"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,.....MAY 28, 1856.

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

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.

☞ OUR JOB 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 unequaled by any office in the State, out of New Orleans.

The river continues to decline rapidly. Since our last the White Cliffs has arrived from above the raft, with 200 bales of cotton, saved from the wreck of the Victoria; and the Effort from White Oak shoals, the Alida and Fanny Fern from Fulton, with cotton. They report the river low, but that there is a slight rise coming down. The Hope has gone above the raft, and the M. L. Daugherty, Lone Star and Dede to Jefferson. The river is on a stand at Alexandria.

The probate term of the district court commenced on Monday. Judge Land appears determined to do every thing in his power to clear the docket.

We are requested to call the particular attention of the board of trustees to the wretched condition of the sidewalk at the intersection of Texas street and the public square. The lower portion of which is almost impassible, owing to the loose and decayed state of the planks, and it is dangerous to attempt walking over them in the dark.

Thanks to Mr. Gibbes, of the C. Hays, capt. Geo. Clark, of the Compromise, Mr. Murdoch, of the P. F. Kimball, Mr. Remondet, of the Lone Star, captain Atkinson, of the Planter, and Mr. Lewis, of the Dede, for New Orleans papers.

TO SHIPPERS FOR UPPER RED RIVER.—The new steamer Dede, on her return from Jefferson, will make a trip to Fulton and other points above the raft, and being of very light draught and entirely new offers a desirable opportunity to shippers and passengers.

The steamer C. Hays will leave this evening for N. Orleans. She is a good boat, runs fast, and captain Isaac Wright and Mr. Gibbes are among the most experienced and accommodating gentlemen afloat.

ICE CREAM.—Mr. Savery is now in New Orleans, for the purpose of procuring the necessary furniture, freezers and other fixtures requisite for a handsome ice cream saloon, which will be opened on his return. This will be highly gratifying news to our young belles and beaux, and in fact to the citizens generally.—Such an establishment is greatly needed during the warm and sultry months, and we know of no one more competent to conduct it than Mr. Savery.

The attention of the ladies is solicited to the advertisement of Mr. Balliot, who has on hand an assortment of fashionable dress goods, trimmings, ladies' furnishing goods, etc., selected expressly for this place. Attached to his store is an experienced dress-maker.

Those wishing to purchase choice family groceries, wines, liquors, china and glassware, fine cigars, tobacco, snuff, fruit, etc., can be accommodated by Mr. A. Engle. His stock is very complete and he sells at the lowest prices.

The workmen commenced laying the iron rails on the track of the Vicksburg and Shreveport road, opposite the former city, on the 15th inst., and after the 1st June the contractors expect to be able to put down one mile of rails per week.

A NEW PACKET.—Captain Applegate, of the steamer St. Charles, contracted a few days ago with the Messrs. Howard, of Louisville, for a new steamer, intended expressly for a packet between Shreveport and New Orleans, leaving here every alternate Wednesday throughout the season. She will be 200 feet long, 36 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold. Her bottom is to be covered with unusually heavy plank, extra bolted and ironed, and particular attention will be paid to making the hull as substantial as possible. She will be provided with four boilers, and engines of sufficient power to give her the requisite speed, and her cabins constructed on the finest style, embracing all modern improvements and conveniences, and every portion of the boat will be of the best workmanship, and entirely new throughout. She will carry between 2500 and 3000 bales of cotton, and be the largest boat ever in the trade. When light it is believed that she will not draw over three feet water. She will be, in honor of the faithful old boat, named the St. Charles, and captain Applegate intends to command her.

We perceive that Mr. O. P. Patterson will hereafter be associated with doctor Bard in conducting the Louisiana Democrat, at Alexandria. He has had much experience in the business, and ranks among the best practical printers in the State. He will prove a great acquisition to the establishment.

An enthusiastic meeting in favor of Walker and Nicaragua was held in New Orleans, on the 20th inst., presided over by colonel Wm. Christy, assisted by Messrs. Slatter, J. L. Carman, C. V. Jonté, G. W. Shaw, J. O. Nixon, major Graham, and others. Speeches were made by judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, Messrs. W. J. A. Roberts and M. A. Frazier, whose remarks were received with hearty applause. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the recognition of the Nicaraguan government by the United States, and denouncing the interference of the British government in Central American affairs.

