



The South-Western.

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

SURETY REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee.

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

OUR OFFICE.—Having received our spring stock of fine paper, cards, and printing materials, including every variety, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons on the shortest notice. Bill-heads, bills of lading, cotton receipts, wagon receipts, blanks, circulars, pamphlets, cards, handbills, and every description of plain and ornamental printing executed in a style unequalled by any office in the State, out of New Orleans.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point. The Union and M. L. Daugherty report upper Red River to be falling fast. The boats now charge \$1 per bale freight on cotton to New Orleans.

ANOTHER SALE.—Mr. Hart has sold to Messrs. J. W. Smith, Joseph W. Baldwin and Reuben White, the large two-story brick warehouse and cotton sheds, on the corner of Commerce and Milam streets, at present occupied by Nat. Moore, esq. The price paid was, we understand, \$23,000. The purchasers enter into immediate possession of the premises, and from their well known enterprise, probity and business habits, they cannot do otherwise than meet with success.

The little steamer Julia has made a trip from this port to Epperson's ferry, on the Sulphur river, bringing out 363 bales of cotton. The arrival of the steamer afforded great satisfaction to the dwellers on the banks of the river, who felt themselves repaid for the labor and money they had expended in improving the stream. The citizens made up a subscription of \$350, which they presented to Captain Hitchinson, as a testimony of their appreciation of the enterprise he displayed in being the pioneer of steam navigation to Epperson's ferry. The Julia will continue to ply as a regular packet between Shreveport, Pine Bluff, Clifton's Bluff, Whimberly's, and Epperson's ferry.

OUR RAILROAD.—Judge Ford, who returned from Monroe a few days ago, brings flattering accounts of the progress made by the contractors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad. Between 400 and 500 hands are busily at work, and the president has notified the contractors that they may dispense with the white laborers, as the slave force will be sufficient to keep the work far in advance of the track laying as is deemed expedient. Twenty-five miles are now ready for the cross-ties, a portion of which together with the rails have before this been laid. As we announced some weeks ago sufficient rails for ten miles have been received, and enough to iron twenty-five miles more are daily expected. It is confidently believed that the road will be completed to Monroe, and the cars running from thence to the Mississippi river, by the 1st of August, 1857.

DAILY STAGES.—Mr. Bradford intends to run his four horse post-coaches hereafter daily between this place, Marshall and Jefferson. The trip will be made from Shreveport through to Jefferson in one day.

We are indebted to the hon. J. M. Sandifer for a copy of the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, in regard to recruiting for the British army within the United States, etc.; and the army within the United States, etc.; and the correspondence concerning the arbitration of the Central American question.

Thanks to Mr. Murdock, of the P. F. Kimball, Mr. Bateman, of the St. Charles, Mr. Remondet, of the Lone Star, Captain Isaac Wright, of the C. Hays, Captain Clark, of the Compromise, Captain Risher, of the Ananda, and Capt. Moody, of the Storm, for New Orleans papers.

The fine steamer St. Charles leaves for New Orleans this morning. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and Mr. Bateman is one of the most polite and gentlemanly clerks on the river. Be on board in time.

The amateur concert given on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Methodist church drew together the most brilliant audience of the season. The ladies are entitled to the thanks of our citizens for the artistic skill manner in which they acquitted themselves, and they cannot be otherwise than pleased at the high encomiums bestowed upon their talents. As our cotemporaries have already described the merits and beauties of the entertainment, it is needless for us to enlarge on the subject.

On the 13th ult., on motion of the hon. John Shidell, the U. S. senate adopted a resolution requesting the secretary of war to communicate any information in his possession in relation to the improvement of the Atchafalaya river; and also to inform the senate whether, in his opinion, it would be expedient to make an appropriation for a survey of the same. Also, a resolution to the same effect in relation to the improvement of the falls of Red River, at or near Alexandria.

We invite the attention of those desirous of procuring from New Orleans carpeting, matting, oil-cloths, tapestry, etc., to the advertisement of L. Elkin & Co. Their store is at 56 Camp street, and their stock the most extensive and complete to be found at the south.

