"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,.....JUNE 25, 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, *Pillmore, 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.*

☞ 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 proceedings of the police jury will be found on the first page.

The river continues to recede and will in a few days be down to ordinary low water mark. The Union and Marion have been the only boats from New Orleans since our last. The Ariel arrived from upper Red River, and took in a cargo for Jefferson. The Compromise finding it impossible to cross the upper falls, has abandoned her trip to this port. At last accounts the C. Hays and Planter, from New Orleans for this place, were endeavoring to get above the falls.

We are gratified to learn that captain Smith expects to have the steamer Lone Star afloat again in a few days, and will immediately put her in complete running order.

Our planters continue their complaints of the dry weather. The showers of rain which visited us last week extended over only a portion of the parish.

The president, on the 9th inst., signed the bill donating public lands to the Louisiana railroads.

Mr. Fillmore has formally accepted the nomination for the presidency conferred upon him by the American party.

We are indebted to Messrs. Leon D. Marks and Thos. R. Simpson for late New Orleans papers.

We are indebted to Mr. F. D. Taber for a present of fine ripe apples, grown on his place near town. We have never seen their equal in Louisiana.

Thanks to captain Jo. Boisseau, of the Marion, and captain Crook, of the Union, for their attentions.

Our cotemporaries of the adjoining parishes report that heavy showers of rain have fallen, to the great joy of planters and farmers and incalculable benefit to the crops.

The Americans of the third electoral district held a convention at Thibodaux, on the 10th inst., and nominated the hon. Duncan F. Kenner for elector, and the hon. B. G. Thibodaux as alternate. Better selections could not have been made.

The young ladies of the Mansfield female college selected the hon. B. L. Hodge, of this place, to deliver an address before them on the annual commencement day, the 26th July. A better choice could not have been made. Our talented friend will undoubtedly acquit himself in a manner creditable alike to the partiality shown by the young ladies and his own brilliant mind.

Owing to the low stage of the river, and the consequent advance in freights, country merchants and traders can now purchase their supplies in this place at lower rates than they can import the same articles from New Orleans.—Our merchants have on hand unusually heavy and complete stocks, and are able to fill with despatch orders, to any extent.

The suit of the owners of the steamer Allen Glover vs. the owners of steamer P. Dalmau, was decided in the U. S. circuit court for Louisiana, on the 11th inst. Judgment was rendered in favor of the Allen Glover for $1095 and costs. The Allen Glover, captain Leonard, with a full cargo of cotton, bound from this port to New Orleans, came in collison with the P. Dalmau a short distance below Alexandria and sunk in few minutes.

A shipment of merchandise was recently made at Pittsburg, Pa., for Fon du Lac, Wis., to go through in a boat without breaking bulk. The route is down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, up the Wisconsin, through the Portage canal, down the Fox river, and up lake Winnebago.

According to the papers received by the last steamer from Nicaragua, Schlessinger, who behaved so dastardly at the battle of San José, and was afterwards condemned by a court martial to be shot, fled and had not been recaptured.

The DeSoto Columbian pays the following compliment to colonel Watson. Our citizens will endorse it:

Col. M. Watson, of the parish of Caddo, as appears from his letter in the South-Western, has consented to run as elector in case Mr. Alexander the other American nominee should refuse the nomination. We have been long acquainted with the colonel, and can cheerfully state that the party have selected a good and true man, and that he will do efficient service for his party in the opening canvass.

Great excitement has been created in San Francisco, owing to the assassination in the public streets of Mr. King, editor of the Evening Bulletin, by Mr. Cusey, of the Sunday Times. Casey was arrested and placed in prison, but the citizens congregated in thousands, organised military companies, armed with cannon, rifles and muskets, compelled the sheriff to surrender up his prisoner, and tried him before the "people's court." The citizens have determined that, as the authorities appear unable to protect society, they will take things in their own hands and put an end to outrawly and bloodshed.

