



The South-Western.
BY L. DILLARD & Co.
Office: Corner of Texas and Edwards streets,
OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
Messrs. J. M. & C. MURPHY, Jefferson, Texas.
Mr. W. B. BROWN, Beaufort, Texas County, Texas.
Mr. JAMES B. LEMMON, Henderson, Ark. Co., Texas.
Mr. A. S. FLOWERS, Mansfield, and DeSoto Parish, La.
Mr. CLARKE ADAMS, Plaquemine, and Iberia 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 PRESSSES, (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 rise in the river has come at last, and no mistake. We will hereafter have sufficient water to give us good navigation to the falls, and there are enough boats to form a daily line, and meet the wants of travelers and shippers. The rates for freight are falling.

FIRES.—The old hospital, situated a short distance below town, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. It had been untenanted for some months.

An election took place on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding whether licenses should be granted, or refused, to vend liquors in a less quantity than one gallon in the fourth ward of the parish of Caddo, during the year 1855.—The vote was:
For license, 16
No license, 108—majority, 92.

We have heard of three or four instances of houses being robbed during the past fortnight. Our citizens must look to the fastenings on their doors and windows.

The masonic ball, on Wednesday last, was even more brilliant and successful than its originators contemplated. The guests went off handsomely and the evening retired amid regrets that the festivities were at an end.

We are under obligations to the hon. Theo. G. Hunt, for important and interesting public documents.

We are indebted to captain Alban, of the Alida, for New Orleans papers to the 23d.

The clerk of the Augusta has our thanks for files of late papers.

The new steamer Sodo, bound from Alexandria to this port, broke her shaft, and was compelled to send to New Orleans for a new one. She will be in running order in two or three days.

The steamers Union, Fulton, Swamp Fox, B. E. Clark, Jean Webe, Lone Star and Hunon are plying weekly between Alexandria and New Orleans. Passengers and shippers need fear no detention.

The new steamer Fanny Fern has resumed her trips between this port and Alexandria.—She is now under command of captain Collins, while Mr. Eugene Perreol presides in the office, and they will make use of every exertion to give satisfaction to passengers and shippers. The other officers are all experienced, careful and skilful boatmen. The Fanny Fern having been built at this place, and owned here, has peculiar claims on the public, and our citizens, undoubtedly, will extend to her the most liberal patronage. Capt. Collins deserves great praise for the enterprise he has displayed in our midst, and will be truly remunerated for the time and money he has spent in introducing boat building at this point.

Those of our merchants and dealers generally who visit New Orleans, for the purpose of purchasing hardware, cutlery, saws, castings, iron, steel, britannia and tinware, corn mills, builders' hardware, house-furnishing goods, etc., will find it to their advantage to call on J. Waterman & Bro., corner of Magazine and Common streets. Their stock is one of the most extensive and complete in the city, while the prices are as low and the terms as accommodating as those of any other establishment. We have known the Messrs. Waterman for the last eighteen years and guarantee that they will give satisfaction.

We learn with much regret that the dwelling and out-houses on the plantation of Mr. Valery Gaienné, situated on Cane river, a short distance below Cloutierville, were destroyed by fire last week. The flames were discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning and so far advanced that Mr. G. and his family had barely time to escape. The furniture, in fact every thing in the house, including the clothing, was consumed. It is thought that the disaster was the result of accident.

The Louisiana Democrat calls a meeting of the democracy of Rapides, to take place on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration and expressing their views upon the know nothing organization.

The London Times, of the 20th November, confesses that the siege of Sebastopol, has proved to be a failure.

The Clarkeville Standard, of the 23d ult., states that a heavy steady rain commenced the evening previous, and had not ceased.

The Jefferson Herald has been forced to increase its price of subscription, which will hereafter be three dollars per annum.

The Mississippi river, between St. Louis and Cairo, was so closed by ice on the 20th ult. as to be un-navigable.