The project of colonizing Kansas with persons from the slave States, excites great interest in Alabama and Georgia, and numerous companies are being organized with a view of emigrating to that region. A large public meeting was held in the council chamber, at Macon, Ga., on the 6th ult., at which mayor Ross presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. James A. Nisbet, R. H. Clark and Moore, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in equipping Captain Hamilton's company; and a central executive committee for Bibb county was appointed, to solicit subscriptions generally and apply the same in aiding southern emigrants to Kansas. The citizens of Barbour county, Ala., held a meeting in Clayton, which was addressed by Alpheus Baker, jr., and thirteen hundred dollars were collected. Among the contributors are the names of Seth Mabry, Charles Petty, John W. Clarke, Henry D. Clayton and Joseph Clayton who gave \$100 each; Wm. Ivey, R. H. Fryer, B. F. Pearson, Alpheus Baker, jr., who gave \$50 each. Colonel Edward S. Out contributed 14 bales of cotton; G. P. Yelverton, of Coffee county, \$100; Harrel Holdy, of Pike county, \$50; Young, Atkins & Dunham, of Apalachicola, sent \$100. These funds are raised for the benefit of major Buford's company. Major Benj. F. Treadwell, of Eufaula, donated one thousand dollars to the cause. The commanders of the steamers running on the Alabama river, and the presidents of the Montgomery and West Point, and the Opelika and Columbus railroads have offered free transit to all emigrant companies. Major Buford anticipates that his command will be a large one, and desires all who wish to locate in the "land of promise," to join him at Eufaula, Columbus, Montgomery, or Mobile, as quick as possible. The Montgomery Journal says that fears are entertained that president Pierce will order the U. S. States district attorney to make use of every legal exertion to break up the expedition, as he does not believe in the constitutionality of settling territories with organized bodies of men. A public meeting has been called in Marshall, Texas, with a view of aiding the southerners in Kansas, and will undoubtedly be numerously attended.

A meeting was held in New Orleans, on the 24th ult., of those "friendly to the Southern Colonization of Kansas," at which the following among other resolutions, reported by Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That be it appointed by this meeting a permanent executive committee, consisting of nine persons, with power in said committee of keeping up its numbers, (any five of whom shall be a quorum,) of making by-laws and regulations, and of appointing its appropriate officers, and that said committee be requested to open subscriptions in New Orleans and invite them from the several parishes, and appropriate such amount as may be contributed in aid of legitimate emigrants from our own or other slaveholding States, making publication through the papers of the city of the amount received and the manner of its disposal.

2. Resolved, That similar associations be recommended throughout the State.

The supreme court of Louisiana has rendered a decision of some importance to our readers, especially those who reside on the river. Y. Quadras & Co., of New Orleans, brought suit against the steamship Daniel Webster, for damage done to 12,000 cigars on a voyage from that city to San Juan de Nicaragua. The plaintiff claimed, and the district judge allowed, the invoice price of the cigars, with 10 per cent. added for charges and thirty per cent. for anticipated profits. Judge Buchanan, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court, held the rule to be that the value at the port of destination of similar goods, delivered in good order, is the measure of the carrier's liability. By this rule the plaintiff was entitled to recover of the steamer \$433 25, with legal interest from October 21, 1855, and privilege on the boat.

UPPER LAWS.—Below we give the act passed by the last legislature in regard to usury. It does not repeal the old usury law, but abolishes the penalties for its violation, and enables the lender to recover interest to the amount of eight per cent. on his loan.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the owner or discounter of any note or bond, or obligation of other written evidence of debt, for the payment of money, payable to order or bearer, or by assignment, shall have the right to claim and recover the full amount of such note, bond or obligation or other written evidence of debt, and all interest not beyond eight per cent. per annum that may accrue thereon, notwithstanding that the rate of interest or discount at which the same may, or may have been discounted, has been beyond the rate of eight per cent. per annum interest of account, to wit, in the contract or understanding. Provided the terms of this section shall not affect the validity or obligation of any contract entered into before the going into operation of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the foregoing section shall not apply to the banking institutions of this State in operation under existing laws.

