



BY L. DILLARD & Co. OFFICE, CORNER OF TILDEN AND EDWARDS STREETS, OPPOSITE FITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN: Col. T. W. Bland, Fulton, Boston; Messrs. J. M. & B. C. Murray, Jefferson, Texas; Mr. W. B. Bess, Dallas, Fannin County, Texas; Mr. J. M. L. Lyles, Henderson, Rock Co., Texas; Mr. C. H. Adams, Piquette, and Herrick, Parish, Louisiana; Mr. H. M. Donald, 102 Nassau street, New York; T. W. McHenry, 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

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

TO THE POLLS.—Monday next the duty will devolve upon the people of Louisiana of deciding who are to be the rulers of the State during the next two years—in fact, whether it is to be governed by Americans, natives of the soil, or by anti-Americans; for there is now no other issue.

The subject has been so thoroughly discussed that it would be superfluous to go into an elaborate dissertation. The nominees put forth by the Americans are well known for their worth, talent, integrity, and fitness to adorn the stations to which they aspire. They are American by birth, are American in principles, and prefer their country and countrymen to all the world. Let our readers make it a point to attend the polls early and vote. Then go away and attend to their ordinary business.

Voters should remember that besides electing state and parish officers, they are to vote on the question of removing the seat of government from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

Beware.—We understand that propositions to swap votes have been made by several democrats to members of the American party. They proposed that if the Americans would vote for doctor Flournoy, they in return would vote for one of the American nominees. Let Americans remain true to their own ticket, and beware of all such manoeuvres. They are but tricks of the enemy.

Look Out.—It is reported that the anti-Americans are endeavoring to colonize two or three of the country wards. Let the Americans be on their guard, and promptly arrest and send to prison any person who may illegally vote or attempt to do so.

Inc.—Thin ice was to be seen in this town and its vicinity on Thursday morning. We believe "the oldest inhabitant" never before witnessed the like so early in the season.

We enjoyed on Wednesday the pleasure of a visit from our confrere, Mr. Hickey, of the Jefferson Herald. He has for some months filled the editorial chair of that paper, and is a fluent and able writer. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hickey has purchased the Herald, and that hereafter it will be entirely under his personal control.

Caveat.—We learn from the Picayune that Sergeant Kearney and officer Howard, on the 19th inst., captured Robert Jones, alias John Briggs, alias Aaron Briggs, on the levee, as a fugitive from justice. The prisoner, it is alleged, murdered a man named Buck Clark, at Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, about one year ago. He was arrested, at the time that the offence was committed but broke out of prison and has ever since been wandering about a fugitive from justice. His resistance, when the officers undertook to arrest him, was of a most desperate character.

The yellow fever has disappeared from nearly all points on the Mississippi, except Memphis. The Whig, published at that place, of 13th inst., reports 38 deaths, 18 of yellow fever, during the week. Ten new cases reported.

By referring to the accounts brought by the Atlantic, it will be seen that there had been a further decline in the Liverpool cotton market.

CHEAT.—The steamers running between New Orleans and Memphis, give notice that hereafter they will charge only one dollar per bale freight on cotton. So much for uninterrupted navigation and fair competition.

Telegraph dispatches, dated Washington, 14th inst., assert that president Pierce and secretary Jeff. Davis have "cracked," and now decide that the back pay of general Scott, as lieutenant-general, shall be allowed; and the accounting officers are engaged in ascertaining the amount.

There has been a heavy advance in the pork market, owing to the reported failure of the grain crop in Europe. Dispatches from Louisville and Cincinnati announce a rapid advance in the price of hogs and pork. In New York, on the 13th inst. had advanced \$2, and was selling at \$24 1/2 bl. This will be pinching on those southern planters who do not make sufficient pork to supply their hands.

We regret to notice in the Concordia Intelligencer the death of doctor John A. Sanderson, at Etania plantation, of the yellow fever. He was one of the richest planters of Louisiana, or the south, being the proprietor of Deer Park, Panola, Waverly, and the Briars plantations, and was much esteemed.