The president has appointed Farman F. Taber postmaster at Natchitoches, and Thos. C. Hunt, editor of the Chronicle, to be registrar of the land office at the same place. Mr. Wm. Sheerer has been made surveyor of Lakeport.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, the most valuable periodical published in this country, in the number for December, gives some interesting facts in regard to the monetary difficulties under which the commercial community is now laboring; and goes on to demonstrate that a large contraction has taken place in the import trade, "which, had it commenced sooner, would have saved the country from many of the disasters incident to a commercial crisis," the inevitable consequence of overtrading—of buying annually sixty or seventy millions of dollars more than we sell. It is to be hoped that the reaction commenced in time to prevent a general crash, although many importers and heavy dealers at the north and east have gone by the board, and others, as a matter of course, will follow. Mr. Hunt observes that, the commercial embarrassments noticed in November have been continued, and in many sections of the country the pressure has increased, until credit is shaken every where, and all classes are made to realize the insecurity of worldly possessions. The causes which led to this have been a long time at work. The prosperity which prevailed almost universally up to the middle of last year had made our business men so confident in their own strength, that all classes had expanded their engagements far beyond the protection of their own resources, and were exposed to the storm which began to gather on every side. The first great shock to credit was the discovery of the Schuyler fraud, which brought to stand nearly all those works of internal improvement for whose successful completion a large share of public confidence was necessary. From that moment sacrifices began, and the railroad interest will never wholly recover from the blow. The war in Europe created more or less money pressure abroad, and capitalists there were less liberal in their investments here, (N. York,) at a time when their assistance would have been most acceptable. Goods which had accumulated abroad where the demand has almost ceased, were crowded upon our shores, at whatever a sacrifice could be obtained, thus aggravating the evil. At that moment, instead of liberal shipments of breadstuffs to cover this new drain upon our resources, the exports fell off, owing to the high prices of cereals in the interior, and the great scarcity at the seaboard. The failure in the harvests here had been greatly exaggerated, and agriculturists were led to hoard their products. The cotton crop, part of which might have been relied upon in this emergency, was kept back by the dreadful ravages of the epidemic which prevailed in the vicinity of southern ports. From New York, those who had contracted large foreign debts were obliged to send the specie, and this rapidly increased the evil. While this was going on at the seaboard, a worse panic began in the interior, and especially in the west and north-west. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, and some extent in the States on the south side of the Ohio, a large circulation of bank notes, mostly of the free banks, had been obtained through expenditures for railroad purposes, and the general expansion of business. When the contraction began, this circulation came in rapidly, and found the banks wholly unprepared to meet it. As the difficulty became known, the excitement increased, and every effort made for relief only heightened the panic. All the banks which had balances at the east drew for them, and borrowed to the extent of their credit besides, while between 20 and 30, perhaps more, of institutions which were really solvent, were compelled to suspend payment. A large number of private bankers were carried down in the crash, and the distress became general. The public mind is now less excited, but the difficulty is not removed, and cannot well be until there is a revival of business, by large shipments of the produce now hoarded. At the south the evil has not, as yet, been so seriously felt. The planters have not been for many years in so secure a position, and if the crop of cotton now making shall sell briskly in Europe, they will escape to a great extent the panic which has elsewhere prevailed. During all this severe pressure in the money market, and general disturbance of public confidence, it is cause for congratulation, that the mercantile community have stood the trial so nobly. Very few merchants previously in good credit have been obliged to suspend payments, and even among the weaker houses the failures have not been as numerous as might have been expected.—The reason of this may be found in the increased supply of metallic currency remaining in the country. Over \$100,000,000 in gold coin have been added to the circulation of the U. States, since the discovery of gold in California. Thus, although the rates of interest have been high for nearly eighteen months, there has been no such scarcity of money as has been felt in former periods of commercial embarrassment. This impression now prevails that the convulsion has reached its height, and that having passed the crisis affairs must gradually mend.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Hunt is right.—In a few weeks all our south-western rivers will be navigable, pouring into the Crescent City the products of the Mississippi valley, and thereby affording our planters and merchants ample means to meet their engagements.

