



The South-Western

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

SHARE REPORT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN: Messrs. J. M. C. MURPHY, Jefferson, Texas. Mr. W. B. BISSON, Bonham, Fannin County, Texas. Mr. JAMES B. IRELAND, Henderson, Rock Co., Texas. Mr. A. S. FLOWER, Mansfield, and D. S. FORD, La. Mr. CLARK ANSON, Montgomery and Harris Parish. W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau street, New York. THOS. McLELLY, 28 Grand street, New Orleans.

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.

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

The postmaster neglected to forward by the Marshall mail last Wednesday's edition of the South-Western, which means our readers at Greenwood, Marshall, Jefferson, Port Caddo, and in eastern Texas generally, were deprived of their papers. We know that such contrivances are very annoying to our patrons, but not half as much so to ourselves, the more especially as in this instance, much anxiety was felt to ascertain the news from Virginia.—The South-Western was sent to the post-office some twelve or fifteen hours previous to the departure of the mail.

The river is at a stand opposite this port.—The steamer report it to be one foot lower than it was at any time during last fall and winter. The navigation between Alexandria and the mouth, is as possible worse than that above the falls. The Jenn Wehr is the only boat sufficiently light to make the trip from N. Orleans to Alexandria without grounding. The Alida is running between Snaggy point and the falls. As the upper Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Cumberland and White rivers are all rising, there will be in less than ten days from this sufficient water to allow the largest class of boats to run from Alexandria to New Orleans.

The steamers now ask \$7 per bale on cotton to New Orleans. Shipments are made on board of flats at \$5. The price of cabin passage from this place to Alexandria is thirty dollars.

An election for chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, will take place throughout the State, on Monday next. Let the people make it a point of duty to vote for the man who is the best qualified to adorn the station.

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday the body of a Mexican, name unknown, was found near the gas factory. An inquest was held over the deceased by John K. Parsons, esq. The jury brought in a verdict that he "died from intemperance."

FORUM OF JULY.—A number of our patriotic citizens are making arrangements to celebrate in a becoming manner the 4th of July. An oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian church by W. A. Lacy, esq., and the day be otherwise appropriately honored.

The Louisiana baptist state convention holds an annual session at Mt. Zion church, Jackson parish, on Friday, 13th July.

We are indebted to colonel Oglesby for late New Orleans papers.

Thanks to Mr. W. W. Gunter for late New Orleans papers.

Thanks to friend O. T. Atkinson, clerk of the Alida, for his attentions.

The steamer Trader, having been overhauled and thoroughly repaired, has resumed her regular trips between this port and Alexandria. Being of very light draught she will experience no difficulty on account of the low water. Capt. Lewis informs us that no one on board the boat will be allowed to drink river water, as he thinks at all times to keep on hand a sufficient quantity of pure cistern water to supply the wants of passengers, the officers and crew.

The little steamer Augusta has resumed her regular trips between Shreveport and Alexandria. She brought up a full cargo, consigned A. & W. Gunter & Co., Quitman, Texas.

C. H. Burnside has on hand the largest and finest assortment of watches, jewelry and fancy goods to be found out of New Orleans. Those in want of any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He has engaged the services of Mr. David McDowell, a superior workman, to attend to the watch business.

The Gazette satisfactorily explains all about that mysterious case made, through its columns, by the leading democrats. We would have sworn that the copy had been faithfully followed. The editor is a most vigilant proof-reader, and the foreman as attentive and careful a compositor as we have ever met with.

VIROUS.—The South-Side Democrat publishes returns from all the counties in the State, except six, which make the majority for Wise 10,150. The six counties to be heard from gave Pierce a majority of 90.

It affords us pleasure to hear that the cholera is rapidly disappearing from New Orleans. The board of health gives notice that the disease has ceased to be an epidemic. The city had been blessed with three days of heavy rain, which cleansed the streets and purified the air.

