"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.....JULY 16, 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.*

☞ 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 is down to low water mark, and we fear navigation will be suspended. The Camden is the only arrival since our last.

The stages and horses belonging to Messrs. Reeside & Co., reached this place on Thursday, and we are informed that hereafter there will no delay in transporting the mails between Natchitoches and Shreveport.

We continue to receive complaints of the sorry appearance of the crops. If we do not have heavy rains within the next ten or twelve days, both corn and cotton will be in a hopeless condition.

The examination of the pupils of Mr. Ford's Female High School will commence this morning, and a concert will be given by the young ladies, in the school room, at 8 o'clock this evevening. To-morrow, Mr. Ashton will deliver an appropriate address in the Presbyterian church. Parents and guardians should attend, and by their presence demonstrate to the principal, his accomplished assistants, and lovely pupils, how deep an interest they take in the cause of education, the development of the youthful mind, and the prosperity of "home institutions."

We call the attention of parents to the prospectus of professor Bernard. Such an institution as he contemplates opening has been long needed in this place, and as he is a gentleman of learning, and an experienced teacher, he will undoubtedly receive a liberal support. His terms are unusually moderate.

Those wishing to spend a short time in the country, for the purpose of enjoying pure air and getting rid of the dust and heat, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Taintor.—His house is pleasantly situated, and in addition to all the comforts of a home guests will find a sulphur spring on the premises, the virtues of which are highly extolled.

The citizens of DeSoto have subscribed twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of building a steamboat to run in Bayou Pierre river.

Mr. Hunsicker requests us to state that all unpaid letters dropped in the letter-box will be placed in the front window of the post-office.

Thanks to Mr. A. A. Barnes, clerk of the Camden, for late New Orleans papers. We are also indebted to Mr. John P. Alban for like favors.

By the arrival at Quebec of the steamer North America from Liverpool, we have a few days later advices from Europe. The only news of importance brought by her, is the announcement made in parliament by lord Palmerston that the British government had no intention of suspending the diplomatic relations existing with the United States, on account of the latter having dismissed Mr. Crampton. The announcement caused a rise in funds and an advance of ½d. in cotton.

The Picayune is boasting of the "pleasant summer weather" with which the denizens of New Orleans are blessed. We would like to "swop" a few of the summer days now enjoyed in Shreveport for a portion of the Picayune's pleasant weather. Our stock of sunshine and heat is altogether too large for the wants of the community. The market being overstocked.

At a meeting of the old line whigs, held in Washington, on the 21st ult., resolutions were adopted recommending the postponement of the convention proposed by the whigs of Kentucky until the last Wednesday in July, and that all sections should send delegates. The majority of those present were members of the American party.

The Nicaraguan correspondent of the N. O. Bee in his last letter says, an election for president of this republic was held a few days since, but full returns have not yet been received.—The most prominent candidates were general Walker and don Patricio Rivas, the present incumbent. In the department of Chantales an armed banditti took possession of the polls and broke up the election, and made an attack upon a small party of Americans, among whom were colonel J. W. Fabens, and also murdered a young man."

The last Galveston News says that a gentleman, who had just arrived in that city from Red River, having traveled entirely through the interior of Texas, reports that during the forty days of his journey he experienced not a drop of rain, till he approached the sea-shore. From all accounts, the News states that, it is feared the corn crop of Texas may be a failure to a very alarming extent.

Dispatches from Washington announce the prevalence of a rumor in that city to the effect that general Persifor F. Smith is to be appointed governor of Kansas, in place of Shannon, resigned.

The hon. Thomas H. Benton has published a letter to the citizens of Missouri, in which he endorses the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, and declares his intention to vote for him. This must be peculiarly gratifying to southern democrats.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan does not appear to give unalloyed satisfaction to the southern democracy, notwithstanding the fulsome encomiums bestowed upon him by the organs of the party; and symptoms of discontent already manifest themselves. The Delta, which was recently bought up by the New Orleans democracy, and is now viewed as the official exponent of "Young America," takes exception to the position assumed by Mr. Buchanan, on the slavery question, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati convention, and declares it "equally inadmissible and repugnant to the south," and that, too, even while it favors his election to the presidency. But we will let the Delta speak for itself:

"What is squatter sovereignty" and how will it affect the rights and interests of the south? This question, so mooted in the Cass canvass of 1848, has been revived in consequence of some pregnant expressions in Mr. Buchanan's peculiar and not very lucid letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati convention. If he had simply accepted the nomination and subscribed to the platform without adding marginal notes and commentaries of his own, the question, and the difficulties and embarrassments it involves, would not have necessarily arisen. For the platform disposes of the question satisfactorily for the south by declaring 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 upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This is a clear and comprehensive declaration, and while admitting that the people of a territory may rightfully exercise the discretion of recognising or prohibiting slavery in the constitution adopted as a preliminary step to admission into the Union as a State, yet, by logical implication at least, excludes that other dangerous and mischievous doctrine, that they may assert the same sovereign authority over the subject of slavery, at any period of their territorial existence. Such is the substance of the Nebraska-Kansas principle as interpreted by the Cincinnati convention, and there is no staterights man in the south, however strict and unyielding in his views, but will cordially assent to it.