If anything be wanted elsewise to give true strength to the American cause in the coming federal election, it is at least fortunate in having the choice man of the whole country as its candidate for the presidency. But the American party is strong in its principles, strong in the hold it has upon the affections of the native sons of the soil, and there is something in the character of the doctrines it inculcates so far above the concentrated "isms" and mercenary aims of the administration party and its multifarious factions, that they have a peculiar claim upon every man who loves the land of his birth more than he does any political party, and who is more solicitous for the perpetuity of the Union than for a taste of the "loaves and fishes." Certainly, with the corruption, low intrigue and imbecility hourly so glaringly displayed by the democratic rulers of the federal and state governments, no well-wisher to the country can for a moment doubt which party it becomes his duty as an American and a patriot to support. The issue is narrowed down to the point, whether this country shall be governed by the present race of Pierce office-holders, and their N. York softshell freesoiler dependants, aided by "foreign influence," or be restored to its pristine purity and vigor, and ruled by the natives of the land, in accordance with the policy of the immortal "Father of his Country" and the founders of the republic. Besides this, it is a momentous question, whether the race of free-soil and black republican fanatics brought into life and activity by the Pierce régime, are to be fostered and petted by the executive, and fed from the public treasury, until their treason to the south occasions a dissolution of the Union. Can southerners desire that another Reeder—that rare personification of a democratic "northern man with southern principles"—should be sent as governor to one of the new territories, and to act while there as a missionary for the abolitionists? The interests of the south, the peace of the country, the cause of the Union, of patriotism, is that represented by Millard Fillmore. That name was never linked with weakness, imbecility, nor low political intrigue. Its possessor never stooped to interfere in local elections, never filled the customhouses and post-offices at the north with freesoilers, never sent an abolitionist to govern a territory. It never yet failed in securing the confidence of friends and the respect of enemies. It stood at the front of the glorious old whig party, and it shone at the head of the country. It now leads the American columns, and the misrepresentation, abuse and slang vomited forth by the office-holders' organs, as well as the freesoil and abolition press, demonstrates how great a terror his simple nomination has created in the anti-American ranks. What man fears to follow such a leader, and what native of the soil can conscientiously despise and contemn the party which has Millard Fillmore as its head and front?

Every day demonstrates that the strength of the American nominations is increasing. A voice is rising and swelling from every part of the Union for Fillmore and Donelson. Hosts of the best and purest statesmen in the country are laboring enthusiastically in their behalf; while even now the ablest and most bitter of the anti-American organs have lost their power to mar or injure. Fillmore cannot suffer from their vituperations. Nor can their abuse and slanders injure Donelson, the man who long edited the Washington Union, the leading organ in the country of the democratic party, and who "officially" laid down the "principles," the "platform," doctrine and the argument for all the lesser lights and organs of that party throughout the entire Union.

The people will, probably, next week have an opportunity of comparing Fillmore, the representative of the Americans, with the nominee of the democratic national convention, and as "worth makes the man," we can then judge of the merits and claims of the respective champions of the two parties.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that the recognition of the new minister from Nicaragua will, probably, be followed by a practical annulment of the neutrality laws, so far as the enforcement of the same would prevent Walker from receiving material aid from this country. Whatever is to be done in that direction must be done quickly, for Walker's letter to senator Weller shows that he needs immediate help, and moreover the Cincinnati convention is at hand, where the Walker question is to furnish a new plank for the democratic platform; and president Pierce and his partisans are making use of every exertion to get the nomination. Mr. Wheeler's relations with the Nicaraguan government will be restored, and he will be retained at his post, for he has proved himself a more violent filibuster than any other American in that region, except Walker himself. The effect of these movements will be to confirm Walker in his power and to enable him to carry out his design of subjecting all Central America to a process of compulsory regeneration. Costa Rica is the state which will offer, under British encouragement, the most decided opposition; but without more efficient aid than the supply of two thousand stand of arms, Costa Rica must soon succumb. It is possible that the British government may efficiently interpose, and, in that case, the two countries may, some summer morning, find themselves engaged in a war, to their great surprise and ultimate regret. "Ion" is the best informed newspaper correspondent in Washington.

We were in hopes of receiving ere this later advices from Walker and his comrades, and also the reasons which induced Mr. Crittenden (as the telegraph report has it) to inform the U. S. senate that "in less than ten days from the time" news reached Europe that the president had recognised Padro Vijil as minister from Nicaragua, "we should have a war upon our hands." If Mr. Crittenden made use of any such language, it must have been while discussing other subjects, and of greater importance than the reception of a foreign minister. There is no positive rule in relation to the acknowlment of foreign representatives. Each power must judge for itself and should be governed by its convenience. The president has the right to receive and the right of refusing to recognise the representative of any power, and it in no way whatever concerns other governments; and we trust the fear of a war will never prevent the president of the United States from doing what he believes to be right. Whether it occasions war or not we want no "foreign intervention" in American affairs.

The lower Mississippi continues to rise rapidly.