The Democrat, of last week, contains a most thrilling romance, headed the "Parish Printing," which reads very well, but unfortunately, like most romances, has no other foundation to stand on than the "baseless fabric of a dream." There was no "trickery" whatever in the matter—all was open and above board. Owing to the high price demanded last year by the proprietors of the papers published in Shreveport—the Caddo Gazette putting in the lowest bid—the police jury concluded not to publish its proceedings, revoked the resolution giving the printing to the lowest bidder, and authorized the president to have published the necessary advertisements and notices by the square, at the ordinary price asked for such work. A few days previous to the late meeting of the police jury we requested the president of that body to make a motion, that the printing be put up at auction by himself, and given to the lowest bidder. He promised to do so, but at the same time stated that on account of business he would necessarily be absent during the first portion of the session. The day previous to the adjournment of the police jury, the president not having returned, and no notice having been taken in regard to the printing, we made an offer to do it for a specified amount, which was unanimously accepted. The offer was made, considered and accepted in an open meeting, and if our neighbors were not present, or neglected to attend to, or look after the matter, it was their own fault, not that of the police jury. We were never "informed" by any one whatever that the printing was to be given out, nor were we ever "sent for" by the police jury. We know of no law which makes it the duty of police juries to dance attendance on editors, nor do we believe that there exists any statute prohibiting the proprietors of this paper making an offer to do the parish printing. But, enough of this, a great deal of unnecessary noise has been made over a very small matter.

The gentlemen who compose the police jury are too well known, for honor and repute, to need any defence. The aspersions hurled at them by our neighbor can never tarnish their good name.

Mr. Soule has forwarded to the National Intelligence and the N. York Herald, the following card for publication. It speaks for itself. (Copy.)

New Orleans, May 19th, 1855. To the editors of the National Intelligence and of the N. York Herald: Gentlemen.—I do not intend, at present, to notice the letters published over the signature of Horatio J. Perry in your number of the 23d (and 23d) inst., otherwise than by stating that there is not a word of truth in it.

The baseness and impudence of the writer are only equalled by his hypocrisy and cowardice. Indeed, this last production of his sweats the Jug and felon all over.

I shall take occasion to draw up a picture of this gentleman's doings during my mission to Spain, in the history of which I am preparing it for the press; and, whilst unscolding the secret of his treachery, give a clue to the encouragement and support which it has secured him in the state department at Washington.

Your obedient servant, PIERRE SOULE.

Mr. Horatio J. Perry, was chosen by the president and Mr. Marey to fill the station of secretary of legation to Mr. Soule, and it appears that instead of attending to the duties of the office, he has been enacting the secret spy on his superior—on a man in whose family he resided, and of whose confidence and hospitality he was a daily recipient. We, therefore, cannot wonder at the bitterness displayed by Mr. Soule in the above letter. But what a sad spectacle does this petty broils among the Pierce office-holders present to the American people. What other evidence need be given to prove the utter unfitness of the present administration and its officials to conduct the affairs of this republic.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article on the line of conduct and policy pursued by president Pierce's pet and confidant, Reeder, in his official capacity as governor of Kansas, says: "This notorious fanatic and imbecile tool of the abolition emigrant aid societies, who was expelled from that fair land by its true and brave people, has returned to Easton, Pennsylvania, where abolitionism is most dense and intense appropriate notice and parade. He made a speech on the occasion, addressing the people who has left in the west, and falsifying the history of the events which resulted in his ignominious expulsion from the country."

And this is the very man of whom the Union, president Pierce's official mouth-piece, gravely informs the public that, "not for a single moment has he been diverted from the plain straightforward path of duty!" The Richmond Enquirer, the oldest and most influential democratic journal in the land, styles the same individual a "notorious fanatic and imbecile tool of the abolition emigrant aid societies," who was "expelled from that fair land by its true and brave people," on account of his abolition and freesoil machinations. Now, which is to be most relied on, the Union, or the Enquirer? If the former, governor Reeder has faithfully followed "the path of duty" marked out for him by president Pierce, and that duty was to colonize Kansas with abolitionists and freesoilers. If the latter, the governor ought to be dismissed from office. Until this is done, let us have no more hypocritical cantings from the office-holders' organs about president Pierce's friendly disposition towards the south and slavery.—Actions speak more than words, and the appointment of Reeder, and subsequent approval of his nefarious acts, show plainly Pierce's abolition proclivities.