But Mr. Buchanan seems not to have been content to let well-enough alone; he adds a word too much at an unlucky moment; and one word too much at a critical time in politics, especially upon the delicate and vital subject which he chose for his gratuitous commentary, may have a world of meaning and consequence. But he has said it, and we, as southern journalists, have to comment on his commentary. Referring to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, he says:

"The recent legislation of congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that *the people of a Territory*, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Now, if he had said that the people of a territory, like those of a State, when they come to adopt a constitution, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits, *as a State*, his commentary would have been in harmony with the text of the platform which he says he endorses, and would have been as unexceptionable as appropriate. But he chose not so to limit the expression of his views relative to "squatter sovereignty," and but too distinctly lays down the doctrine that the people of a territory may "decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist in their (territorial) limits!" This proposition is equally inadmissible and repugnant to the south. We flatly reject it. We deny that it is either sound or just: and, with all deference for Mr. Buchanan's shrewdness and experience, and all due consideration for the exigent need he may have felt of placing himself in a favorable and *ad-captandum* attitude before the north on the question of "squatter sovereignty," we are compelled to regard his exegesis as uncalled for and not justified by the text. We hold that the government of a territory is a creature of congress; that the people of a territory, through the legislative branch of that government, cannot exercise a power which has not been conferred on it by congress; and as congress cannot constitutionally establish or prohibit slavery in a territory, so neither, *a fortiori*, can a territory exercise any such a power. A territory is the common property of all the States; the constitution extends over it to protect the persons and property of all its inhabitants, whether they be from the north or south, slaveholders or non-slaveholders; and it is only when the people of a territory form a government of their own, with the consent of the States given through congress, that they can legitimately "decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits." Such we conceive to have been the views of Calhoun, who stigmatized the other doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" as odious and mischievous in the highest degree, and the same views have been expressed, from time to time, by Davis, Quitman, Soulé, and other distinguished staterights men of the south. How these gentlemen will stand affected towards Mr. Buchanan, after knowing the views he has promulgated in regard to "squatter sovereignty," we will not venture to say. For it is getting to be "all a muddle" in politics. The atmosphere of Coketown was not more heavy, dense, and dingy. The small-fry politicians have been in the ascendant, and, like cuttle-fish, they have made the way dark which they traveled.

Of course the organs of Mr. Buchanan will exert all their exegetical ingenuity in explaining Mr. Buchanan's explanation to the satisfaction of all sections of the country, but *they cannot alter his attitude to the south*, or make his position on the question of "squatter sovereignty" different from what we have stated it—or rather he himself has made it.

According to the showing of the Delta, Mr. Buchanan does not stand upon the democratic platform, but has assumed a position "inadmissible and repugnant to the south" on the subject of slavery. As the senior proprietor of the Delta was editor of the Baton Rouge Democratic Advocate—one of the most prominent organs of the party in Louisiana—during the recent State canvass, and as his partners, Messrs. Sigur and Corcoran, have recently held lucrative offices under the State and federal governments, that journal is surely competent to define democratic doctrines, and most assuredly must be good authority in respect to the principles at this time professed by Mr. Buchanan. The Delta says, "we flatly reject" the position he has taken in regard to slavery, and "we deny that it is either sound or just." What will southern democrats now say of the "Mentor" of democracy?

The New York Herald says: "Many of our hopeful democratic citizens affect to believe that there will hardly be a fight; that Mr. Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for all such as entertain the belief that there will be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had better at once be opened." The Herald appears to have forgotten that the democracy are famous for bragging.

