"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,.....OCTOBER 3, 1856.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
COL. T. W. BLEDSOE, *Fillmore, Bossier parish.*
Messrs. J. M. & J. C. MURPHY, *Jefferson, Texas.*
Mr. WARE BENGE, *Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.*
Mr. JAMES B. LIKENS, *Henderson, Rusk Co., Texas.*
Mr. CLARKE ADAMS, *Plaquemine, and Iberville Parish.*
W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau street, *New York.*
THOS. McINTYRE, 28 Camp street, *New Orleans.*

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

The river is rising slowly, owing to the heavy rain on Saturday. The Marion arrived from the falls, on Monday, with a large freight and a number of passengers. She reports the river to be falling all the way up. The Trader left on Saturday, and the Union and Marion will leave this morning, for Alexandria.

Mr. Bateman's keelboat, laden with 45 bales of cotton, arrived at this port on Thursday, from Spring Bank, Ark., (mouth of Sulphur fork,) and started back on Sunday, with a cargo of groceries and provisions.

The Lamplighter, published at Daingerfield, Texas, reports the White Oak and Sulphur to be rising.

On the 20th ult., the Mississippi had risen a foot at New Orleans, and was rising from Memphis to the Balize. On the 21st, the Ohio was rising slowly at Pittsburg and Louisville.

A gentleman, who has just returned from a business tour through Texas, reports the cotton crop to be very promising.

For several days past the mornings and evenings have been unusually cool for the season of the year.

Dr. J. W. Harmon, of New Orleans, will address the citizens of Greenwood, to-day, on the principles of the American party. On Saturday, he will speak at Mansfield.

C. C. PRESTON.—We are authorised by this gentleman to say that he is neither a "*reverend*" nor a "*divine*," as has been repeatedly asserted by the anti-American organs.

Thanks to friend Jos. Boisseau, clerk of the Marion, for late papers.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank E. Wood, for files of late New York and eastern papers.

"Many democrats," of Greenwood, announce in the Democrat, the hon. Atticus Slaughter as a candidate for the office of district attorney.—He is well qualified for the station, and will receive a large vote.

QUARANTINE.—It will be perceived by the proceedings of the board of trustees, that all steamboats, passengers, baggage, and merchandise arriving up the river, are to be quarantined some two miles below town, for the purpose of keeping the yellow fever outside of the corporation. It is undoubtedly the duty of the board of trustees to make use of every effort in their power to prevent the appearance of the scourge in our midst; but as quarantining did not keep the fever out of New Orleans, Vicksburg, or Natchez, we have no faith whatever in its efficacy.

Our citizens never enjoyed better health than at the present time.

The rev. S. P. Helme will open his collegiate institute, for young gentlemen and boys, on the 12th November next. The institute is situated near this place, the buildings are spacious and well arranged, the professors gentlemen of talent and experience, and we recommend parents to do every thing in their power to aid and encourage it. It is wrong to send children abroad to be educated, when they can be taught as well, if not better, at a home institution.

NEW STORE—G. M. Levy & Co., have leased the building formerly occupied by Green & Douglass, and are opening a superb assortment of the most fashionable dry goods, clothing, etc., selected in New York expressly for this market. Notwithstanding the ordinance passed by the board of trustees, the store is now open and the proprietors ready to attend to the wants of their old friends and the public, as not an article from New Orleans or any other infected place, is in the house, nor will any goods from the city be offered for sale. Ladies desirous of obtaining the most fashionable fabrics are invited to call.

Our opponents have taken to boasting of their prospects of success in Caddo at the coming election, and we are told that "Doctor Flournoy, will undoubtedly carry the parish by a decisive majority." Vain assertion. We have not met with a democrat, acquainted with the people of this parish, who did not readily admit that Mr. Thompson, the American candidate, will receive a larger majority of votes than has ever been cast in Caddo for any candidate for the house of representatives—not even excepting the lamented Wm. R. Douglass.

THE FEVER.—At Norfolk, on the 20th ult., the yellow fever was abating, and but few new cases. The New Orleans Howard association have now thirty nurses and four physicians at Norfolk. In Vicksburg, on the 20th, there were ten deaths, and the disease on the increase. At Natchez, Vidalia, Rodney, Waterproof, and on many of the neighboring plantations, the fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and was spreading. The steamer J. M. Relf, at N. Orleans, from the Ouachita, reports the country bordering on that river, very sickly, and the yellow fever prevailing at Trenton, Harrisonburg, Cow bayou, and all along the Ouachita and Black rivers.

We regret to learn that our old friends of the New Orleans Bee, had the misfortune to have a portion of their extensive printing establishment destroyed by fire, on the evening of the 21st ult. No interruption will occur in the publication of the paper, and we hope they will soon regain their heavy losses. If energy, industry and enterprise deserve success, they will assuredly prosper.

