

FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET.

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office: Corner of Texas and Edwards streets, OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SIRE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR EDITOR
P. HARDESTY, of East Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER
J. W. WALKER, of St. Mary.

FOR SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC EDUCATION
W. A. LACY, of Caddo.

The river continues to decline rapidly, although there yet remains sufficient water for medium sized steamers. Up freights are becoming very scarce in N. Orleans, and the boats are detained several days before they can complete their cargoes. Since our last, the Joseph Holden and Reub White have arrived from New Orleans. On the 14th, the Afon Jr., Bloomer and Alida were loading for this port.

The weather during the past week has been almost sufficing, the thermometer having several times ranged as high as 95°. On Friday we were favored with a shower of rain, which laid the dust. In the vicinity of town hall accompanied the rain.

NEW STEAMERS.—The Red River boatmen are making extensive preparations for next season, and appear determined that there shall be no lack of vessels to convey the products of the country to market. Captain Smoker is building a new steamer, especially for a packet between Shreveport and New Orleans, to be named after our talented and eloquent friend, Col. B. L. Hodge, which will be in every respect one of the finest boats ever on the river. Captain Wash. Robb has on the stocks, at Louisville, a beautiful boat, for the Shreveport, Hurricane Bluffs and New Orleans trade. Capt. Wittenbury has proceeded to Cincinnati, for the purpose of building a fine boat to run as a ten day packet between Shreveport and New Orleans. Captains Parker and J. S. Smith intend having a splendid boat in the Grand Ecore trade, in place of the Pieta. Captain George L. Kouns will run a fine passenger boat between Shreveport and New Orleans, and captain Bateman is negotiating for a new boat to replace the St. Charles. Capt. John Kouns is now finishing the "New Era," which will ply between Alexandria and New Orleans during low water, and from Shreveport to upper Red River whenever the water will permit. In addition to those enumerated, a number of small boats for upper Red River have been contracted for and are now being built.

The postmaster-general awarded the contract to carry the mail once a week from this place to Natchitoches, along the banks of Red River, to Mr. Gibson, who is now performing the service. The new route will prove a great convenience to planters residing on the river, as it will enable them to receive regularly their letters and papers. Three or four postoffices ought to be established at convenient points, and we recommend that they be selected, and petitions to that effect forwarded to the department at Washington. The names of those willing to serve as postmasters should accompany the petitions.

BOSHER.—The democrats of Bossier held a parish convention at Bellevue, on Saturday last, and made the following nominations: for representative, Mr. Heron; for sheriff, Charles King; for parish recorder, Mr. Miles.

ANOTHER SALE.—Messrs. White, Smith & Baldwin on Monday purchased out the entire stock of groceries, produce, wines, liquors, and plantation goods in the extensive establishment of Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold.

EXAMINATION.—The present session of the Spring Ridge School, Female School will close on the 31st inst., with a public examination of the pupils, to which the friends of education are invited.

We are under great obligations to Mrs. Howerton for the delicious watermelons and cantaloupes she presented to us. May her fine garden continue to flourish.

Thanks to the hon. John Sidel—now in Washington—for interesting publications.

We are indebted to captain John Graham and Mr. H. P. Savery, for late N. Orleans papers.

Thanks to Mr. Murdock, of the Job. Holden, and the clerk of the Reub White, for files of late papers.

We are indebted to the polite attentions of Mr. P. Higgins, of New Orleans, for repeated favors in the shape of late papers.

FRIZ LIQUORS.—Messrs. Smith & Ford, on the levee, have on hand one of the finest stocks of choice liquors ever brought to this market. We are assured by a connoisseur that their old Monongahela whiskey cannot be surpassed in this part of the country, if any other. Those wishing to obtain pure and unadulterated liquors ought to inspect their assortment.

Those wishing to purchase lime, are referred to the advertisement of H. P. Savery.

We have received the prospectus of a new American paper to be established in Richmond, Madison parish. It will be conducted by Peter Alexander, esq. We wish the enterprise every success.

The Natchez Courier requests to learn of the ill health of the rev'd doctor Winnans, at his residence, Contraville, Miss.

General Walker, of Nicaragua, returned to New Orleans on the 14th inst., from Washington and New York.

Capt. George W. Haygood, an old and well known Red River and Atchafalaya steamboatman, died on the 1st inst., at Corpus Christi.