The Vicksburg Whig records the death of the Hon. Caswell R. Clifton. Judge Clifton has filled several important offices in Mississippi, and was at the time of his demise clerk of the high court of errors and appeals.

Colonel Kinney has resigned the governorship of Nicaragua. His expedition to Central America appears to be as much of a humbug as his "great fair" at Corpus Christi, a few years ago, turned out to be.

There were no less than ninety deaths, all of cholera, on board the steamship Uncle Sam, during her trip from Panama to San Francisco.

The Claiborne Advocate, of Wednesday, reports the yellow fever to be prearriving to an alarming extent at Columbia, on the Ouachita. Some fifteen cases had appeared at the date of the latest report.

The steamers running to New Orleans complain of the scarcity of up-freight.

We have gratifying news from California for the Americans. The late election at that State resulted in a complete victory for the American candidates, and a total defeat of the foreign party and federal office-holders. The San Francisco Chronicle says that, "the great subject of interest during the last fortnight has been the result of the election for state and county officers, held on the 5th inst. The whole country nothing but elected, though R. M. Anderson, candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Hugh C. Murray, for supreme justice, have succeeded by only small majorities. The other candidates have from 3000 to 5000 majority." The returns indicate that nearly every native of the United States residing in California voted the American ticket. The following are the officers elected: governor, J. Neely Johnson; lieutenant-governor, R. M. Anderson; justice supreme court, Hugh C. Murray and D. S. Terry; comptroller, George W. Whitman; treasurer, Henry Bates; attorney, W. C. Wallace; surveyor general, John A. Brewster; state printer, James Allen. The Americans have a majority of two or three in the senate, and over twenty majority in the lower house. The new administration goes into office on the 1st January next. Nearly all the mining counties, particularly those in the north, went for the American ticket. San Francisco, and the southern coast counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego, where most of the Europeans, Mexicans and Chilians reside, together with San Bernardino, the Mormon county, voted the anti-American ticket. The number of votes polled in San Francisco was 12,724. It is stated that either ex-governor Felt, of Mississippi, Bailie Peyton, E. C. Marshall, or Henry A. Crabb, will be elected U. S. senator.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns enough have been received to show beyond contradiction that the democrats have succeeded in Pennsylvania by a large majority, and that Chase and the balance of the abolitionist ticket carried Ohio by over 12000 votes.

TENNESSEE.—The official vote for governor, as announced by the legislature, is as follows: Johnson, anti-American, 67,499; Gentry, American, 65,342. Johnson's majority, 2157.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican, of the 12th inst., says that the majority for governor Johnson cannot be much if any over 2000. The people decided against removing the seat of government from Milledgeville.

The returns from Kansas show a heavy vote in favor of Whitefield, the pro-slavery candidate for congress, and against ex-governor Reeder, the Pierce freesoiler nominee. Jackson county gave a unanimous vote for Whitefield. In Leavenworth county, Whitefield had 500 and Reeder 200. At Willow Springs, Whitefield received all the votes. Governor Shannon voted the pro-slavery ticket, and so did the Shawnee Indians. There was no fighting or tumult at the polls.

Doctor Bernisiel was re-elected as a delegate to congress from Utah by the Mormon saints. The formalities of an election took place, and the doctor, being anti-American in all things, was unanimous chosen to represent the "men of many wives" in congress.

The English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spaniards, Scandinavians and other sympathizers with the allies, residing in New Orleans, had a great fête on Thursday, 18th inst., in honor of the victory obtained at Sebastopol. The Picayune says:

"New Orleans is to-day to resound with the booming of cannon, and to be made glorious with a Te Deum laudamus and other signs of great joy, in honor of the capture of Sebastopol by the allies. From all we hear, the celebration will be quite an imposing one. For more than that of our 9th of January has grown to be, and if not general, at all events, not less enthusiastic than that of the anniversary of our national independence!"

