation of the Irish vote and the Irish interest—he calls it "an anomaly, and absurdity, an enormity." He holds that foreigners come here to be citizens of the U. States, and with their oath of allegiance, and with their foreswearing of fealty to any foreign prince or potentate, they should merge as rapidly as possible into the great mass of American society. Irish military companies, Irish political associations, he thinks are all wrong. He says: "Therefore, I would willingly distract and divide the "Irish mind" of American citizens, I would introduce "disunion" among them, making some of them democrats, some whigs, some hards, some softs, some silver-greys, and some, if possible, even free-soilers—anything in short but know nothings or abolitionists. The "Irish vote," I would break up and abolish utterly—insomuch that never more should a prudent yankee pipe layer know where he may lay a pipe to draw the Irish vote to a platform; never, never more should priest or bishop undertake (in the interest of the church of God) to lead his sheep with pastoral crozier into the pleasant pastures of the hards, or by the still waters of old fogyism. Not as Irishmen, not as catholics, but as only bonafide American citizens I would have them go about their daily business and exercise their common franchise. Even in death I would not separate them. If they go on sleeping together, four deep in that cavalry cemetery, the simultaneous uprising of so many Irishmen will be enough to arouse native American spirit at the last day; and the trump of the resurrection will be signal for the cry of "wide awake!"

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from the federal metropolis, under date of the 19th ult., relates the following singular incidents, which we suppose may be relied on as true:

"A few days since, Thomas Borland, a clerk in the office of the adjutant general, received notice of his dismissal from office, over the signature of the hon Jefferson Davis. Accompanying this notification was a letter from the adjutant general, informing the clerk that it had been shown to the satisfaction of the department that he belonged to a "know nothing" association, and "had voted or attempted to vote for Mr. Towers, the candidate of that party for mayor of Washington." Upon this allegation Mr. Borland, who is a son of the late minister to central America, was dismissed from public service. His offence, it is thus officially admitted, was the exercise of his right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, and without previous consultation with his next official superior."

Such proscription, says the N. O. Bulletin, is not only foolish, but is calculated to defeat the objects aimed at. It is like pouring oil instead of water upon a fire, with a view to its extinguishment. But, the short-sightedness of the administration has passed into a proverb, and no one need be surprised at anything the future may bring forth. We only wonder that Jeff. Davis consented to participate in such small business. He used to leave little matters to little men. But, the atmosphere of Washington produces strange effects. It is worse upon the independence of political aspirants than was the hydrant water of this city upon the health of those who drank it some days since.

Uncertainty of the Law.—In the circuit court lately held in Ripley, Tippah county, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, in the case of the state vs. Rossel, for the killing of Cochran at Holly Springs. At the last term of the court he was found guilty of manslaughter, which operates as an acquittal of murder. A new trial was obtained, on account of some flaw in the proceedings, and at this term his counsel argued before the jury that his crime was either murder or nothing, and if the jury came to the same conclusion they must acquit him. The court charged that this was the law, and he was accordingly acquitted.

The case of the state vs. Maclin, for the murder of judge Price, was continued on affidavit of defendant, for the want of dr. Ellis' evidence who was absent, and on the ground of the sickness of Mr. Watson, one of his counsel.

A meeting of the citizens of Marshall county was held at Holly Springs to effect a revision of the criminal laws of the state—resolutions were passed, deploring the great increase of crime in that region, against any further respite being granted by the governor to Green, the convicted murderer, pledging themselves to support no man for the legislature who was not in favor of a thorough revision of the criminal laws, and appointed a committee to address the people of the state on this subject. [Vicksburg Whig.