We have often reverted to the inconsistency displayed by the "latter-day" democracy in regard to the general government fostering internal improvements, and the hostility shown by the Pierce administration towards the Mississippi and other great streams of the south and west, and have been just as often informed by the president's organs that, according to the principles laid down by the learned leaders of the democratic party, it was "unconstitutional" for congress to improve the navigation of our rivers—or "inland sea," as Mr. Calhoun denominated the great stream which divides our State, fertilises over one-third of the Union, and with its tributaries affords near 25,000 miles of navigation—and that the people of the south and west have no right to ask that a few dollars of the public money be spent on the "Father of Waters," for the purpose of rendering it a safe and sure channel for conveying their produce to market. That it is "unconstitutional" for the general government to protect the lives and property of those who dwell in the valley of the Mississippi. We have likewise been daily informed that the democracy were a "national" party, "the only national party in the country," and one would therefore naturally surmise that its principles were one and the same throughout the Union; but an examination will demonstrate the reverse to be the case, and that the much vaunted "principles" of the party are as changeful as the chamelion, and readily adopt the hue and color of the meridian in which they are promulgated. As a most conclusive evidence of this fact we refer to the following morceau, in the shape of the official proceedings of the Michigan democratic state convention, held at Detroit, on the 20th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the democratic convention at Cincinnati. We copy from the Detroit Free Press—the special organ of general Cass and leading democratic journal in the State—which alluding to president Pierce's veto on the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the St. Clair flats, says, "we are entirely safe in pronouncing his reasons, in this instance, unworthy a moment's consideration," that "nobody, except a few narrow-minded men in certain sections of the country," will be satisfied with his reason, "and those will be men whose views are as narrow as those of the president." This organ of democracy continues, "we thank God that president Pierce's term of office is drawing to a close.....The democracy have been deceived in the man. If they should be deceived in any other man, it will be its own fault." Now for the action of the democratic convention.

The committee on resolutions reported a long series, among which we find:

That they had undiminished confidence in general Cass, but that he not being a candidate, James Buchanan was the choice of the democracy of the State for president, and instructed delegates to vote for him at Cincinnati.

That the democracy of the State would give its cordial support to the nominee of the convention, whoever it might be.

That the internal improvement bills, just vetoed, were right and should have been signed.

That the intervention of congress on the subject of slavery had never emancipated a single slave or done any good whatever, nor prevented its extension.

That the unlawful interference of the citizens of Missouri in the affairs of Kansas was just as bad and unjustifiable as that from the emigrant aid societies of Massachusetts, and both in violation of the Kansas act, which should be strictly enforced by the president, but had not been. [This is the very view president Pierce himself took of the matter.]

After the adoption of the resolutions as reported by the committee, a warm discussion arose, in which an attempt was made to rule general Cass entirely out of the ring as a candidate under any circumstances, and they wished to say so by saying that Buchanan was the first choice of the State. They finally resolved that Buchanan was the first choice after Cass.

Colonel Little, of Saginaw, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrine laid down many years since by that eminent apostle of democratic faith, Silas Wright, in relation to the improvement of our rivers and harbors is, and ever has been, the recognised doctrine of the democratic party—the president's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the late veto of the president of the United States on the bills making appropriations for the improvements of the Saint Clair flats, and for dredging the mouth of the Mississippi, meets with our unqualified condemnation and regret.

Mr. Lothrop offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the Cincinnati convention be instructed under no circumstances to vote for, or assent to, the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency.

These three resolutions were received with a perform storm of applause, we are told by the Free Press. Mr. Lothrop is one of the most prominent leaders of the Michigan democracy, and now a candidate for congress. He said the convention "might as well talk out plainly what they meant. As to Pierce, any man who should go to Cincinnati and vote for him, would get an application of sole leather on his return to the State, if he dare to return."

Mr. Taylor, receiver in the U. S. land office, at Detroit, was the only person who defended the president. He intimated that Pierce might possibly be re-nominated in spite of his opponents; and, if he should be, how would they stand, after having adopted a resolution to cordially support the nominee of the Cincinnati convention? He thought they had better keep cool and not do anything foolish.