The state convention of the Americans of Georgia met at Milledgeville, on the 8th inst., and nominated Ben. H. Hill, of Troup county, for governor. Fifty-five counties were represented, and about 200 delegates were present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

REWARD HIS REWARD.—Ten months ago, the hon. J. P. Benjamin was traversing Louisiana, calling upon the people to rally, for the sake of the south, to the support of Buchanan. He was cheered and lauded to the skies by the democracy; was flattered and feasted by the leaders of the party; in every village and hamlet a public levee was held for the purpose of making the sovereigns, the masses of the great uneducated, personally acquainted with his august personage. He was escorted from parish to parish by corps of enthusiastic democrats and held up to the rising generation as a paragon of disinterested patriotism; and as a polishing of the late democratic legislature passed resolutions, and had them inscribed upon the official records of the State, solemnly endorsing and approving the political career of the hon. J. P. Benjamin. But, now the presidential election being over and the harangues of the talented senator having worked all the good and ill that can be expected, and his term of office drawing to a close, the democracy have suddenly discovered that Mr. Benjamin is no great shakes after all, and evince an unmistakable determination to pitch him overboard. As an evidence of this fact, our talented friend of the Democratic Egis has already opened his batteries, and pours broadside after broadside into the senator, without showing the slightest disposition to grant him quarter. In the last edition of that journal, under the caption of "Mr. Benjamin and the United States Senate," the editor uses the following language:

"But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Benjamin was familiar with the interests of the country, we would still oppose his election for the further reason that we think six years quite long enough for any man to hold office in this country. This is a democratic government, and it is not the example set by our worthy fathers, that a man should hold office always."

"And last, though by no means least, we know of no man in the State for whom, politically, we have a greater aversion than J. P. Benjamin. He has always been a white until within a few months since, and such has been his practical conduct, that it is impossible for him to have the first spark of democracy in his breast, although he professes to act with the democratic party."

"Immediately after the election of Mr. Benjamin to the United States senate, the great whig party fell, and upon its ruins was established the know nothing party. What do we find then to be the course of Mr. Benjamin? Did he, like a good and true patriot, like many of the gallant old whig party, rush to the democratic standard and offer his assistance in putting down the enemies of the constitution? No. Mr. Benjamin stood aloof from the democratic party. He did not join the know nothings, it is true, for the best of reasons, for he is a foreigner; but he exhausted every remedy that human ingenuity could suggest, after the formation of the know nothing party, until within a few weeks of the presidential election, he was canvassed the most prominent portions of the State, thinking, doubtless, that his exertions in favor of Mr. Buchanan would have the effect of returning him to the United States senate, even when he declared that should the old whig party be ever reestablished, he should be found fighting under its banner. Well, it might be resurrected while Mr. Benjamin was in office, and in case of such emergency, we would prefer men who would act with the democratic party, if they had been elected by that party. Mr. Benjamin told us, in 1846, that he was a perfect whig; that he had been denounced by the know nothing party as a traitor, when, in fact, he sincerely believed that he had been permitted so to do, and had thought that that party would have been successful, he would have longed to it. And as an evidence of our position, where do we find Mr. Benjamin during the struggle of 1855? Did he come out like a man and declare himself in favor of the democratic party when that party was straining every nerve in order to save the constitution, and to protect naturalized citizens in their rights, secured to them under the constitution? We find Mr. Benjamin attempting to establish a southern party; but, after failing in that and every other effort to overthrow the democracy, we find him taking shelter under our banner, for mere convenience sake; for no other construction can be placed upon his language. His position reminds us of the fable of the man who, in his kindness, took the frozen viper and warmed it until it became restored to life and afterwards came very near being destroyed by it. We would like to have some evidence that Mr. Benjamin would never abandon our party in time of need."

"For these reasons we oppose his reelection. They should be the sentiments of every considerate democrat in the State."

Such are "the sober second thoughts" of the democracy in regard to the hon. J. P. Benjamin, and such the fate that ever attends political apostasy. The Egis also, and very justly, contends that the country is entitled to furnish one of the United States senators—both of the present incumbents being residents of New Orleans. On a previous occasion it recommended judge T. T. Land, of this parish, and Wm. S. Parish, of Madison parish, as suitable candidates to fill the vacancy which will occur by the expiration of Mr. Benjamin's term in the federal senate. While in New Orleans, a few weeks since, we found it almost universally conceded that the United States senator to be elected by the next legislature ought to be taken from the north-western parishes, and the hon. Roland Jones, of this place, and general J. L. Lewis, of Claiborne, were repeatedly named by prominent democrats as suitable to succeed Mr. Benjamin, whose senatorial career we may look upon as drawing to a close. But the democrats had better wait until after the election, and they are assured of having secured a majority of the members of the legislature, and then hear what the hon. John Sidel has to say, before they decide upon who shall succeed him. Perhaps the Americans may select Mr. Benjamin's successor.