The manufactory of candidates for the presidency has been put to work. The Commercial Bulletin, in an article headed "political gossip," says, "there are certain movements upon the political chessboard, which plainly indicate that a game is to be played, which at this early stage is calculated to elicit the interest of all and solely puzzle the sagacity of the shrewish bystanders. The game is in the hands of a few experienced and astute politicians, and a desperate struggle will be made to obtain the victory. We have heard from a very creditable source, that certain demonstrations have already been made, which show that ground will soon be broken to bring forth at least two democratic candidates for the presidency, to be submitted to the national convention, to be held at Cincinnati in the early part of next year. It is somewhat singular that two prominent Louisianians, should be actively engaged taking the initiative in these preliminaries, and stranger yet, that each of them are working for different individuals. An ex-member of congress, from a rural district in this State, is using all his exertions and influence in behalf of Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; and at the proper time an open demonstration will be made in favor of this ticket. Per contra: Mr. Buchanan, our minister at London, will be soon coming home chock full of hope and expectation. Instead of embarking direct for New York or Boston, he will do so direct for Cuba, under the plea of ill health, or something of the kind. From thence he will proceed to our city. (N. Orleans,) when under the supervision of an adroit master of ceremonies he will be put through, received with a grand flourish of trumpets, publicly feasted and sent on his way home rejoicing through the great west, on a triumphal tour, visiting the several States on the Ohio and landing at Pittsburg. This is the present programme, but it may be changed or modified in accordance with circumstances. Buchanan is a strong man, and not a bit more of an old fogy than Dallas. Buchanan's lieutenant would be his old, tried friend, senator Slidell. The waters are beginning to move, and we shall soon witness a palpable sensation. Dallas and Davis, or Buchanan and Slidell, is pretty much determined upon as the ticket to harmonise the northern and southern democracy."

We learn that the friends of Buchanan have already purchased up a well known semi-know nothing newspaper, in New Orleans, to advocate the claims of their champion. The ex-member of congress, from "a rural district," alluded to above, is the hon. Mr. Perkins, of the third district. As the hon. John Slidell is by far the most talented, adroit and influential member of the party in the State, he will find no great difficulty in winding the Louisiana democracy around his finger, and managing them just as he pleases.

Dr. J. W. Harmon, of New Orleans, addressed the citizens of this place, on Monday, on the principles of the American party. He was attentively listened to by a large audience, and made a most favorable impression upon all who were present. He defined the principles of the party, and ably portrayed the manifold ills that had been entailed upon the country by the vast influx of foreign immigration, and demonstrated that the time had come when a reform was imperatively demanded—that this country should not only be American in name, but American in every thing—governed and ruled by Americans only. We have not time to-day to give an extended review of his remarks, and will only add that it was the most masterly speech that has been delivered in this place during the canvass.

After closing his political address, doctor Harmon alluded to the severe strictures which appeared in the Democrat, in relation to his former visit to Shreveport, and proved by many well known citizens present, that the charges were without any foundation whatever.

It is sometimes highly amusing to listen to the conversation of persons who pretend to be fully posted up in regard to the politics and leading politicians of Louisiana. We heard a gentleman, a few days ago, solemnly declare that Mr. Derbigny, the American candidate for governor, was not identified with the State, and had resided in it but a few years. To our own knowledge, he was born in New Orleans, and was reared and has spent a long and useful life within ten miles of that city. He has ever been looked upon as one of the most talented, pure and high-minded gentlemen in the southern parishes. He was for many years an efficient member of the legislature, and was appointed to the supreme bench by governor Roman, but preferring the life of a planter, he declined, and the office was conferred upon judge Strawbridge. His father, Peter Derbigny, was one of the wealthiest, most prominent and influential men in Louisiana at the time it was purchased from France, and was appointed by the citizens (of at that time territory of Orleans,) to lay their grievancies before congress, and was among the most active to secure the formation of a state government. He died in 1829, from injuries received by the upsetting of his carriage, at which time he was governor of the State of Louisiana, and the chair has never been filled by a gentleman who afforded more satisfaction to his fellow-citizens.

Under the head of "aid to Kansas from the south," there appears a statement in the Columbus (Georgia) Sentinel and Times that thirteen persons have pledged themselves to general James N. Bethune, of the Corner-stone, to contribute $100 each for the purpose of sending men and slaves to Kansas. This is said to be an important movement, and "one which," the editor thinks, "taken hold of in the right spirit, would settle the question as to the condition of Kansas," and says, "let the people of every county take hold of it, and the thing will soon be done. When one hundred names are obtained, the company, will be organised. Address, James N. Bethune, Columbus, Ga." This is at least a new method of getting up an emigration to a territory, for the purpose of making it a slave State.