It is positively amusing to read the administration organs, and observe the mode in which they are endeavoring to coax and wheedle the old line whigs, to induce them to make common cause with the pseudo-democracy in the approaching presidential contest. Four years since, when these same old line whigs felt it to be their duty to oppose the measures and "principles" of the democratic party, they were denounced throughout the land as "moral traitors," "enemies to their country" and every thing that was bad; but now, forsooth, they are denominated by the Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Union, Louisville Democrat, and other leading democratic organs, as "the *great conservative party of the Union,*" and, as such, are called upon "*to come to the rescue of the constitution,*" and to do—what?—why, to save the democratic office-holders, the old revilers and persecutors of the whigs, from political perdition and enable them to remain in office and fatten at the public expense. Do these men think that the old line whigs, conservative as they may be, are such consummate simpletons as to be cajoled and deceived by professions of esteem and confidence on the part of the very men by whom they have been for years past slandered, abused, reviled and denounced?—Has any change taken place in the "principles" heretofore advocated by these self-styled democrats, or in the policy pursued by them and carried out by their chief-leader, president Pierce, that would entitle them to imagine for an instant that old line whigs can be so forgetful of their self respect as to stultify themselves and admit that in all they have done in support of the Union and the constitution against the ruthless attacks made upon both by the democracy, they have done wrong? Do they imagine that "the great conservative party of the Union," (as they are pleased now to acknowledge it,) can all at once renounce and repudiate the principles its followers have valliantly battled for during the last twenty years, and now become the advocates of "progressive" democracy and its thousand and one isms and wild vagaries? If they do they are greatly mistaken. The whigs were never yet bought up with, nor guided by, "blarney." We know the "old line whigs"—we mean those gallant spirits who have constituted the bone and sinew of the whig party for years, and, we think, we know them well—and can tell those democrats who are laboring so hard to make them the tools with which to work out their own partizan purposes, and thereby keep themselves in power, that their manœuvres will prove utterly futile. These same whigs are now, as they have ever been, *Americans* at heart and in principles, and as such never did, never can, lend themselves to aid in sustaining anti-American doctrines, and to promote "foreign influence" at the expense of their own countrymen. They would as soon think of deserting the flag of their country in the hour of peril and joining the enemy, as they would of arraying themself against the Americans.

Medical writers tell us that a large portion of the food which is daily taken into the human system is, or should be, thrown off through the perspiratory organs. For the knowledge of this theory, however, we are not dependent upon the dictum of medical theorists. The inconsiderate and overheated boy, whose thirst yields only to the second or third tumbler, understands why it is that the water in the next instant is gushing out again through every pore of his body, though he may not know that, in all probability, the life of his wonderful self depends upon that outflow. From this the inference is apparent that the entire surface of the human body is constantly being covered with impurities—that thousands of little sewers are ever, whether asleep or awake, at rest or in motion, rolling out upon the surface of the skin the offal of nature. Need we wonder then that cleanliness should be deemed so essential to health and comfort, or that it should, as Aristotle rated it, be considered itself a minor virtue. A classic author recommended cleanliness as "a mark of politeness, because it produces love," and because of "its analogy to purity of mind." There are doubtless thousands of our race who never learn the value of water. They may know it quenches thirst, aids corn and cotton to grow, makes Red River navigable for steamboats, and that it is useful for many other purposes; but how much it has to do in prolonging life by its daily application to every part of the body—how it "maintains the limbs in their pliancy, the skin in its softness, the complexion in its lustre, the eyes in their brightness, and the constitution in its fairest vigor," they to their loss have never experienced. It was intended by nature that we should not only wash, but bathe frequently, and as the warm weather has earnestly set in, our readers will find the great benefit to be derived from frequent use of the cold bath. If they wish to enjoy good health, and dispense with the services of the physician and the use of drugs, let them try the experiment. All the requisite fixtures for a plunge or shower bath can be readily obtained.

Secretary Davis has hit upon a new plan to get the Seminoles out of Florida, in accordance with which major Casey, Indian agent, offers to pay the following prices for all live Indians who may be captured, or coaxed into surrendering themselves up to the authorites: For each warrior, from $160 to $500; for each woman, from $150 to $200; for each boy over ten years of age, $100 to $200. The highest rate will be paid for all, except the infirm, bed-ridden and helpless, in which cases the rate, not less than the minimum above, will be fixed by the agent or a board. To young men short of funds and fond of hunting, here is presented a fine field in which they can enjoy rare sport, display their skill and line their pockets with cash, all at the same time. Dead Indians being of no use to the general government, no bounty will be given for them.