A terrible civil war is raging among the democracy of the third congressional district, and bids fair to exterminate the party. It originated in the convention which nominated the state ticket, between the friends of H. T. Green, headed by Angus Bowie, and those of T. Green Davidson, and broke out with renewed violence in the convention which nominated Davidson for reelection to congress. The Bowie wing declares that Davidson was not fairly nominated and demand another convention, which call is strongly seconded by the leading democrats throughout the district; while a portion of the party in the parish of Pointe Coupee have put up colonel Claiborne as an independent democratic candidate for congress. Taken together it is a very animated "family fight," and bids fair to rival the renowned contest between the celebrated Kilkenny cats. By the way, Mr. Bowie a few years ago resided at Mansfield, and has many friends in the parishes of DeSoto and Caddo.

The city council of New Orleans has passed an ordinance ordering that all the children attending the public schools be immediately vaccinated by the city physicians. Owners of negroes are also required to have their slaves vaccinated.

The Americans of Georgia are making active preparations for the approaching State contest, and enter heart and soul into the campaign. They are of the true stamp and are not to be intimidated by an occasional defeat. We have before commented upon the spirit which pervades the resolutions passed at the American meetings in the Empire State of the South, and will now regale our readers with the proceedings of the convention held at Macon, on the 27th ult., over which the hon. Asa Holt presided. The committee appointed to draft resolutions, in submitting their report, stated that the period having arrived "when the members of the American party are called upon to take a survey of the condition of the political affairs of the country, and to examine into the workings of the federal and state government, and to present to the people an expression of opinion thereon—are pained in being compelled to report that, *all is not well.* That being at peace with all the world, it would be natural to conclude that peace, tranquility and order should prevail throughout our borders. Such, however, is far from being true; but on the contrary, violence, disorder and bloodshed prevail to an alarming extent. The guarantees of the constitution are disregarded—the rights of coequal sovereign States trampled under foot; and the money of the people used to corrupt the people—the treasure of the whole people sacrificed at the shrine of party ambition, and made the instrument of corruption, and national dissolution." Every word the truth. The committee continue, "when we examine into the interests of our own particular section, we behold one unvaried scene of fraud and injustice.—Fraud in the appropriation of our public lands for purposes purely sectional, and in which we have no interest; and injustice in being excluded from our property from portions of our own country, and that too by the suffrages of men born on foreign soil and who never in their own country enjoyed such privilege. If the above rights are guaranteed to us by the constitution and laws, and we have been deprived of their enjoyment, the Buchanan administration are justly chargeable therefor; and as the present democratic party has administered the government for the last four years and still hold the reins of power, they declare: 1. That the democratic party is responsible to the south for their exclusion from an equal participation in all the rights and privileges of our territorial domain. 2. That James Buchanan in the appointment of Robert J. Walker, governor of the territory of Kansas, has not reiterated and illustrated the principle contained in his letter accepting the nomination of the democratic national convention, to-wit: "That the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall or shall not exist within their limits." 3. That the southern portion of the democratic party in electing Jas. Buchanan to the presidency did that act of injustice to the south, with full knowledge that he had proclaimed in the senate of the United States, on the 8th day of June, 1843, the following sentiment: "I feel a strong repugnance by any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over a new slaveholding territory." The fruit therefore that he has reaped in Kansas is of the tree they planted. 4. That the evils of squatter sovereignty, as now being attempted to be fastened upon the territory of Kansas by governor Walker, the authorized agent and official representative of president Buchanan, are the legitimate results of a settled policy, and but a verification of the predictions of the American party during the last canvass; and that we hold the democratic party responsible to the State and to the country at large for these results so fatal to the interests of the south. 5. That the denunciation of Governor Walker, by democratic journals, office-holders and meetings, on account of his recent official acts in Kansas, is absurd and inconsistent, inasmuch as he is only a hired agent carrying out the views of the administration, and of the party that placed it in power, as avowed throughout the entire north and west. These angry denunciations should, if real and the declaimers in earnest, more properly be hurled against the principal than against the subordinate—against president Buchanan than against governor Walker—for no true southerner would ever think of abusing a servant for obeying his master's instructions; and what is president Buchanan, in this case, but Walker's official master?" The convention declared that the principles of the American party alone could preserve the south against freesoil aggressions and restore confidence and peace to the country; and unanimously resolved that: The Federal Union must be maintained; the reserved rights of the States must be respected; the decision (Dred Scott case) of the supreme court of the United States must be enforced; an American nationality must be cherished; sectional agitation must be terminated; squatter sovereignty must be repudiated; and, finally, that there never was a greater necessity than now for all true and patriotic Americans and all real southerners to unite in a vigorous effort to sustain the foregoing principles, and wrest the government from the unprincipled men who at this time manage its affairs with no other aim than their own personal aggrandisement.