The lake and gulf shores, between New Orleans and Mobile, were visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain, on the night of the 15th ult., which destroyed all the wharves, bath-houses, etc., at Pascagoula, Mississippi City, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, Proctorville, Mandeville, and other places.—Several lives were lost, and a number of vessels stranded. The loss of property is estimated at fully $300,000.

On the 15th ult., 25,000 bbls. of flour were received at Boston per railroad.

The Washington Union officially announces that, "the public has already been apprised of the fact that Mr. Buchanan is to continue in discharge of his important duties as American minister at the court of St. James for a time extending beyond the period when his return to the United States had been anticipated both by his friends and himself. Mr. Buchanan can never return to the people for whom he has rendered such signal services, and to whose interest he has devoted so large a portion of his valuable life, without a greeting warm and generous. Still, all will be gratified to know, that in view of important public interests, his large experience and eminent abilities are to continue to be devoted to the country in a position of so much delicacy and importance."

From the above it would appear that Mr. Buchanan will not return home at as early a day as he contemplated. En passant, will the Union disclose to the public what "signal services" Mr. Buchanan ever rendered to his country. We believe his career is remarkable for nothing, save drawing the salaries attached to the offices he has from time to time enjoyed. Give us a history of his brilliant deeds in the senate, the cabinet, or even as a diplomatist in his present capacity of minister to Great Britain. "Old Buck," is the best "puffed" man to be found in the ranks of the democracy north of the Potomac.

NAVAL REFORM.—The president has signed the order under which the secretary of the navy will carry out the decision of the navy reform board, recently in session at Washington. The report is said to recommend a number of reductions, retirements and dismissals. It is not the intention of the president or secretary of the navy to publish the document in the form of a general order or otherwise; each officer whose position is affected by the decision of the board, will be privately informed of the result. It is reported among naval officers that commodore Charles Stewart, the senior officer of the navy, and now the only living captain who captured an English man-of-man during the last war between Great Britain and the United States—that the veteran Charles Stewart, the heroic and conquering commander of the "Old Ironsides"—is divested of command, declared too old for further use, and put on the retired list. So much for a long life of faithful service to his country. The retired list is arranged as follows: Captains—Leave of absence, 17; put on furlough pay, 14; dropped, 3. Commanders—Leave of absence on pay, 18; on furlough 49; dropped, 19. Masters in navy yards—Leave of absence on pay, 15; furlough, 3; dropped, 9. Lieutenants—Leave of absence on pay, 18; furlough, 49; dropped, 19. Passed midshipmen—Furlough, 24; dropped, 12. Orders will be shortly issued to the commandants of stations in respect to the changes.

A Washington letter-writer says that there is no truth whatever in the report that the ambassadorship to England will be tendered to general Cass, for the purpose of getting him out of the way of the kitchen cabinet aspirants to the presidency. Neither will Allen, of Ohio, nor Mason, of Virginia, stand any chance.—President Pierce wants to confer the appointment on Nat. Greene, editor of the Boston Post, but Marcy and Davis say no. Buchanan's friends, headed by Slidell, are in favor of Dallas, so that he may be out of the way in 1856. Cushing is on his own hook, and says he will have it. It is, altogether, a very pretty fight, office-holders against office-seekers. Let them pitch into one another. Forney, chief of the kitchen cabinet and loungers on the back stairs, is too busy engaged in pocketing the treasury pap and attending to "old Buck's" chances in the coming contest, to interfere.

The steamship Atlantic brought advices from Paris to the effect that Denmark is about to join with England and France against Russia. It is not improbable that she has been induced to take this step to shield herself from the attitude assumed by the U. S. government, in regard to the refusal of the latter to pay sound dues.—The new position taken by Denmark, takes the question out of the hands of the Pierce administration, and leaves it to be settled at the close of the war, just as it may please France and England, without the United States having anything to say on the subject, one way or the other. We hope that president Pierce will not now, when he finds Denmark in alliance with France and England, show the white feather, and back out of the position he assumed.

Secretary Marcy, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Wetherby, of New York, in behalf of himself and others, whether they are to receive any indemnity for the losses they sustained at Greytown, by the bombardment, states that the department has no authority to settle claims for such losses. They cannot be settled or paid by any department, without the sanction of congress. Surely, it is not to be expected that president Pierce, with all his vacillation, would order a town to be destroyed, and then turn round and pay damages to its inhabitants.

We regret to perceive by the N. Orleans papers that colonel Robert W. Powell, (of the firm of Powell & Hopkins,) died a few days ago, at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad.—Colonel Powell enjoyed a large amount of the confidence and business of the cotton planters of eastern Texas, and by his probity and rectitude won the esteem of all who transacted commercial affairs with him.

The Bienville Times will, about the first of January next, assume the title of the "Louisiana Baptist," and be the religious organ of that denomination of christians. A good religious paper is much needed in northern Louisiana, and as the reverend Hanson Lee, is eminently calculated to conduct such a periodical, the enterprise cannot fail of being successful.