The Richmond Enquirer says that, "the democracy would as willingly see Banks president, as Mr. Fillmore." We have not the least doubt of it. Banks and his black republicans were heralded into existence and raised to political power and influence, by the fostering care and encouraging caresses of the present democratic administration and its New York softshell freesoil allies; and the northern and western wings of that "progressive" party would not only "willingly" but most cheerfully "see Banks president." We trust the Enquirer will inform its thousands of readers in Virginia why the democracy are so partially disposed towards Banks.

The Alabama papers complain of the cool and wet weather.

MINDEN, LA., MAY 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I notice the Americans of Natchitoches parish have had a meeting and appointed delegates to attend a state convention at Baton Rouge on the 3rd Monday in June, for the purpose of nominating presidential electors, &c.; and I notice that the party in your parish have done the same thing; while not a word is said of the district convention to come off at Minden on the 1st Monday in June.—Why and how is this? Am I mistaken, or are you all mistaken? I was thinking that the district conventions, to take place in the several electoral districts on the 1st Monday in June, were recommended for the special and *expressed* purpose of nominating electoral candidates, while the object of the proposed convention to be holden in Baton Rouge on the 3d Monday in June was not specially named. I say that this has been my impression, and as editor of an American paper I have been acting in accordance with the same. If I am wrong, many others are equally as sadly "phooled," and if you are all wrong, I ask that you "stand corrected." Our convention will take place at Minden on the 1st Monday of June, as directed from head-quarters, and we will to fill up our electoral ticket with men who will face the music and carry the day; and if each parish in the district is not represented, it will not be because *we* have not given proper notice of the time, place and object of the convention.

Your ob't serv't, W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
Ed. "Minden Herald."

Mr. Blackburn is correct in his position. The resolutions adopted by the American members of the legislature, and on the 1st ult. approved by the state council, recommend that district conventions be held throughout the State on the first Monday of June, "to select, each, one electoral candidate and one alternate pledged to the support of" Fillmore and Donelson. Minden was named as the place of meeting for delegates from the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne, Ouachita, Caldwell, Jackson, Union, Concordia, Morehouse, Tensas, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison and Carroll. In arranging the proceedings of the meeting held at this place on the 19th inst., we accidentally omitted one of the resolutions and the names of the delegates appointed to represent this parish in the Minden convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Minden convention: M. Watson, W. H. Hackett, P. H. Rosson, J. G. Porter, Sam Ford and J. W. Jones.

MURDER.—We are indebted to R. T. Buckner, esq., for the following extract from a letter written by Mr. N. Jones, and dated Jonesville, Texas, May 22, 1856:

"As Napoleon Jones and T. C. Bently were returning from a fishing excursion in company with some other friends, and just after parting with the latter, they in a buggy, laughing and talking, were passed by Lodwick P. Alford with a double-barrel gun on his shoulder. As he passed by, looked back to see if the party in the buggy had any arms; finding they had none, he went on about 15 paces, whirled his horse and fired one barrel of the gun at the breast of T. C. Bendy, which took effect in his right breast, passing through the body, and B. died immediately. The other barrel was quickly fired at Jones, but missed him, passing near his thigh, tearing a large hole in his coat-tail, and passing through the back part of the buggy. After the firing took place, without speaking a word, Bently got deliberately out of the buggy, walked a few steps and said "Mr. Jones, I am killed. I am a dead man, Mr. Jones." The latter finding all hope of defence gone, cried out "O, Lord, O, Lord! I am a dead man, I am a dead man," which satisfied Alford that both were dead. He rode off a short distance to load his gun, and while loading Jones made his escape in the woods. The assailant returned with his gun, finding Bently in the agony of death; but not finding Jones, hunted through the woods, but did not find him, Jones having made his escape to a neighboring house, about two miles off. The perpetrator is now in the custody of the sheriff and the case will undergo investigation."

A fatal duel, between two merchants of New Orleans, took place at Pass Christian, on the 21st inst. Mr. Michael Cuddy, (of the commission house of Brown, Cuddy & Co., and the banking house of Brown, Johnson & Co.,) challenged Robert W Estlin, cotton factor. They fought with pistols, at ten paces, and at the second fire Mr. Cuddy fell mortally wounded, surviving but a few minutes; the ball having passed through his body and striking his left hand on the opposite side. Mr. Estlin was also slightly wounded. The difficulty originated about the amount of damages on a few bales of cotton.

We learn from the Marshall Republican that colonel A. B. Gray, with a small but efficient party of assistants and necessary instruments, left that place on Wednesday last, for the purpose of establishing the geographical position of the Texas Western railroad, at the crossing of the rivers Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, etc., in connexion with the location already made, on or near the parallel of 32° north latitude, for the great southern line of railway through the State of Texas to the Pacific. He expects to finish the work by the 1st July.