The condition of this country now, in a political view, is a painful contrast with what it was two years ago. A whig administration had then ruled the destinies of the country for nearly four years. It came into power surrounded by all the strife and conflict of sectional feeling in which the preceding democratic administration had left the country. The history of that conflict is well known to our readers. During the term of Mr. Fillmore's administration the storm was allayed, and peace and quiet restored to the country. But in the late presidential contest the slavery agitation was again renewed by our political opponents. It was made the test question in that election. The candidate of the whig party was represented throughout the south as the embodiment of abolition and anti-slavery sentiment, while on the other hand, it was represented that the salvation of the republic depended upon the election of gen. Franklin Pierce to the presidency.

Well, they succeeded in elevating this New Hampshire patriot to the presidential chair, and what is the condition of the country now—eighteen months only after he has assumed the reigns of government. Where is that peace and quiet, that fraternal affection between the north and south—that full and lasting restoration of harmonious feeling—that respect for the constitution and obedience to the laws of the federal government, which were all to follow as the inevitable results of his election? We look in vain for them. On the contrary we have a worse state of affairs existing now than were ever known to exist in the whole previous history of the country. We have gotten back to all the dangerous elements of discord, that were brought upon the country by Mr. Polk's administration, and which are now attended with far more dangerous consequences. Truly, the American people improved their political condition amazingly, when on the 4th of March, 1853, they exchanged the administration of Millard Fillmore for that of Franklin Pierce.

How sadly have they been disappointed in the hopes they had formed of bettering the condition the country. Not one single instance can they cite but in which it appears that they have been worsted. The party by which gen. Pierce was elected promised the public, at least if they did not promise themselves, that sectional feeling should be allayed—that fanaticism should be put down— and that from the 4th of March, 1853, an era of friendship and brotherly love should be established tending from one end of our Union to the other.

This new administration was inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances to carry out those promises, and how did it see proper to undertake to fulfil the high expectations that had been pledged for it? How far has it done so? No sooner was it installed in power than factionists, free-soilers and abolitionists, at the north, together with disunionists and secessionists at the south, were selected for filling the offices of the government. The more conservative men of both wings of the party were repudiated.

The consequence, is that factionists have become more arrogant in their demands for carrying out their purposes. The abolitionists have grown fat upon the federal spoils received at the hands of this adminstration, and are now able to carry the day in elections at the north, where, before, they were powerless. A great anti-slavery party is being formed at the north, which bids fair to sweep everything before it. Disorder and confusion exists where before harmony and good feeling reigned. These are some of the fruits of the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, and what it is to end in every true patriot of the country must view with fearful apprehension.

The following copied from the St. Louis Republican, will give our readers some idea of squatter practice in the western states and territories:

We hear from fort Smelling that the sale of the reservation at that post took place a few days since. There were a large number of speculators in attendance, but squatter sovereignty was also there to assert his rights. The day of sale came on, at the Stillwater land office, the squatters were their in their majesty, headed by ex-members of congress, &c., armed to the teeth. Their position was well understood. They had selected of land, or sub-divisions, and it was as much as a man's life was worth to bid against these squatters. The result was, that the whole reservation amounting to 9,000 acres, and worth $50 to $100 per acre, was sold at congress price, $1 25 per acre. This is neither Kansas nor Nebraska territory, but it is squatter practice, adopted many years ago, in upper Illinois and Iowa, and to be followed out in all new territories, whether slavery be recognized in them or not. When a good piece of land is to be obtained, we do not see much difference between Yankee pertinacity and the open, above board assertion of his rights by the western pioneer. If the latter gets on the land, blazes the trees, or marks it down as his own, that man who attempts to interfere had better do some tall walking—it does not matter much whether it happens in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, or Missouri.