The Bee, speaking of the celebration, says: "Three hundred guns will be fired between sunrise and sunset from the levee, in front of Jackson square, and a Te Deum will be chanted at the St. Louis cathedral, (catholic,) at 6 o'clock in the evening. This latter portion will be of a very grand and interesting character."

"Foreign influence" must be great indeed in this country, when a victory obtained by the arms of France and Great Britain is celebrated in New Orleans, in a style far more imposing "than that of our 9th of January"—one of the most glorious days in the annals of our country—the anniversary of a day on which our fathers defeated a foreign army on the plains of Chalmette, and saved New Orleans, its "beauty and booty," from a ruthless foreign soldiery! Shame!

TEXAS.—An extra from the Galveston Civilian, dated 14th inst., contains an address from captain Callahan, of the Texas rangers, to the people of Texas, headed Eagle pass, Oct. 4th, giving an account of a battle fought by him on that day, with a force of 700 Mexicans, Lipins and Seminoles. He says the battle lasted for three hours, when the enemy retreated to San Fernando, about twelve miles distant. Four of captain Callahan's command were killed and four wounded—about 65 of the enemy were supposed to be killed and 100 wounded. The captain calls for volunteers to enable him to carry on the campaign. Here is a chance for the filibusters to prove their bravery.

The Louisville Courier says, captain Summers, who has been a close observer of the Ohio river, its tides and charges, these forty years, says that the river this season reminds him most forcibly of the fall and autumn of 1831. Then, as now, the river continued at a most excellent navigable stage from its source to the mouth, the entire summer. In October it went down to low water stage, with much dry weather, and continued down till cold weather set in; and the river was closed by ice for some time. Then followed the ever memorable flood of 1832, when the Ohio overflowed its banks everywhere, and immense damage was done all along its course. The present summer has been precisely like that of 1831, and we await the issue of the fall and winter, and shall look for a flood to follow the breaking up of the ice, and all who live along the river bank can prepare to move. Red River has been nearly dry for the past fourteen months. What are we to expect next?

It is announced in the Washington papers that intelligence has reached the state department that the Japanese authorities have refused to ratify the treaty with the United States, lately agreed to by them and Commodore Perry. They declare that they only agreed to afford protection to shipwrecked sailors and to allow vessels to trade to their ports; but never granted permission to Americans to reside or live in their dominions.

In drawing a contrast between the Americans and the democracy, in his pamphlet on "State of Parties," the Hon. Chas. Gayarré, one of the old democratic leaders of this State—says, "the American party is the offspring of imperious circumstances; if it is not false to all its assertions made under the sanction of solemn oaths, it answers all the necessities of the times. It professes, not to correct any evils produced by democracy, but the abuses committed by a pretended democratic party, (office-holders, their tools and dependants.) On the contrary, the pure Jeffersonian doctrine is the very breath of its platform. What is it in the opposite party (anti-American) which commends itself to your support? It has so little to say in its own behalf, it is so utterly defenceless, when arraigned at the bar of public opinion and when its misdeeds are recited in the indictment to which it has to answer, that it is compelled to skulk in self-defence behind the trophies of its predecessors, which it claims as a legitimate inheritance. According to its new doctrine, it seems that the demerits and sins of the present generation are to be covered by the merits and virtues of the past. The democratic party is like the degenerate descendants of illustrious men, who endeavor to divert public attention from their own insignificance by loud and empty boasts of their ancestry. When it is called to an account for the vagaries of the Pierce administration, it tries to stifle the voice of stern inquiry by singing psalms in honor of Jackson and Polk. This insignificant dwarf, when attacked, runs for shelter behind the tombs of his giant ancestors. Leave him, fellow-citizens in that fit place of refuge—the asylum of putrefaction, and turn to Hypocritism, alighting from Olympus, radiant with light, and smiling like the Aurora of regeneration amidst the shades of corruption, sin and death."