A writer in the Richmond Whig states that, whatever opinion may be entertained of the origin of the yellow fever in Gosport, there is no earthly doubt that the disease in Norfolk was of local origin. The first case appeared in tenements in which three cases of yellow fever were noticed last year, but at too late a period to spread and cause alarm, and the subjects had no communication with persons from Gosport. We believe that the same may be said of the fever at any point in which it may appear.

Mr. Patrick H. Agan, the candidate of the New York Pierce-democracy for inspector of the state prisons, is editor of the Syracuse Standard, a paper which openly instigated the mob to rescue the fugitive slave Jerry in that town, in October, 1851.

The president has appointed Mr. Terence Wakefield, postmaster at Natchitoches, in place of Mr. Fairman F. Faber, removed.

We have never seen the nail so directly hit on the head, and so thoroughly driven home and clinched, as in the following brief article from the Point Pleasant (Va.) Republican:

"Virginia honors *her* noble sons—Massachusetts honors her ignoble sons, and closes the doors of Faneuil hall against her Websters—dishonors the noblest of them all."

[Washington Sentinel.

To which the Republican replies: When did Virginia honor *her noble sons?* Was it when she cast her vote for little Mattie Van, the treacherous abolitionist, in preference to her own son, general Harrison, one of the purest of patriots and most trusty of soldiers, who spent nearly his whole life in the service of his country?—Was it when she threw herself into the arms of James K. Polk, in preference to another son, Henry Clay, the most distinguished orator and statesman whose life graces the pages of our country's history? Was it in voting for Louis Cass, a northern man with northern feelings, in preference to another son, general Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, when almost every State in the Union testified their admiration of his worth, by honoring him with their suffrages? Was it when she voted for the New Hampshire brigadier, Franklin Pierce, whose name, the Washington Sentinel (the great organ of the democratic U. S. senators) itself has said, "is a reproach to his friends, and a by-word among his enemies," in preference to another son, Winfield Scott, whose distinguished services, and splendid military achievements, have covered his country with honor and renown? Were not Harrison, Clay, Taylor, and Scott "*noble* sons of Virginia?" Yet we are told that Virginia "honors her noble sons." While in truth, all her honors are conferred upon the sons of the northern States.

Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, has received a magnificent present from Lyons, France, intended for the city he presides over. It is a picture of Washington, woven in silk, and as a specimen of workmanship, is said to be exquisite. The portrait has inscribed below it: "Presented to the city councils of Philadelphia, by Ponson, Philippé and Vibert." The portrait was woven on the celebrated Jacquard loom, in Lyons, and cost five thousand dollars. Three of these pictures are intended for presentation to the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Such triumphs of taste and genius, and products of the loom, have rarely, if ever, been witnessed in this country.

The "great" Texas Pacific railroad company is again in trouble. At a recent meeting of the proprietors of the stock in the, as now denominated, 'Texas Western railroad company,' the hon. Robert J. Walker resigned his situation as president, owing to his having resumed the practice of his profession in the supreme court of the United States in Washington, and "his consequent inability to give the affairs of the company his whole attention." Resolutions were adopted by the stockholders, by a unanimous vote, highly approving of the services of Mr. Walker. Hon. F. M. Dimond, of Rhode Island, was elected to the presidency.

Col. Warren, who resides at Island Grove, Illinois, has published a calculation of the net profits of his crop per acre for the present year. He says that, after deducting all expenses for cultivating, harvesting, etc., his wheat yields a profit of $20 per acre, his corn, estimating the yield and price at 15 cents per bushel, $11 per acre. Mr. Constant, another farmer in that region, estimates his average profits at $17 per acre of all grain cultivated, while $15, it is supposed, may be considered a fair average of profit per acre throughout the State.

The Charleston Mercury, noticing the report of secretary Davis, accompanying the several reports of the different surveying parties delegated by the war department to explore all the proposed routes for a railroad communition between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, says: "It seems to us from this examination, that the southern route is the only one that has, for at least a long time to come, any chance of being opened by a railroad communication. Even with that, the chance is a mighty slim one.

The Seminoles, settled near Eagle pass, under an invitation from the Mexican government, for the purpose it was thought, of annoying the Americans on this side of the Rio Grande, are committing depredations on the Mexicans. General Vidauri, the revolutionists commandant, had sent 500 men to prevent their further depredations and to chastise them. He will probably find that Wild Cat and his warriors are too much for the Mexicans.

The German democrats of New York have called a meeting to perfect an organisation to operate as Germans against the know nothings in the coming election. A proposition is to be discussed whether it is not better for the Germans of the city at large to hold a mass convention with a view to putting a city ticket of their own in nomination. So says the N. Y. National Democrat.

The American Organ and the New York Express urge the postponement of the period named for the meeting of the American national convention until some time next spring. The period fixed for the meeting (22d November) by the Philadelphia convention, is regarded as altogether too early.