The Richmond Examiner states that slaves, especially good field hands, command prices unprecedentedly high in Virginia. The sales book of one house in Richmond, show that during the month of March as high as \$1550 was in several instances paid for good hands, while there were numerous sales of common hands at from \$1250 to \$1350. The lowest price paid for a healthy man was \$950. Girls in some instances brought \$1350, and a large number were sold at from \$1150 to \$1200.—The Examiner thinks that the planters cannot afford to pay such exorbitant prices and that a great reaction must take place.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, has made a requisition upon Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, for the return of the runaway slave woman who killed one of her children in Cincinnati, when arrested, and who was by the decree of Judge Leavitt, U. S. district court, ordered back into slavery. Governor Morehead declined holding any communication with the black republican executive of Ohio.

It is reported that Mr. Banks, of Virginia, editor of the South-Side Democrat, is to be appointed resident minister to Turin, in place of Mr. Daniel, who is expected home. Mr. Banks has for the last two years been particularly hostile to the Pierce administration; but he is a friend to Governor Wise, and it is said his excellency persists that the president must silence the editor by sending him out of the country in the character of minister to Turin.

The Cincinnati Gazette announces that Albert Gallatin Talbot, representative in congress from the fourth district of Kentucky, has been indicted for bribery by the grand jury of Casey county. The crime is charged to have been committed at the last election.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.—The Charleston Mercury, the leading, as well as the ablest, democratic journal published at the south, contains the proceedings of a meeting of the democracy of Clarendon, held on the 8th ult., which was very largely attended, being called for the purpose of expressing the sense of the party upon a "question which had been presented to the people of the State for their consideration."—Colonel Thos. H. Conners was appointed president, captains J. H. Dingle, R. M. Skinner and S. E. Conyers, vice presidents, and Messrs. R. Dingle and A. P. Brock, secretaries. The president having explained the object of the meeting, and expressed his disapprobation of the efforts which "are being made to drag the democracy of our State into the Cincinnati convention," was followed by doctor McCauley and other speakers. The following preamble and resolutions were then reported and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, a move has been in our State to induce South Carolina to depart from her past honorable and dignified policy and to unite in the shameless and anti-constitutional hunt after offices and the spoils of office contemplated in the Cincinnati convention. And, whereas, the people of our State have been called upon, in various sections of the country, to give expression to their views and sentiments as to the propriety of our participating in the said convention, we, as a portion of the people of the State, and citizens of Clarendon county, deem it our right and duty that our sentiments and feelings should be made known; therefore

"1. Resolved, That we oppose, disown and repudiate any and all representation of us in the said Cincinnati convention.

"2. Resolved, That we abide by, and stand to the past and traditional policy of South Carolina.

"3. Resolved, That while we repudiate all scramble after office, we cannot forego expressing our approval of the administration of president Pierce, as just, constitutional and democratic.

The reader will perceive that the democracy of South Carolina solemnly proclaims that the national convention to be held by the democratic party, at Cincinnati, is a "shameless and anti-constitutional hunt after offices and the spoils of office," and that the Palmetto State cannot, without a departure "from her past honorable and dignified policy," participate in its deliberations. It is presumed that the democracy of South Carolina are fully conversant with the principles and policy of the members among their own party in other States, and we must therefore, without question, accept the picture they draw of the convention. We have no right to dispute their word.

Some of the Pierce organs object to the hon. James Buchanan being nominated for the presidency by the democratic national convention, on the ground that he once delivered a 4th of July oration, in the course of which he said: "Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of republics—it is justified eye sees every thing in false colors. The thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is ever surrounded, excluding from its sight the light of reason."

This excluded the hon. James Buchanan. But what of that? Didn't he once declare that if he thought he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out, and is he not now the patent personification of all the "pure democratic principles" the very head and master spirit of that party? Wise and Stephens only a few months ago were engaged in lampooning and abusing the democrats. What then? Are they not now the leaders of democracy? the idols before whom the party kneel in holy adoration? Consistency in democratic nominees or leaders is not even to be dreamed of. It does not comport with their boasted progress.

