



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

SHREVEPORT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1857.

Our river begins to present a somewhat majestic appearance. Although it has fallen some feet at Fulton, another rise is reported in upper Red River, which will afford good navigation above the raft for weeks yet. We learn that the mouth of the Salpalar has been blocked up by drift so that boats cannot enter that stream. The Osprey made an effort to work through the drift, for the purpose of bringing out a load of cotton, but was forced to abandon the trip, and proceeded up the river. The largest sized boats can now ascend to Jefferson without difficulty. Since our last, the R. W. Adams, Empress, Duke, Lafitte, Swan, Afon Jr., and Wm R. Douglas, have arrived from New Orleans and several boats from Jefferson and upper Red River.

REAL ESTATE.—The property belonging to the succession of Wm. Paxton, sold by the sheriff on Saturday, realized the following prices: The two-story brick store on Texas st., each \$6000 Commercial do. 2750 Two-story frame house on Spring street, 2700 One-story frame house on Edwards street, 1200 Mr. Allen's dwelling, (one-story frame), 1200 The field plantation, (610 acres), 6200

The new judiciary bill, as amended in the senate, makes a district out of the parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Sabine and Natchitoches. The Senate struck out Winn, and an unsuccessful effort was made to attach Bossier to the district. Doubts were entertained as to the final passage of the bill, and the governor has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held under the old law.

Many thanks to our esteemed friend of the Caddo Gazette, for his kind wishes.

Thanks to the officers of the Empress, R. W. Adams, Duke, Afon Jr., and Wm. R. Douglas for files of late city papers.

We are indebted to the hon. J. M. Sandilge and the hon. J. B. Thompson, for interesting public documents.

THE THEATRE.—The entertainments afforded nightly at the theatre draw together large and fashionable audiences, and notwithstanding the inclemencies held out by other places of amusement, it has increased in popularity. How could it be otherwise, when we have such finished and accomplished artists as Mr. J. S. Charles, Mr. T. J. Herndon, and Mrs. Menken? The drama is now a "fixed fact" with our citizens, and hereafter they will not be content without an annual visit from the players. This puts in mind of the fact, that Mr. Charles proposes to erect a handsome theatre in this place, and keep it open during the business season, the company attending the balance of the year at Natchitoches, Alexandria and Opelousas. We will again, when we have more time and space, allude to the subject.

The manager is actively engaged in getting up a number of the most classic and popular pieces, among others Ingomar, the Little Theatre, and that most celebrated of all modern plays, "Camille."

This evening, will be presented the much admired, sterling old English comedy of the Squire's Daughter, together with other entertainments.

THE BANJO.—Ned Davis and his Eolianian minstrels drew crowded audiences at Albany, Morning's, Benton, Jefferson, &c., and were received with unbounded applause. The best will return to this place on Friday next, and concerts will be given on that day and Saturday. After which the Banjo will visit Minden, and the landings on Lake Bismarck, and thence proceed to Natchitoches.

NEW RED RIVER PACKET.—The new steamer R. W. Adams, Captain Marshall, arrived at this port on Thursday, and has commenced her trips as a packet between Shreveport and New Orleans, leaving every alternate Saturday.—The R. W. Adams is entirely new, was built expressly for the trade, and will carry 3000 bales of cotton. She is 220 feet long, 37 feet beam and 7 feet hold, built in the most substantial manner. The cabins are handsomely furnished, and possess all the latest improvements, while the state-rooms are commodious and fitted up in the best style. The boat was built under the personal supervision of Captain Chas. E. Marshall, who is well known throughout the Red River country, as a careful and experienced commander. The office is occupied by Messrs. Richardson and Findren, who will do every thing in their power to accommodate passengers and shippers. We commend the Adams to public patronage. She will leave this port again on Saturday, 21st inst.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.—The steamboat Swamp Fox, Captain Kimball, being near New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk, near Couchats, and will prove a total loss. She had on board a full load of cotton, the greater portion of which had been brought out of upper Red River by the Reub. White, and will be saved. This makes the third large steamer from this port lost within ten days. There is a bill before the legislature directing the state engineer to remove the old wrecks from Red River, which we hope will be passed, and competent persons despatched to do the work. Heretofore the operations of the state snagboats in Red River have been of no use or benefit whatever.