The Kosciusko (Miss.) Star says that, the appearance of yellow fever at Canton has caused a perfect stampede among the citizens. Both the printing offices have suspended, and every business house, except the drug store of Mr. Jones, has closed its doors. Great country.

The government has at last commenced active operations in the Indian territory. According to the latest advices, general Harney, with 1300 troops, had left fort Kearney, and would proceed by forced marches into the heart of the country inhabited by the hostile tribes.

The freesoilers and abolitionists of Kansas have nominated ex-governor Reeder, (president Pierce's pet,) as their candidate for territorial delegate to congress.

A southerner writes to the New York Daily Tribune, calling attention to the following comparison: In the year 1790 the population of Georgia was 82,000, and in the year 1850 in was 906,000, an increase of eleven fold in sixty years. In 1790 the population of New York was 340,000, and in 1850 it was about 3,097,000, being an increase of nine-fold in sixty years.

"A Citizen," through the columns of the Gazette, suggests the propriety of our resident physicians organising a medical society.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.—H. S Foote, who when senator from Mississippi in 1850, expressed a desire to hang John P. Hale with a grape-vine for the crime of abolition, is now a lawyer in California, and recently made what the New York Tribune calls a Boohoo speech at Marysville, in which he gave this account of certain political operations to which he was a party at Washington, pending the last slavery compromise which the Tribune italicises and thinks capital thunder against Mr. Fillmore, but which, we imagine, will not greatly weaken that gentleman's influence at the south:

The patriotic portion of the old whig party, which adhered to Clay, Webster and Fillmore was, day by day, diminishing both in numbers and courage, and were openly complaining of being made the victims of a most relentless persecution, on account of their national affinities. It was discovered by several persons, who had the honor of being then in the senate that it had become necessary to put an end to this great and growing evil, and the humble individual who now addresses you one day rose in his place in that august body, and declared for himself and other senators with whom he had consulted, they had resolved to tear up the evils alluded to by roots, by refusing in all cases to confirm the nominations which could be traced to a certain official personage (pointing at the moment to the chair occupied by the celebrated senator from New York) and expressing the belief that the political heresy of freesoil would be effectually extirpated so soon as the aspiring young men of the north could be taught the salutary lesson, that the pathway to official elevation did not lie over the ruins of the federal constitution.

I had not long taken my seat before Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, one of the purest and most patriotic men that has ever occupied a place in the national councils, came to me and stated that vice president Fillmore, then presiding officer in the senate, had requested him to make known to me that he perfectly concurred in the views which I had just expressed, and that he would be pleased to have an interview with me on the subject in his official room in the capitol, at the hour of 9 o'clock next morning. I promised to attend upon him at the time and place specified. I did so.

Without going fully into particulars at present, it is sufficient for me to say, that I obtained by the direction of Mr. Fillmore, from the hands of an accredited friend of his, a list of the nominees subject to the objection of being violent agitators of the question of slavery. This whole catalogue of worthies was disposed of in the senate, in other words they were sacrificed to the peace of the country, save one or two, whose nominations remained to be acted upon on the last night of session of congress.

They were disposed of by Mr. Fillmore himself, on that same night, for just before the clock of the senate struck twelve, this gentleman, being then president, sent in a special message, withdrawing all the offensive nominations, and substituting others in their stead.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—It is a great wonder to what extent the important science of agriculture has been neglected in the U. States. This recalls to mind a subject of vast moment, not only to the agricultural interest of our country, but to every interest and craft into which human society is subdivided. We mean a radical defect in the whole system of education, from the common school upwards, to the final graduation at our colleges, during the whole of which important period of human life, the attention, the tastes, the sympathies of the educated class are systematically diverted and estranged from the subject of agriculture, and the pursuits of the great mass of our people, as if an evil spirit, rather than a good and bountiful God, had first assigned to man the cultivation of the earth as his highest and noblest pursuit—as if to keep up the humbug importance of the learned professions, as if the statesman, the scholar, the lawyer and divine, need know nothing, or care nothing, about agriculture—the pursuit, perhaps, of sixteen-twentieths of our population, and by which all classes "live, move, and have their being;" as if national wealth, independence, happiness and morality had nothing to do with the increased products of the earth.

Now how comes it to pass that in this boasted republic of almost boundless extent, of every variety of climate, soil, and production, that the principle of equality is entirely reversed—that which is showy takes precedence of that which is substantial—that he who lives by professional quackery, the honest cheateries of trade or gambling speculation, is admitted by the consent of many to a higher rank in the public estimation than the farmer? We answer, our system of education lays permanently at the foundation of this very state of things. Admit the science and art of agriculture to an equal importance in our institutions of learning, with chemistry, architecture, law, and theology; let it be considered one of the sister sciences, and let stated lectures be delivered to our young men during the period of their collegiate education, on the science of agriculture, as on chemistry, comparative anatomy, or oriental literature, and a new day would dawn on the agriculture of the country, and the condition of the husbandman.