The New York Express gives its readers a "specimen of some of the materials" of which the Cincinnati democratic national convention is to be composed. It says that Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, New York, one of the soft-shell Pierce delegates to the convention, was in 1848 a Van Buren free-soiler, and in 1855 he was the nominee pressed by Tammany hall and the Washington Union, on a Wilcox proviso platform—this same Hatch wrote to the Tammany society, New York, a letter on the 5th of January last, (1856,) in which he said:

"I am persuaded that the joint resolution of the two democrats" (Pierce-slaves and free-soil) "conventions of 1849 in this State, which asserts that private opinion upon slavery questions should not be made a test of democracy, expresses our true position in state politics."

The estimates of the Pierce administration reveal the fact that the expenses of the general government for the present year will be seventy-one millions of dollars. An outcry of "extravagance" was raised during John Quincy Adams' administration, when the expenditures during his term of office never exceeded thirteen millions of dollars per annum. Fillmore was charged with extravagance, because, with the Mexican war debt upon his shoulders, he spent fifty millions. But in three short years, the economical, "retrenchment and reform" democratic administration of Franklin Pierce has run the expenses up from fifty to seventy-one millions! That is democratic "progress."

IN MORNING.—The hon. Garrett Davis, of Ky., has written a letter in which he most cordially endorses the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. Mr. Davis was himself an aspirant for the presidential nomination. The Americans in various cities and towns in North Carolina have held ratification meetings, and endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. The Americans of the "old North State" appear to be fairly aroused, and enter the campaign fully confident of achieving a glorious victory. There was a large and enthusiastic ratification of the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, by the Americans of Philadelphia, on the 12th ult.—Resolutions of an appropriate, truly national character were adopted, and speeches were made by several distinguished orators.

Mr. Milton Gregg, editor of the New Albany (Indiana) Tribune, heretofore one of the leading democratic journals in that State, has announced that he hereafter recognizes "the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution."

The New York Tribune is publishing a series of articles on the "Secret of British Recruiting in America," from one of which we learn that during March, 1855, the hon. Joseph Howe, of New Brunswick, visited New York in the capacity of a recruiting officer for the British army, and while there entered into a negotiation with Captain Brownlow, of the English barque Louisiana, to convey three hundred men from that port to Halifax, Nova Scotia. For his first trip the captain was to receive \$2700, or \$9 a head for each passenger; and a second trip was arranged, for which he was to receive \$2100, or \$7 for each passenger. The captain fitted up his vessel for the voyage, laid a steerage deck, built a large cabin, bought a number of water casks, had them filled, and reported himself ready to receive the passengers. The consignee, and, by virtue of a bottomry bond, part owner of the vessel, was given to understand that the men Mr. Howe was about to ship to Halifax were laborers engaged to work on the railroad. In answer to a note of inquiry, he was informed by a note from Mr. Stanley, secretary of the British consul at New York, that "it is all right." Subsequent to this, however, the consignee learning that the pseudo railway hands were in reality recruits for the Crimean army, declined moving further in the business, and threw the responsibility of the matter upon the captain, leaving him to conclude or cancel the bargain at his pleasure. Captain Brownlow determined to go on, and accordingly got ready for sea. The vessel was cleared for Halifax, by J. McNeil, on the 30th March. Captain Brownlow kept his barque at the wharf for several days, hourly expecting his 300 passengers, but they did not arrive. Then, in pursuance of orders from Howe, he dropped down the bay and anchored off Staten Island, where he waited nearly a week for the recruits. Meanwhile the Halifax Journal published an official order, signed by Lewis M. Wilkins, provisional secretary of Nova Scotia, to provide rations and clothing for 500 recruits expected from the United States for the army in the Crimea, and the same journal stated that 3000 men would be obtained from the U. S. States, and kept at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined. A St. John's paper about the same time stated that the visit of Mr. Howe to the United States was in relation to the same matter. These announcements, together with other circumstances, caused the arrest of Mr. Buckland, in Philadelphia, about the 1st of April, on a charge of enlisting soldiers for the British army, and the implication of Mr. Mathew, the British consul at that port. On the 4th April, Mr. McKeon, U. S. district attorney for New York, visiting one of the Fall river steamboats, and finding five or twenty recruits on board, en route for Halifax, had them dispersed. On the 5th April twelve men arrived in New York from Philadelphia, and succeeded with forty others, together with the officers, in getting off to Boston and thence to Halifax. From the vigilance of the officers of the government Mr. Howe was compelled to remain incognito, and the proposed expeditions of the barque Louisiana were abandoned. The consignee claimed the \$2700 for which the captain had bargained. Mr. Barclay, the British consul, refused to pay that amount; but offered to refer the matter of compensation to arbitrators. The consignee on his part named Captain Dunham, of the firm of Dunham & Dimon, while Mr. Thos. Tilston, of the firm of Spofford & Tilston, English ship brokers, was named by the British consul. Captain Dunham decided that the owners of the barque ought to receive \$1500 for their trouble. Mr. Tilston, however, believed that the amount of the out-fit of the vessel (\$800 or \$600) would be sufficient, leaving to the barque as compensation the fitting-up and materials. Being therefore unable to agree, they called in an umpire, Captain French, who coincided with Captain Dunham, and the owners of the barque received \$1500, which was paid over by Mr. Barclay. This little history is the main cause of the difficulties and ill-feeling existing at this time between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and may possibly lead to a bloody war.