Those who may have been watching for a decline in cotton, says the Picayune of the 4th inst., will not very soon have their wishes gratified, for the great staple is rising daily on both sides of the Atlantic. Some extraordinary prices have been paid for choice lots. We heard this morning that Messrs. Fellows & Co. had sold fifty bales of good ordinary cotton at nineteen cents a pound, to Mr. A. Cottonet, cotton broker. This is the largest price paid this season.

The weather has been unreasonably damp and cold since our last. On Friday morning they had ice in Marshall.

The new bill relative to elections in the parish of Orleans, which has passed one house of the legislature, contains a number of most singular provisions, and will prove unpopular with men of all parties, and with tax payers in particular. Its principal aim appears to be the multiplication of fat offices, to be dispensed by the governor to hungry expectants. The 6th section of the bill creates "the central board of commissioners," to be composed of the mayor, the registrar voters, attorney-general, and two citizens of New Orleans, who have resided in the State at least five years, to be appointed by the governor and retain office during two years, unless sooner removed. The duty will devolve upon the board of appointing all commissioners of elections in the parish of Orleans, to preside at any and every election held in said parish for any public officer whose election devolves upon the people. Section 7, declares that the attorney-general shall be ex-officio president of said board, one of the members secretary, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and are authorized to adopt such by-laws and rules as to them may seem fit. Section 8, makes it the exclusive duty of the board, five days previous to an election, to appoint three commissioners to preside at each precinct in the city of New Orleans; at least one commissioner to be chosen from the political party to which the remaining two may be opposed. Various other powers are conferred upon the commissioners. Section 14, declares that no groupshop, or place where liquor is sold, shall be used as an election poll. Section 16, orders that if any person or persons shall fraudulently give his vote, when not lawfully entitled thereto, or shall by violence or threats undertake to disturb any qualified voter in the exercise of his right of franchise, or prevent, or attempt to prevent any voter from exercising the right of franchise by threats or intimidation, whether before or during election time, such person or persons shall be, upon due conviction thereof, sentenced to not less than three years imprisonment, at hard labor in the penitentiary, and shall be forever deprived of his or their right of suffrage. Section 17, declares that if any persons shall during an election assemble and combine together for the purpose of driving quiet voters from the polls, said person or persons shall upon conviction be sentenced to not less than one nor more than five years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, and be forever deprived of their right of suffrage; and any person or persons attempting by fraud or violence to destroy any votes, election returns, certificates of election, or the ballot-boxes; or who shall offer or commit violence against any person or persons having lawful charge of the same, shall on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than seven nor more than twenty years, besides the loss of the right of suffrage forever. But few persons will find fault with the three foregoing sections. By the 10th section it is made the duty of the governor to appoint "a discreet citizen," who has resided in the State four years, who shall superintend all elections held in the parish, and hold office during two years, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly. He is to keep an office, and four chief clerks, whom he is to appoint and remove at his pleasure, each of whom is to receive a salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarterly. Said superintendent to have exclusive charge of all elections devolving on the people; to prescribe and arrange the ingress to and egress from the polls; to preserve tranquility and order during elections, to prevent and suppress riots, bloodshed, violence, disorder, or any thing tending to intimidate voters, &c. To enable him to carry into effect these provisions, he is authorized to employ any number of persons the governor may think proper as special deputies, to be armed and equipped as his excellency may choose, who on the day of election shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent, and authorized to arrest all persons who may in any manner interfere with elections by creating disturbances, or committing any breach of the peace, or doing any act calculated to intimidate voters in going to or returning from the polls; and said arrests may be made without any warrant, and the persons so arrested are to be confined in the parish jail until the day after the election. Any person resisting or interfering with the superintendent or his deputies, are declared guilty of a crime, and on conviction will be fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary twelve months. It is made the duty of attorney-general to move in person conduct such prosecutions. The superintendent has the right to specially summon any number of citizens to appear before him, for the purpose of being sworn to act as extraordinary deputies at an approaching election, and it is made the duty of citizens to obey the call, and for neglecting to do so, they will be fined five hundred dollars, "recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, without the intervention of a jury." Section 20, declares that the payment of judgments rendered against said persons may be enforced not only by the ordinary writs of execution, but also by the writ of capias ad satisfactionem, by virtue of which judgment debtors may be arrested and imprisoned in the parish jail until full satisfaction is obtained for the judgment, interest and costs; and persons so confined are not to be allowed the benefit of the insolvent laws. Section 30, orders that when any person shall be arrested on the day of an election by the superintendent or his deputies, the cause of his arrest shall not be inquired into, nor shall he be released from prison, except by a writ of habeas corpus sued out in compliance with existing laws. The superintendent is empowered to close on election days all groupshops or coffee-houses in New Orleans, and the keeper of any such establishment refusing to obey such order, will be fined two hundred dollars, the payment of which may be enforced by imprisonment, after judgment on execution—the suits for said fines to be tried without a jury. The last section appropriates out of the state treasury seventy-five thousand dollars to carry out the provisions of the act! We only wonder that the superintendent and his deputies were not empowered to do all the voting and hold all the offices in Louisiana.