BOWING TO THE YOK.—The Louisiana Courier, the great organ of democracy and "official journal of the State of Louisiana and the United States," noticing the resolutions adopted by the democratic conventions in Georgia and Mississippi repudiating Walker's acts and demanding his dismissal from office, very candidly says: "If Mr. Buchanan does not follow the advice of the Georgia convention, we shall still believe that he is controlled by the highest and purest motives, and aims to do what is best for Kansas, and most in accordance with his executive duties."

In other words, the democratic principles of the Louisiana Courier consist in implicitly obeying the behests of the president, and strongly applauding all his acts. According to the creed of the Courier, the president cannot possibly do wrong—the president knows better than the people of Kansas themselves "what is best for Kansas"—he understands better than the people of the south themselves what is best for the south, and what comprises southern rights. Such a submission to "the powers that be" is better suited to the serfs of Russia than the people of the United States.

The hon. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, a member of the last congress, has published a letter in the Charleston papers, in which he denounces in the strongest terms the policy of governor Walker, in Kansas, and declares that no southern rights democrat can for a single moment lend countenance to any such freesoil scheme as the governor has inaugurated.

"We extract the following document from the 'South,' the organ of the southern rights wing of Virginia democracy. It is exceedingly rich and instructive. Mr. Howell Cobb—the present secretary of the treasury—is boldly arraigned and denounced as "a southern man, with northern feelings and opinions." We may as well ask just here, if the southern members of Buchanan's cabinet are men "with northern feelings and opinions," what must be the character of the northern members of the cabinet? Is not the whole concern an anti-southern concern? But read the following extract which will probably serve to open the eyes of the southern people to the refreshing peculiarities of the present administration:

"The southern rights wing of the democracy is put in coverture at Washington city; seven-eighths of the democratic party south are absolutely, positively and undeniably proscribed and put down by one-eighth of the democratic party south. This thing, so strange in appearance, is not only true, but the national result of a decided natural trait in man. That is true, is proven by the result of the race between McDonald and Cobb. Mr. Cobb, a southern man, with northern feelings and opinions, and ardently courting northern popularity, deserted the democratic party, of which he had always professed to be a member, and joined the whigs, and, with their aid, beat McDonald some fifteen thousand votes; and when it is recollected, that before the contest between the parties had been settled by the floating vote, some times one way and sometimes another, it would seem we are not far wrong when we say Mr. Cobb carried over to the enemies of democracy seven thousand five hundred votes of a party numbering about fifty-five thousand. In a very short time Mr. Cobb betrayed and deserted his new allies and rejoined the democratic party in Georgia, where no man believes he has the esteem, respect or confidence of a single genuine southern rights democrat in the State.—No, not one. Not one believes in his loyalty to the south. Not one doubts that he would sell the south to the highest bidder for the gratification of his unwholesome selfish ambition. Yet this man, so frail, and known to be so frail and faithless, had, in the autumn of 1855, agreed on a democratic convention, with a large infusion of southern rights, to make a formal surrender of all opposition to a protective tariff and to the expediency and constitutionality of internal improvements by the federal government; and, upon the strength of that achievement he accomplished the proscription of southern rights men. "The eagle has been slain by a shaft feathered from his own wing."