The finance committee of the U. S. senate has matured a project designed to lead to the gradual abandonment and ultimate rejection of the small Spanish silver coins as part of our circulating medium. The plan will be reported at an early day. The result of the experiments to ascertain the value of the Spanish sixteenth, eighth and quarter of a dollar, is reported to the committee as indicating the first to be worth a fraction over five cents, the second about eleven, and the quarters between twenty-three and twenty-four cents. The new bill provides that the existing laws authorizing the circulation and establishing a value of all foreign coins, except the Spanish fractional divisions of the dollar, be at once repealed. As to these fractions, they allow them to be circulated for two years at the rate of 5, 10 and 20 cents respectively, and thereafter they are to be excluded altogether from circulation. But at the mints they will at all times be received as bullion, and paid for by weight. The effect of the law will be, that the small coin will be collected and sent to the mint as the best market—the price there obtained exceeding their value in circulation. This result will be promoted also by classifying them with our own decimal divisions. The public having then but one measure of value or price in small transactions, will have no motive for persisting to retain the old Spanish coins; and thus a most annoying imposition practised systematically by some dealers will be gotten rid of. Let our currency, as well as our government be altogether American.

It will excite some sensation when it is known that the author of the destruction of the adjutant general's office has escaped from the guard of the sheriff, and such seems to be the fact, and it is time, but such seems to be the fact, and it is time, and that we looked at the matter in its true light, and effect some remedy.

Haynie, the guard on duty when Hines escaped, was arrested, examined by a magistrate, and discharged; but has since been arrested again.

The ice has finally broken up in the Ohio river, and it is rising fast.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting to ratify the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, was held at Long on the 15th March. The meeting was held at 9 o'clock, p. m., in the hall of representatives. On motion of Geo. C. McWhorter, the meeting was organized by the choice of the following officers:—for president, Thos. J. Buffington; for vice presidents, W. H. Crenshaw, E. M. Hereford, W. F. Tanager, H. T. Maddill, Joseph Menzer, R. G. Beal, R. H. Day, F. M. Young, Henry Jones, Wm. S. Pike, A. Williams, J. M. Egan, S. M. Abbott, jr., H. V. Rabbin, J. M. Egan, S. M. Hunt, Thos. Pullen, and R. C. White.

The president, on taking the chair, announced the following committee on resolutions:—G. C. McWhorter, G. H. Mann, A. M. Dunn, J. W. Seymour.