Major Clark, of Kalamazoo, replied that he went heart and soul for the resolutions. He wanted "to give Pierce fits—he had no excuse for the vetoes." Clark is an ex-member of congress, and must be looked upon as a remarkable case of moral courage in a democratic politician, having a son-in-law in office as postmaster in Kalamazoo, and a son holding a commission of special traveling mail agent, under the president. Mr. Gilbert, ex-Indian agent under Pierce, then offered the following clincher:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the Cincinnati convention be instructed to vote for no man for the office of president who is not known to be in favor of all such improvements by government of our western rivers and harbors as are national in their character.

In advocating the resolution, he said that the "party wanted no more milk and water on the subject." Those "who held office and lived on the smiles of the executive, and those who never possessed an opinion of their own, might be afraid of entertaining views antagonistical to those held by president Pierce," but being a freeman, he was not afraid to speak, and would therefore propose the following, as an appendix to his previous resolution:

Resolved, That we thank God that the administration of Franklin Pierce is drawing to a close.

In answer to the question put by an office-holder, if any one had seen the veto message, Mr. Sherman, of Lake Superior, responded, "yes! he had read it in the countenance of every man in the street." The resolutions were adopted, and then, on motion, the vote was reconsidered, and the convention adopted the following resolution, also offered by Mr. Gilbert:

Resolved, That the president's veto of the bill for the improvement of the St. Clair flats, and other bills similar in character and principle, *is not in accordance with the sentiments and established policy of the democratic party*, and that as the representatives of the democracy of Michigan, we disapprove of the position assumed by the national executive in regard to improvements.

The foregoing resolutions are put forth to the world as containing the sentiments and principles of the democracy of Michigan in regard to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and as expressive of their disapproval of the policy pursued by president Pierce in putting his veto upon all laws enacted by congress for that purpose. And they were adopted and promulgated too at the very time we find the democratic organs at the south applauding the president for vetoing the bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi, and afford a good and safe channel for vessels trading to New Orleans. A measure strongly advocated by general Cass and the hon. John Slidell. So it would appear, that "national democracy" means one thing at the south and another at the north.

The Albion, the British organ, published in New York, expresses the opinion that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton will not lead to any unfriendly feeling between England and the U. States. The Toronto (Canada) Globe says, "any idea that war will grow out of his dismissal can only be entertained to be ridiculed."—The Albion says:

Mr Crampton, on his return home, will find himself at the turn of his professional fortune. If sustained, he will of course be promoted to an embassy of higher rank. If not sustained, he will fall a victim to a want of firmness and judgment on his own part. He ought to have peremptorily refused to take part in the bungling scheme concocted for raising recruits here for her majesty's service. It may be difficult to decline to obey orders; but that point is the one that tries men's mettle. Diplomatic intercourse suspended, and the Jagers' mutiny at Plymouth, are the fruits that we now have to reap from seed so imprudently sown.

On the other hand, the Courrier des Etats-Unis, a French paper published in New York, contends that the reasons assigned by our government are a "fiction," and that it is a delusion to suppose that the decision of president Pierce will not raise a storm in England. It vaunts of reprisals, and declares that the English people will sustain the government in such a step, and has no doubt whatever of the immediate dismissal of Mr. Dallas as soon as the policy of the United States is known. The views of the Courrier are, it is said, fully endorsed by Monsieur Sartiges, the French minister at Washington. The editor of the Courrier is undoubtedly able to judge of the way in which a polka should be danced, but is utterly incapable of knowing what policy the British government may adopt in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The Orleanian, which strenuously opposed the nominees of the American party at the recent municipal election, pays the following compliment to the mayor elect: "Mayor Waterman is an active and energetic gentleman, and so very popular that his name, heading the ticket, proved a host and all potential. As chief magistrate he will know no distinctions, and be swayed by no other influences than merit and worth; partisans, if vile and vagabond, need not expect favor at his hands, nor the ruffian, of any nativity, anticipate partiality—such at least were the declarations made by him to us, in the presence of Messrs. Théard and Guyol, a few evenings prior to the election, and Mr. Waterman, we believe, will realise his promise, and render valid his declarations." We have no doubt but that he will prove the best mayor that has ever presided over the Crescent City.