The Richmond Examiner, N. Y. Herald and Athens Banner, having rebuked the South for making the foregoing exposé, and accused it of a "want of fidelity to the great democratic party." Mr. Pryor retorts as follows: "Of all men, Mr. Cobb is the last person in whose interest anything should be said about fidelity to party, as it is not yet forgotten that he was a conspicuous member of the Union organization, and assisted in the overthrow of the democracy in Georgia. But this habit of impeaching party fidelity to every man who has the independence to think for himself, and the courage to speak his mind, is the state expedient of knaves and fools, and as such concerns us not in the least; albeit the renowned editor of that influential journal, the Southern Banner, secretary Cobb's special organ, is the individual who accuses us of a rebellious and disorganizing spirit. We write for masses—for men of honest impulses and independent judgment, not for a particular class of politicians, much less any one master, though he were secretary of the treasury. We profess—and perhaps the democracy of Virginia will attest the sincerity of the declaration—an ardent attachment which is the warmer, stronger, if this paper were the confidential organ of a member of the cabinet. But while we avow an allegiance to a great party, and support a particular policy in government, we utterly and scornfully refuse to bend to the yoke of faction; to exist in the service of an individual, to applaud corrupt men, or to connive at acts which our judgment condemns. We support the administration, but in no object spirit. The infallibility of a democratic president is a dogma of base partisanship which we repudiate with detestation.—Much less will we worship the brazen image of any subordinate secretary."

Sound, true doctrine, worthy universal commendation. We like such doctrine, and should be rejoiced to see it disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land. The tyranny which mere partisanship imposes is crushing; for it has exalted the slavish idea that men could not be loyal to a great cardinal principle without wearing a livery and answering to roll call, just as though they were not free, thinking, independent citizens of a federal republic.

The Louisville Journal charges that A. G. G. Talbot, the democratic nominee for congress in the fourth district of Kentucky, was an avowed emancipationist, or abolitionist, in 1850. That he was then a member of the legislature, and introduced a resolution favoring the emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky, and declared himself, in his speeches, "for freedom in every State of the Union." The Journal republishes Mr. Talbot's speeches to prove the charges it brings against him.

We have been requested to again call the attention of the board of trustees to the condition of the plank sidewalk on Texas street, fronting the public square. The timber has decayed and the planking become so rotten and loose as to be almost impassable. At night it is dangerous for a person to attempt walking over it.—If the sidewalk is not repaired, in a few weeks all those residing at the head of Texas street will have no other means of reaching the business part of the town, than that afforded by the wagon-road down the centre of the street.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, of the 22d ult., reviews the proposed imposition of such taxes by the legislatures of the southern States on northern commodities brought into them as will exclude northern products from the southern market and southern consumption, and demonstrates the scheme to be neither constitutional, practicable, nor politic.

The democrats of Wheeling, Va., adopted a novel but most excellent plan to procure a postmaster for that city, who would prove acceptable to the party. On the 19th ult., the party held an election, at which 325 votes were polled.—General Feeney received 312, and was therefore recommended to the president for the appointment of postmaster.

A gentleman writing from Camden, Ark., (near the head of navigation on the Ouachita river,) says that any quantity of United States land can be purchased in that neighborhood at twelve and a half cents per acre. It is no trouble for an industrious man to obtain a plantation in that section.

The department of state advertises for information regarding the heirs or relatives of Mrs. Margaret Johnson Villar, widow of Louis Villar, who died at Havana, on the 27th ult.

The Cincinnati American predicts that a heavy decline in the price of pork will take place before the 1st of August.

SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—It really seems as if a fanatical hatred of the "peculiar institution" is steadily permeating every branch of social and political organization in the north. The New York branch of the American Tract Society having thought proper to take up the cudgel against slavery, the South-western branch held a special meeting in New Orleans a few days ago, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, at the recent annual meeting of the American Tract Society held in New York, May, 1857, the following resolution, among others, was adopted, viz: "That in the judgment of your committee, the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and christian spirit."—And whereas, the passage of such a resolution justly alarms the friends of the society at the south in regard to its future issues, indicating as it does a departure from the principles that have hitherto governed it in relation to the subject referred to, and as any such departure from those principles would justly impair the confidence of the southern Christians in the society, and must entirely destroy its usefulness in this portion of our country—Therefore

Be it resolved, That so long as the parent society continues to be governed strictly by the constitution, in the issuing of its publications, and in its views, viz: "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interest of vital Godliness and sound morality by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," we will continue to give it, as heretofore, our fullest confidence and our warmest support, and as its south-western branch, do all that we can for the promotion of the great objects for which it was established.