The difference between our friend of the Delta and ourself, is, that he believes the creoles of Cuba brave and chivalrous, and we do not. But the Delta assigns no earthly reason for this belief, and until the Cubans have established their claim to manly courage and constancy, the rest of mankind are fully justified in considering it unproved. We hold that the Cubans—at least the major part of them are spiritless and enervated. No doubt they would like to be free. Most oppressed nations sigh for liberty. But with the Cubans this aspiration is little more than the idle dream of a sickly enthusiasm. They have never struck a blow for themselves and in our opinion never will. The Delta will find it hard to persuade the people of the United States, that three or four hundred thousand Cubans, not deficient in resolution and valor, can yet be so thoroughly kept down by one-tenth the number of Spanish troops, as to render a rising utterly impossible. If the Delta will refer to its own files, it will see in a letter from its own correspondent at Havana, the very views which we recently enunciated. Our article was based upon the sentiments expressed by the writer for the Delta. He being on the spot, and having ample opportunities of studying the Cuban character, could not avoid the conclusion that the creoles were too indifferent to liberty to expose themselves to danger and privations by seeking to attain it. [N. O. Bee.

We found the annexed paragraph, a few days ago, in one of our country papers. It is correct to the letter.

The continental congress met on the 10th of May, 1775; the number of members was 64. At this session a member appeared from St. John's parish, Georgia, and afterwards the colony of Georgia sent an entire delegation.—Each colony paid its own delegation. New Hampshire allowed to each all expenses, a servant, two horses, and a guinea a day; Massachusetts, expenses and three dollars a day—Maryland, 40 shillings a day, with nothing for expenses; Pennsylvania, 20 shillings a day and expenses; Virginia, a half johannes per day; North Carolina, £500 per annum; South Carolina, £300 per annum; and Georgia £100 per month while in session.

There are now in the United States thirty-two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction. Twenty-eight are State institutions. The number of the insane is nearly 20,000.

It is now said that the president has ordered commander Hollins to take command of the new steam-frigate Princeton, and proceed to Greytown.

The legislature of Vermont has elected all whig officers.

General Intelligence.

New York, Oct. 21—Sir John Franklin.—The telegraph brings intelligence from Montreal, that letters to the governor of the Hudson bay company, announces the discovery of the remains of sir John Franklin and his party, near Fox river. The remains found and the information obtained leave no doubt of the fate of the party, or with regard to its identity.—Sir John's ships had been crushed by the ice, and he and his party having taken to the land, had starved to death, in the spring of 1850.

The latest accounts by the Africa state that a courier left the allies' camp before Sebastopol on the 27th. The letters say that after much hard fighting the allies had reached a position within ten miles of the city, having carried all the Russian entrenchments and approaches by land and sea. Menschikoff, besides the forces in the city and forts, held the fields outside the walls, with 20,000 men; but was enclosed on all sides.

The New York cotton market, on the 21st, closed firm, but no change in prices.

There was a fine frost at Charleston, on the 21st.

The yellow fever has broken out at Opelousas, creating great consternation.

The Arkansas papers complain of short cotton and corn crops, and low water.

The Mississippi and Ohio rivers continue unusually low.

As an evidence of "hard-times" the prices of landed property and house rent has depreciated over 25 per cent. from the rates of last year in New York.

The Kentucky Trust Co. bank, at Newport, Ky., and the bank of Connersville, Indiana, have failed.

It appears by the report of the sexton that the whole number of interments in the city cemetery, Augusta, Geo., during the month of September was 89—66 of which were whites, and 16 blacks.

Since the ratification of the reciprocity treaty, no less than 800 American fishing vessels have passed the port of Halifax on their way to the fishing grounds.

It is estimated that since the beginning of August about six thousand emigrants have left New York on their return to Europe.

The yellow fever has subsided at Galveston; but is yet prevalent in Houston.

Our northern and western papers are again complaining of the want of rain.

Flour was selling in Cincinnati, on the 19th ult., at $7@$7 10 per bbl.

Wheat, corn, and all other kinds of grain, are falling in price at the north.

The steamer H. R. W. Hill, arrived at N. Orleans, on the 19th ult., from Memphis, with 3,387 bales of cotton.

Hard to Please.—The whig congressional convention for the Alleghany (N. Y.) district had 150 ballotings without making a choice.

The Jackson Mercury learns that the neighboring town of Brandon is sorely stricken with the yellow fever, and that three-fourths of the population has left.