The Pennsylvanian has a strong laudation of Mr. Buchanan, to which the Lancaster Register, published at Mr. B's. place of residence, replies, in good terms: "Mr. Buchanan was four times elected to congress, from 1829 to 1833, as a "federalist," and once as a Jackson man. He was elected to the assembly in 1815, as a "federalist." In early life, and up to about 1828, he was the bitter opponent of the democratic party." There is nothing new in all this, for nearly every one of the present leaders of the democracy were a few years ago bitterly opposed to that party, and have only joined its ranks for the purpose of getting a nibble at the loaves and fishes.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, in giving a biographical sketch of colonel Frémont, gives also a brief history of a younger brother, who came to his death by a blow on the head which he received in Buffalo, "while fighting gallantly for southern principles, in an abolition riot." The Mail is of opinion that the elder Frémont is about to receive similar treatment from the abolitionists, by being nominated by them for the presidency. Colonel Frémont, is a North Carolinian by birth, was an ardent democrat, but having of late become attached to the black republicans, deserves to be politically killed.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that he would give any money to have a cast of F. P. Blair's (the ex-editor of the great official organ of democracy and democratic presidents, and now leader of the black republicans,) countenance transferred to his andirons, as the resemblance would frighten his children so as to prevent any danger of their going too near the fire. Blair does not care how many bricks are thrown it him, so long as he is making money.

One of the most cheering signs of the times, says the West Tennessee Whig, is the interest now being taken by the young men of the west in behalf of Fillmore and Donelson. In every successful canvass the active services must be performed by young men. General Harrison was elected in 1840 principally by the intrepidity and zeal of the young men of the country; so it was with Taylor in 1848; and so will it be with Fillmore in 1856.

It is announced as a singular fact that there are more Lutheran churches in the U. States than there are of the Roman Catholic faith.—The Lutheran ministers, in point of numbers, come within two hundred of that of the priests of the Catholic church in this country, and yet there is but one Lutheran church in all New England. The single preacher of that faith resides in Boston, and the church is on Shawmut avenue. Political churches appear to be the only kind that can flourish down east.

The Mississippi is falling fast. The Ohio is getting low.

The examiners of candidates for admission to the New York bar recently made a long report to the general term of the supreme court, recommending that in future the examination of candidates for admission to practise as counselors be of the most thorough character, and that none hereafter be admitted who have not the "learning and ability" and the extensive legal knowledge requisite to fit them for reflecting credit on the legal profession. It is somewhat remarkable, thinks the Express, that a majority of the examiners who make the report should recommend a large batch of applicants for admission, while they evidently are of opinion that some of the candidates do not possess the requisite qualifications. Indeed, one of the examiners adds to his concurrence in the report that he "is satisfied by the examination that the requisite qualifications of learning and ability are possessed by some of the candidates, but not by all of them." This is evidently the forerunner of a movement to stop the increase of lawyers, by the imposition of a sort of "protective tariff," which will exclude all who do not serve a regular apprenticeship and go through a prolonged course of routine study.—This is objected to by the Express, as being unjust, as well as in contravention of the spirit of the constitution of 1846, by imposing new rules now after the profession has been flooded with incapables, and which would give a monopoly to those already admitted and shut out those who cannot afford to go through an extensive apprenticeship. The constitution of New York provides that "any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State" It is the duty of the examiners and of the courts to which candidates apply for admission, to ascertain that the requisite qualifications of learning and ability are possessed by the applicants, but they have no right to say how or where the learning shall be attained. Any attempt, therefore, to revive, as the report would seem to suggest, the old system which required several years study and a knowledge of practice acquired by a regular clerkship during the same period, to entitle a person to practice as an attorney at law, and an actual practice of three years before he could be admitted as a counselor, would of course meet with strong opposition, although it would tend greatly to elevate the bar. The Sun in its review of the report, says:

"There is no good reason why the practice of law should in any respect be a monopoly any more than any other business requiring learning and ability for its efficient conduct.—With equal propriety might we fix a certain definite qualification and course of preparation for candidates for legislative offices. The true democratic principle is to leave every path of honor and preferment open to all on equal terms, creating no monopolies which wealth or influence may seize, but allowing free scope and energy to excel in the race of competition."