Be it resolved, That in the opinion of this branch, the principle declared by the parent society, in the adoption of the fourth resolution—May last, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and in opposition to the uniform action of the society for upwards of thirty years, and if acted upon, must, however much it is to be deplored and regretted, at once dissolve all connection with that portion of country represented by this branch.

Be it further resolved, That our corresponding secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted at this meeting to the various papers of our city, and also to forward a copy to the parent society at New York.

UTAH.—The Washington Union, noticing the appointment of colonel Cumming, as governor of Utah, says: "The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more generally supposed, and with good reason, to be incidentally mentioned that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence, one of the delicate duties of the federal courts of that territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may hereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a foot of land the title of which is derived from the U. States, and it follows, under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the territory are at the present time open to preemption."

The Mormons are but carrying out the more ultra dogmas of "squatter sovereignty"—they contend that they not only have a right to vote and hold office before becoming citizens of the United States; but that they also have a right to seize and devote to their own use the public lands in Utah.

WE WANT FAIR PLAY.—The Washington Union publishes a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the democratic convention in Georgia, but suppresses that portion of the narrative which tells of the resolutions denunciatory of Walker's Kansas policy. Are the democracy of Georgia to be repudiated by the administration? Is it by such artifices as this that the Union intends to deceive the country as to the sentiment of the south? Gentlemen, give us fair play. [The South.]

The South forgets that the Union eulogizes Walker's course in Kansas, that the administration endorses it, and, therefore, all those who may presume to entertain a different opinion are "to be repudiated," and no longer considered democrats.

The returned Nicaraguan, who reached New York on the U. S. steam-ship Washburn, published a card in the New York papers, complaining that those persons who could afford relief take no notice of their necessities, and that they are in an utterly destitute, friendless and miserable condition. General Walker himself, they add, is not able to afford the assistance they stand in need of, so far as his pecuniary affairs are concerned, not much better off than the poorest of his late followers.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the particulars of the exposure of a pilfering dry goods merchant, worth property to the amount of \$40,000, and who pretends to a rigid church membership. Affecting bad health, he habitually wore an ample cloak, and under its friendly folds would conceal his ill gotten booty, purloined from other premises while paying visits, or during the momentary absence of their custodians. At last the sanctimonious hypocrite was found out, and will be punished to the full extent of the law.

STATED ISSUES.—Federal politics have late occupied public attention to the neglect of all regard for matters concerning the welfare of our own State. From the filing of a deputy postmaster to the office of an attorney-general, the only question asked, is whether the candidate is true to the federal administration. Equally all-pervading is the influence of national questions, when a State legislature and State offices are to be chosen. The cue is taken from Washington city, instead of our citizens looking at home for reasons to govern the conduct of their representatives. The political is thus virtually elevated, and home interests suffer from sheer neglect.

State issues should be predominant in every State canvass. The people need only lighten the management of State matters. The only question is how can we best subserve the interests of Louisiana in our choice of men to fill State offices. Every other subject should be entirely subordinate. There is sound philosophy as well as practical sense in this. Let the legislature of the State be such as will promote its peculiar interests and add to its prosperity, and the whole Union will feel the beneficial results. Nor can it be expected, if we do not in our local elections act for ourselves, that any other State, or the whole Union will do what we expect.

There is one interest quite as important as any other in Louisiana, to which we would particularly call the attention of the reader. We allude to the agricultural interest of the State. For dignity and value it excels all others. The commerce of the commonwealth is dependent upon it. The wealth of the people is invested in this species of industry. And what has the legislature ever done to foster and cherish it? Has it ever taken the trouble to collect statistics in regard to it? or adopted any means to add to our great staples, or to improve modes of cultivation? Has it done any thing tending to give more value by improving the quality of stock? or in any way acted so as to give the impression that agriculture is a leading pursuit of our people? We can emphatically answer, no. Absorbed in federal politics, a great portion of each session, more, of course, be devoted to the consideration of the state of the Union; windy discussion must be heard in regard to Cuba, or some other region, and abstract resolves adopted which never become the foundation of any practical action. These things might not be amiss if the interests of the State were not neglected—if practical matters concerning every planter in the State did not give place to theoretical questions whose only object was to endorse some national party or to provide a rallying cry for the next federal election.