The trial of captain Cummings, (of the Martha Washington,) at Helena, on the charge of murder, resulted in his being discharged. The hearing of testimony consumed five days, after which the attorney general entered a nolle prosequi. Captain Cummings was immediately rearrested on the charge of arson, and it is presumed that his trial will take place in a few days. That of Adam Chapin is going on.

The Montgomery papers caution the public against counterfeit bills on the Southern bank of Alabama, payable at Mobile.

The small pox has assumed the form of an epidemic in some of the northern cities. In Boston, week before last, the deaths numbered fourteen, and in Cincinnati fifteen victims fell by it during the same time.

The secretary of war in his report again recommends congress to import camels for the use of our army on the frontier. We hope that the experiment will be tried.

George L. Washington, grandson of Slepoe Washington, nephew and one of the executors of him who was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," offers for sale to the council of the city of Boston the gold medal struck by order of congress in the year 1776, on occasion of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, and forwarded by order of congress to general Washington, in commemoration of his signal services in achieving the great event.

The know nothings appear to have frightened the Piercetes out of all propriety and self-respect. A late Richmond Enquirer commences an article in the following strain:

"To the democratic know nothings we appeal in all kindness and friendship. We and our nominees agree with you upon all the cardinal principles of party faith. We and our nominees have heretofore stood side by side with you, voting the same tickets, worshipping at the same altars, glorying over the same triumphs and mourning over common defeats. We differ now upon one topic; why should that drive you from us? Our nominees are neither alien born foreigners, nor Catholics. They are not likely to place the pope at the head of this government. Why then turn from them? The democratic Virginia—the flag ship of the whole fleet—old Virginia—old Ironsides is surrounded by dangers—a fog is around and upon her. Will you not stay, and be the fate of the ship what it may, let that fate be yours? Stay with us, help us to work at the pumps! Will you desert the life boat and leave us? No—you will rather cry with Lawrence, 'don't give up the ship!' You will rather go down with Lincoln and trust to Providence to stand by us, than we will save the old ship from the dangers which threaten her."

The "dangers which threaten her," we suppose to be nothing less than the prospect that the people may turn the Piercetes out of office and the poor fellow be cast upon the world, to seek a livelihood by some other method than sucking treasury pay. It is somewhat singular that while a majority of the small and obscure Pierce organs are charging the know nothings with being "whigs in disguise," "propagandists of bigoted and unconstitutional dogmas," "abolitionists," and various like epithets, the Richmond Enquirer, the oldest, the ablest and most influential journal belonging to the administration published in the Union, calls to the "democratic know nothings" to "work at the pumps," and aid it in saving old Virginia from drifting on the breakers.

The Bee says that, time was, when this same Enquirer would as lief have doubted the democracy of Jackson, as the success of the party in the "old dominion." It looks curious and decidedly novel to see that faithful journal seized with misgivings of failure, pitifully lowering its haughty crest and supplanting the know nothings to stand by the democracy. The party in Virginia must be getting shakier and feeble indeed, when its file leader crouches meekly to the foe. We it well understood that this same Enquirer, has, until quite recently, been thundering forth its philippics against the very organization whose aid it now beseeches, we trust. What can be viler than this vain, sordid demagoguism, which with a front of brass and a heart as hollow as a nutshell, treats the assistance of those whom in its hour of confidence, it was wont to revile with the strongest expressions of hatred and abhorrence!

The Enquirer may coax and conjure until it becomes hoarse, but it will never prevail upon the "democratic know nothings" to vote for Pierce or those put in nomination by his efficients.

Those who pretend to be in the secrets of the recent convention of the know nothings, at Cincinnati, say that another plank has been added to the platform of the party. It is to the effect, says the St. Louis Republican, that no nomination shall ever be made of any man for office who is attached to any of the sectional or ultra parties into which the country is divided. Thus, the anti-Nebraskaite, the abolitionist, the Maine liquor lawite, the nullifier, the free-soiler, and the disunionist, are all repudiated and cut off. Conservative men—friends of the Union—and no others, are to be put up for office.