We are not disposed to cavil with the Sun's theory, but surely a good education, deep study and ability are most commendable things in an attorney or a judge.

Our democratic cotemporary of the Norfolk (Va.) News deserves to be sent post-haste to the nearest water-cure establishment. A few days ago he essayed an elaborate leader on the hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and broke out in the following strain:

"As the heights of Chimborazo towering high above the surrounding scenery inspire the beholder with a reverence for the majesty of God so among men do the mental and moral attributes of one rising immeasurably preeminent above others teach us a true sense of the majesty of man. Both owe their paternity to the same divine architect. The mighty mountain is physically grand. The position of the man is morally sublime. By a violent convulsion of nature, Chimborazo rose for some wise purpose ordained by nature's God, and amid the storms and troubles and trevails of politics the gigantic genius of Stephen A. Douglas was also summoned from obscurity to play a prominent part in the great drama of human existence. Once an unknown artisan, he is now numbered with the noblest, and ablest, and truest of the wise men of the world!!!"

That is decidedly stepping from the sublime to the ridiculous. We admit that senator Douglas is a man of ability, and that many of our democratic friends in this region believe him to be a "great man," a veritable "young giant" of democracy; but we think the Norfolk News is "piling on the agony" a little too strong.—The editor is entirely too liberal with his "soft soap," and stands in need of spare diet and cold water baths.

MASONIC.—The Picayune states that La Parfaite Union, (of New Orleans,) is the oldest Masonic lodge in Louisiana, and Polar Star the next. The former was established in 1793, obtaining its constitution from the grand lodge of South Carolina, and was installed in 1794, under the ancient rite of York. In 1794 application was sent to the Grand Orient of France for constitutions for the establishment of Polar Star lodge. The troubles of the revolution, however, had caused the Grand Orient to suspend. Application was then made to La Sincérité lodge, of Marseilles, which granted provisional constitutions in 1796; and Polar Star lodge was installed under them in 1796. The Grand Orient, having resumed its sittings in 1803, transmitted to Polar Star lodge the following year definite constitutions, under which it was installed. In 1811, circumstances induced the establishment anew of Polar Star lodge, according to the ancient rite of York, and this was installed in that year under constitutions from the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. It was one of the five lodges, which in April, 1812, joined in establishing the grand lodge of Louisiana, which was installed the following July. In August, 1812, Polar Star received its new constitutions or charter from the grand lodge, which is number five on the rolls.

"Maison Rouge," the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, says:

The Herbert and Keating affair (which commenced at Willard's hotel) is giving the democracy trouble. Keating having been an Irishman, and the democrats in the house of representatives generally voting against an investigation, the former are greatly incensed against the latter, and make bitter threats against the party. The New York Celt, understood to be bishop Hughes' organ, is very outspoken upon the subject and manifests great indignation.—While the democrats are thus giving offense to this large class of voters, the republicans are assiduously courting them.

The New Orleans papers represent that city to be very healthy, and the little sickness prevailing to be almost exclusively confined to children. It is to be hoped that the yellow fever will keep away from the city this year.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following resolutions comprise the platform adopted by the Cincinnati convention:

The Baltimore resolutions of 1852 are reaffirmed, and the following added:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in national conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organised by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and preeminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organisation upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, north and south, to the constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seem to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by congress with slavery in States and territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organisation of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organisation of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The following are the resolutions appended to the platform:

Resolved, finally! That in view of the condition of the popular institution of the old world, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved the increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain the advance among us of constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people—first,

Resolved, That the questions connected with our foreign policy are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free-seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence side by side with their successful example.

2d. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States on this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3d. Resolved, That a great highway, by nature as well as by the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realised by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people, that this result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to clog its progress or claim any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies; we can, under certain circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4th. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the isthmus.

5th. Resolved, That the democratic party will expect the next administration to make every effort to ensure our ascendency over the gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection over the great outlets, through which are emptied the products raised on our soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of the western valleys and the Union at large.