Judge Heintz, of New Orleans, was then introduced to the audience, at the conclusion of whose speech, the committee on resolutions, through their chairman, G. C. McWhorter, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American party of Baton Rouge, heartily approve the nomination, for president and vice president of our country, made at Philadelphia, by the national American convention, on the 22d of February last, and pledge themselves to all honorable exertions to secure their election.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, the American party have chosen as their standard bearers, patriots of tried and acknowledged ability, eminently national and conservative, and worthy the support of all friends of the constitution and the union.

Resolved, That the elements of discord, existing in the former political parties, were such as to render either of them incapable of conducting the republic to the preeminence of honor and glory, contemplated by its founders and guaranteed by the fathers of the revolution; and we, therefore, invite all good and true citizens, and as well as native, to unite with us, at the earliest means of restoring confidence in the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, which can alone be effected, by a patriotic adherence to the plain provisions of the constitution and strict avoidance of all extremes in matters of public policy.

Mr. Alexander, of Texas, was then introduced to the audience, at the conclusion of whose speech, on motion of col. F. A. Lumsden, three cheers were given for Fillmore and Donelson. The meeting then adjourned.

H. M. Pierce, Secretaries.
R. C. White.

We have been called upon, frequently, to publish the whole of Henry Clay's letter respecting Mr. Fillmore, a memorable extract from which we have already published several times. In compliance with these calls we submit the letter, as it appears in the volume of his private correspondence recently given to the world. The "eminent competitors" alluded to were Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott; and serious indeed, have been the evils that have befallen the country because their competition defeated the nomination of one who had "been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious." But here is the letter:—

"WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1852.
"MY DEAR SIR:—You rightly understand me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the whig candidate for the presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently been in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the executive government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors; they have both rendered great service to their country; the one in the field, the other in the cabinet. They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But neither of them has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without necessity for it, the existence of which I do not perceive. H. CLAY."

POSITION OF THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The Commercial Advertiser of New York has an article on the present position of the straight whigs. It thinks they will hardly present a distinct nomination, but does "not doubt" that they will assemble in due time and adopt judicious measures for preserving the organization of the whig party, that it may be prepared to resume its mission when the ephemeral factions of the day have been dissolved, an event which must speedily follow the canvass of the year 1856.—If we assume that there is to be no regular whig candidate in the field, it must follow, we conceive, that the main body of the national whigs will give their support to Millard Fillmore, as the only alternative consistent with principles and duty.

They will support him on high national grounds, not as patriots, not because of, but notwithstanding, his nomination by the American party. They will be governed by their own views, without adopting the know nothing cause or enlisting under its flag. Many whigs, who have not always concurred with Mr. Fillmore on subordinate questions, will sustain him now from a conviction that he is honest, patriotic and conservative, and that the government will be safe in his hands.

They know him to be true to the union and the peace of the world; willing to sustain the just rights of both sections; not willing to encroach upon the rights of either.

The Paris Constitutional, in a lengthy article headed "The Holy Alliance," indicates that the congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subjects arising out of the war, and says:—"It is not impossible that certain important events, which, since 1830, have modified the state of Europe—as it was defined by the congress at Vienna—will engage the attention of the conference of Paris."

The article goes to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will be essentially remodelled. The Paris Patrie takes the same strain, and quotes the following from the same effect in the Journal of Frankfurt, endeavoring to prove that the present conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France.—The Patrie adds:—
"Revolutionary propaganda has long made an instrument of the revision of the treaties of 1815, abusing, as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea, to turn it into an element of disorder. But now, thanks to the imperial policy, thanks to the success of our arms, thanks to the confidence that France inspires throughout the continent, from the wisdom as well as strength of the government, it is now in the name of conservative ideas that the people in Germany are asking for a revision of the treaties of 1815."

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—J. E. Yeatman, executor, vs. J. L. Crandell, sheriff, et al.—Spofford, J. The plaintiff sought to enjoin the collection of a levee tax, on the ground that the statute authorizing it is unconstitutional, null and void. The act referred to, is the act, bearing a levee district to be composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Calhoun, for the better protection of the same from inundation," approved March 18, 1852, and subsequently amended. This act authorized the assessment of an annual ad valorem tax of 12 per cent. on the alluvial lands in the parishes named.