At the recent state election in Pennsylvania, there was a large majority of votes cast in Philadelphia in favor of the liquor prohibitory law. The vote stood: for the prohibition of liquor, 25,330; against the law only 20,570.

A physician writes to the editor of the Louisville Courier, that a few days ago, a young lady of Oldham county, in her ordinary health, (perfectly well, the family say,) rode two miles to a physician, and had a tooth extracted. Almost immediately paralysis on one side of the body occurred, then stupor, and death followed in a few hours. She had not inhaled chloroform, nor anything of that kind.

The Boston Advertiser learns that Mr. William W. Story has finished the statue of his father, the late justice Story, upon which he has been busily engaged abroad for some time past, and that it has been shipped from Italy for America. The statue has been seen by a number of gentlemen, competent to judge, who have pronounced it a most successful effort and perfect work of art.

The Baltimore Sun says that it is reported in Washington, that since the election returns have come in from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Pierce, Marcy and Jeff. Davis have changed their opinions in regard to the know nothings, and intend to join the order.

Dr. Joachim R. Saussy died at Savannah, on the 7th ult., of yellow fever, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a native of South Carolina, and resided in Louisiana from 1839 to 1849, and continued in the practice of his profession with eminent success during his life. Another martyr has he proven to assiduous labors in his calling. The Republican pays a high tribute to his memory.

Died at Washington, on the 9th of October, Wm. Darby, esq., the widely known and veteran American geographer.

The Norfolk Argus states that a ship recently arrived at that port from Ireland, having on board two urchins, who came forth from their concealment, when the vessel had been about ten days at sea, and showed their bright eyes and rosy cheeks to the captain, stating that they had no parents, and desired to go over to America, the land of plenty. They are eight to ten years of age.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says the almost total failure of the hemp seed crop of Kentucky and Missouri, has led to the formation of a company in that city, for the purpose of importing it from Europe.

The know nothings of Norfolk and of Portsmouth, Virginia, have had great rejoicings at the recent victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Baltimore. They fired one hundred guns in honor of the victories.

The Baltimore common council has appropriated $600 to pay for a silver tea-kettle, to be presented to captain M. C. Meigs, as a testimonial of his zeal and perseverance in carrying through the council the important water works ordinance.

We learn that G. W. P. Smith, esq., the spirited editor of the "Shield," at Snow Hill, Maryland, raised this year, on an acre lot, 120 bushels 1 peck and 7 quarts of sound shelled corn, and, that he had put in for the first premium at the cattle show for it. No doubt he will get the premium.

The price of breadstuff is now so much lower in England than in America, that several cargoes of flour are said to have been shipped from Liverpool for New York. This has not happened since the inflation of 1837, when flour was imported to N. York from the Mediterranean.

A trial for a breach of marriage promise took place in New Jersey, not long since, the parties being Miss Annie Howard, of Washington city, plaintiff, and William K. Hall, of New Jersey, defendant. The Washington Sentinel learns that the trial occupied several hours only, when the jury rendered a verdict of $13,000 damages in favor of the young and injured lady.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 5th ultimo, says, we hear from Boston that the money market of that city is more straitened than at any time during the last two years. Among the commercial failures reported in Boston, are the following houses: Samuel Sandford, a very large holder of real estate, Messrs. Samuel F. Morse & Co., clothing and dry goods firm; Messrs. Lincoln, Wing & Co., Australia trade; Chapin & Whitton, wholesale druggists.

A bill has passed the council of Washington prohibiting the sale of liquor in less quantities than a pint, and been signed by the mayor. This won't interfere, however, with congressmen in the least.—Two or three of them can take a pint and "divide and conquer." Better increase the quantity to a gallon, and then there would be some prospect of killing off a few leading demagogues at an early day, and thus "do the State some service." Besides, as they are always more or less patriotic, they would, no doubt, be willing to die for the good of the country.

We learn from the Republican that there is great excitement in St. Louis in consequence of a