Is not agriculture as much a science as law, medicine, theology, or moral philosophy? Is there not as much in agriculture to form a good, useful and virtuous character in our young men, as in the discussion and lectures on mere abstract morals or modern literature?

When men go forth through the length and breadth of the land, to exert that influence upon society, which belongs alone to education and intelligence, to direct public sentiment, make laws and rule the land, in the walks of private life, in the halls of legislation, agriculture would find warm and hearty friends, and staunch and bold advocates in the learned class, and grants and aid from the States would be as common to agriculture as they have been to learning law, medicine, or theology; and the now unheard of donations for agricultural learning would become as common, and more honorable and useful, than the foundation of professorships of Greek, Latin, or oriental literature. [Houma Ceres.

The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the attack by the allied naval forces on Sweaborg, remarks:—But there is another point equally certain, that these gun-boats and mortar-boats have proved in this action to be a most powerful marine force, effective where formidable fleets of line-of-battle ships have utterly failed.

There are two curious lessons in the art of war that have been enforced during the present contest, that tend strikingly to illustrate the old maxim that there is nothing new under the sun. Sebastopol has proved that the primitive embankment of earth—the same by which Charleston resisted the bombardment of 1780; the same by which Jackson met the assault at New Orleans—is the perfection of land defence. The attack on Sweaborg proves that the much derided idea of Jefferson, that a force consisting of strongly built vessels of light draught, each carrying one or two guns of the heaviest calibre, can be made most effective for offensive or defensive coast warfare, is well founded.

It appears that a considerable amount of breadstuffs has been exported from San Francisco within the last eleven months. Estimating bags at 100 lbs. each, and 300 lbs. wheat as equal to a barrel of flour, we find that the total export of flour and its equivalent in wheat, from July 1st, 1854, to July 30th, 1855, has been 165,875 lbs., besides 94,393 bags of barley, 60,000 bags of oats, and 6,290 bags of bran. There were also exported 10,417 bags and 650 tons of potatoes, besides 1,320 bales of wool. During the past month of July there were exported from the same port 2,900 flasks of quicksilver, valued at $108,750. The breadstuffs were sent principally to N. York, England, Australia and the Sandwich islands.

During the last congress, says the Mobile Advertiser, and while the Nebraska Kansas bill was under discusson in the senate, Mr. Clayton moved to amend the bill, so that the right of suffrage and of holding office in those territories, should be exercised only by citizens of the United States. This was a most reasonable amendment, for certainly it would seem to be monstrously absurd that foreigners, unnaturalized foreigners, not owing unqualified allegiance at all to any power in the country, should be allowed to make by their votes the laws and institutions of our territories and fill the offices therein.

The Clayton amendment passed the senate by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one, all the freesoilers of that body, such as Chase and Wade of Ohio, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Fessenden and Hamlin of Maine, Foote of Vermont, and Seward of New York, voting in the negative, and not a solitary democratic senator from the whole south voting with them. One of the reasons why the freesoilers of the senate all voted against the amendment, and the southern senators for it, was that the grant of the elective franchise and the privilege of holding office in Nebraska and Kansas to unnaturalised foreigners would enable a class of men, almost universally abolitionists, to have a vote in deciding whether slavery should or should not go into our territories.

Why is it, then, says the Norfolk Beacon, that we now hear southern men extolling the patriotism and Union-loving spirit of the foreign born! If they are so patriotic why did southern democratic senators, who profess to love them now so much, vote for Clayton's amendment? Their efforts now to make party-capital off the foreigner, after that vote, look very bad indeed! Their calm and deliberate votes in congress, belie their declarations on the stump.

THE AMERICANS AND NATIONAL DEMOCRATS. The New York Herald, speaking of the probable union of the national democrats of New York with the American party, says:

"The hards and the know nothings agree in their opinions of the administration; they concur upon the compromises of the constitution, and particularly, they hold the same ground of acquiescence in the doctrines of the Kansas Nebraska bill. They are equally opposed in this State to Pierce, Forney, Marcy & Co., and the Seaward coalition; and, as a junction of the hards with the American organisation would put the State in front rank for a new national party against all disorganisers, north and south, this fusion is clearly suggested as the true policy of the adamantines for our November scrub race. We cannot suppose that the hards are as yet prepared to capitulate to the custom-house; and apart from this alternative, they have only to choose between the success of Seward and the success of the know nothings. If the hards prefer to expose their own weakness, and to consolidate the Seward holy alliance, they will stand aloof from all parties in November upon a basis of forty or fifty thousand votes; but if they prefer the extinction of the cabinet spoilmen, and a deadly blow to the Seward combination, they will unite with the American party, and carry the State."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, said to be well posted, writes to that paper: The success of the French loan has alarmed Austria, and made her pause in her Russian proclivities. As she reduced her forces in the Danubian provinces, Louis Bonaparte informed her, that a French army would occupy their places.