Each year, in the appointment of committees, an agricultural committee has been appointed, and the session has passed by without a report, or any inquiry on the subject of agriculture. Agriculture in other States has now become a leading subject. The establishment of effective agricultural societies in almost all the States of the Union, is in a great measure due to legislative reports and encouragements in the way of premiums—and the influence of such societies upon the production of the country is beginning to be felt by increased harvests, better modes of tillage, the introduction of new plants, and the increase of the resources of the farm, forest and mine.

It is time to attempt a reform on this subject. The relations of our State to the Union itself demands that we should begin to look to the higher development of our means of wealth. Could the citizens of Louisiana for a time forget the exciting subject of Kansas and escape the vexations of the eternal question of slavery; could its legislative assembly forget that there was such a thing as a voting citizen, or a common-sense legislator; could politicians who are making presidential election; could politicians who make issues to acquire power by the fever of the public mind, be thrown overboard, and public attention be directed to measures for the extension of the culture of cane and the improvement of the tillage of cotton—the increase in the value and quantity of grains and fruits and the improvement of stock—a change would be produced which would astonish the honest planters who have regarded politics as the natural element of legislation. [Creole.]

"ION." The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes to the effect: "The intelligence to which I refer in my last of the declared policy of the British government to acquire no more territory on our continent, is fully confirmed. It is the most important declaration, in connection with our relations with Great Britain, that has ever been made, and one that will go far to promote the amicable adjustment of such questions as are now pending between the two governments, in relation to Central America. The disclaimer of an intention to acquire any additional territory in this hemisphere is, however accompanied with another declaration, that the government of Great Britain will not with her assent, be excluded from the free use of the interoceanic communications which Central America affords. It would be very bad policy on our part to attempt to engross these transit to the exclusion of other nations. And the United States, while endeavoring to induce China to abandon her exclusive policy will hardly undertake to adopt it for themselves. It was the belief of the late gov. Mary that Great Britain was about to withdraw herself, in a great measure, from the affairs of this continent, and seek an enlarged dominion in Asia. The recent declarations on the part of the British government, to which I refer, goes to confirm this view."

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—The Chicago Press, of the 20th ult., contains the following singular paragraph: "When the agent of Mr. Sidel wrote him the other day that he could buy lands in Missouri of equal fertility with that of Illinois for about one-fourth the price of the latter, and warmly advised that the Missouri lands be taken, Mr. Sidel replied, 'Buy in Illinois.' Mr. Toombs came all the way from Georgia to buy lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin; colonel Orr from South Carolina to purchase in Iowa and Nebraska; Mr. Breckenridge from Kentucky to Superior City; and the beautiful cluster of islands in the lake of the same name, known as the Apostle Islands. Mr. Douglas's gigantic speculations are confined mainly to Chicago. It is only a day or two ago that we chronicled a special purchase of his in this city amounting to \$160,000."

Samuel Clay, jr., of Bourbon county, Kentucky, says the Vindex (Indiana) Sun, has just returned from Mexico, where he has been purchasing mules and horses. He succeeded in purchasing about three hundred mules and forty horses, which he drove to Illinois through Texas, the Indian territory, and Missouri, a distance of two thousand miles. The stock is now upon the prairies of Illinois recruiting.—When they are fat enough they will be driven to New Haven, Connecticut, and then shipped to the West Indies.

BACKING OUT.—The Richmond Examiner, the all office-holders' organ, are now doing what the balance of the democracy are doing to do. They are apologizing for governor Walker and defending president Buchanan. We begin to tremble for our democratic cotemporaries in Mississippi. Deliants as their tone they will have to back out from abusing Walker, or back out of the party.—"The King can do no wrong," according to the reasoning of modern democracy. [Vicksburg Whig.]

A REAL GIANT.—Mr. Miles Darden died a few days ago, at his residence, in Henderson county, Tennessee. He was seven feet six inches in height, and weighed over one thousand pounds. The West Tennessee Whig says it required seventeen men to get him into his coffin, and took over two hundred feet of plank to make the coffin. He measured six feet four inches round the waist.

General Intelligence.

New York, July 10.—Lieutenant Ireland and seven men of the British brig "War Sappho," have been arrested in this city for the seizure of the American bark Panchoa on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

New York, July 11.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at Quebec. She brings four days later news than was received by the steamship Arabia.