Hardly seven years have elapsed since Pittsburg, Penn., was first visited by a locomotive and train of cars—when the arrival of a packet boat per canal, or of the stage from the eastward, with the mail, created quite an excitement. Now that city is connected by some of the best railroads in the United States, with N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities, while a dozen trains of cars arrive and depart daily, with immense loads of merchandise and hundreds of passengers from all parts of the Union. These are some of the fruits of well directed enterprise.

The Georgia legislature has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that, "hereafter when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received by the husband through the wife will satisfy; and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage."

The Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard contains the call for a mass meeting of citizens in reference to the personal embarrassments of T. P. Barnum, and to extend to him their sympathy, &c. Among the signers are P. C. Calhoun, president Connecticut bank; Charles Foote, cashier of do.; George Burroughs, cashier Bridgeport bank; C. B. Hubbell, president Pequennock bank; W. R. Higby, cashier do.; S. Tomlinson, president Farmers' bank; Charles Webb, cashier do.; S. F. Hurd, president Bridgeport City bank; R. T. Clark, cashier do.

The Washington Sentinel continues to pour in terrific broadsides upon president Pierce.—The editor of that sheet castigates his excellency without the least mercy. Take the following extracts from a late number of the Sentinel. Are they not pitilessly severe?

"The man who, during the last four years, has been guilty of more acts of folly than were committed by all the democratic presidents that preceded him, now comes forward and asks a renomination at Cincinnati for the place honored by a Jefferson and a Jackson. Is our party so lost to every sentiment of self-respect as to countenance such a remission by the very man that has struck us down? We are just recovering from the blows under which we have suffered. Shall we court the fearful retribution which will certainly visit us if we shall bring Franklin Pierce again before the country as a candidate for the presidency? The people of the north-west are are a generous people; the majority of the voters of the great States north and west of the Ohio are democrats—there is a point, however, beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue; there should be no attempt to goad these men into the support of a politician who is a absolutely odious to them. The only hope of the southern democracy is in the north-west; let not our southern friends force upon Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, a man who has been, and would again be, repudiated by overwhelming majorities.

"Such a statesman as Douglas or Buchanan would ride into power on the high tide of popular opinion, but such a demagogue as Franklin Pierce, as we have intimated on another occasion, would fall "a dead cock in the pit;" he would be struck down on the right hand and on the left, from behind and before, from centre to circumference, the old and the young, the sick and the infirm, would issue from their abodes, and, in spite of all that could be said by democratic orators, would strike an irresistible and overwhelming blow at the great demoralizer of the democratic party.

[Mark this democratic testimony!]

"If it is the purpose of the Cincinnati convention to build up and consolidate black republicanism, there is then a fitness in the nomination of gen. Pierce; for it was he that breathed into life that treasonable party—it was he that dismissed the sentinels of democracy all over the free States, and put in their places men recruited from the ranks of the enemy. It is not material to inquire into the motive which influenced him then to act; good or bad, the effect and the responsibility are the same. If it was weakness, or even a mistaken zeal for the cause, he is unfit for the office he holds; if it was treachery, he should look to abolitionists for support."

Whig as we are, we never said any thing half as savage against the administration as the foregoing—so true is it, that the very warmest friendships are sometimes converted into the most implacable animosities.

EMBALMING.—We called on Monday at the residence of Mr. Casanave, No. 37, Marais st., for the purpose of examining the body of a deceased gentleman, which had been subjected to the extraordinary embalming process discovered by doctor Holmes, of New York, and of which Mr. Casanave is the sole agent for Louisiana. The corpse was that of a young physician from Pennsylvania, who died in this city on the 6th inst., of pulmonary consumption, as attested by the certificate of doctor Cenas. For fifteen days the body had reposed in an open coffin, not merely without the slightest appearance of decomposition, but without the least perceptible alteration of the features, and absolutely free from any odor whatever. To the eye the corpse seemed to be that of one who had just surrendered life, and we were assured by Mr. Casanave, that with the exception of a gradual sharpening of the features, produced by the evaporation of the fluids in the body, it would remain unchanged for an indefinite period. Mr. Casanave was desirous of keeping the body some months, in order more conclusively to test the excellence of the embalming process, but had received an order from the friends of the deceased in Pennsylvania, requiring him to send it on immediately.