This good advice comes from the ex-secretary of state—a democrat, who has grown grey in the service of the party—and we particularly commend its perusal at this time to the democracy of northern Louisiana. Being the production of a "distinguished" democrat, it is, as a matter of course, true—every word a truth.

The following list comprises the nominations made by the soft-shell Pierce anti-American convention, recently assembled in New York. They are, every man of them, freesoilers.

1. Hatch, was a Cass man in 1848, turned "soft" next year, and ran as the anti-Nebraska candidate for congress in 1854.

2. Stetson, was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1846, and is a Pierce freesoiler now.

3. Hawley, was a Cass man, turned barn-burner and freesoiler in 1853. Last summer he was an officer of an anti-Nebraska meeting.

4. Jarvis, was an original Van Buren freesoiler, and is now a grand sachem among the anti-American freesoilers.

5. Thurston, was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848, and is now a Pierce and Marcy freesoiler.

6. Tilden, was a Van Buren freesoiler in 1848, is now a Pierce freesoiler.

7. Agan, original Van Buren freesoiler, was one of the second-rate rescuers of the fugitive slave Jerry, in 1850. He now edifies a freesoil Pierce journal.

And these men are the candidates nominated by the Pierettes of the Empire State, and the democracy of the south is called upon and expected to affiliate with and countenance them.

The Crescent asks, "will the anti-American papers tell us how they like their associates?—Where is the nationality of the self-named democratic party, except upon the basis of free-soil Van Burenism?" And the Natchez Courier wants to know, "how did this party (the New York freesoilers) get into power—who proscribed and excluded from office able and competent men, to make room for these enemies of the south? It is notorious that it was that very administration lately endorsed by the office-holders' convention at Jackson." And, also, approved by the anti-American convention held at Baton Rouge.

It was stated at a meeting of the New York common council, lately, that there was not a dollar in the treasury, that the department could not pay for its advertisements, and that but two newspapers would trust the corporation. Half a million of dollars had been divided among the political friends of the commissioner of repairs and supplies in half a year. The amount collected by the police courts, under the acts to prevent intemperance, is \$724—a remarkably small sum. With all our faults, the municipal affairs of Shreveport have been better, more ably managed than those of New York. We owe comparatively nothing, which can be squared up at almost any time, and the corporation has good credit.

From the time, says the Mobile Advertiser, that Millard Fillmore became president of the United States to the day that his administration closed, he never appointed a single abolitionist, freesoiler, or disunionists to office. The consequence was, agitation ceased, and at the end of 1852 we heard no talk of disunion or interference with the rights of the southern States. Franklin Pierce came into office on the 4th of March, 1853, and commenced dealing out his patronage to abolitionists, secessionists and fugionists, and the country immediately became agitated from centre to circumference.

The pets of the administration are again attempting a financial dodge, by which they hope to get their hands into the public money chest. John L. Aspinwall, of New York, (Pacific steamship mail contractor,) is now at Washington, claiming of the United States, in behalf of himself and friends, the three millions of dollars of Mexican indemnity not yet paid over, for which he pretends to hold Santa Anna's drafts. Our government declines paying the money at present, wants to investigate the matter, and is considering the question whether these drafts will be a sufficient discharge from our obligations to Mexico.

The report, published two weeks ago, that the Russians lost eighteen thousand men at the late bombardment of Sebastopol, proves to be a gross exaggeration, and is to be attributed to the operators on the line of telegraph to Halifax. The real number reported to have been killed is only eighteen hundred.

The Wilmington (N.C.) Herald, of the 10th inst., says, we learn from the Asheville Spectator that recently at Jackson superior, judge Mayfield decided that a person professing the doctrines of universalism, was an incompetent witness in our courts. In accordance with that decision two or three witnesses were ruled out.—This democratic "proscription" with a vengeance.