On a moderate business was done in the Liverpool cotton market, and quotations were unchanged. Fair Orleans, 8 1/2; middling Orleans, 8 1/2. Sales for three days amounted to 15,000 bales of the popular No. 2, and 5000 of No. 3. The market closed steady and quiet, and was affected by the late steamship from the United States and other direct upon the market.

General intelligence generally was unchanged. An anti-slavery convention is to be assembled in London, to deliberate, in session, upon the expediency of impressing an anti-slavery character upon the American flag.

France, it is said, intends to send fourteen troops with troops to China. These are to be done at the request of the British government, and are to be sent to the assistance of the British troops from India to send to China.

It is further stated that the British government will send 14,000 troops to India forthwith, to aid in suppressing the revolt in Delhi.

The Spanish and Mexican difficulty is apparently as far as ever from adjustment.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes that moderate business was done in Mexico from Mexico to the U. States in anticipation of the arrival of Spain and Mexico.

Political intelligence generally was unchanged. A party of the opposition candidates for parliament, defeated at the late general election in the district of Kingston, threaten to contest the regularity of the returns of their opponents.

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The French government, it is said, has extended its operations with a view to the supply of thousands of Africans for Guadeloupe, Martinique, and other islands of the West Indies. By means of an apparatus invented by M. Bille, of Paris, six pounds of beef may be boiled and eaten by a single man, and the process is so simple that general trust-worthy witnesses, watch in hand, have verified this rapid cooking.

Hungary.—The Hungarian nobles and clergy have been informed that their petition is being taken into consideration at Vienna. They are urged to send government employes should be Hungarian. 2d: That the Hungarian language should be officially employed in all public affairs, and that the government should be Hungarian. It is quite obvious, from these facts, that the Hungarians are not contented with the present state of affairs.

On Saturday, July 10.—Cotton closed firm, holders demanding an advance of 1/4 of cent. Orleans midling 14 1/2.

On Saturday night an attack was made upon the Metropolitan police by a party of rioters, who were opposed to the establishment of a quarantine station at that point. It is supposed that several of the assailants were killed and many wounded. Another riot took place in the city last evening, on Second street, between the democrats and the Metropolitan police. One person was killed and several wounded.

Another riot occurred this afternoon, at the corner of Grand Genovese street, the Metropolitan police, in the 17th ward, with missiles and firearms. The police and the squad sent to reinforce them were driven back. A requisition was issued for the arrest of the rioters, and the police solved the injunction against the corner, thereby restoring the quiet to the neighborhood.

The rioters have been quiet all night. The 17th ward rioters are making extensive preparations for a renewal of the fight with the Metropolitan police. The rioters have a field-piece, and plenty of muskets and cartridges. They are now in possession of the 17th ward, and three regiments of state militia are ordered out.

Colonel Fremont is seriously ill in this city. An attack of cholera, which he contracted in California, has been entirely prostrated. The 500 inmates were all saved. The loss, it is estimated, amounted to \$200,000.

The preparations are in progress to renew the riot in the Metropolitan police.

Washington, July 10.—Judge Bowlin, U. S. minister to New Granada, who recently returned to the U. States, has been entirely prostrated by the influenza which he contracted in New Granada. It is said that if he despatches from the New Granada government are not of a satisfactory character, preparatory measures will be resorted to by the United States.

Washington, July 13th.—Instructions have been sent to Mr. Forsyth, the U. S. minister in Mexico, to demand the perpetual right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Lord Napier has communicated to secretary Cass a protest against the proposed English concession in Panama Bay. He also desires the allegation that the Chiriquia Islands were conveyed to British subjects, or have been placed under British and French protection, and that the British government generally the policy of territorial acquisition in the western continent, but admits that her Britannic majesty's government will oppose the monopoly by any power of the rights and privileges, commercial or of other description, rightfully appertaining to the general use of the world.

Washington, July 15.—Advices from Costa Rica state that a general insurrection has broken out in the province of the Nicaragua, and that the government of non fulfillment of the conditions, and that commissioners will be sent to negotiate a new arrangement.

William Carey Jones, who was sent by the administration on a special mission to Central America, is expected to return soon and report on the present state of affairs in that quarter.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, an American minister here, it is understood, is fully authorized to settle the Panama question with our government.

St. Louis, July 15th.—The troops for Utah, under command of General Henry, are about to commence their long march to that territory.

The 10th regiment of U. S. Infantry will leave Fort Leavenworth on the 18th inst., the 5th regiment on the 20th inst., and the 10th