Our democratic friends have of late been in high glee, and worn countenances beaming with smiles, owing to the success of Wise, in Virginia. They ought to be proud of the "Old Dominion," for at all times, and on all occasions, she has proved true in her allegiance to the party; but we imagine that on the present occasion their satisfaction must be considerably alloyed, from the fact that Henry A. Wise is a newly manufactured democrat—a recreant whig, and the fiercest, most bitter villifier of the democracy that ever drew breath.

Major Andrew J. Donelson, one of the adopted sons of general Jackson, has published two letters, one in the Nashville Whig, and the other to the Nashville Union. He withdraws his subscription to the latter journal, because, he says, he is "not a nullifier or abolitionist," and comes out plump and square against the "new school of democrats" of the present day, including the present democratic nominee for governor of Tennessee, and of course supports his opponent, colonel Gentry. His letters cause a shaking among the dry bones of the democratic camp. They regard it as a voice from the tomb at the Hermitage.

The Commercial Bulletin, in reviewing the nefarious "personal liberty bill," recently enacted by the Massachusetts legislature, with a view of nullifying, and prohibiting the execution of, the fugitive slave law, significantly observes that, "the question that presents itself over reflecting mind is: What is to be the upshot of this disorganizing movement? Will the south passively and quietly submit to this desperate assault upon the constitution, the great bulwark of our liberties, without even making a show of resistance? The State of Massachusetts is vulnerable in one point; however case-hardened she may be against all appeals to reason, magnanimity, justice or patriotism, there she is assailable. We must attack her here. As she is now governed, it is the only sensitive spot in which she can be made to feel. We have a large and profitable trade with Boston, profitable to her, but which can be easily diverted to some other point without any prejudice to us. If Massachusetts persists in this system of gross and absurd injustice, depriving us of rights guaranteed to us by the constitution, let us retaliate upon her and make her feel that we can give hard knocks as well as take them. Non-intercourse and reprisals may be established without committing any breach of the peace, or destroying amicable relations; it is a quiet and easy way of obtaining satisfaction and redress, and our word for it, let her pocket-nerve of our yankee friends be rudely touched, and it will vibrate with such rapidity and force, that conviction will immediately follow remorse, and repentance wait upon both. The odious bill will be repealed on the first opportunity."

The suggestion of the Bulletin ought to have been adopted years ago, and we trust all the southern States will now do so. The only way Massachusetts can be taught reason, is through the pockets of her fanatic sons. The almighty dollar is the only god they worship, and to secure possession of it, the aim and end of their lives. Let southerners make it solemn duty, which they owe to their country, to cease purchasing goods, wares, or merchandise, manufactured in Massachusetts; stop all trading with Boston; cease to employ or ship by her vessels. Above all things, let the hundred thousand southerners, who each summer visit the north for the purpose of squandering their money on abolitionists, learn to stay at home and spend their surplus cash in adorning and improving their own homesteads. By this means in a comparatively short period a death-blow would be given to the abolitionists and all other canting hypocrites, who make it a business to meddle with our affairs. So long as the legislature of Massachusetts, or of any other State, refuses to surrender up slaves to their lawful owners, and encourages them to abscond, the members of that body cannot be viewed in any other light than that of aiders and abettors of negro stealers, and as concealers of stolen property. Southerners ought to have no dealings whatever with such men.

The Peruvian government is the most liberal that ever existed, in regard to conferring the right of suffrage. A law has been enacted giving all foreigners and strangers in Peru a right to vote in the elections for president of the republic, senators and representatives, without requiring them to become naturalized, or to take an oath of allegiance, and without in any way losing their right to the protection of their national flag, or in any way whatever compromising themselves. This act of the Peruvian government is a lick ahead of the admiration entertained by the Piercites for foreign voters, and the latter will have to be in a hurry to improve their platform, or they will find themselves a long way behind the times in this age of "progressive democracy." What a glorious opportunity is here opened to the hon. John Silldell to display his impenetrable skill. He could take a few ship loads of filibusters to Peru and elect himself president.