Field: That this act did not contravene the 127th article of the constitution of 1845, nor the 123d article of the constitution of 1852.—This article of the constitution refers to State taxation in its proper sense, for general or local purposes. Who it says that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State," be equal directly to its object, which is to regulate the mode of filling the state treasury.

It does not take away the power of making local assessments for local improvements, upon the equitable principle that he who reaps the benefit must bear the burden. It does not say that the State shall build all the parish jails and court houses, erect the levees, drain all the swamps, open all the streets, fill up all the urban lots, and make the nameless other improvements which the particular localities demand and pay for the same out of one common fund levied ad valorem upon all the property in the State. It is enough that state taxes for state purposes are equal and uniform and ad valorem. For local improvements, each sub-division of the State may be required to pay in proportion to the cost or value of the improvements made for the benefit of the particular locality.

Field: That an assessment for levee purposes is not a tax in the strict legal sense of the term.

According to documents sent to the senate, the instructions to com. McWhorter, commander of the home squadron Terrellia had fired into the United States steamer El Dorado, were to the effect that when a similar outrage shall be committed on any vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in hailing and searching our vessels cannot rest on any territorial jurisdiction on the high seas and in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, this government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. This matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities by the state department.

New Mexico has passed an act to create and organize the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars. The sixteenth section provides that the eastern terminus of said road shall be at the city of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, and the western terminus as near the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, as practicable, and the main trunk thereof shall pass through the territory of New Mexico at the most practicable points, to be determined by the stockholders, between the latitude of the northern and southern boundaries of the territory.

WISCONSIN.—A rather strange difficulty has arisen in this State, between the candidates for governor at the recent election. The contest was a very close one, and the majority either way very small. Barstow was eventually declared the successful aspirant, after a careful canvass of the votes by the legislature, and having been inaugurated according to usage in such cases, entered upon the duties of office. His competitor, not satisfied with the legislative decision, has carried the case before the supreme judicial tribunal of the State, where, at last accounts, it was undergoing investigation. In the meantime, Barstow, the incumbent, in a message to the legislature, denies that the supreme court has any rightful jurisdiction of the matter, and avows his settled purpose to resist to the last extremity any and every invasion of his rights.

In such a condition of things we hardly can see what may be the probable result of the difficulty. The legislature has decided that Barstow is elected, and under this decision he has taken charge of the office and avows his determination not to surrender it. Now, should the court determine that he has not been legally elected, and that he shall be deprived of the seals of office, in what way can its judgment be enforced? The court may call out the militia and navy of Wisconsin, might rally his warriors and bid defiance to the whole impotent authority of the civil tribunal. The governor says he is resolved on pursuing this course if it should be necessary of doing so, and it is understood that his democratic friends have held a meeting and pledged themselves to sustain him.

Mr. John D. Murrell, a native of Lynchburg, Va., and for the last twenty years a sojourner in New Orleans, died at the St. Charles hotel, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., aged sixty years. Commencing life in the humble vocation of a clerk, and, on arriving at manhood, coming into the possession of a small competency, he embarked in the dry goods business in his native town. By perseverance, industry, and frugality, he obtained a good income, and returning to Louisiana, he accumulated wealth to the amount of one million and a half of dollars, though it is believed by many the amount will approximate \$2,000,000. In his department and intercourse with the community he was unpretending and unostentatious, pursuing the even tenor of his way. The pomp, glitter and show of the world had no attractions for him. He never was married. No will or documents have ever been found denoting what disposition he made of his property, and it is presumed it will go to his heirs direct, who are a brother, residing in Arkansas, another brother residing near Jackson, Miss., a sister and two children of her name, all residing in Virginia. His property consists of plantations in this State, valuable real estate in the city, bank stock, a large amount of bills receivable, and cash.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise records the death of Mr. Daniel Kornges, of that county. Mr. K. was engaged in ginning seed island cotton on a roller gin, when he was informed by a servant in attendance that the lint was on fire in the room below, where it was received from the gin. He immediately plunged into the lint-room through a small aperture, and, not yet caught in flames, but seeking to relight, he entered into the room produced a current of air which immediately fanned the fire into a flame, and involved the whole in conflagration. Mr. K., attempting to escape, rushed to the door of the lint-room, and called out for assistance; but most unfortunately the door was fastened on the outside with a padlock, and the key at the time in his pocket. The unfortunate man was taken from the devouring elements, a few hours after, nearly consumed; both arms and legs burned entirely off, and only a small portion of his body remained to be interred by his weeping friends.