The writer continues: A French army will land at the mouth of the Danube and a powerful demonstration will be made against the Russian frontier. Napoleon will lead this force in person; it will consist of 110,000 French, with Canrobert, prince Napoleon and lord Cardigan as generals of division. An English force of about 25,000 under sir Harry Smith, will be added, lord Cardigan being general of the allied cavalry. Louis Napoleon commander in chief of the whole. The emperor is playing the game of Europe with consummate skill. All parties and all powers are exhibiting their weakness and their unpopularity. He alone rises as they descend in the European scale.

This is the real foundation for the rumor that France is on the eve of a war with Austria. I wrote to you before how Austria was checked and how she could not stir.

A New York cotemporary asserts that the present revolution in Mexico was planned in the city of New York, shortly after the banishment of Cevallos by Santa Anna, and that the conspiracy had the sanction of numerous influential Americans. It adds, further, that it was the original intention of president Polk, after the capture of Mexico by gen. Scott, to annex the conquered territory to the U. States; that, for this purpose, gen. Quitman was made governor; and that the treaty of Mr. Trist, which frustrated this design, fell like a thunder-clap on the administration. Reasoning from these assertions, our cotemparary maintains that the absorption of Mexico, now that a favorable opportunity has again occurred, is, in a sense, the duty of the American people. It argues that, if we do not seize Mexico, some one of the European powers will. It asserts there is no other future for Mexico but annexation to the United States. The day is not distant, it declares, when the stars and stripes will float over the whole of that magnificent land, and extend even to Yucatan, and take the isthmus of Panama itself.

Professor Henry, before the American association of science, gave odd results touching the existence of red flames on the edge of the sun as observed during the solar eclipses. These projections of red flame were observed again in May. A black board representation of them was given—a circle with cloven tongues of fire. During eclipses, it appears, remarkable appearances of these flames have been observed since the year 1838, when Alexander and Henry were astronomers together at Princeton. One used a yellow glass, the other a red. It was found that these flames could only be observed through the red glass. To test this, last spring, when the big eclipse happened, Mr. Henry experimented at Washington. He took a large burning lens, such as are used in the lighthouse service, and concentrated the rays of the sun upon a piece of shingle—the wood began to burn, when presto! the same sort of flames appeared, of a beautiful pink color. A range of different colored glasses was brought to bear—but through none of them, yellow, green or any thing else but red, could the flame be seen. Mr. Henry called in the architect of the Smithsonian institution, and bade him look. He was oblivious of the existence of the flames till the red glass came. A candle was taken up, and it was invisible through the red glass. The inference is that this phenomenon is real. The pink according to Mr. Henry, is a subjective color—a color in the eye. This opens, he said, a field for investigation. [Prov. Jour.

Here is the democratic position on the slavery question, as expounded by the Washington Union, president Pierce's own organ:

"These truths will command ready assent and demonstrate the proposition that no party embracing members at the north and south can be national or harmonious in its organisation, which does not *exclude the question of slavery from its creed!*"

Such is the position boldly assumed by the leading democratic paper in the Union, yet, strange to tell, the office-holders' organs, and office-seekers, are striving to make it appear that the Piercites are the friends of the south and of slavery.

The Mississippi steamers report that a perfect panic prevails along the banks of the river, from Cairo to New Orleans, on account of the yellow fever. Thousands of persons had fled from Memphis and all business was suspended.

## General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Collins' steamer Baltic has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th, a week later than previously received. The cotton market continued dull, prices were easier, though not quotably lower, although some circulars quoted a decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. Fair Orleans is quoted 5¾d, middling Orleans, 6 7-16d. Wheat and corn had advanced.

The news from the seat of war is of a meagre character. It is announced that the Russians, encouraged by their former failure, were preparing to attack the lines of the Tchernaya. Gen. Simpson says the Russians have received reinforcements and were actively bridging the harbor and fortifying the north side of Sebastopol. There is not a word regard to the siege. Nothing had transpired in the Baltic. A Turkish bulletin says that the Russians have not the means to attack Kars, and that in the recent partial attack on that place, the Russians suffered severely. It was reported that the German powers were preparing a new programme, for the purpose of attempting to confine the war to its ostensible object. It was rumored that England was about to commence hostilities against Naples.

A Washington dispatch says that general Scott's back pay as lieutenant general has been disallowed by the war department.

A dispatch from Washington says that Sheridan G. Cato, of Alabama, has been appointed associate justice of Kansas.

The number of deaths in Chicago during the past month of August was four hundred and forty eight.