What is most wonderful about this discovery is, that no mutilation of the corpse is required. Other systems of embalment necessitate the evisceration of the body, and the removal of the internal organs. By doctor Holmes' plan all that is to be done is to make a slight incision in one of the arms, lay bare the radial artery, and inject the embalming fluid by it through the various blood vessels. It is the work of a few minutes, is completed at once, and effectually preserves the subject from the influences of air, heat and moisture. Decay is rendered utterly impossible, and there is every reason to believe that bodies thus prepared may be placed in an open case, and will remain unaltered for ages.

Persons desirous of transporting to a distance the mortal remains of their deceased friends, may now avail themselves of this admirable and expeditious process. It is one of the latest and most valuable contributions which science has rendered to humanity. [N. O. Bee.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The N. York Journal of Commerce, which is usually well posted in regard to the doings and intentions of the Mexican authorities, gives full credence to the report that our minister, Mr. Gadsden, is negotiating a treaty for the purchase of another portion of the territory of Mexico, and that the terms have already been adjusted with the Mexico.

The object, as we understand it, is to renew the cession made originally in the treaty by which the Mesilla Valley was acquired. The U. S. senate, in ratifying this treaty, struck out a portion of the territory purchased, and with it five millions of the stipulated purchase money. Under the ratified treaty, the boundary line between the two countries crosses the Colorado river at a point twenty miles below its junction with the Cilla.

It is now proposed, by a supplementary treaty, to carry the boundary further south, so as to obtain a breadth of land extending to the head of the gulf of California, and securing a port there. A letter from the city of Mexico, in which the project is explained and recommended, says that there is quite a tide of emigration settling to the Gadsden territory, attracted by its mineral resources, and particularly its copper. The developments of this metal, and in almost a pure state, with bituminous coal, are reported as very extraordinary. A company have already abandoned the Arrezona mines, and are at work with most favorable results. The principal drawback is the want of a place of deposit and shipment, at or near the head of the gulf of California—in Mexican history the gulf of Cortes. This was secured under the first limitations of the Gadsden treaty, and lost by the narrowing that line by the U. S. senate. By this mistake, the right of navigation of the Colorado was virtually lost. It will be of very great value when the valley settles up and the mouth of the river is entirely within foreign territory.

The accuracy of the statements will, in all probability, be duly investigated, but if they should be found to be true, and carefully divested of all suspicions of jobbing influences, the proposition may be well worthy of the serious consideration of our government.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of Walker and Nicaragua, was held in the National hall, N. York, on the 10th inst., at which Mr. John McKibbin, jr., presided. Conspicuous among the principal actors was captain Rynders, who offered the resolutions and made a speech. Mr. Wild stated that he had in his possession 500 muskets, which he would give to Walker. He is a friend worth talking about.—The meeting adjourned amid cheers for general Cass and groans for secretary Marcy.

AID FOR NICARAGUA.—The undersigned, having been appointed a committee at a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, with general and discretionary power to provide aid and assistance to such as might wish to emigrate to Nicaragua and contribute their efforts to the work of regeneration so nobly initiated there, proceeded, as soon as organised, upon the discharge of the duties they were expected to perform, and through the prompt and efficient liberality of their fellow-citizens, were soon in a position to fit out and send a vessel, with a considerable number of emigrants, provided with such means as might enable them to reach safely their destination.

The success with which the exertions of the committee have thus been crowned, induces the hope that there will be no serious difficulty in raising the resources necessary to prepare and hasten other such expeditions.

The vast importance to the valley of the Mississippi, to the whole south, and to the Union at large, which must result from the transformation now in progress in the Central American States, is too obvious to require elucidation.—But the great work can only be accomplished through the active and energetic coöperation of those who have at heart not to let that single spot on the face of the globe which nature has so strikingly marked as the future seat of empire for the commerce of the world, to fall under the grasp of powers foreign to this continent and hostile to its liberties, who would but turn it to sinister and selfish purposes.

It is, therefore, with entire confidence that the undersigned appeal to their fellow-citizens, of every State in the Union, to aid by their offerings, however small they may be, in carrying out an object which is sure to result in the consolidation of the only policy that can impart to this great republic the influence that will enable it to retain among the nations of the earth a prominent and commanding ascendancy.

The reception by the president of the new minister sent by Nicaragua to the U. States, and the high-toned message which, as we are informed, has conveyed to congress the reasons by which the government was prompted to so important a step, give ample assurance that the political condition of Nicaragua has ceased to be transitory, and that the redeemed State may now stand firm and erect—leaning, as it does, on the strong and friendly arm of this republic.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to Mason Pilcher, esq., a merchant of this city, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the committee, with full assurance to those who are disposed to contribute towards the work, that any sums transmitted by them will be faithfully and prudently applied to the objects above set forth.

The committee hopes that papers friendly to the cause will publish the above, or call attention to its purport.