The mutiny in the democratic camp, occasioned by the disaffection of its "natural allies," the foreign forces, appears to be rapidly spreading, notwithstanding the efforts made by the "great leaders" to heal the breach, and restore order and discipline. The New York Evening Post—the oldest as well as the ablest democratic paper in the Union, edited by the veteran Bryant—devotes a lengthy leader to the subject, and undertakes to explain the position now occupied by the Germans in the northern States in regard to the presidency. It states that there seems to be a prevailing disposition among the German voters to join the black republican ranks in the approaching campaign, and that the "Germans poll a formidable vote in New York, Pennsylvania, and especially in Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri and other western States, and this large vote has heretofore been invariably cast for the nominees of the democratic party; but will in November next be given in favor of the black republican ticket." The very first paper which advocated the repudiation of the regular democratic nominee for the presidency, and came out in favor of running Frémont, was the St. Charles Demokrat, a German sheet published in Missouri. Der Anzeiger des Westens—the organ of the Germans of St. Louis—immediately followed suit, and its course has been imitated by Der Courier, of Pittsburg, Der Staats Demokrat, Der Abend-Zeitung, and Pioneer, of New York—all prominent German papers, and all of them ultra-democratic. The Post quotes largely from these papers to prove that "the German vote will be *given almost en masse* for Frémont;" and states that they will now be still more inclined to sustain the black republican ticket, since the last resolution of the platform put forth by the freesoil convention, in imitation of its democratic predecessor at Cincinnati, contains a fling at the principles advocated by the American party. Of course, the remarks of the Post are in no way applicable to the Germans residing at the south—it is speaking only of the German vote in the free States, where the black republican ticket will be run—Missouri being the only slave State in which a freesoil vote will be cast. The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Bee, writes that the votes given by the Germans to Frémont will be a serious substraction from the strength of Mr. Buchanan in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. There can be no doubt of this, and without the "unterrified" speedily reclaim the truants, he cannot carry either one of the States named.—In all previous contests the German vote has been given almost unanimously to the democratic nominee. The German vote carried Pennsylvania for Polk, in 1844, and combined with the Irish vote enabled the same ticket to triumph in New York. The reversion of this heavy vote to the black republicans will make an irreparable crevasse in Mr. Buchanan's prospects, and take all the strength out of the democracy. The writer adds, "Mr. Buchanan does not appear to be gaining ground. Every day we hear of desertions from his ranks—the bolters usually going into the black republican party." It looks as if the rank and file of northern democracy intended to follow their ancient leaders, Blair, Van Buren & Co., and join the freesoil forces.

As a "sign of the times" we extract the following from the New York Daily News, the official organ in that city of the Pierce administration, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Buchanan. In reporting the proceedings of the black republican convention, after the nomination of Frémont, it says:

"Mr. Schneider, editor of a German democratic paper in Chicago, obtained the floor and said he could pledge the *whole German population* of the west for the ticket. Most of their papers had already declared their intention to support Frémont. The *platform was a German platform—in favor of protecting free labor against slave labor!* [Cheers.] He could pledge Illinois for 20,000 majority. [Cheers.]"

We will close with the following item from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle:

"Ten German editors, issuing seventy thousand papers weekly, met at Cincinnati on Monday last, (16th June,) and resolved to act with the republican party against the extension of slavery."

Such is the present condition of the "harmonious democracy" at the north.

REPUDIATING "OLD BUCK."—The Buffalo Republic, one of the leading organs of Pierce's New York softshell democracy, repudiates the nomination of Buchanan, and concludes a long article on the subject as follows: "But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject to-day. Enough, that we now declare that, under no circumstances (although always acting with the democratic organisation, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association,) can we support the nominees of the Cincinnati convention upon the platform which that body has adopted." The most singular part of the business is, that Mr. Welch, the editor of the Republic, was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and was in attendance during its whole session. Has he, too, gone over to the black republicans?

ANOTHER.—The Chicago Democrat, edited by the hon. John Wentworth, formerly a democratic member of congress, repudiates Buchanan and comes out in favor of Frémont for the presidency, and declares that Illinois will give a large majority for the black republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg Gazette, the oldest newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains, declares that in Pennsylvania, his native State, "Mr. Buchanan possesses no strength that may be called formidable. His nomination merely keeps those in the party who otherwise would have been driven from it, but it brings no outside aid. We have not seen or heard of one American, old-line whig, or republican, who will vote for him; and we know there are *hundreds of democrats* in this county who voted for Pierce, who will not, under any circumstances vote for Buchanan. In '52 Pierce carried Pennsylvania by an immense majority, and he obtained sweeping majorities in Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Clarion, Armstrong, Venango, Butler, Potter, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, McKean, Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga counties. It was by means of these counties that he carried the State. In 1856 nearly all these counties will give heavy majorities against Buchanan, and the few that will not do so, will be able to give but nominal majorities for him."