On the adoption of the platform, a vote by States was agreed to, and the vote being taken on the adoption of the whole report, except the last five resolutions, resulted unanimously in favor—ayes 261; the New York delegation not voting. The Virginia delegation asked and were permitted to leave and consider the remaining resolutions.

In the course of the afternoon session the question was taken separately on each of the supplemental resolutions. The first was carried by ayes 223, nays 37; the second, by 239 to 23; the third, by 198 to 56; the fourth, by 221 to 36; and the fifth, by 225 to 30. A proposition favoring the Pacific railroad was laid on the table, ayes 139, nays 120. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings it was, however, reconsidered and adopted.

Taken as a whole the platform is a good and sound one, and we can afford to overlook the shot fired at the American party, as it is merely a bid for the votes of our adopted citizens.

Five noblemen are said to own about one-fourth of all the landed property in Scotland. They are the marquis of Broadalbane and the dukes of Argyle, Sutherland and Buccleugh. About two thousand proprietors are said also to own one-third of the land and total revenue of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE U. STATES.—The returns from the treasury department exhibit the imports of merchandise into the several districts of the United States, and the exports therefrom, for the quarter ending March 31, 1856. The columns go up thus:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Specie	$1,943,594
Free goods, exclusive of specie	11,269,990
Dutiable goods	65,269,187
Aggregate value	$77,582,771

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Specie	$219,860
Free goods, exclusive of specie	683,675
Dutiable goods	2,883,808
Aggregate value	$3,787,343

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Specie	$6,251,287
Goods, exclusive of specie	74,992,703
Aggregate value	$81,244,090

It will be seen from the above table that the exports from the United States during the last fiscal quarter exceeded the imports seven millions four hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

In distributing the amount of exports and imports among the seven principal ports of the U. States, viz: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, and San Francisco, the apportionment is as follows, for the period before designated. The aggregate value of imports of merchandise was in New York, $51,299,975; Boston, $9,645,532; Philadelphia, $3,596,784; Baltimore, $1,876,193; Charleston, $518,874; N. Orleans, $5,223,669; San Francisco, $2,125,499. New Orleans thus appears to be the third importing city in the Union.

The exports of foreign merchandise were principally by New York, the amount from that city being $1,690,219, while from New Orleans it was only $83,007.

In the exports of domestic merchandise, leaving specie out of the question, New Orleans holds the first rank, as will be seen from the following enumeration: New York exports for the quarter, $17,684,551; Boston, $2,470,317; city of Philadelphia, $1,055,740; Baltimore, $2,124,369; Charleston, $5,575,395; New Orleans, $27,979,962; San Francisco, $533,756.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND SLAVERY QUESTION. The subject of slavery has been brought before the New School Presbyterian assembly, now in session in New York, by two reports emanating from a committee appointed at the last annual session of the assembly to "report on the constitutional power of the assembly over the subject of slaveholding in the church." The majority report declares that the constitutional power of the general assembly on the subject of slavery does not extend beyond the limitations prescribed at length in the book of discipline, as endorsed by the assembly of 1850. The book of discipline gives 'advisory' and 'authoritative' power in the premises. The advisory power is purely of a moral character; it only gives advice, and does not bind or command. The authoritative power of the assembly is best left to the discretion of the assembly itself. But if slavery can be constitutionally dealt with, the initiatory action must originate, not in the assembly, but in the lower courts—so to speak—that is to say, in the synods and presbyteries. The report further says that the book of discipline recognises a class of cases in which, however grievous it may be to the pious to see an unworthy member in the church, it is proper to wait until God shall give further light; and concludes with an earnest appeal in behalf of the efficacy of moral suasion in the absence of any direct power vested by the discipline in the assembly, for regulating slavery in the church. The minority report declares that inasmuch as slavery is not alluded to directly or indirectly in the confession of faith of the Presbyterian church, the subject cannot be meddled with either by the assembly or by any indicatory of the church. The reports, at the last accounts, had not been acted upon.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—A movement is now in progress looking to the union of the Wesleyan body with the established church of England, and a petition has been sent up to the convocation to this effect by members of the episcopalian body in which they say that "retention by the Wesleyans of their system of "class meetings" need not be an insuperable obstacle to their reunion with the church. That, in respect to the admission of a Wesleyan minister to the order of the church of England, your petitioners submit that it would be proper to retain the requirement of a three years' testimonial so far as regards life and behavior; but, as regards soundness in the faith and general fitness for the sacred ministry, they think it desirable that the period of probation be reduced, and that no longer time be prescribed than the bishop may require to satisfy himself on those essential points."