S. F. SLATTER. JAMES H. CALDWELL.
D. C. JENKINS. MASON PILCHER.
W. G. MULLEN. W. A. JOHNSON.
SAM'L HENDERSON.

THE NICARAGUA EXCITEMENT.—At three o'clock on Saturday last a meeting of the friends of Nicaragua was held in the courthouse. W. F. T. Bennett, esq., being the president, and A. P. Bennett acted as secretary. The committee appointed to collect subscriptions reported that they had collected over $400. The meeting was then addressed in a very able and eloquent manner by Hinton Smith, esq., who was followed in an equally eloquent effort by the hon. J. B. Elam. We have no room to insert the remarks of those gentlemen this week, but may refer to them on a future occasion. Some eight or nine gentlemen then came forward and volunteered for Nicaragua, after which the meeting adjourned, amid the roaring of cannon and cheers of the patriotic assemblage.

OFF FOR NICARAGUA.—On Tuesday evening our fellow citizens, captain Jesse M. Williams, lieut. Chas. W. Graves, doctor Reynolds, Mr. John Huson, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Sallean, and Mr. Bender, the gallant band who had volunteered for Nicaragua, left our town for the place of their destination—the theatre of their future fortunes. A very feeling farewell was taken of them by their friends and relatives, and we don't believe, when the cannon announced the hour of departure, there was a dry eye in Mansfield. We wish them a happy journey, a prosperous and glorious career, and a safe return to the bosoms of their friends and relatives, after the wars are all ended. It is a remarkable fact that ten years ago on the same day of the month the volunteers from De Soto, left this town for the battle fields of Mexico. [De Soto Colembian.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.—The hon. Thomas Butler King had a very respectable audience at Apollo hall, night before last, to hear him speak on the subject of the Pacific railroad, and he, in return, gave them a very interesting speech on that magnificent enterprise. His facts and figures demonstrated, we think, not only the importance, but the necessity of the main trunk of the Pacific railroad, commencing at Charleston on the Atlantic, crossing the Mississippi river at Vicksburg penetrating through Louisiana to Shreveport, and from thence progressing through the State of Texas to El Paso, and from that point on to the Pacific ocean. He treated the road as a great connecting link, a bond of union between the Atlantic and Pacific States, in all its various important bearings, military, political and commercial, and in each aspect he demonstrated its superiority over any and all other routes named. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and we have reason to believe that, in due season, his words, uttered at Apollo hall, will produce good fruit. The chief object of colonel King in stopping here was to ascertain the disposition of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad company, in reference to a connection between Shreveport with the El Paso road, which he represents; and the assurances which he received will, we are sure, prove as satisfactory to his associates as we know they are to him.

Colonel N. D. Coleman responded to colonel King, in a brief, but exceedingly interesting speech, concurring cordially in the views he had expressed, and promising his hearty co-operation in any measure deemed necessary to connect the two roads, either temporarily, for business purposes, or permanently, when the occasion requires.

A. M. Paxton, esq., followed briefly in the expression of similar views on the part of the directory of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad company, after which the meeting adjourned. [Vicksburg Whig.

The New York papers are complaining that time speculations in produce have become a serious evil, and have been pushed to a greater extent within the last six months than ever before. A bad principle, declared to be unbinding at the board of the stock exchange by the legislature, has been carried into the market for produce, where it is recognised by law, and made obligatory upon contractors. A party sells by sample 80,000 bushels of yellow corn, deliverable in the last week of April, and others do the same thing. A fight is then carried on in stocks. One party tries to depress prices, so as to gain a margin; while the other, from similar motives, struggles to keep them up. When the corn is tendered, its quality may be objected to, and thus lead to vexatious disputes. The market, in the meantime, becomes unsettled. There are often two prices in the market; first, those established by the legitimate laws of supply and demand, and those made by the contract system. The same time-sales also pervade the provision market, and prices are influenced in precisely a similar way. Just before the maturity of large contracts known to be outstanding there are struggles to get up a 'corner,' just as in stocks, and prices become excited and generally advance. After the contracts are settled, either by the delivery of the produce or by paying the difference, prices again become settled. [Alex. Gaz.

The wheat crops in the west are very fine.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The president to-day vetoed the bills making appropriations for improvements on the St. Clair flats and at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is understood, however, that he will not veto the bill making appropriation for improvements in the Savannah river.

The course to be pursued towards Mr. Crampton was considered at a meeting of the cabinet last day. He will certainly be dismissed immediately.

The Fulton brings among her details the report of lord Clarendon to Mr. secretary Marcy, upon the subject of the enlistment difficulty.