The hull of a new steamer, christened the Native, was launched, a few days ago, at Logansport. She was built by Messrs. Boyd & Ferguson, expressly to navigate the Sabine, and will be fitted up with the machinery of the Financier No. 2. Success to the Native and her enterprising builders.

The democratic state convention, will meet at Baton Rouge on the 18th of May next.

THE MINDEN FEMALE COLLEGE.—We received from "Pantecost" an interesting description of the concert given by the young ladies of the Minden Female College, on the 27th ult., which, owing to a pressure of work and the absence of our usual aid, we were forced to curtail of its fair proportions. The writer states: "We had a splendid concert—a grand one, I may say—of which fact Colonel Mat. Watson and Colonel Nelson, of your town, who were here and saw and heard for themselves, will bear testimony. I have witnessed all the concerts that ever took place in Minden College, from first to last, and am certain we have never had one more worthy of encomium than that which came off on last Friday evening. There were more performers than ever figured before—more large ones and more smaller ones—they were all more handsomely and tastefully attired, and performed their parts with more ease and grace, with less embarrassment, if not more artistically. The truth is, Mr. Ford has a most flourishing school—larger and more harmonious than any teacher ever before had in Minden; and its gratifying to know that these are men who will 'wear well.'" It will afford much gratification to our citizens to learn of the prosperity of the Rev. Mr. Ford's academy.

The writer also describes a grand ball, which came off the evening following, at the Masonic hall, "where were assembled many a handsome girl and many a gay fellow." The belle of the evening, "or rather the star, was the 'Blue Swan.'" Set upon elastic springs, and dressed as tastefully as a chaste and refined taste could suggest, she moved upon the floor in the winding mazes of the giddy dance as a living embodiment of all that is beautiful and fascinating in both art and nature. No swan ever moved upon a smooth surface more gracefully than did this one.

The annual reports to the legislature of Massachusetts present a feature well worthy the attention of the south. They show that the amount annually expended to promote popular education in that commonwealth of fanaticism and other notions, including the annual expenditure for erecting and repairing school houses, the expense of the Normal schools, &c., and exclusive of school books, of instruction in collegiate, professional and charitable institutions, is \$2,346,399 86; which including the estimated cost of books, &c., and not including the cost of instruction in colleges, professional schools and reformatory institutions, shows that the sum expended for popular education in Massachusetts amounts annually to more than \$12 for every person in the State between five and fifteen years of age. This is a description of expenditure we would have the south rival the north in. Too much money cannot be devoted towards educating the rising generation.

We are among that large class of American citizens, says the Philadelphia News, who believe that State courts have no power nor authority, under the constitution of the U. S. to issue naturalization papers, and that it is a power belonging exclusively to the federal courts, and which congress cannot delegate to State courts. We believe, therefore, that it is high time that the legislatures of the States should correct the evil, if the State courts continue the practice of naturalizing aliens.—There are two modes of remedying this evil, and we hope, ere long, to see both adopted in our own State. The one is, to pass an act prohibiting our State courts from naturalizing, and the other is, to require naturalized citizens to reside two or three years in the State, after being naturalized, before they shall exercise the right of suffrage. Pass these measures, and we shall, in a degree, be relieved from the evils now afflicting us.

COTTON IN FRANCE.—The imports of cotton into Havre for the year 1856, were 450,000 bales, against 410,230 bales in 1855, and about 416,203 in 1854. The imports into all the ports in France in 1856 were 505,223 bales. The stock in Havre on the 1st January, was 44,427 bales, against 62,267 bales in 1856; in 1855, 53,990 bales, and in 1854, 34,075 bales. Very little cotton except American appears to be used in France as yet. As Havre, in 1854, the imports of other descriptions than those of the United States, were only 3304 bales from Brazil, 9163 from Egypt, 1356 from the East Indies, and 6163 from other countries.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania legislature to prevent the sale of improper medicines. It provides that no druggist or any other person shall sell or give away any medicines or medicinal compounds to any person unless the name thereof is written or printed legibly in English upon the bottle or covering of the medicine; or if it be a compound, its component parts shall be stated. This is not to apply to medicines sold or delivered on the authority of a written prescription from a physician to his patients. Any violation of this act is to be punished by the imposition of a fine of fifty dollars.