This movement, whether dictated by patriotism or policy, it cannot be questioned, will add to the strength of the new party, whose motto we learn is "our whole country and our countrymen."

It is becoming the height of fashion with the Pierce organs to abuse and vilify Lewis Cass, whom but a few years since they were lauding to the skies, and making use of every exertion to elect president. This conduct excites the indignation of the old school democratic journals, who turn the tables on the Piercetes.—Marks, of the Bayou Sara Ledger, whose family—father, sons and brother—dates its democracy as far back as the first canvass of Jackson, and has never deviated from the creed, in his last issue says:

"GENERAL CASS.—This noble old democratic chieftain, at the opening of the present congress, was elected president of the senate pro tem. We know of no man at the north that we would sooner trust than he; no, not even Dickinson, for we look upon them both as the greatest, the best and most reliable statesmen that our country ever produced, always excepting Andrew Jackson. And, not all the vituperation of the Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer can ever shakle our love or title of their well earned fame. The southern people may be hasty in giving expression to their opinions, but never ungrateful, and they will know that the constitutional rights of the south were ably defended by them both. We think it in bad taste, to say the least of it, for any southern man, much less one who pretends to be a democratic editor, to abuse such men."

The Ledger is right. Cass and Dickinson are the ablest and purest men to be found in the democratic ranks, and the least objectionable to the south; but that is the very reason why they are abused by the Piercetes.

The report on the condition of the poor and indigent in the city of New York, reveals many painful and melancholy facts. The association for affording relief, during the year ending on the 1st ult., relieved 5977 families, comprising 26,896 persons, at a cost of \$35,731 71. To do this 28,142 visits were made. Some idea of the vast field for philanthropic exertions opened in that city, may be gathered from the fact, that 121,217 indigent sick persons were gratuitously provided for by the public dispensaries and hospitals during the year. To this list, who are chiefly composed of unskilled immigrant laborers of the most destitute class, should be added multitudes of the same class that are relieved by private benevolence and the numerous organized charities and benevolent orders in the city; also those cared for by the churches.

Seventeen runaway slaves from Missouri arrived at Chicago, Illinois, on the 8th ult. They were pursued by three Missourians, and the U. S. marshal was called upon to arrest the negroes. He endeavored, to summon the posse comitatus. The military companies were ordered out, but only one responded to the call. Great excitement was occasioned by the presence of the Missourians, and, intimidated by the crowd of people, the U. S. commissioner dismissed the proceedings.

We understand that there has been a rise of twenty feet water in the Ouachita.

The Picayune, in its monetary report for the week ending on the 23d ult., says that, the turn of the money market was against the borrower, and the indications are, that we shall have something of a panic before long. The demand for accommodations is becoming quite pressing, not only for immediate wants, but in anticipation, also, of the heavy payments, (not mending over the whole of January.) Rates for money, of course are hardened, and long paper of the very best grade cannot be placed at a better figure than 12, while we are aware of negotiations as low as 15. We therefore place our quotations as follows:

Mortgage paper, highest grade, 10@12
Six to eight months paper, A. 1, 12@15
Short paper inside of 90 days strongly endorsed, 15@18
Short paper, single names, 18@24
Loans in collateral, 15@18

There is an uneasy feeling in regard to the large engagements due next month, but the banks are disposed to act liberally, and unless navigation should be completely suspended we do not anticipate any grave difficulties. But there is closeness enough already to make people uncomfortable.

To-day and to-morrow will be a trying time with the merchants of N. Orleans. This crisis safely passed, they can breathe freely until the 4th of March.

The Baltimore papers complain of the unusual dullness of that city, and the tightness of the money market. The American says that, affairs still wear a gloomy aspect. We may be allowed to suggest that there is one method of brightening it up a little. Let not the rich man, who owes the poor one any thing, put off payment even for an hour. A single hundred dollars, started round in the morning, may pay a thousand before night if kept moving in the proper channel. It is the disposition of the money holder to watch for a larger percentage that gives "the gloomy aspect," and the cry is often raised by the avaricious as an excuse for delaying payment to the needy. If "pay as you go" were a maxim of every day's practice, we should soon hear no more of these "confounded hard times."