The Richmond Whig states that an unusually large vote was cast at the late election in Virginia, and that it will probably turn out that the know nothing strength was fully equal to what was claimed for them, and though defeated, they made a gallant and determined fight, and hopes that no man in their ranks will suffer himself to be discouraged by the result.—The editor says the cause is as dear now as ever, and even far more dear, and there is no occasion for despondency. "Let your forces be reorganized, and let all begin preparation at once for the great contest of the coming year. Let it be begun with energy, and carried on with energy, and the good old State will yet be redeemed from the hands of the spoilers. For this, we must 'fight on—fight ever.'" We are extremely glad to find the Whig in such fine spirits, but have very little confidence in any great reformation ever being effected in Virginia, at least until she becomes somewhat enlightened. The State is at present ruled by a clique of federal office-holders, who make use of their influence for the purpose keeping themselves in office and getting rich on treasury paper.

A bill has been introduced into the California legislature, to prevent immigration of Chinese into that State, and imposing a fine of \$50 on each passenger of the Mongolian race arriving in the country. The anti-know nothing must look into the matter, and see their foreign friends righted, the more especially as the attempt to proscriber the Celestials originates in a democratic State. The legislature of California has no more right to forbid Chinese coming into the country, than it has to forbid Europeans. A treaty exists between China and the United States granting to each other all the privileges and favors allowed to the most favored nations, therefore, the Chinese have just as good a right to immigrate to California, as the Frenchman, Englishman, German or Spaniard.

We learn that several wagons loaded with new flour have arrived at Jefferson. Could not our Texas friends make it convenient to forward a few loads of the article to Shreveport? It would pay well.

The Ouachita Register gives a highly encouraging account of the prospects of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad. The contractors intend to push the work on with all possible despatch.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature providing that, in criminal trials, the prisoner's counsel shall have the closing argument, instead of the prosecuting attorney.

Heavy rains have fallen in South Alabama and Georgia.

The New York papers record the gratifying fact that breadstuffs are declining, and more reasonable prices may be expected. The Express makes the singular announcement that a California merchant is now in New York, with a view to make arrangements for the receipt of flour and wheat from San Francisco. The samples that he exhibits are of the finest kind, fully equal to the best production from Ohio, Illinois or Canada. The wheat costs about 90 cents per bushel, and the best of flour a little less than \$6 per barrel in San Francisco. This gentleman is confident that both can be landed in New York at a profit, even admitting that prices may materially decline within the next three or four months. The enterprise and industry of California puts the old States to the blush. Think of San Francisco exporting flour and wheat to New York. We may expect next to hear of California shipping corn to Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri.

The newspapers published at Kingston, Jamaica, picture forth the "beauties" of the abolition of slavery, as demonstrated by the working of the system, by England in her West India islands. The Royal Gazette says, "one of the oft-recurring proofs of the decay of once valuable properties, produced by the unjust and impolitic legislation of the British parliament, was offered on Friday last, when the one undivided half of the once fine sugar estate called Zuydwijk, Berbice river, was sold for \$13344. The estate contains 1000 acres, a large sugar cultivation, 50 acres ready for cutting, with sugar-houses, steam engines, and all machinery complete, and is situated not far from New Amsterdam; and yet we have the anti-slavery worthies arguing for the certainty of West India prosperity if their abstruse ideas are acted upon. The land and improvements alone of the Zuydwijk plantation originally cost \$350,000."

The most appropriate answer to the charge so often made by abolitionists, that slaves are not protected by law in the southern States, is the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Hunter, recently tried at Baton Rouge, in which the defendant was charged with selling a slave and separating the mother from her children, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Robertson to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, forfeit the slaves, and suffer six months imprisonment. We understand that owing to a number of mitigating circumstances brought before governor Hebert, he has suspended execution of the sentence until the legislature meets and the senate can act upon the case. In the meantime Hunter is under bonds of \$2,500.

The "San Antonio Zeitung," printed in German, is an avowed abolition paper. We are assured that the people of San Antonio should permit the publication of such an incendiary sheet in their midst. Judging from the remarks of the Texas press, we should suppose that this paper was very obnoxious to the Germans. (Texas Republican.)

The Americans in Texas must feel themselves under heavy obligations to the editor of the "Zeitung," for having torn himself away from Germany for the purpose of propagating abolitionism in Texas, and overthrowing the institutions of the State. We do not think the old Texans will long submit to such "foreign influence."