THE SOUTH-WEST.—We take the following important extract from the Paris correspondence of the National Intelligencer. It will be seen that the settlement of the vexed question of the sound dues will probably be attended with many difficulties.

The Paris correspondent Y., of the Independent Belge, in his last letter, alludes, in his ex cathedra style, to our dispute with Denmark touching the sound tolls. He denies positively the reports that France has been attempting to negotiate the entrance of Denmark into the league that France would protect her against the United States pretension to exemption from sound tolls after the expiration of the existing treaty, that Napoleon rejected this condition, and that the result has been a coolness between the two courts. "Is there any one," he asks, "who really believes that France and England would not be able promptly to compass their end, if they thought it necessary that Sweden and Denmark should join the alliance, and really despoiling the matter in dispute with the United States?"

"Upon this very question, presented to us as it is at this moment, there would be a long discussion to enter upon if we are to examine it thoroughly and in all its bearings, but at present I will confine myself to remarking that France cannot be called upon to undertake single-handed the cause of Denmark, and in the manner that Denmark would desire, and it is even still less possible that the United States should come and settle this question peremptorily and arbitrarily to suit themselves. This is a question of European interest, and as such it will be examined and settled by the governments of Europe. When this shall be done, it is not to be wondered at if an American power should wish to violate the rules established and recognized as part of the law of nations of Europe and to make for herself a distinct law to suit her own fancy. If that American power should presume to do violence to the European settlement, it would not be France singly that would have to protect Denmark. It would be entire Europe, whose duty it would become to cease its law and dignity to be respected by accepting the war which the outrage of the United States would have declared against it."

The semi-official writer distinctly intimates, as you perceive, that the United States will not be permitted to play a grand and specified role which in my last letter, while rather prematurely assumed it, I was contemplating with some satisfaction as an American, considering it as proof of our weight in the scale of nations. We see plainly in the above extract an expression of the jealousy of American interference in European concerns to which I made allusion. I had no idea, however, that this jealousy would be so strong or so universally shared in as to provoke an alliance of "entire Europe" (in opposition to their own superior interests, which would be with us in the dispute) to rebuke and chastise our presumption. Yet there is perhaps no writer, without the limits of the official Monitor, whose lucubrations are more entitled than those of "Y." to the special consideration accorded to those known to be inspired in high governmental regions, emanating in fact from one of the ministry. If they do not actually proceed "from the chair, or from beside the chair," and it would be well, if our government does pursue this matter with as high a hand and to the extremity threatened, that accompany the measure, we will send a demonstration of force as will show that we are prepared for and willing to meet any contingency to which the crisis may give rise. The semi-official journal (Pays) has a long rather taunting article upon this subject. It suggests that it will soon be necessary to convolve a European congress to regulate this matter of the sound tolls and other mooted questions of general import. A letter from Berlin in the Augsburg Gazette states that the Danish government has declared itself willing to reduce for all countries the sound dues. It is said that Austria has strongly recommended Denmark to make this concession, and that this latter power will shortly make its intentions known to all the states interested in the question. Another letter from Berlin of the 4th, in the Cologne Gazette, says:

Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained whether the emperor will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing of lowering the sound duties generally, but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