HARD HIT.—In reply to a remark by a democratic paper that, "Benedict Arnold was a know nothing," the Winchester Appeal pointedly remarks: "Probably he was—but he *withdrew from the American party*' and went over to the foreign party, very much after the modern fashion of the anti-Americans generally."

In our last we published a paragraph to the effect that a number of southerners held a meeting, on the 19th ult., in Washington, to take into consideration the formation of a commercial association. A constitution, requiring the members to pledge themselves to give preference in the bestowal of their business patronage to those at the north who respect the rights guarantied to the south by the constitution and laws of the United States, and to withhold from the freesoilers and abolitionists, as enemies to the best interests of our country, as far as practicable, the influence which a lucrative commerce always bestows, was adopted. It is proposed to establish a business office in New York before the opening of the fall trade, the agent to devise such measures as will effect the design of the publication of a periodical. It is likewise contemplated to issue circulars soon, to be sent throughout the south, inviting the coöperation of the planters and business men. The subject will be brought before the southern commercial convention, to be held at Savannah. This programme has been submitted to the northern, as well as the southern, congressmen for their consideration. The proposition for southerners to give the preference in all business transactions at the north to those wholly untainted with abolitionism, is worthy of serious consideration, and we would rejoice to hear of its being immediately carried into effect. But the idea of establishing a journal at New York, is ridiculous. Southern interests can never be advanced by New York newspapers, and the money invested in such enterprises would only be squandered on mercenary scribblers. Let southerners bestow their patronage upon home journals, and by that means strive to build up a respectable southern literature, and enable us to do without northern periodicals. The proposed southern convention, at Savannah, will, we fear, be a repetition of the broad farces played during the last four years at Memphis, Charleston, N. Orleans and Richmond. "Southern convention" is now considered to be synonymous with humbug, and the people are weary of the subject. They demand prompt *action*, and do not want long, ranting, inflammatory harangues, composed of nothing save bombast, self-importance and "gas." The delegates to these assembles have never done anything to advance southern interests.

The New Orleans Bulletin enumerates the following, among other good, reasons why the people of the south will oppose the elevation of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency:

He has been out of the country during the whole of the Kansas fight, and has come home a little infected with the prejudices against slavery which pervade the aristocratic circles of the British metropolis.

That he has not taken any of the blows in the talk-battle for southern institutions, and he is not entitled to carry off the rewards of victory.

His diplomatic career has been a failure, having never initiated or consummated any important public measure during his whole life. He settled no one of the vexed questions pending between this country and England, and having only succeeded in rendering himself very unpopular by his obvious and constant efforts to disturb the friendly feelings which ought to subsist between the two countries.

He has never during the whole course of his life given the slightest evidence of entertaining a friendly feeling towards the south, and has ever been an anti-slavery man.

We published last week a telegraphic dispatch, dated Easton, Pa., June 11, announcing that ex-governor Reeder had been spending two days with the hon. James Buchanan. The announcement excited suspicions in the mind of Greeley, of "bargain and intrigue" between the "Mentor" of democracy and Reeder, and the Tribune gives vent to its suspicions in the following characteristic style:

"Possibly, he (Reeder) has been induced to such a course by private pledges given him by Mr. Buchanan, to the effect that he is really as heartily opposed to the extension of slavery as any northern man can desire. At any rate, Mr. Reeder owes it to himself and the public to have no concealment in a matter of such a nature. If Buchanan has given such pledges, let us know it, in order that the people may judge of their value, and determine for themselves what they really mean. If men who really desire to rescue Kansas from the clutch of the border ruffians are going for Buchanan, it is certain that either the north or south is to be cheated, and we are resolved that it shall not be the north. No underhand play, gentlemen!"

Poor Greeley! how very suspicious he must have grown to doubt the fidelity of Reeder.—The ex-governor denies having paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says, there is much, and not wholly unnecessary, alarm as to the condition of our relations with England. The recognition of the Rivas-Walker government will be considered as a discourteous act, and in connexion with the dismissal of the minister and consuls will probably be made the subject of much complaint. The British government will, it is suggested, ask an explanation of the policy of the United States in giving aid and encouragement to filibusterism, especially as Mr. Marcy had informed Mr. Crampton, in a conversation reported by the latter, that this government would endeavor to put a stop to Walker's aggression. In reply to this forthcoming demand for explanations, it will be sufficient for Mr. Marcy to refer to the latter portion of the Cincinnati platform. The administration have worked the ship of state into a perilous position.

