"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,.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

The river is falling fast, and bids fair to dry up. The breakers of the falls, at Alexandria, are visible, and none but small boats can pass over the rapids. The steamers Era No. 2, Kate Dale, Comet, and Arkansas, all from New Orleans, are now due. The sheriff of the parish of Orleans last week sold the old Red River steamer Bloomer for $4400, and the Reub. White for $2300. They were bought for some other trade.

QUICK TIME.—The "Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Stage Line" is now prepared to convey passengers through from Shreveport, via Monroe, to Natchez and Vicksburg in three and a half days.

The citizens of Alexandria are now enjoying the facilities and advantages of a daily mail to and from New Orleans. Lucky mortals. We poor sufferers of Shreveport cannot do otherwise than envy them.

KEACHI FEMALE COLLEGE.—The second session of this favorite institution commenced on Wednesday last, 1st inst., and parents and guardians should send their daughters and wards at the earliest possible day, so as to enable them to reap the advantages of a full term. No college in the country is more worthy of confidence, patronage, or praise, and we are gratified at the liberal manner in which the efforts of the trustees and professors have been seconded by the citizens of Caddo and DeSoto parishes. May the career of the Keachi College be long and useful.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE—The next session of the Mansfield Female College will commence on Wednesday, the 6th October. As heretofore the institution will be under the control of the president, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, D.D., who will devote his personal attention to the advancement and welfare of the pupils.

AT COST!—A. Engle is selling at cost his large stock of choice cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, champagne and other wines, old liquors, London porter and ale, fancy groceries, etc. Purchasers should give him a call.

We solicit attention to the card of D. D. Logan & Murray, (successors to Shelby, Seymour & Co.,) wholesale grocers and commission merchants, New Orleans. Mr. J. B. Cobb, who is on a business visit to this section, represents the house.

The meeting of stockholders in the Southern Pacific railroad, held at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th ult., passed resolutions appealing to the stockholders at large to contribute fifty cents for each share, in order to save the road. Ex-secretary Guthrie, in a long speech, fully endorsed the action and views of Dr. Fowlkes, the president of the company.

The advices from New Orleans are still unpromising. The Picayune says: during the past week the prevailing epidemic has continued to increase. The hopes entertained that the sickness had reached its culmation have not been gratified, and we have to report a more extensive mortality than has been recorded for any corresponding week, except in 1853, since 1847.....Fortunate, perhaps, is it that the materials for the fever are not as abundant as in previous years, and that steps have been taken to prevent the ingress of unacclimated persons. It is remarked this year, as it was in previous similar epidemics, that those who might have been supposed exposed to the fever, but kept within doors, lived frugally but regularly, kept their minds free from anxiety and were regular in their habits, escaped an attack. This is a suggestive fact, though it is impossible to explain it. Let the unacclimated avoid the midday sun and night air as much as possible.

The Delta, of the 28th ult., says that there was considerable talk the day previous, regarding the New Orleans board of health. The unsatisfactory nature of their reports, their apparent carelessness as to the opinions and wishes of the citizens, and the obscurity of their movements generally, were freely commented upon, and in some instances in no very complimentary terms. The course pursued by the board of health has been a source of surprise and regret to us of the country as well as the dwellers in the city. For some cause unknown the board have refused or neglected to publish daily during the present epidemic an official report of the interments, and the number of new cases of fever throughout the city. In the absence of these official statements the public is a prey to hundreds of fabulous and conflicting rumors. This is to be regretted.

The last Opelousas Patriot contains the following card:

To the honorable H. M. Spofford, Opelousas:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, members of the Louisiana bar of the 14th and 15th judicial districts, have learned, with profound regret, that you have resigned your seat as one of the associate justices of the supreme court, and they deem it a duty, on the occasion of your retirement, to give expression to this sentiment, which is shared by the members of the bar throughout the State.

The fidelity, learning, ability and independence which have marked your labors on the bench, and which would have added lustre to that high tribunal in the palmiest days of our judiciary, have won for you the confidence and esteem of the whole State; which will accompany you in your retirement.

Welcoming you back to the bar, and wishing you health, long life and prosperity, we have the honor to be, with the highest regard,

Your friends and obedient servants,

J. H. Overton, Thomas H. Lewis, A. L. Tucker, C. L. Swayze, Jules G. Olivier, Henry Gibbon, Wm. H. Spencer, A. Pecora, Alb. Dejean, Pliny D. Hardy, Jas. M. Porter, J. A. McClarty, Edward Simon, sen'r, H. C. Wilson, C. H. Mouton, Benj. F. Linton, Lucius J. Dupre, Edward Simon, jr., Henry L. Garland, Tho. Overton, L. Lastrapes, John B. King, Theod. S. Robin, Joseph M. Moore, Alcibiades Deblanc.

The last Natchitoches Chronicle states that the caterpillar is committing sad ravages with the cotton in that parish, and that the crop will be very materially reduced on that account.