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.—A suit of great interest to passengers on board of steamboats was decided a few days since by the U. States district court for the eastern district of Louisiana. Mrs. A. M. Walsh sued the steamer H. M. Wright for \$143 as the value of a gold watch, a pair of gold spectacles and \$11 in money, which were stolen from the state-room she occupied in the boat, while on a passage from New Orleans to Bayou Sara. The state-room was occupied by the libellant, who is a respectable elderly lady, and a young lady, also of high respectability, and though it was properly fastened, still it was entered by some person on board of the boat, who stole the articles in question. In deciding the case, judge McCaleb did not consider it necessary to inquire whether the thief was connected with the boat or was a stranger. He was satisfied that the fact that some person entered the ladies' cabin on a felonious errand, exhibited a want of the due care and watchfulness which should always be observed in the police regulations of every boat engaged in the transportation of passengers. He added that, "it is certainly not exacting too much of those in charge of these common carriers (steamboats) to require of them that degree of vigilance which would effectually protect from all intrusion, during the night time at least, that portion of the boat which is appropriated for the use and convenience of helpless females. It is well understood that steamboat proprietors, who are common carriers of passengers for hire, are liable for the baggage of passengers, and it is equally well established that they are not subject to damage for the loss of anything that is not strictly baggage." Having decided that the articles in question might properly be embraced in the term "baggage," the court held that the boat was responsible, and so gave judgment for the amount claimed. This decision is undoubtedly in accordance with law and justice.

Mr. John Allen, a well known citizen of Ohio, and Mons. Victor Considerant, have been for some time engaged in raising funds in this country and France, for the purpose of purchasing a vast tract of land in Texas, whereon to test the practicability of socialism on a grand scale. We learn by the Cincinnati Commercial that half a million of dollars have been raised in behalf of this scheme, and that several parties are now on the move for the promised land, and a number of Frenchmen, prominently engaged in the enterprise, passed through Cincinnati on the 14th ult., en route for Paris for Texas. M. Considerant is still in France, and will bring on with him the rear guard and main body of the French immigrants.

The Piercetes of Morehouse parish, have held a public meeting, and passed resolutions proclaiming that judge Richardson, of Ouachita, was their choice for next governor, and Benj. Bloomfield, of New Orleans, for lieutenant governor. Mr. Bloomfield is a clerk in J. B. Steel's bookstore, and is an energetic, persevering young gentleman; but we surmise he cannot be considered an "out-and-out" democrat, as at least two members of his family were elected to office last spring by the "know nothings," and perhaps Ben. voted the ticket.

Colonel J. A. Kelly, (one of the heroes of the Lopez expedition, and a correspondent to the Picayune,) writes that general Felix Huston is a candidate, on the know nothing ticket, for the United States senate in opposition to the hon. John Sidel. The general has belonged to so many parties, that it is hard to find out which one he now fraternizes with.

The natives of Great Britain, residing in N. Orleans, earnestly solicit the sympathy of their countrymen in Louisiana for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the British service in the war against Russia. Any donations for this purpose can be forwarded to Wm. Mure, her majesty's consul at New Orleans.

Here is a specimen of the "pet bank" system, which is such a favorite with and so highly extolled by the democracy. The Washington Star says, information has been received at the treasury department, that the bank of Columbus, (Ohio,) against which there is a government suit pending for the recovery of the sum of \$100,000 deposited with it by the U. States, during the late administration, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or, in other words, has taken that means of preventing the general government from recovering by due process of law. It is not believed however that the assignment can hold good against Uncle Sam.

The New Orleans and Montgomery steamer Alabama, recently sunk, has been raised.