The whigs of Beaufort, North Carolina, have endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson—the first, "because they *know* him to be a true statesman, without sectional feelings and without false promises, and one who, if elected, we believe will stand by the constitution and the Union—and the second as a conservative democrat, whose early political education has imbued him with a love of the Union, and hostility to fanaticism, nullification and secession." This is a ticket which every true southerner should rally around.

The Cincinnati Commercial has been informed by one of the most extensive distillers in the west, that the increase in the manufacture of whiskey, within fifty-five miles of that city, during the last four months, is equal to 15,000 bushels of corn per day, or near fifty thousand gallons of whiskey! Wonder if the approaching presidential election has any thing to do with this enormous increase of distilleries.

Thomas F. Meagher, "the Irish patriot and orator," has joined the black republicans, and enlisted his new journal, the News, in the cause of that obnoxious faction of fanatics. We expected better things of Mr. Meagher.

THE TICKET WITHOUT THE PLATFORM.—The Charleston Mercury—the leading democratic statesrights organ at the south—accepts the Cincinnati nominations, but rejects the platform. This is rather a sarcastic commentary on the democratic doctrine of "*Principles*, not men." The order is reversed by the transcendently fastidious South Carolina journal, which insists on supporting a ticket and opposing principles which it represents. The common mind recoils from the attempt to explain how this extraordinary feat of metaphysics can be performed. The Monroe doctrine, asserted in the platform, is especially obnoxious to the Mercury. It says:

"The Monroe doctrine, as now interpreted, is a pure figment of political demagogues and filibusters. It assumes that no nation but the United States has the right, under any circumstances whatever, of making a territorial acquisition in the whole continent of North and South America. If the declaration of president Monroe were intended to lay down any such principle as this, it could, in no manner, bind the United States, and it could be defended upon no principle of international law.

"All that we want is a free passage across the isthmus; and, for this object, all that we need and ought to ask is, not "preponderance" but equality—and this no European nation is disposed to deny us. This equality is the true foundation of peace between the nations of the earth, and it is the claim, open or covert, of preponderance, that has caused two-thirds of the wars of civilised Europe. Are the democratic party prepared to drive their ship upon such perilous rocks as these? And when they (the Cincinnati nominees) come into power, will they so abuse it as to jeopardise, by this wild and desperate game, the national character and peace of the country; and this, too, when every object really of any value to us in the matter, can be obtained quietly and without bluster or violence? The truth is, these filibustering propositions were adopted as grateful to the lawless spirit which pervades so many quarters of the country, before which conservatism and the rights of other nations are of no consequence. But, as we have already stated, our hope is in the character of the nominations, and in their restraining influence over fanaticism at home and aggression abroad.

The Mercury appears to forget that Mr. Buchanan has endorsed the doctrine which it designates as "wild and desperate." In conclusion it says:

"The United States have a great country of their own—much greater, indeed, than they know how to govern well. They have no reason to afflict themselves, in this violent way, about the condition and safety of their neighbors."

Such are the openly avowed sentiments of the great organ of southern rights democracy in respect to the platform put forth by the democratic national convention at Cincinnati.—Of course, the southern democracy, and the United States must "draw in their horns" after this! How very "harmonious" and "national" the democracy appear to be just now!

ANOTHER CAUSE FOR A QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.—The British officials in this country are peculiarly unfortunate about this time. The telegraph reports received at Natchez, from gentlemen belonging to that place, announce the ludicrous fact, that the British consul at N. Orleans, on board the steamer Niagara, on her last passage from that city to Louisville, had a French lady under his charge. The "entente cordiale" between the two nationalities became so extreme that the lady passengers on the Niagara declared to the captain, in the vicinity of Memphis, that they could no longer be fellow passengers with the French Helen, who will doubtless be the cause of a ten years Trojan war between the United States and England. Captain Spotts privately told her majesty's consul the state of feeling in the ladies' cabin, and advised that he and the lady should quietly disembark at Memphis, when nothing more would be said. It was then that the British lion roared—denouncing yankeedom generally, and refused to leave the boat. The captain, however, disembarked the exemplary pair at a woodyard, near Randolph, it is said—from which place it is reported that he telegraphed to N. Orleans to have his consular flag struck. We repeat, with the True Delta, "if war with France and England should unfortunately grow out of this, though men of peace, we say, let it come." This little affair will afford Louis Napoleon, lord Clarendon and secretary Marcy an opportunity to discuss at length the rights and privileges of foreign consuls on board of Mississippi steamers.

ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.—The London Times, of the 7th June, received by the America, thus closes an article upon the U. States, in which it blames the wealthy and exclusive classes here for not taking more interest in the government:

It matters little to us on the brink of a war, and already insulted and defied, that there are people in the States who feel more with us than with their own government. Of course we shall have to assert our own honor. We shall have to defend those whom we stand obliged to protect; and if the United States dismiss our minister, we can no longer tolerate the presence of Mr. Dallas. How much farther matters will go no man can tell, nor is it a matter for our speculation. But if there are, as we belive, these respectable classes in the U. States—if they have a sense of justice and honor—if the feeling which makes them despise office themselves should have any foundation in patriotism, now is the time for them to come forward and avert from two worlds the vast horrors of war. Should any disaster happen to their country they will be the first and the principal sufferers, and will have merited all they have to suffer.

The Kingston Journal gives a list of the British ships of war now on the West India station, from which we learn that the British government have a powerful naval force at this time immediately off the southern coast of the United States. The list embraces the following ships:

Her majesty's ship Boscawen, (72 guns) the flag ship of rear admiral Fanshawe; the Powerful, (84 guns) captain Massie; Penbroke, (60) captain Seymour; Cornwalis, (60) captain Wellesly; Medea, (6 guns) commander Pierce; Arab, (12 guns) captain G. Ogle; steamship Buzzard, (6 guns) commander Dobbie; ship Arachne, (18) commander Inglefield; ship Vestal, (26) captain Thompson; screw steam frigate Termagant (24) commodore H. Kellet.

Her majesty's screw steam frigate Amphion, (36 guns) captain H. Chads, left Plymouth on the 9th June for Bermuda, to join the flag of rear admiral Fanshawe, C. B. Her majesty's screw steam frigate Euryalus, (51 guns) captain G. Ramsay, C. B., was to leave Portsmouth on the 17th June for the West Indies.

On the resolution adopted by the Cincinnati convention admitting the hard or national democracy of New York, and giving them an equal division of votes with the freesoil wing (the most liberal proposition offered for the hards) the States of North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida voted unanimously *against* it; Georgia gave 4 votes for the resolution and 6 against it; Virginia and Louisiana voted unanimously *for* it. The entire south was about equally divided on the question and the north gave a majority for it! Thus, in order to secure the vote of New York undivided for Pierce, these southern delegates were very willing to cut the national democracy of New York and fraternize with the free-soilers!

The friends of Mr. Fillmore (says the New Orleans Picayune) in this city last evening fired a salute of fifty guns in honor of his arrival at New York, as announced in the telegraphic dispatches received thence yesterday. The foot of Canal street was a point of great attraction and no little enthusiasm during the ceremony.

It is a circumstance of especial note, that the abolition element has never at any time assumed a threatening attitude, except when inflamed and led by democrats. Previous to 1848, that party was never able to poll a hundred thousand votes in the whole Union. It was a faction as contemptible for number as detestable for principles. But in that year, when the old democratic president, Martin Van Buren, entered the ring, and sounded his bugle, and rallied his clans, the whole prospect was changed. He polled upwards of 100,000 votes in the State of New York, and actually beat the regular democratic candidate (general Cass) in the stronghold of democracy. He and his friends now constitute the Pierce democracy of New York, ready to rally to the black republican standard, as soon as it is unfurled, and the treasury pap is exhausted. They have been anticipated in this course by many old democratic leaders of high repute and wide renown—who have only gone ahead to make the path smooth. Blair, general Jackson's long trusted and well-beloved editor, has broken ground.—He was the president of the late black republican convention at Pittsburg. Benton, Preston King, John M. Niles, of Connecticut, Abijah Mann, Cambreling, speaker Banks, Sumner, Dix, Chase, Wilmot and hosts of others of the same stripe—veteran democrats—and nothing but democrats all their lives, have joined the black republican phalank. These men, if they have any followers, have them among the democracy. They cannot draw a man from the whig or American party. Their whole influence is limited to their old party—the party with which they have fought and bled in many a hard fight. They will now rally their followers around the black republican flag—leaving the democracy naked and powerless in all the northern States. The only apprehension we entertain is lest they should make such an entire sweep of the democracy as to make it a single-handed fight with the Americans, and thereby defeat us in some States, which otherwise we might carry.

[Richmond Whig.

BLAMING THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.—The Mississippian, speaking of the nominations at Cincinnati, says:

"But for the unlooked for and extraordinary course of the majority of the Louisiana delegation, general Quitman would have undoubtedly received the nomination for the vice presidency. When the eloquent and gallant Harris, of Ill., in behalf of his delegation, placed him in nomination, shout after shout went up from the vast hall in token of the estimation in which the honored hero of Chapultepec is held by the democracy of the Union. But contrary to the expectations of all, our neighboring State, Louisiana, placed another in nomination, and the demonstration from that quarter was not without its effect. The result is known."