The official vote for congress in the "Mountain district," North Carolina, was: for Vance, American, 8321; Avery, democrat, 6272.—Vance's majority 2049.

THE MAIL ABOMINATION.—One mail in five days, is the proportion which was graciously doled out this week to our citizens, by the government contractor or mail steamer. How much longer are we to endure such shameful treatment? Will not the postmaster-general afford us redress? Surely, he will not lend his countenance to such gross and repeated abuses as are practised on our people by inefficient mail contractors and carriers. Out upon the present abomination. Give us, Mr. Brown, a return of the old Cairo and New Orleans mail and as irregular as it was, yet we will rejoice at its restoration under the circumstances.

We copy the above from the Lake Providence (Louisiana) Journal, a strong democratic sheet, edited by Mr. Hatch, late of the Baton Rouge Advocate. It is a fair specimen of the articles which are daily and weekly promulgated by the democratic as well as the opposition journals throughout the south and west; all of whom unite in pronouncing the present postmaster-general to be the most inefficient and incompetent official that has ever occupied the office. We were, therefore, we must confess somewhat astonished when we read the following glowing panegyric upon postmaster-general Brown in the Columbus (Mississippi) Democrat. This paper, in its enthusiasm, informs the benighted people of this country, that:

"It is highly honorable to Gov. Brown that he has been able to discharge his difficult and onerous duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the country. But he has done more. He has not only supplied the postal wants and necessities of the people, but he has afforded them facilities for communication and travel which they never enjoyed before. He has opened up the fertile territory between the States that lie along the Mississippi, and those which border on the Pacific. He has penetrated the wilderness and invited civilization into remote but productive regions, which might otherwise have been left half a century as a habitation for the wild beast and —"

But, "hold, enough!" Who would have thought that even an official organ of democracy could dole out such a fulsome and sycophantic strain in honor of a federal office-holder.—Perhaps postmaster-general Brown is one of the stockholders of the Columbus organ, and has been trying his hand at puffing himself.—We can surmise no other foundation for the laudation. The manner in which Mr. Brown has "supplied the postal wants and necessities of the people," is too well known to our readers to require comment. As an example of the mode in which his contractors perform the duties for which they are paid high prices, we will merely add the following article from the Waco (Texas) Democrat:

"OUTRAGE.—Information was received here one day last week by the postmaster that the stage driver from this place to Dallas had stored away in an old waste house by the roadside mail sacks and matter enough to load heavily a two-horse wagon. How long they have been there we did not learn. The gentleman who brought the news to our postmaster learned from a boy in the neighborhood of the old house that the driver pitched them in there. Mr. Moore, our postmaster's informant, accidentally happened in at the old house, while hunting hogs, and found the mail sacks, or they might have laid there until totally destroyed. Such outrages upon the public should not be tolerated. Our people have to pay taxes to support the government, to see that the rights of its citizens are not thus wantonly disregarded. The delinquent driver should at once be dismissed and the contractor severely fined, and if, possible imprisoned. No wonder we never receive any northern papers, or that ours cannot get out of the confines of our own county northward.

"P. S. Since the above was in type Mr. S. J. Billingsley, our indefatigable postmaster, informs us that he hired a horse and buggy at his own expense and went and hauled in four large sacks full of mail matter. This is too bad."

The postmaster at Waco immediately officially informed postmaster-general Brown of the unpardonable outrage on the community committed by the mail carrier and contractor.—How were these worthies punished think you, reader? Why, postmaster-general Brown, who "has penetrated the wilderness and invited civilization into remote, but productive regions," fined the mail contractor, or rather deducted from his pay, the enormous sum of—*thirty-five dollars!!!* Just $8 75 for each bag of mail matter thrown out on the roadside. We now know the value at which the postmaster-general estimates the mails and the importance he places on rectitude and punctuality in postal affairs.

HARD TIMES—The Crescent draws a sombre picture of the scantiness prevailing in the New Orleans markets, and declares, there has not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been such hard times as at present, as in respect to the scarcity and costliness of market provender. It states that little runty heads of cabbage sell at 40 and 50 cents each, and the other esculents in proportion; okra being the only exception. The Crescent adds:

The alarm which has been aroused by the prevalence of the black tongue among the cattle throughout the country east of us—the disease being as near as the other side of the lake—has had a most serious effect upon many of our consumers of meat. The ignorant and superstitious classes of the community, who have not sense enough to know that all the beef, pork and mutton sold in the New Orleans markets, comes from the north and west of us, that is from Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, and from Texas and the Attakapas country—shun fresh meat as they would a poisoned sausage. For a few days this had the effect of making beef, especially, cheaper than usual; but as the alarm continued, many of the butchers stopped bringing beef to market, and now there is almost a beef famine. Yesterday morning, in the French market—the chief market of the city—some 20 or 30 of the prominent stalls were vacant, and many of the others had beef in such small quantities that the unterrified beef-eaters had to scramble for it and pay the most ridiculously high prices. A state of affairs like this is to be lamented, but it can't be helped. It has had the effect of raising the price of all kinds of salt meat and salt fish, at retail; and as for the fresh fish—there being no black tongue reported as yet among the finny tribes—they are grabbed up daily, at the highest prices. Redfish, cut into steaks, brings in twice as much as its own weight of beef would in ordinary seasons; little bits of croakers, not more than two mouthfuls each, are offered four or five on a string for a quarter; and even the smallest sized crabs are considered cheap at a picayune apiece. Poultry is correspondingly high; chickens ranging as high as a dollar apiece, and eggs as high as half a dollar a dozen.