A SEVERE CRIME.—The administration received a severe cut in the house of representatives on the 6th ultimo. What made the matter worse was that many prominent democrats assisted in the base and unbecoming assault. The administration was delighted in stabbing the administration, which may now truthfully cry Et tu Brute to about half of those who were elected as its ostensible friends.

The question arose on the disposal of the president's veto of the river and harbor bill, which laid over among the unfinished business of the last session. Here it should be borne in mind that it is understood the president will soon send in a longer message, giving his views on the respective points involved, in detail. It was argued by several, not democrats in the political acceptance of the term, as formerly understood, that in 1848, he spirited his venom on the character of Zachary Taylor, merely transferring the house to pass over the veto until the supplementary message was received, which would embody, in extenso, the views of the president.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, advocated postponement, but without avail. Mr. Dunbar, of Louisiana, democratic representative of the first district, made a few remarks which we subjoin:

"Mr. Dunbar was a member of the committee which reported this bill; he voted with that committee, he voted for the passage of the bill, and he thought it was not such a bill as the president ought to have vetoed. But, in justice to the chief magistrate of the nation, who will soon give us his reasons more fully upon this subject which perhaps will enable us to act more understandingly in determining whether this bill shall pass notwithstanding the veto of the president, or whether we shall introduce another bill which shall not be liable to his objections, he would like to be postponed to this day week."

Mr. Clingman accepted the amendment.

Mr. Wentworth (democrat,) of Illinois, "supposed there was not a member of the house who would be influenced either one way or the other by a message from the president. This subject was familiar to everybody. It had been agitated ever since the foundation of the government, and proclaimed on every political stump throughout the country. Such being the case, he did not know why the veto upon the veto message could not be taken. So far as his action here was concerned he knew no executive—nothing but the people whom he left behind. He was here to carry out the will of his constituents, and he presumed that every member of the house was here to carry out the will of the people."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (whig,) remarked:

"This was a measure which very deeply interested not only the whole valley of the Mississippi, but it interested the whole country. He contended in the suggestion of his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Dunbar,) that a proper respect for the executive required at least a suspension of the consideration of the matter until the president's views should be made known. There were circumstances connected with the case which rendered it peculiarly proper that the house should suspend its action of this bill for the present. The president of the United States had approved of a bill for the improvement of Cape Fear river."

After some further discussion the speaker put the question, "shall the bill pass, the objection of the president to the contrary notwithstanding?" The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows—Yeas 93, nays 80. As the constitution requires a two-thirds vote to pass bills which have been vetoed by the president, of course the bill in question failed.

The names of Messrs. Hunt and Dunbar, of this state are recorded in the affirmative, that of Mr. Perkins in the negative. Mr. Jones had not arrived in Washington, or his name would have been recorded in the negative. He voted against the bill last winter.

Messrs. Hunt and Dunbar deserve well of their constituents for their course on this question. They know that those they represent stand in need of such improvements as the river and harbor bill proposed to make, than the people of any other State in the Union. Well, if the people of the State had experienced statesmen of the caliber of the vote taken by yeas and nays, and the country must wait with as much patience as may be. In the meantime we confidently venture the prediction that the next president of the United States will sign a river and harbor bill without hesitation, and that it is more than likely the next house of representatives will pass such a measure by a full two-thirds vote, should the president again seek to thwart the will of the people, unmistakably expressed on many occasions, by the interposition of the arbitrary veto.

But it behooves Mr. Dunbar to be exceedingly cautious if he does not design the commission of treason to the "organ," to the "clique," to the patriotism of Exchange alley in particular. In fact, we are not sure he has not put himself without the pale of forgiveness already. He has said that he was on the committee that reported the bill, that he voted for it in committee, and for its passage, and he thought it was "not such a bill as the president ought to have vetoed."

Twelve months ago all this would have been denounced as downright treason over the first district. But political matters have undergone a wonderful transformation within a year. Besides, the all-powerful Talleyrand of the Louisiana democracy voted for the same bill in the senate. This latter little fact has probably done more to save him from merciless denunciation than all other circumstances combined.