The Mississippian is the special organ of secretary Jeff. Davis.

ARREST.—A man who registered his name at the Planters' hotel as G. Moore, but whose real name is said to be J. W. Smith, was arrested in this place on Friday, the 4th inst., by four men from the town of Trinity, Catahoula parish, La., whose names were given as Messrs. A. Hooper, J. B. Paul, Isaac Baker, and Eli Splann. Smith had a negro man and a mule in his possession, which it was alleged he had stolen. The parties who arrested Smith here, stated that he was a desperate, bad man, but that up to the time he had committed the theft, with which he was charged, had been reputed honest. Our citizens lent the gentlemen in pursuit of Smith, every assistance. Without waiting for a requisition from the governor, they took him out of jail and carried him off. It will be recollected, that the man who stole Mr. Little's negroes, and who was sent to the penitentiary from this place, stated that there was an organised band of thieves throughout Texas and north Louisiana, and that they had their headquarters at Harrisonburg, on the Ouachita, where there were persons stationed to receive and sell stolen property.

[Marshall Republican.

On Monday, the 7th inst., our ordinarily quiet village was disturbed by a personal rencounter between Mr. T. Ruddle, of this place, and Mr. Eaton, of this county. The difficulty, we understand, originated from an old grudge in regard to the settlement of an estate, the combatants being brothers-in-law. Several shots were passed. Mr. Eaton using a double barrel shot gun and repeater, Mr. Ruddle a repeater. Mr. Ruddle was severely woundrd in both hands, a number of shot taking effect.—One ball passed through his hat, slightly injuring the scalp. He likewise received several contusions on the head, Eaton breaking his pistol in giving the strokes. Mr. Eaton escaped unhurt.

[Henderson Flag.

We see by the Galveston News, that a portion of the Galveston, Houston and Red River railroad, lying between Houston and Galveston, is making its way rapidly to Harrisburg. We believe it is all graded but five miles. The hands are all busy at work. The iron and cars are forthcoming, and the road, we have reason to believe, will be finished, and the cars flying from Harrisburg to Galveston in the time specified. It is needless to repeat that the Houstonians are going ahead on the same road, as it runs from Bayou City to the north-west.—The cars are running out fifteen miles. The business done already in the way of carrying freight and passengers is very considerable on this road. Our tap-road is doing very well also. About a mile of the road has the rails laid upon it, and the grading is completed save about half a mile. We see that there are five freight cars already on this end of the road.

[Houston Telegraph.

A letter to the Corpus Christi Advertiser, dated Brownsville, June 13, says:

You may confidently look for a little bowie knife and six-shooter news from this quarter before long, as the authorities have taken upon themselves a very unpleasant task of late—that of ridding the place of rowdies, ruffians, thieves, and such like unnecessary spirits. A vigilance committee has been organised, to act in conjunction with the authorities. Every man not known to be of reliability, found walking the streets at an unseasonable hour, is to be arrested. Look out for breakers.

Many, very many murders, and some Indian killing have recently occurred about a hundred miles above this place, on either side of the river.

The New York Times learns, from authority in which it places the most implicit reliance, that the president has been earnestly urged by Douglas, Cobb, and other prominent leaders, to quiet the Kansas excitement at any hazard, because it is damaging the democratic prospects. In accordance with this advice, it is not improbable that governor Shannon, and other federal officers in Kansas, will be censured or sacrificed by the president, and that the threatened arrest of ex-governor Reeder for treason will not be made.

Intelligence from Mexico indicates that much alarm is felt by the government respecting the Spanish expedition, and foreshadows an application for the protection of the United States. Southern members of congress suggest the granting of protection on the condition of a cession to us of the Tehuantepec route, with the circumjacent territory.

The Frontier Patriot reports that new wheat is selling in Lamar county, Texas, at fifty cents, and even for less, per bushel. On the 28th ult. wheat freely commanded in New Orleans $1 17@$1 35 ℔ bushel. This ought to teach the farmers of Texas how deeply they are interested in the construction of railroads.

The Texas Republican gives a gloomy account of the corn crop in Harrison county. As has been the case in Caddo parish, the heat and drought have ruined the crops. Accounts from DeSoto are more cheering.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The North America has arrived at Quebec, with four days later news from Europe. Cotton had advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb. Sales of the two last days 17,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6⅞d., and middling Orleans 6⅛d.