The Louisville Courier comes to us printed on the paper made of undressed flax, the result of a series of experiments of Mr. J. N. Kellogg of that city. The discovery is regarded as a most important one to printers and publishers. It brings into use a material which has heretofore been regarded of so little value that it was burned after the flaxseed had been gathered, and it can now be obtained for but little more than the cost of carrying it to market. As flax can be raised throughout the west to any extent there need be no end to the supply, and we see no reason why the price of paper, which is now so unusually high, should not soon be reduced to a fair standard.

Under the head of "tricks of the telegraph," the Louisville Courier, of the 23rd, says: "Dispatches passed through this city on yesterday, destined for New Orleans, giving the false news that Flournoy, the know nothing candidate, was elected governor of Virginia."

This dispatch was telegraphed throughout Louisiana and Mississippi. Of course it was intended as a means by which the navy might be swindled.

The Washington correspondent of the Pleiades, writes that he learns from Washington, from parties well informed, that the Cuban difficulty has been all settled, and that the result will, probably, ere long make some curious disclosures. It is not stated whether Spain is to apologise to the United States, or the United States to apologise to the Spaniards. The same writer tells us that he is credibly informed president Pierce declines being a candidate for the next presidency, upon the very plausible grounds that there are no possible chances for his reelection. He thinks one term glory enough.

A few weeks since three men were arrested in Vicksburg, charging with passing counterfeit money, and as the circuit court failed, they were applied to the chancellor for a release or discharge on bail. The chancellor released one of the parties, and held the other two to bail for their appearance at the next session of court. The Vicksburg Whig cautions the public to beware, as there is evidently a gang of persons engaged in passing counterfeit notes of the Southern and Farmers' banks of Kentucky.

A fugitive slave from the south was on the 20th ult., carried to Boston, and almost simultaneously a telegraphic dispatch was received by the police, offering a reward of \$500 for his arrest. Some zealous individual for honesty and southern rights tried to interest the U. S. marshal in the case, but not coming before that functionary in due course of his duty, he would have nothing to do with it. In the meantime the fugitive was started for Canada by the underground railroad.

The steamer Balde brought news of the final ratification of the treaty between Japan and the United States. But in Japan the people have had great calamities. One of the largest cities has been destroyed by an earthquake. Jeddo, the capital was seriously injured, and the town of Simoda was reduced almost to ruins.

The Washington Telegraph states that several showers of rain had fallen in the vicinity of that place, which caused a slight rise in Red River, but not enough to be of any benefit to navigation.

[For the South-Western.] Messrs. Editors:—I observed in the last publication of the Shreveport Democrat, some remarks of a severe and unjust character, cast by the editor on the police jury, in regard to the parish printing; therefore, as a member of that body, I consider the occurrence upon which he predicated his animadversions—not so much for the purpose of explaining to him, or palliating his irritated, selfish feelings—but as a duty I owe the public, in faithfully transcribing the facts, in thus presenting to them a candid and impartial statement of the true facts, for their unprejudiced consideration.

Last year the parish printing was advertised to be let out to the lowest bidder. The lowest bid was \$440; and among the competitors was the Doctor, and what was his bid? It was not less than four hundred and fifty dollars. Now, the price agreed to be paid by us for the parish printing to the South-Western for this season is two hundred dollars; consequently, if the Doctor could afford to do it this year for two hundred dollars, when provisions are so scarce and high, it seems to me that his bid last year was somewhat connected with "trickery," and is deserving of "censure." But the police jury last year, considered the estimates for parish printing so exorbitant, that they declined giving any of them the contract, and engaged it by the square at the usual rates. I happened to be in the South-Western office, when they proposed to execute the printing per annum for the last hundred dollars. This was so far below any other bid, that the police jury conceived itself justified in adopting it.

In view of the foregoing, the police jury taking into consideration the low stage of Red River, and the advanced prices of provisions, naturally concluded that the Doctor's proposition to perform the parish printing at this particular period, might have been raised to six hundred dollars; for certainly the conclusion is correct—if his price last year was \$450, under the present circumstances, with any degree of consistency, he could not conscientiously afford now to take less than six hundred.