The New York Herald publishes an account of an official correspondence on the affairs of the republic of Dominica, embodied in a letter from its Washington correspondent, which clearly confirms all that has been alleged of the wide scope of Lord Clarendon's "balance of power" in both hemispheres. Not only have the English and French consuls compelled the Dominicans to retract the news and charges of twenty of antiy and commerce, which threatened the life of General Canizales, they had made with this republic, but they have extorted stipulations from them that, in all their diplomatic engagements hereafter, there shall be no distinctions of caste or color conceded to by any foreign power, and no admission of any colonial adventurers from other countries, armed or unarmed. There is no mistaking, says the Richmond Dispatch, the country or the section of country at which this blow is aimed. We trust it is not too late for our government to meet in a becoming manner this demonstration of a resolution by the allied powers, to overthrow the Monroe policy of non-intervention, on the part of the European governments, in the domestic affairs of the independent nations of this continent.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Great Salt Lake, says that "a sweet substance has been discovered on the rocks and leaves of the trees in Utah valley, large quantities of which have been collected, boiled, strained and run in cakes like maple sugar, which it resembles. Like honey dew, it is formed by the elements, and the most extraordinary circumstance connected with it is the immense quantity extending over so great a space." It contains, he says, much saccharine matter. No doubt the cunning old polygamist, Brigham Young, will seize upon this new substance as a means of making money, and catches over the saints, a sort of manna in the wilderness sent them in consequence of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers. The same writer mentions the appearance among the Mormons, both adults and children, of sores eyes—amounting to an epidemic.

A letter from Springfield Texas, dated August 26th, furnishes the Houston Telegraph with the following account of a very singular affair: "About four weeks since, an Indian was passing through this country offering for sale a girl who is as white as any white person, and who has every appearance of being a full white person. She was taken from the Indian by nineteen or twenty men, of this country. She says she was brought from Missouri when a child; that her father's name was Black or Bush, that she was brought to this state by a Mr. Hawkins, and sold by him to Mr. Cox, living near Bonham, and that Cox sold her to G. S. Gaines, (the Indian,) who was offering her for sale here."

The yellow fever continues to hover around Norfolk. On the 16th inst., several new cases had occurred among the returned citizens. The authorities advise absentees to keep away until after the 1st November.

The Miners' and Manufacturers' bank of Knoxville, Tennessee, has resumed payment, and is now prepared to redeem its notes in specie, as fast as they can be presented. This is good news for the brokers, who have realized fortunes by the temporary suspension.

THE ELECTORS.—The democrats have grown vociferously over telegraphic accounts of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Their exultation strikes us as somewhat premature. In Ohio there were three candidates for governor viz: Chase, (fusion and abolition) Medill (democrat) and Trimble (American). Infinitely more to our sorrow, and we trust to that of every southern man, Chase is elected by a round majority. The American party of Ohio acted most nobly in refusing to be transformed in mass to anti-slavery, and nominated Mr. Trimble, as a conservative. By this, they kept the greater portion of their members together, and if they failed to defeat Chase, they at least succeeded in reducing his majority. The difference between Chase and Medill is one of degree, and not of kind. The former is the representative of abolition, the latter was the nominee of a convention which declared the inviolable hostility of the democracy of Ohio to human slavery. Trimble alone stood upon the 12th article of the Philadelphia platform, and was the only candidate in whose election all parties in the south might have rejoiced.

In Pennsylvania, the democratic candidate for canal commissioner has succeeded—the straight out whigs and the disaffected of all parties voting for him in preference to Patterson, who was the nominee of a disgraceful coalition between anti-slavery whigs, democrats and other fusionists. We have no regret to waste on this result. Any party that goes into a political contest under the black banner of abolition, deserves discomfiture, and we care not by whom it is inflicted.

In Baltimore, the election was merely for members of the upper board of the city council. In consequence of the ward divisions of the councilmen, but the telegraph informs us that the popular majority is with the Americans. This is easily understood. Eight wards may elect sixteen aldermen by 500 majority, and six wards may choose twelve aldermen by 1000 majority—thus, a majority of aldermen may be elected by a minority of votes. [Bee.]