We predicted, twelve months ago, that in less than two years Mr. Pierce would find the house of representatives opposed to him. At that time there was an administration majority of seventy or eighty. Our prediction has been verified, and his veto in half the period spoke of the people against his rule. Among the years are to be found the names of men of the strongest and most influential democracy of the country. What a complete failure the administration has made!

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post (the Pierce organ at the latter city,) states that Mr. Sicles, secretary to the American legation at London, will soon return home, and adds that, "Mr. Buchanan writes home in great haste, and has been bestowing considerable large returns for his indifferent culture, yields, even, is not the case in the United States, where the cream of the land has been exhausted, and which filled soil has ever been sapped, and taking ten years' cropping together, the Indian crop is the most uncertain we can plant. It is difficult to grow on any but virgin or alluvial soil, and the droughts of summer, except in extraordinary and most favorable seasons, cut it off to a ruinous extent. The corn crop is called the stone house of the planter in the south and indeed it is his main dependence. But this is only because he is not accustomed to interweave other crops with their cotton."

On the improved and well prepared soil barley and wheat would yield more bushels of grain of more value to the planter than Indian corn in fact, barley is the most valuable which we cultivate in the south. If sown in the proper season, it readily perfects itself from the winter moisture in the soil, and yields heavily. It is fine soiling for the soil, and comes in before the corn, and is sown in a few days can be spared from the cotton crop without detriment to its growth of production. Its grain is so well protected, that it is not liable to be spoiled by exposure to the weather, and it may lie any length of time in the straw, when drily housed, without being injured. A barley crop sown with guano, cotton seed or well prepared compost manure, after the cotton crop is gathered in December and January, would come off sufficiently early to sow the stubble down in peas to be turned under in autumn, and the rotation of small grain with this system pursued, would be the best and most efficient mode of improving our lands.

It would also be fitted to economical and easy cultivation of the after cotton crop, by the plowing under of the herbage in the fall, which would be thoroughly decomposed by the next spring.

We would from these few reasons stand, and many more needless to mention, recommend the reduction of the corn crop to such a degree as would throw all lands not naturally producing Indian corn well into wheat, barley, rye and oats. We should then cultivate our tilled crops well and easily, and the revenues of the system would soon repay for the experiment. We know that these recommendations will be met with by all the objections which prejudice and the tyranny of custom engenders in those who cleave to old practices and theories, but as they are convictions of true policy, we have no hesitation in making them.

[Southern Agriculturist.]

W. H. WILDER.—The community was neither startled nor surprised at learning the conviction of Wilder for forging and uttering forged military bounty land warrants. His escape from the custody of the United States marshal is unfortunate, as it may possibly defeat the ends of justice, and enable the culprit to flourish on his ill-gotten gains in some quarter of the world where no treaty for the extradition of criminals exists with our government.

This man Wilder had been rather a prominent character in New Orleans. He was an active and zealous politician—one of the leaders of the democracy, and was supposed to control a large number of votes in the third district, where he resided. Unlike many of his contemporaries in the same cause, he was noisy, factious, and intensely abusive. We well remember that in 1848, he spirited his venom on the character of Zachary Taylor, merely transferring the house to pass over the veto until the supplementary message was received, which would embody, in extenso, the views of the president.

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"Mr. Dunbar was a member of the committee which reported this bill; he voted with that committee, he voted for the passage of the bill, and he thought it was not such a bill as the president ought to have vetoed. But, in justice to the chief magistrate of the nation, who will soon give us his reasons more fully upon this subject which perhaps will enable us to act more understandingly in determining whether this bill shall pass notwithstanding the veto of the president, or whether we shall introduce another bill which shall not be liable to his objections, he would like to be postponed to this day week."

Mr. Clingman accepted the amendment.