A disease called cholera is making fearful havoc among the swine throughout the western States. The Madison (Ind.) Courier says in that city, at Milton, and in Carrollton, Ky., the disease has raged as a fatal epidemic.—Large numbers of hogs have died at the last named place, and some two hundred at Milton. The hogs often died in half an hour after they were attacked. The Vernon (Ia.) Courier states that hundreds of hogs have recently died of cholera in that vicinity, and that sulphur in slaps has proved beneficial.

The National Intelligencer gives the following as President Buchanan's cabinet:—Secretary of state, Lewis Cass, of Michigan; secretary of the treasury, Howell Cobb, of Georgia; secretary of war, John B. Floyd, of Virginia; secretary of the navy, Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee; secretary of the interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; postmaster general, J. Gansey Jones, of Pennsylvania; attorney general, Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut.

STEAMER BURNED.—The steamer A. W. Glaze, Captain Louallier, from Washington, (Oglethorpe,) was destroyed by fire, while lying at a plantation, nine miles above Bayou Sara. She had on board 263 hds. sugar, 150 bbls. molasses and 407 hogs of cotton. The boat and cargo were destroyed. The fire was occasioned by the sparks from the chimneys, which set the outside tier of cotton near the water's edge on fire, and before it could be got overboard the entire boat was enveloped in flames.

The Boston Atlas states professor Longfellow has subscribed one thousand dollars to the capital stock of the New England emigrant aid company. We suppose that this is a portion of the money which he realized from the sales of Hiawatha in the southern States.

NEW CODE OF MISSISSIPPI.—The amendments recently made to the criminal code of the State of Mississippi contain some rather striking features, especially for the south, and will prove quite an era in our legislation. The following articles would have met the hearty approbation of the framers of the celebrated "Blue Laws of Connecticut," and demonstrate that the legislature of Mississippi have by some means or other become remarkably moral.—Article 1 declares that any person or persons who shall keep or exhibit any billiard table for public play, or shall be any way interested or concerned in such billiard tables, for each of which shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months. Every owner, lessee, or occupant of any house or other building, who shall suffer or permit any such billiard table to be carried on or exhibited for public play in his or their house, out-house, or other buildings—being convicted thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. It is also declared that the judges of the circuit court shall be required to give the foregoing articles specially in charge to the grand jury at the commencement of every session of the court. Article 2 declares that if any person on a Sabbath day, shall himself be found laboring at his own, or any other trade, calling or business, or shall employ his apprentices, servants, or slaves in labor, or other business, except it be in the ordinary household offices of daily necessity, or other work of necessity or charity, he shall, on conviction, be fined not more than twenty dollars for every offence; deeming every apprentice, servant or slave so employed, as constituting a distinct offence. While the legislators of Mississippi are striving to mend the morals of their constituents, it is to be hoped they will also do something to rid the State of all scamps and protect the lives and property of the people.

HAZARD OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.—"Ton," the well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes, there is no subject which ought more earnestly to engage the public attention than the fate of the Central American treaty now before the senate. If rumors are to be credited, there exists in the senate not only a strong feeling against the treaty, but a willingness, which has been manifested even in quarters heretofore considered as conservative, to meet the obvious hazard of its rejection. Some have supposed that Great Britain is under a special bond to keep perpetual peace, as regards this country, and certainly she has the best reasons for such a policy; but still half a dozen specks of war have arisen, one after another, during the last twenty years, and may arise again from these Central American questions. From this last dispute a collision between the two countries may at any moment arise, and when we least expect it.

If the Dallas and Clarendon treaty be rejected, or so modified as to suit certain exclusive American views, the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will follow as a matter of course. It is not at all probable that further negotiation would be proposed on either side. England would take care to secure, by treaty with the Central American states, all the advantages which she desires for her commerce in the Isthmus between North and South America. This she could not do, except at the risk of collision with the United States; and the uncertainty of the continuance of peace with her, perhaps, have a direct effect upon legislation and upon the policy of the incoming administration. The public resources must be husbanded; and a reduction of the revenue deferred. Our means of defence and offence should be augmented. The new cabinet should be constituted with reference to the emergencies of war.