Lord Clarendon says that if the laws of the United States have been infringed by British authorities, the government of the United States have a right to demand for them, the most ample satisfaction from that of Great Britain, and the latter would not hesitate to give it. But her majesty's government, he continues, unequivocally disclaims any intention either to infringe the law, or to disregard the policy or the sovereign rights of the United States. He further urges that Mr. Crampton, the British minister at Washington, Mr. Barclay, the British consul at New York, Mr. Rowcroft, the British consul at Cincinnati, and J. G. B. Mathew, British consul at Philadelphia, all solemnly deny the acts charged against them; and that the government of the U. States now has the opportunity of weighing these declarations of four gentlemen of unimpeached honor and integrity, against evidence upon which no reliance can be placed. He concludes by expressing his hope that this explanation will prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, it being the desire of her majesty's government to continue unbroken the relations of friendship existing between the two countries.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The statement published by the Evening Star of this city, that our government has suspended diplomatic relations with Mr. Crampton, the minister from Great Britain, is not correct.

It is understood, however, that a dispatch from lord Clarendon, in which he states that the British government declines to recall Mr. Crampton, was received here to-day. What steps our government will take in consequence of this, remains to be seen.

NEW YORK, May 20.—It is reported here that Mr. secretary Marcy has to day written to the British minister, Mr. Crampton, declining further diplomatic intercourse with him.

HALIFAX, May 21.—The Cunard steamship Canada, captain Stone, has arrived here with the foreign mails from Liverpool, of Saturday, the 10th instant, comprising one week's later intelligence from Europe than that brought by the Asia.

The Liverpool brokers' circular, for the week ended on Saturday, the 10th inst., states that there had been no change in the Liverpool cotton market, since their last report, in respect of price.

The sales of the week they report to have amounted to 46,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales had been taken on speculation, and 5000 bales by exporters.—The sales on Saturday, the 10th instant, they report at 10,000 bales; the market closing firm.

Their quotations are for fair Orleans 7d. per pound; for middling Orleans 6 5-16d. per pound.

The stock on hand is reported at 532,000 bales.

An advance of from 6d. to 1s. per barrel for flour is reported in the circulars of the Liverpool market since last advices.

In wheat, the reports give an advance of 1d. per bushel of 70 pounds.

Indian corn is reported to have advanced 6d. per quarter.

Trade at Manchester and throughout the manufacturing districts is reported rather quiet.

The London money market is reported without change since last advices.

The Havre cotton market is reported without any change since last advices. The sales of the week are reported to have amounted to 3000 bales.

Parliament had been prorogued. The queen had been presented with addresses from parliament, congratulating her on the conclusion of peace. Her majesty expressed her gratification at the attainment of that object.

Parliament had passed votes of thanks to the army and navy for their conduct during the late war.

A motion was soon to be introduced into parliament expressing disapprobation of the government in abandoning the maritime rights of the kingdom, which the congress at Paris had pledged England to do. A new loan of £5,000,000 had been resolved upon.

A bill had been introduced into the French legislature appropriating 430,000 francs for the expenses attendant on the baptism of the prince of Algiers.

There had been great speculation in the bourse, against being led away by which the English papers strongly warn the people.

Count Morny has been appointed minister to St. Petersburg.

The Hanse towns have refused to accede to the proposed capitalization of the Sound dues by Denmark.

Count Walewski is said to have demanded the muzzling of the press of Belgium. Great excitement had been the consequence in that country.

King Otho is said to have lately addressed a demand to the three powers, France, Russia and England, under whose protection Greece is now placed, for the settlement, and, if possible, the extension of the boundaries of his kingdom.

The queen had pardoned all political offenders, except those who had made their escape to America.

In reference to the announcement that the British cabinet has arrived at the decision not to recall Mr. Crampton, the Liverpool Times says:

"We have no means at present of affirming or denying the correctness of this statement; but assuming it to be a fact, we certainly cannot congratulate lord Clarendon on the decision at which he has arrived, nor the British cabinet in supporting him in that conclusion. While expressing unreservedly this opinion, we are free to admit that the minister for foreign affairs may possibly be in possession of information of which the world at large is ignorant; but if the statements which have appeared in the American papers respecting the conduct of Mr. C. in the discharge of his official duties be correct—statements, by the way, which have been copied into the English papers without a word of contradiction, then we assert unhesitatingly that this resolution is a very foolish one, and may be productive of immense mischief hereafter."

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.—The National Intelligencer gives the following synopsis of Mr. Clayton's remarks in the senate on the 14th instant, on Mr. Crampton's last dispatches to lord Clarendon:

In the senate, Mr. Clayton rose to make a personal explanation. He had observed in the papers of the day a dispatch from the British minister, Mr. Cr