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—We especially commend the following paragraph, which we cut from the New York Express, to the serious consideration of those democratic journals at the south that are eternally harping upon the duty of southerners to support the democracy, on the ground that the northern democrats are the only conservative people of that section:

The democratic party, judging by the number of democratic leaders in the republican ranks, has put on the republican guise, the better to serve democracy in. The republican leaders in Connecticut are Gid. Welles, John M. Niles—in New York, Abijah Mann, general Nye, Preston King—in Pennsylvania, Wilmot, Grow & Co.—in New Jersey, men of the same school, and in Ohio, Chase and others, of the same early training. The arrangement looks very like a democratic guise to split up the opposition, in order the better to aid the democracy. Birney in 1844, thus defeated Henry Clay, and elected Polk and Dallas. In 1850, Martin Van Buren led off in the same way, to defeat general Taylor as well as general Cass, and now in 1856, we see a like manœuvre.

THE WAY TO GET A CLAIM.—Horace Greeley writes to the Tribune:—"I have been told that a man who had an indisputable claim on the government for four or five thousand dollars danced attendance at the capitol for two or three sessions to no purpose. At length an old member, who knew the ropes, struck by his pertinacity, called him aside and gave him the benefit of some volunteer counsel. "My friend," said he, "I see that you are green, long as you have been in Washington. Just withdraw your papers, and increase your claim to twenty or thirty thousand. Then promise a thousand to this and two thousand to that, so on through a list of half a dozen who can help you, all of course on the contingency of your gaining your claim. If you should be cut down a little, you can afford it." The claimant thankfully took the advice, acted on it, and in due time carried home his honest dues and a little more."

A firearm has been invented in Connecticut, having a ball conical like the Minnie bullet, but with the powder inside the ball. The bullet is made hollow, and filled with a charge of powder, and covered with a cap at the end, which, on pulling the trigger, explodes like a percussion cap. The barrel is grooved like the Minnie rifle—spirally, so that the ball, when discharged, receives a whirling motion, like a top, which greatly increases its force. The gun is loaded at the breech, by which a ball is introduced, larger than the bore of the gun. When the weapon is discharged, the lead is forced into the grooves of the barrel, which instantly prevents all escape of air, and the whole power of the explosion is thus concentrated upon the bullet, which issues from the weapon with incredible velocity. These balls may be left in water twenty-four hours, and yet serve as well as if dry.

The Texas (Marshall) Republican states that from present appearances corn will be cheap the coming fall.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Fillmore's official acceptance of the nomination of the Philadelphia convention has been received.

He fully subscribes to the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia national council, and refers to his past services in the administration of the government as exemplicatory of his course in the future in case he should be elected.

The Washington Union of to day has a dispatch from Cincinnati, which it says is from a reliable source, stating that the excitement in Kansas is increasing, and that forty persons have been killed.

Colonel Sumner was at the head of the U. S. troops, trying to disperse both parties. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to rescue Robinson from the authorities.

The correspondent says he met many troops on the line (the border) on Sunday last.

SENATE—June 9.—Mr. Bright being absent, M. Stuart was elected president pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill to amend the naturalisation law was made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Trumble introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas, proposing to bring it under the territorial government of Nebraska.

HOUSE.—By the reading of the journal of Saturday it appeared that Mr. Edwards had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removing the seat of government from Washington to some point in Ohio, within five miles of Cincinnati.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not appear as there was no quorum present on that day.

Ninety-two members only voted, and for want of a quorum the house adjourned.