A HIFFERFORK STATE.—Notwithstanding the general belief in the chimerical character of the project of creating a new commonwealth, to be called Hifferfor, it seems to be steadily assuming definite shape and importance. The legislatures of Wisconsin and Michigan have approved of and agreed to the surrender of their respective shares of the territory required for the new State. The matter will probably come before the next congress, as a memorial on the subject is to be forwarded to Washington. This inchoate State will comprise all the American territory bordering Lake Superior in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It will include all the upper peninsula of Michigan, with its immense mineral resources, the northern part of Wisconsin and the northern corner of Minnesota. Some of the Wisconsin papers are so enthusiastic in favor of the project as to propose to cede all the northern part of the State from the forty-fifth parallel up. They say, very truly, that if this territory were to be created into a State, it would result in building up a great commercial empire on the shores of the lake; that the great capitalists of Michigan and Wisconsin are infinitely too far from the remote settlers of the north, who, as they are thus shut up by themselves for four months in the year, should be allowed the privilege of adapting their political institutions to their circumstances. At present the territory referred to has not sufficient population to form a State, as it numbers only some 23,000 souls; but it would be proper enough to erect it into a national territory, to be left to grow at its leisure into adult proportions.

SOMETHING TO MAKE A NOTE OF.—The U. S. States house of representatives, says the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, has passed a bill to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a State constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Most of the southern representatives opposed the bill, because it will increase the preponderance of the "free" States, and they wished to hold the question in reserve, so as to come in hereafter with a proposition to admit some territory as a State with slavery. But twelve southern members voted for the bill, in connection with the great body of the black republicans, and these twelve are all democrats. Messrs. Bovee, of Virginia, Aiken, of South Carolina, Cobb, of Georgia, and Quitman, of Mississippi, are the only members from their respective States who voted for it. No Alabama member voted for it. The entire American strength of the house from the southern States opposed it; and all the northern Fillmore members.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says, great interest and some impatience are felt in regard to the decision of the supreme court of the Dred Scott case. The delay in delivering the judgment has been caused by the affliction of Judge Daniel, who lost his wife in a very melancholy manner, and has not been able to leave his position and duties on the bench. It is well understood that six of the nine judges have decided that the act of the Missouri legislature, which admitted Missouri into the Union, is unconstitutional; that the Missouri compromise is the general conclusion, but raises some side issues, which prevent his general acquiescence in the decision. Judge Curtis moderately, and Judge McLean very decidedly dissent. The judgment will be rendered by chief justice Taney. It will be his last written decision; and it is said, he will resign shortly after the installation of Mr. Buchanan.

What was the one grand promise made to the people by the southern supporters of Mr. Buchanan at the late presidential canvass?—Buchanan that slavery agitation, so pernicious and dangerous to the south, should be suppressed at once, and utterly? Was it not repeated a thousand times over by every demagogue of the south, and every democratic press, and at every democratic gathering? And that the election of Mr. Buchanan would, that the election of Mr. Buchanan would, that the recollection of our readers, demagogues and wit, to say if such was not the promise and assurance solemnly given by the friends of Mr. Buchanan.

But what is now the fact as admitted and proclaimed?—The fact is, that the southern press and the southern demagogues, and the friends of the hon. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, an ardent and zealous advocate for Buck and Arden during the canvass, be summoned to the stand, and made to testify! What is his testimony? He says: "Slavery agitation, so far from being crushed out by the late election, has been increased."

And thus our own repeated predictions during the presidential canvass, have already become prophecy, according to the confession of the friends of the election. Instead of allaying agitation about the slavery question, would assure the country that it was not a principle, even before the inauguration of the new president, we are formally and publicly told by a democratic supporter of old Buck, that said agitation "has been increased."

We commend Mr. Keitt's frank but melancholy admission to the special consideration of the democracy of Virginia—men who prated more and louder about the soothing and quieting effect of Buchanan's election upon the agitations and disorders of the country than any body else.

The Paris Constitutional contains an article on the prosperous condition of the U. S. States, and describes the plethoric state of the treasury of the republic. It says: The U. S. States have a superiority over England in the state of their finances. The American treasury is full to the brim, and government hesitates on the choice of the means which should be employed to bleed this too plethoric treasury. The evil was already great last year, but it has become worse, and the government of Washington is literally embarrassed by its wealth.