Mr. Wentworth (democrat,) of Illinois, "supposed there was not a member of the house who would be influenced either one way or the other by a message from the president. This subject was familiar to everybody. It had been agitated ever since the foundation of the government, and proclaimed on every political stump throughout the country. Such being the case, he did not know why the veto upon the veto message could not be taken. So far as his action here was concerned he knew no executive—nothing but the people whom he left behind. He was here to carry out the will of his constituents, and he presumed that every member of the house was here to carry out the will of the people."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (whig,) remarked:

"This was a measure which very deeply interested not only the whole valley of the Mississippi, but it interested the whole country. He contended in the suggestion of his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Dunbar,) that a proper respect for the executive required at least a suspension of the consideration of the matter until the president's views should be made known. There were circumstances connected with the case which rendered it peculiarly proper that the house should suspend its action of this bill for the present. The president of the United States had approved of a bill for the improvement of Cape Fear river."

After some further discussion the speaker put the question, "shall the bill pass, the objection of the president to the contrary notwithstanding?" The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows—Yeas 93, nays 80. As the constitution requires a two-thirds vote to pass bills which have been vetoed by the president, of course the bill in question failed.

The names of Messrs. Hunt and Dunbar, of this state are recorded in the affirmative, that of Mr. Perkins in the negative. Mr. Jones had not arrived in Washington, or his name would have been recorded in the negative. He voted against the bill last winter.

Messrs. Hunt and Dunbar deserve well of their constituents for their course on this question. They know that those they represent stand in need of such improvements as the river and harbor bill proposed to make, than the people of any other State in the Union. Well, if the people of the State had experienced statesmen of the caliber of the vote taken by yeas and nays, and the country must wait with as much patience as may be. In the meantime we confidently venture the prediction that the next president of the United States will sign a river and harbor bill without hesitation, and that it is more than likely the next house of representatives will pass such a measure by a full two-thirds vote, should the president again seek to thwart the will of the people, unmistakably expressed on many occasions, by the interposition of the arbitrary veto.

But it behooves Mr. Dunbar to be exceedingly cautious if he does not design the commission of treason to the "organ," to the "clique," to the patriotism of Exchange alley in particular. In fact, we are not sure he has not put himself without the pale of forgiveness already. He has said that he was on the committee that reported the bill, that he voted for it in committee, and for its passage, and he thought it was "not such a bill as the president ought to have vetoed."

Twelve months ago all this would have been denounced as downright treason over the first district. But political matters have undergone a wonderful transformation within a year. Besides, the all-powerful Talleyrand of the Louisiana democracy voted for the same bill in the senate. This latter little fact has probably done more to save him from merciless denunciation than all other circumstances combined.

We predicted, twelve months ago, that in less than two years Mr. Pierce would find the house of representatives opposed to him. At that time there was an administration majority of seventy or eighty. Our prediction has been verified, and his veto in half the period spoke of the people against his rule. Among the years are to be found the names of men of the strongest and most influential democracy of the country. What a complete failure the administration has made!

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post (the Pierce organ at the latter city,) states that Mr. Sicles, secretary to the American legation at London, will soon return home, and adds that, "Mr. Buchanan writes home in great haste, and has been bestowing considerable large returns for his indifferent culture, yields, even, is not the case in the United States, where the cream of the land has been exhausted, and which filled soil has ever been sapped, and taking ten years' cropping together, the Indian crop is the most uncertain we can plant. It is difficult to grow on any but virgin or alluvial soil, and the droughts of summer, except in extraordinary and most favorable seasons, cut it off to a ruinous extent. The corn crop is called the stone house of the planter in the south and indeed it is his main dependence. But this is only because he is not accustomed to interweave other crops with their cotton."

On the improved and well prepared soil barley and wheat would yield more bushels of grain of more value to the planter than Indian corn in fact, barley is the most valuable which we cultivate in the south. If sown in the proper season, it readily perfects itself from the winter moisture in the soil, and yields heavily. It is fine soiling for the soil, and comes in before the corn, and is sown in a few days can be spared from the cotton crop without detriment to its growth of production. Its grain is so well protected, that it is not liable to be spoiled by exposure to the weather, and it may lie any length of time in the straw, when drily housed, without being injured. A barley crop sown