Several days ago count Sartiges received through the postoffice a letter from a Washington correspondent, treating of the settled antipathy of foreign governments to the United States, as now manifested by the conduct of foreign representatives in their intercourse with society and our public men, and which letter was superinduced by alleged indecent and insulting language against our government, and especially against the secretary of state, as dinned recently given by count Sartiges. The enclosing the newspaper in question bore the seal of the state department. On the receipt of this note count Sartiges called upon Mr. Marcy, indignantly complaining of the insult, and demanding the suspected author be punished, intimating that in the event of failure to do this, he would demand his passports. Mr. Marcy, of course, disavowed all knowledge or responsibility concerning the letter and expressed regret that any thing had happened to occasion offence. Here was a quandary, but count Sartiges was apparently satisfied, and the secretary relieved from his unpleasant position by the author, who was a government employee promptly resigning his office. [It is to be regretted that secretary Marcy did not promptly inform the French minister that his passports were ready. When will our executive act in a manner to command respect? When will an end be put to the arrogance of the foreign ministers at Washington?]

Mr. Fitzgerald Tassistro, the translator in the state department at Washington, has resigned. He is said to be the author of the letter about the contents of which Mr. Sartiges, the French minister, complained to Mr. Marcy. Mr. Alexander Dimitry, late of New Orleans, has been appointed to the vacancy.

It is stated that the postmaster general has instructed the postmaster at New York, that hereafter whenever any letter is deposited unpaid, he must send a circular notice to the party addressed, that the said letter is detained for want of pre payment, and that it will be forwarded on the receipt of stamps of the amount due. This plan is intended to prevent the accumulation of unpaid letters, and if successful, it will be extended to other cities.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—The steamship Europe, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 8th May, has arrived at this port. Her advices are four days later than received by the Niagara.

The cotton market was dull, with a decline of 1-16 to 1-8d per pound. The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000 bales.

Orleans middling is quoted at 6 1-4d; upland middling 6 1-16d.

The Italian question still remains unsettled. It is rumored that the pope proposes to call a congress of all the Italian sovereigns, with plenipotentiaries from France and Austria, on the settlement of the difficulties.

Denmark is actively engaged in putting her fleet in an effective condition.

The Spanish government is said to be taking energetic measures against Mexico.

Louis Napoleon has under consideration a scheme for founding a territorial nobility in Algiers.

Lord Elgin had moved in the house of lords for the dispatches relative to sending troops to Canada. A discussion ensued, when Clarendon expressed good feeling towards the United States, but declined to recall Crampton.

There is nothing new respecting American affairs.

In the British house of commons, on the 9th ult., a motion for leave to bring in a bill "to protect the electors of Great Britain and Ireland by taking their votes by way of ballot," was defeated by a majority of 40—yeas 111, nays 151.

The French journals, La Patrie and Le Journal du Havre, have taken up the speech of general Quitman, of Mississippi, on Mexico, Cuba and Central American affairs. They invite France, England, Spain, and all the other states interested, to put a stop to the filibustering propensities of the United States.

CHICAGO, June 9.—One hundred men started from Westport on the 24 instant, in pursuit of the free State men who captured captain Patti's company.—Colonel Sumner and eight companies of dragoons had also proceeded to the scene of the disturbances.

Colonel Benton has accepted the nomination of his party for governor of Missouri, and will canvass the State. The New York Express thinks that this will ensure the vote of the State for the American party.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says that Napoleon had been publicly insulted in Paris, by a man dressed in a cloak pitching his cap into his carriage.

The Memphis Eagle of the 10th instant says, on Sunday night last a perfect hurricane swept across our city, and we understand, extended into the country, doing considerable damage. The wind came from the northwest, accompanied by very heavy rain, which descended in torrents, saturating the parched and thirsting earth most thoroughly. We heard yesterday of a number of signs, awnings, fences, &c., having been blown down, and some of our finest trees were torn up by the roots. A portion of Mrs. Yates' residence, on Washington street, was blown down, but we did not hear of any person being injured.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 14th inst., has the following in regard to those mails which are missing: We are informed that one of the stage drivers on the route between Montgomery and Stockton has been arrested on suspicion of having had something to do with the disappearance of the mail which left this city for the north on the morning of the 21st ultimo. Persons who made remittances by that mail are requested to communicate the fact to A. J. Requier, esq