But the Doctor threatens us with a double dose of censure, nevertheless I trust as soon as he calms down he will discover our healthiness, and will be inevitably led to conclude that we were not, as he had supposed, suffering from an extreme degree of coarseness, at the time of the last issue of his paper. Yet should he persist in extending to us any consolation remaining. Yet we fear that his paper, and the numbers, is gradually declining; therefore, our exposure will soon be assigned to the shades of forgetfulness.

Come, Doctor, do let us off this time. It would be very cruel to emblazon our imperfections in the columns of your large and valuable paper, for we all know, if such were possible to be made known, it would create as great an antipathy in the United States as was done in Europe, during the period of the crusades, by the preaching of Peter the Hermit. Very respectfully,  
A POLICE JUROR.  
Greenwood, June 17, 1855.

A TORCHING APPEAL.—The Montgomery Advertiser, contains a letter from Randolph county, addressed to governor Winston, by a committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of that county, and appealing, in simple, but touching language, for relief. The letter states that, in consequence of a three years drought, we are now reduced to the point (many of us) of extreme want; and that some of the citizens—indeed, many of them—of this commonwealth, are actually perishing for food, to say nothing of the probability of a short wheat crop, in which event our condition is still more deplorable.

We conceive of no better plan for the alleviation of our sufferings than to lay the matter before our chief magistrate. Our minds revert with pleasing reflections to the charity of the people of our state when the cholera raged in New Orleans and Mobile three years ago; and believing that our condition at this juncture is in every respect, as deplorable as theirs (the sufferers,) we do hope that it is only necessary to advise them of our wants to elicit the same charitable donations lavishly bestowed on that occasion by the citizens of Montgomery, as well as Selma and Mobile.

Some of our neighbors have suggested the propriety of a loan of funds from the bank of Montgomery, to enable us to buy provisions, while others think, as do the present committee, that that would hardly meet our necessities. True, we should have to pay for the money, and know who had it to sell; but, dear Sir, the corn is not in all this country so spare; and those who did have a little to dispose of have long since disposed of it.

We want something to eat, and we want it now. We would be willing to go anywhere for it, with any reasonable probability of finding an Egypt.

Could the merchants or grocers at Montgomery, Selma, or Mobile, do any thing for us in the way of provisions—meal, meat, molasses, or any thing of the kind—we would be thankful, and with grateful acknowledgments, receive it, and send forthwith after it.

The address is signed by C. S. Reeves, esq., P. Reeves, B. McCullough, Walter Owens, N. P. Reeves, W. H. Gronau, committee, and by Harris Smith and W. Ingraham, secretary and president of the meeting.

Governor Winston being without power to defend funds of the State for relief purposes, submits the statement to the generosity of the public.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—The Louisiana legislature at its last session, passed an act in relation to the qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of attorneys at law. Any free white citizen of the United States, possessing the qualifications, except that of residence, necessary to constitute a legal voter, shall be admitted to practice after due examination, &c. This excludes all foreigners not naturalized. The names of attorneys guilty of exciting suits or quarrels, shall be summarily stricken from the list; also the names of those who refuse or neglect to pay over money collected by them when demanded; also those who commit fraudulent practices, or betray the interest of their clients. If a non-suit is suffered by absence or neglect, the attorney shall pay the cost, and all damages accruing to his client therefrom. Parties have the right to appear in court in person, or by attorneys at law, or attorneys in fact. Attorneys are held personally liable for slanderous language, and their clients incur no responsibility therefor.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, or Summer Complaint of Children.—This disease seems to be peculiar to the United States. It prevails most extensively in cities and towns during the hot months, and is one of the most fatal affections to which childhood is subject. It occurs in children from four to twenty months of age, or during the period of dentition—the second summer of children is considered the period at which they are most liable to the disease. It commences with a profuse diarrhoea, the stools being light colored and thin; this is succeeded by great irritability of the stomach, so that by constant vomiting and purging the child becomes languid and prostrate, often in a few hours. The pulse is quick, small, and often tense; the tongue is white and shiny, the skin dry and harsh, the head and abdomen are hot, whilst the extremities are natural in temperature or even cold; towards evening there is fever, restlessness and pain; occasionally delirium occurs, manifested by violent tossing of the head, and attempts to bite; the eyes becoming wild and injected.—Death may result in six hours, but generally the case is more protracted. The emaciation becomes extreme, the eyes languid and hollow, the countenance pale and shrunken, the nose sharp and pointed, the lips thin, dry and shining, the skin upon the forehead tight and shining. The child lies in an imperfect doze, with half closed eyelids, insensible to external impressions. The surface of the body is now cold and clammy, of a dingy hue and often covered with petechia, the tongue is dark and the faces dry. The abdomen becomes tympanitic, the discharges profuse and offensive, resembling the washing of salt meat; in other instances they may consist of mucus and undigested food. The disease is even deadly independent of its production upon the action of a heated, confined and impure atmosphere directly upon the skin, and indirectly upon the digestive mucus surface, at an age when the latter is already strongly predisposed to disease from the effects of dentition, and from the increased development and activity of the mucifarious follicles which take place at that period.