A dispatch states that at a party given near Dauceyville, in Haywood county, Tenn., a few days ago, forty-five of the guests were poisoned. One man is dead, and several other persons are not expected to recover. The poison was contained in some of the ingredients of the cake used on the occasion.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8.—Major Mathew Markland, formerly an eminent lawyer of Kentucky and a clerk in the quarter master general's office, in this city, committed suicide on Sunday last, as is supposed, from letters found to-day in his secretary—Old age and infirmity are the only reasons assigned. His family relations were of the most affectionate character. In a letter he left for his family, he says:

"My mind is fully made up, with all the affection I have for my family, and I yield to no man in the pride that I entertain; yet for their future good, I choose to depart." His body has not yet been found.

A little girl fell into a well in Lansingburg, New York, a few days since. A man who was standing by was implored by the mother to rescue her poor child, but refused on the plea that it would spoil his clothes. The girl was saved through the heroism of a little barefooted schoolboy.

The rev. Mr. Pardee Butler has been lynched at Atchison, Kansas, for the expression of freesoil sentiments. After painting his face black and subjecting him to various insults, he was put upon a raft and set afloat upon the river, with a flag inscribed as follows: Eastern Emigrant Aid Express. The rev. Mr. Butler, agent for the underground railroad. The way they are served in Kansas. For Boston. Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians and the Missouri river excepted. Let future emissaries from the north beware. Our hemp crop is sufficient for all such scoundrels.

On Friday, 17th ult., Mr. Alfred Marsh, residing about nine miles east of Notasulgee, Mississippi, had three of his children killed by lightning. Their ages were as follows: 16, 10 and 2 years. The children were returning to the house when they were killed by the lightning. The eldest had the youngest on his shoulders when death overtook them.

Mr. David Greer, sen., a native of Ireland, died at his residence near Honey path, in Anderson district, S. C., on the 10th ult., in the one hundreth year of his age.

From Paraguay we learn that the difficulties with Brazil had been amicably settled. Uraguay was disquited by financial disorders. Mr. Marcy had addressed an official letter from Washington to the minister of foreign affairs in Paraguay, disapproving of the conduct of consul Hopkins in Assumption.

The subscription in Ireland to raise £3000 to purchase the patent by which Donnybrook fair was held, from the proprietress, Miss Madden, having been successful, the lord mayor Boyce, of Dublin, has issued his proclamation suppressing this veteran scene of fun, frolic and riot.

The following from the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot, of the 16th inst., will be interesting to the ladies, and therefore we copy it:—"The veteran bachelor, millionaire and gold miner of unknown and incalculable wealth, William B. Dorn, esq., of Edgefield, S. C., member of the legislature, and a gentleman of great moral worth and excellence, has yielded at last to the soft influence of love, and on Thursday evening led to the altar, amidst a bright assemblage of youth and beauty, grave matrons and aged sires, the youthful, blushing, lovely, Miss Martha C. Rutledge, of Greenville, S. C."

At the general term of the supreme court of the State of New York, held at the capitol on the 4th instant, in full bench, on motion of Nicholas Hill, esq., Thomas Francis Meagher was, by special order, admitted as attorney and counsellor, to practice in all the courts of this State. The court, by the hon. chief justice Parker, in granting the order, made some highly complimentary remarks on Mr. Meagher, and stated the pleasure with which the court recognised his talents and character by this special mark of its consideration.

The New Haven Register mentions the case of a gentleman who has acquired a collegiate and theological education, with the view to qualify himself for the post of a missionary sea captain. Mr. C. Barrett, a graduate of the class of '51 in Yale college, has just completed his course of study in theology, and is now about to take command of one of our finest vessels, having for several years followed the occupation of a sailor. He hopes in this capacity to effect an equal amount of good among seamen, as if he had gone a clerical missionary to foreign lands.

A late California paper mentions the discovery of a spring in El Dorado county, in that State, whose waters flow from a bed of arsenic. The mineral deposit is thirty feet deep and crops out of the surface of the earth. Veins in it abound with gold, and specimens of this auriferous ore have been shown to the editor of the Placerville American. The name of "Death spring," has been given to the stream. The existence of it is supposed to account for the mortality among the gold miners at the early period of the California epidemic.

The Free American, at North Adams, Mass., of last week, announces that a boy was devoured in the woods by a beast, supposed to be a bear or panther, in Woodford, adjoining Readsboro', Vermont, the week previous. All but the head and feet (the latter encased in his boots) were eaten by the animal. Near the remains lay a fishing rod and line, and a small string of fish. His name, as we learn, was Jones.

California presents a different moral and religious aspect now from what it did in the days of vigilance committees and lynch law. There are in the State no less than forty methodist pastors, nine episcopalian and nine baptist, all in charge of very prosperous churches. Under the pressure of public opinion the legislature has passed stringent laws for the suppression of gambling, which have been rigorously enforced in the chief cities.

Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, one of the killed by the railro