SMALL AMERICANS RULE AMERICA?—This is an important question, and one in which every lover of civil and religious liberty is deeply interested. It is strange to say, there are native born Americans who condemn and denounce a very large portion of their countrymen, who have united for the purpose of bringing about the very result that all should desire, who have at heart the welfare of man and the perpetuity of the only republican government extant. They cannot possibly be mistaken as to the necessity of an exclusively American organization, to perpetuate our government, whole and intact, in the hands of American born. Facts and figures show conclusively, that the foreign born vote is increasing more rapidly than the native vote. It is equally notorious, that unless this increase is checked, the day is not a lifetime distant, when the vote of adopted citizens will control our national elections. When that occurs, Americans cease to rule America. Demagogues and office-holders tell us that foreigners are better citizens than those born on the soil—that they are as well if not better qualified to manage the government and fill the offices than the Americans themselves. That the foreigners are as safe a repository of the State as those to "the manner born." But this is not so, it is contrary to the nature of things that it should be so. The simple compliance with the naturalization laws, after a residence of five years in the country, will not and cannot Americanize one who was born in a foreign land, speaking a different tongue, with different customs and habits, and give him the same respect for our laws and institutions and interest in our government affairs, as one born upon the soil. Our own people are taught this from their cradle to manhood. They are reared to consider themselves part and parcel of the government, and that whatever affects it affects them. * * * This being the case, does it not behoove the American people to guard against the too rapid increase in their midst of an element that can so easily be misled by demagogues and rendered dangerous to the perpetuity of the institutions. [San Antonio Her.]

A JUST REBUKE.—The London Illuminated News, in an article on the fall of Sebastopol, says that if England had not interfered to check the oppressions of Russia, the weak nations elsewhere would have been the prey of the spoiler, and adds, "the Americans would have debated the feasibility of taking possession, not only of Cuba, but of Jamaica and the other West India islands, and converting them into breeding places for slaves, like Georgia and Carolina."

The Philadelphia Ledger properly stigmatizes the above assertion as a "malicious libel," for "if the American people had wished to seize Cuba—we say nothing of the still more flagrant absurdity of the rest of the charge—they could not have found a better time than the present. For nearly two years, the allies have had their hands full. Nothing would have been easier for the United States, if it had contemplated the aggressions attributed to it by the News, than to have seized Cuba at any time since the French and English sat down before Sebastopol. An alliance with Russia, if our government and people had desired it, would have been gladly welcomed by the czar, for it would have assailed England in her weakest part, by rendering her commerce a prey to our frigates and to privateers. But the American people have no desire to obtain Cuba by rapine. It is not, therefore, because the United States has been terrified into "keeping the peace" that Cuba still remains an appendage of Spain, because this nation reverences justice, abhors wanton conquest, and deprecates interfering with the affairs of its neighbors, as stoutly as it refuses to submit to it itself.

"And it is just this 'itching to meddle with other people's business,' which is the weakness of European nations, and the cause of their tortuous diplomacy. The aggressions of the old world are never content with their own possessions, and cannot endure to see the success of others. They will not let the world go on in the natural way, but are continually, to use an old adage, 'putting their finger into other folks' pie.' They sit continually in judgment on their neighbors, and usually not in the most impartial spirit. The history of Europe, for several centuries, has been a history of incessant mutual misrepresentation, interference and oppression between nations.

"There are times, we know, when it is proper—may, perhaps a duty—for the greater powers to interfere in behalf of the weaker. To these rare exceptions we do not refer. But we condemn, without hesitation, the vicious system of wilful abuse, of which the paragraph in the News is an example, which originating in this middle-class spirit, excites and perpetuates by its malignity, the aggressions of nations." It is time this British abuse of Americans ceased.

Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the earl of Rosse's telescope, says: "With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet was not distinctly to be seen, and he had no doubt, that under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

General Intelligence. New York, Oct. 18.—The Collins steamer Atlantic, has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., one day later than the date of the departure of the steamer. The Collins steamer Atlantic, has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., one day later than the date of the departure of the steamer. The Collins steamer Atlantic, has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., one day later than the date of the departure of the steamer.

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The Atlantic brings news of the capture of the Russian fleet in the Crimea. The Russian fleet in the Crimea, is reported to have been captured by the British fleet. The Russian fleet in the Crimea, is reported to have been captured by the British fleet.

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