TREATMENT.—The most important point in the treatment is to remove the child from a heated and impure atmosphere. A nursing child should be confined exclusively to the breast. If weaned, to tapioca, arrowroot, or ground rice, and cool mucilaginous drinks.

A tepid bath should be employed night and morning, the clothing should be light and dry, and the chamber well ventilated. The gums should be examined, and if swollen and hot, they should be freely lanced. Small doses of calomel, acetate of lead, and opium, will be found most serviceable in arresting the diarrhoea. The irritability of the stomach may be overcome by small doses of calomel, or a few drops of spirits of turpentine; a blister applied over the stomach will also be decidedly advantageous. When there is much heat about the head, with injected conjunctiva and delirium, leeches should be applied to the temples and cold lotions to the scalp. Stimulating pedicula and blisters placed behind the ears will be found extremely beneficial. After the irritability of the stomach is sufficiently quieted the addition of a small quantity of ipecacuanha to the calomel, chalk and acetate of lead, will most certainly promptly restrain the disordered action of the bowels and complete the cure.

The London Times, thus speaks of the present situation of the British government: "Every incident that comes to our knowledge tends to increase the feeling of dismay with which reflecting men of all shades of political opinions are disposed to regard the present conjuncture of our affairs. There is no longer the slightest hope that we can, by any means short of the most extreme degradation, avoid the continuance of a war the expenses of which we pay, but the operations of which our counsellors seem unable to plan and our generals to execute. Our government is a caricature of the weakest and most selfish combinations of other times. Our premier has disappointed the expectations of his friends and faithfully realized the predictions of his enemies. Our secretary of war is a martyr to gout, and our secretary for the colonies is returning from the capital of a doubtful ally to add to the administration of the empire, to the same party as that which proved so fatal to the government of the late decade. In the meanwhile, legislation is suspended, partly by the Crimean committee, partly by unwillingness to add to the difficulties of the administration which began to decay before it was completed, but must be tolerated till arrangements can be made for providing it with a suitable successor. In the meanwhile our only hope should be in that palladium of our liberties, that depository of the talisman of our constitution, in whose hands all legislation of late years has combined to place the supreme power of the state. It is not unreasonable to expect that at a moment so critical, the house of commons will be a faithful reflex of the public opinion, and that the measures which are canvassed with so much energy and unanimity in every coffee-room, at every market, in every railway carriage, round every hearth in this country, will find some feeble echo in the deliberations of an assembly expressly called together to represent us all. Why should the New Palace at Westminster be the only place of public resort in the country in which the present system too scandalous for defence, too abominable for endurance, is not canvassed and denounced? Every where else men are busy with plans, more or less well devised, according to their experience and opportunities, but all directed to the same object—the renovation of our official services, the reform of our services, the reinvigoration of our government in every branch. But it is a pregnant question of our present social disease, that while the country liberates the legislature does not, while the conviction of the necessity of a change has penetrated every dwelling, from the palace to the cottage, there at least it has found no entrance. The paralysis of the body politic is more complete than is usually found in the body natural. It does not strike some members and spare others, but assails at once the head, the hand and the heart. No portion of the machinery required for carrying on a great war seems to be in force, except the functions of the tax-gatherer. We do not achieve victories, but we pay for them. We have the loans of Mr. Pitt without his vigor and policy, we have the sanguinary campaigns of Wellington without his prudence, his vigilance, or success."