The professors of the medical department of the University of Louisiana, on the 24th ult., through their associate, doctor Hunt, conferred the degree of M. D., and presented diplomas to no less than sixty-four of the young disciples of Aesculapius. Professor Hunt's speech on the occasion was a very impressive and masterly piece of oratory, and young doctor Castellano's valedictory address was also well conceived and admirably delivered. The medical school during the past winter has more than sustained the high character for which it had before become celebrated. [Delta.]

General Intelligence.
Wenonah, March 25.—In the house, in the afternoon, on the 24th ult., the bill for the relief of Murdoch Oliver, of Missouri, the colleague and associate of the late John C. Calhoun, was read and passed. The bill was introduced by the hon. L. D. Campbell having declined to act on the committee on the Kansas investigation, the speaker has appointed the hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, to report thereon.

The senate has requested the president to furnish information in regard to Nicaragua, and to the seizure of the Transoceanic company's property. March 25.—The government of Wisconsin has refused to recognize Bradford, who has been declared governor by the supreme court, and has refused to recognize the position of the new governor, March 25.—The position of the ship John Kullback, which has been reported to have been wrecked, is now ascertained. It is now feared that out of 23 persons on board of the John Kullback, one alone has escaped on board of the narrative of the sole survivor is fearfully interesting. All hope of the safety of the missing crew of the ship Pacific is now entirely abandoned. The least hope of ever hearing from her again.

The court of appeals of this State has determined the legal status of the cotton market. [Delta.]
Borers, March 25.—The first of the cotton crop, this year, has arrived here with little or no damage from the borer, and the market is consequently firm. The sales for one day are reported to have amounted to 11,000 bales. The quotations are as follows:—All kinds of bales, for fair Uplands 57 1/2; for extra Uplands 57 1/2; for fair Middling 57 1/2; for extra Middling 57 1/2; for fair Low Middling 57 1/2; for extra Low Middling 57 1/2; for fair Orleans 57 1/2; for extra Orleans 57 1/2; for fair Sea Island 57 1/2; for extra Sea Island 57 1/2.

The general news from the continent of Europe is not very interesting. Of the proceedings of the conference held in London, in relation to the secret, and that although many rumors have been placed in any of them.

Mr. Trevelyan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the compensation of members of congress for the time of the annual sessions. [Delta.]
The case of the White-Horse claimant, Mrs. Bodice, was a dress of blue silk, containing a quantity of silver, which was taken from her by a white and pink silk, was ever surrounded by a quantity of diamonds, the value of which was estimated at \$100,000. Mrs. Nolan, of Alabama, in a dress imported from Paris, was as usual, much admired. Mrs. Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, is a prominent figure in the social circles of the city. Toucey, of Connecticut, with her sister, Mrs. Spaulding, and Mrs. Hall, of Massachusetts, were in the city. Mrs. Wilson, of the State of New York, was in the city. Mrs. Jackson, of South Carolina, was in the city. Mrs. Jackson, of South Carolina, was in the city.

Mr. Trevelyan was received by the late secretary of Europe, of a misunderstanding between the Austrian and our minister resident at Vienna, and the Austrian citizen named Spears, who after seven months' confinement, during which he was not permitted to see his family, was at last released. His case was tried on the 31st March, and he was acquitted and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten years' labor in the mines of the Austrian empire. Mr. Trevelyan, in a letter to the Hon. Sec. of State, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the trial of Spears, and informed com. Bond in his letter, that unless received an affirmative reply within five days, he would be obliged to demand a copy of the trial from a court where he could no longer meet with honor to his country or