At this moment the representatives of the country are occupied in modifying the customs tariffs, with the view of diminishing the principal source of this excess of revenue, which is a real trouble to the country. But the chamber is placed between two dangers. If it maintains the actual duties, it exposes the treasury to the danger of swelling beyond all limits, and entails serious difficulties on government. If it diminishes these duties, it withdraws from the national industry the protection which permits it to expand, to become vigorous, and capable of struggling with success against the most experienced nations of Europe.

We do not know what measures will be taken to relieve the treasury. In truth it is a far more tolerable position than that of other states, whose principal anxiety is how to fill their treasury vaults; but we can, moreover, assert with certainty, that in spite of a certain element of discord, the position of the United States has never been more brilliant than at the present period.

The Franklin (paish of St. Mary.) Journal of a recent date, says, some little excitement was felt in our quiet little town on Tuesday of this week, caused by a case of forgery of the names of two of our wealthy planters to a note of two thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents, payable at the Citizens' bank of New Orleans, which had been attempted to be negotiated in New Orleans, but without success. Information was brought by A. Oliver, esq., district attorney, before A. L. Tucker, esq., charging B. S. Blacketer with the forgery of the note, and the court was of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to send the prisoner before the district court to answer the charge, and he was accordingly discharged. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, Blacketer, a young man who came to this parish last fall with a drove of mules and horses from Kentucky, and subsequently bought the lively stable of J. M. Trousdale in this place, had bargained with W. A. Wilson, of Natchez, in whose employment he had been for a number of years, for some stock, and had engaged to give him in payment a note with the names of T. J. Jones, H. Anderson and D. Berwick upon it. The note was made and signed by Blacketer, and he subsequently sent it to the names of Jones and Anderson, and subsequently it passed upon it the forged signatures of H. Anderson and D. Berwick, but it did not appear in evidence that the signatures were placed there by Blacketer, or that he ever uttered the note with those names upon it.

RESCUE OF PASSENGERS BY A DOG.—The New York Commercial of the 31st ultimo, in announcing the wreck of the bark Caspian, from New Orleans to Boston, gives an interesting account of the rescue of the passengers by means of a small dog. The Caspian was wrecked near Bahia Honda, and the captain says, when the vessel struck, the Complain was washed overboard, and was found the next morning entangled in the mangrove bushes, and died of exhaustion a few minutes after he was discovered by the people on shore.

When the vessel struck it was found impossible for a boat to reach the shore, and on board were the wife of the captain, her sister and two children, besides a crew of twenty-one persons. There was the shore in view and persons standing looking on. At length a small dog on board was put overboard with the end of a ball of twine made fast round his neck. He reached the shore, to the joy of all. A thin line was then made fast to the twine and hauled in shore, and again by its means a stout hawser was got on shore, which being hove tight by a windlass on board, the two ladies and two children were successively placed in a chair, which was suspended from the hawser, and hauled through the surf on shore.

Milano, who attempted to kill the king of Naples, suffered such horrid punishment in this world that he deserves at least as pleasant a hereafter as his royal tormenter. He was stripped, bound hand and foot, and hung to a beam with his head downwards; he was tormented in this position for two hours, burning wisps of straw being held under his head. He was also bound and hung up by the ears, causing him the most agonizing pains in the head and ears; and the ground beneath him was covered with burning coals, so that with his bare feet he could not stand. He was also tortured with alternate applications of cold and boiling water, and his shoulder-bones were pulled out of joint with ropes tied to his arms. He was scourged; and those who saw his naked body declare that the skin was black, with green and yellow spots upon it, too hideous to behold.

Santa Anna's proposition to reestablish a monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish prince as a sovereign, on condition that the Spanish government would aid and support him in the execution of the project, appears to have excited general contempt. It has been denounced and scouted by Mexicans, Spaniards, Americans, English, French, and all the rest of the world. It deserved nothing better. A wilder or sillier scheme never entered the head of an unprincipled schemer. Santa Anna's day is evidently over. He has lost even the faculty of intrigue. We commend him to the tranquil shades of Carthage.

Great quantities of rain has fallen throughout Alabama and Georgia.

General Intelligence.
The Washington correspondent of the Enquirer, in his letter of the 27th ult., says that the French envoy, M. Sarrigot, has presented to the French government a claim for the return of the French flag, which was captured by the British during the late war, and which he claims as a national relic. The French government has refused to grant the claim, and the British government has refused to return the flag. The French government has also presented a claim for the return of the French flag, which was captured by the British during the late war, and which he claims as a national relic. The French government has refused to grant the claim, and the British government has refused to return the flag.

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