INTERESTING CASE.—A case was recently decided by the St. Louis circuit court, in which the king of Prussia was plaintiff. By the laws of Prussia money lost through the postoffice is refunded to the owner by the king. In 1849 one of the king's postmasters embezzled from the postoffice 7400 thalers and fled to this country, and soon after died in St. Louis, leaving an administrator, Mr. Felix Cost, against whom the king brought suit to recover the amount.

The court decided that the postoffice did not show any cause of action at common law, that the payment of money, to the true owners by the king, did not, at common law, authorize the king to recover against the postoffice, and that the court had no jurisdiction over the questions Prussia in his sovereign capacity, that while the king could sue in this court for his corporate capacity, waiving his sovereignty, for the recovery of any demand recognized by his laws, yet, in a case like the present, where the action is based upon the powers of the king as the sovereign of a foreign state, he must prosecute his claim before that tribunal having the sole jurisdiction of such questions, and a state court cannot take cognizance of them. And the court, therefore rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Several deaths from cholera have occurred at Natchez.

NEW YORK, June 7.—We have intelligence to-day, announcing that the British fleet, on board of which, all the Chinese were taken on board, all the Chinese were taken on board of the British fleet, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst. arrived in New York on the 5th inst.

The correspondent of the English Chronicle says as necessary, but some fever had been contracted by the crew. The British lost a captain and over a hundred killed and wounded.

The Paris Gazette gives the particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russians on the 24th of June, near the Quarantine station, on the right of the mouth of the Danube. The Russian army was in the trenches, and some of them fell upon the French before they were bayoneted. They fought with great bravery, but were finally driven back by the British. The British lost a captain and over a hundred killed and wounded.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th of June state that all the fortified harbors in the bay of Alaska are placed in a state of siege.

An imperial ukaz of March 27 authorizes the Polish treasury to effect a loan for the current year of 15,000,000 rubles.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, of the 21st ult., says: "I learn from an authentic diplomatic source, that letters by the late Count Nesselrode have secured the resignation of the office in the Russian ministry, which he has accepted, and appointed prince Yermoloff to succeed him in that post, to which the prince has accepted his nomination."

Washington, June 5.—A charter election took place in this city yesterday. When the know nothing candidates were rejected, they elected their own candidates, and a large majority of the voters were both branches of the city council. Mr. B. French dismissed from office as commissioner of public buildings, for having sold the right of the city government, for the same purpose, to the city council, on the 21st of June. The council has now accepted of the charter election in Washington.

Washington, June 5.—Colonel Jefferson Davis, secretary of the war department, arrived here from Washington on Saturday morning, and was received with very great enthusiasm. Yesterday morning he addressed the democratic convention, at which there was an immense concourse of soldiers in attendance. To-day the convention was again largely attended, and its proceedings were marked with the greatest enthusiasm. The convention has named the present members of officers were nominated for election: the hon. J. J. Meigs for governor, Madison Meigs for auditor, and A. B. Dillworth for secretary of state.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing from Addison, Steuben county, on the 21st, gives an account of a singular accident which occurred to the train on the New York and Erie R.R., on Saturday morning. As the train was approaching Addison, when opposite the mountain gorge made by Goodhue creek, a mass of water, one-fourth of a mile in length, rushed down with the velocity of 50 miles per hour, and striking the front of the train, demolished the engine and baggage car, and nearly capsized the rest.

The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping, barely escaping being drowned. The passengers received a few bruises. The fog was so thick that the train could not see the engine. The coming of this flood of water, and had the train been its length further ahead, it and its freight of humanity would have been swept away by the rapid flood.

The volume of water was the contents of nine large mill ponds, which, in bursting their bonds, carried away nine mills, five houses, and sundry trees and timber, making a rushing and roaring sound, and the dead bodies of an infant was taken from the water by the passengers.