The political news by the North America is important, inasmuch as it presages a speedy settlement of our difficulties with England.

It is now conceded that Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed, and that all difficulties will probably be soon amicably adjusted.

Lord Clarendon stated, in reply to a question of lord Derby, in the house of lords, that it was not the intention of the government to advise the queen to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

The announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction, but said he regarded the course of the government as an acknowledgment of error and humiliation.

Clarendon appealed to the house not to join Derby in pressing the question, and then the subject was dropped.

In consequence of this phase of affairs, the funds rose.

The New York Herald says that an armed expedition is being formed here, and in other cities, for purpose of aiding the Mexican government.

HALIFAX, July 3.—The Cunard steamship Canada has arrived here, with intelligence from Liverpool to the 21st ult., three days later than that received by the screw steamship North America at Quebec, and a week later than that brought by the Asia.

The circulars of the Liverpool cotton market received by the Canada, report business generally unchanged since last regular advices.

The sales for the week are reported to have been 66,000 bales. The quotations are for fair Orleans 6⅞d. per pound, for middling Orleans 6 3-16d. per pound.

No change is reported in the state of trade at Manchester, or in the manufacturing districts generally.

The political news brought by the Canada, though not without interest, comprises nothing of importance.

The excitement on the question as to the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States had quite subsided.

It is rumored that the British government will not appoint a successor to Mr. Crampton until after the retirement of Mr. Pierce from the presidency.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Collins steamship Baltic has arrived here with the foreign mails from Liverpool of the 25th June.

The general tone of the circulars of the Liverpool cotton market, brought by the Baltic, indicates that it was slightly firmer in feeling but without appreciable change in quotations.

The sales for the last three days since the departure of the Canada had amounted to 23,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales had been taken on speculation and for export.

The British parliament had reassembled. In the house of lords, the bill which had passed the house of commons, amending the oath required to be taken by members before being admitted to their seats, so as to allow of its being taken by Jews, had been rejected by a majority of 32.

There had been no further discussion in parliament with respect to the state of affairs between Great Britain and the U. States, and even with the press it had ceased to be an exciting and prominent topic.

The Daily News asserts, on what it represents as a perfectly reliable authority, that the only increase being made in the British naval forces on the North American and West Indian stations, was at Bermuda, town, whither a competent squadron had been ordered to proceed. The other vessels which were searching for the stations mentioned, it adds, are simply intended to replace those returning home with the service. In addition to this, it says the most stringent instructions have been given to the British admirals and other officers of the fleets, to be careful to avoid every thing in the least degree calculated to provoke a collision.

It is stated that 60,000 French troops, and 10,000 British troops are to remain in Constantinople for the present.

Spain has agreed to accept the mediation of France, for the settlement of her difficulties with Mexico.

A new cabinet has been formed in Russia.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.—In the senate to-day, an act permitting vessels laden with foreign sugar cane for seed to proceed to any point on the navigable waters of Louisiana, without breaking the bulk, was passed.

A bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of a military road to California was also passed in the senate.

A joint resolution also passed the senate by which the day fixed for the adjournment of congress is the 28th of July.

A large American meeting was held last night in this city. Mr. Crittenden was among the speakers.

During the evening mayor Magruder, while endeavoring to suppress disturbances, was attacked, struck with a brick and slung shot. He is not, however, seriously hurt.

It is reported the committee of ways and means, are about to report a tariff bill, which will make some very important modifications in the tariff laws of the United States.

JUNE 28.—James A. Peden, of Florida, has been confirmed by the senate as resident minister from this country at Buenos Ayres; as also has Mr. Robert Fitzpatrick, of Texas, as secretary of legation there.

The death of the hon. Thomas H. Bayly, member of congress from Virginia, was announced in the house of representatives to-day, on which the house as usual on such occasions, adjourned.

The case of the hon. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the assault on Mr. senator Sumner, of Mass., is to be taken up on Monday.

JUNE 30th—In the senate, to-day, Mr. Douglas reported a new bill, having for its object the pacification of Kansas. It provides for the taking of a census of the population, and for a new constitutional convention, looking to the future admission of the territory as a State. Mr. Douglas gave notice that he should press the measure to a vote on Wednesday next, the 3d inst.

In the house, to-day, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas as a State, under the Topeka constitution was rejected by a majority of one.

The grand jury have indicted the hon. Preston S. Brooks, for assault and battery.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the house of representatives to-day, Mr. Barclay, who had yesterday voted