Well may the Crescent cry out "hard times in New Orleans"—especially among the working classes.

Advices from Santa Fé, to the 2d ult., have been received at Washington, announcing that serious trouble is apprehended with the Nesago Indians.

The St. Louis Republican states that it is reported president Buchanan will visit that city sometime during this

It is peculiarly amusing, we should have said ludicrous, to read the laudations put forth every week or two in favor of the administration by the noisy minor organs of "national democracy." The erudite and observant conductors of those truthful chroniclers of political history and passing events, appear utterly oblivious of the facts, that president Buchanan and his cabinet entered office with a promise that peace and harmony would be immediately restored in Kansas; but in a few weeks succeeded through their tools in hatching up a far more violent and bitter storm than had previously burst over the territory, and Kansas is in just the same position the administration found it. The administration (vide president's message) made war against banks and bank notes; and in a week solicited of congress the authority and in less than seven weeks issued bank notes itself, under the guise of treasury drafts. The administration pledged itself to "economy;" but before the ink with which the message was written had dryed, the federal treasury had been drained of its last dollar, and almost before the message could be officially published in the Washington Union secretary Cobb was among the money shavers and brokers of New York soliciting a loan. The administration congratulated the country on the final extinguishment of the slavery agitation; and the agitation has been ten-fold more violent ever since—so intense, in fact, that it has distracted and dismembered the democratic party. The administration ordered commodore Paulding, with a fleet, to Nicaragua, for the purpose of apprehending and putting down filibusters.—The commodore captured president Walker and his men, and despatched them as prisoners to the United States for trial. The administration approved of the commodore's conduct; but becoming frightened at its own temerity, recalled the stern old sailor. The administration, in 1853, to please senator Douglas, knocked off the head of every little village and cross-roads postmaster in the north-west who would not throw up his hat and "huzza for squatter sovereignty"—and in 1858 chops off the heads of all those who favor Douglas. The administration, at an expense of ten millions of dollars, despatched an army to Utah, for the purpose of chastising Young and breaking up the hordes of mormon outlaws, who were in open rebellion against the government of the United States, and daily murdering and committing outrages upon our citizens and soldiers. When the army arrived in Utah, instead of chastising the mormons, it was found that the administration had subsequently posted "peace commissioners" to the saints, praying them to recede from their defiant posture and acknowledge the general government; and instead of seizing and trying the mormons for treason, they were placed on the footing of an independent and sovereign nation, and treated with all the respect and formalities that in a war would be due France or Great Britain. Instead of punishing the mormons and vindicating the laws of the land, they were honored with a special embassy, commissioned in the name of the government of the United States, to negotiate an armistice, which leaves the saints in possession of the field and spoils of war; while the forced march of the U. S. troops and the vast expenditure of money were made for nothing. For we have the authority of the gallant major McCullough, one of the peace commission, that the mormon difficulty is as far from an adjustment as ever, and that ere many months the general government will be forced to send another army to Utah to quell the swell mob. The administration withdrew all the armed forces from the frontiers of Texas, and other outposts, where the Indians were daily murdering men, women and children, and robbing the farmers and rearers of stock, and sent the soldiers on a tramp to Utah where they would find no enemy to chastise—that contingency having been cautiously provided against. The administration, after being forced into action by a joint resolution of congress, by public meetings held in the leading commercial cities, and the press generally, sent a squadron to the gulf of Mexico for the purpose of putting a stop to the outrages daily committed upon our flag and vessels by the British cruisers; but no orders were given to the American commanders that they were to fire into and capture any British man-of-war molesting American merchantmen; and, according to the official statement made by the British ministry in parliament, instead of demanding redress and apologies for the many gross outrages that have been perpetrated on our flag, there are negotiations going on with our government with a view of compelling vessels sailing under the American flag to verify their nationality to the satisfaction of English naval officers, thus tacitly acknowledging their right to overhaul our ships on the high seas. The administration assumes to be frugal and economical to a crumb, and to hold its agents to a strict accountability; yet its expenditures are millions upon millions of dollars heavier than any of its predecessors—even greater than any time during the war with Mexico—it allows the forts and barracks in the western States to be sold for a mere song to partizan land speculators, and its official agents are daily found pilfering the public treasury, without receiving the slightest rebuke. So much for the fulsome laudations sent forth by the office-holders' organs in honor of the administration.

The Philadelphia Press states that, notwithstanding the reports circulated by various papers throughout the country, it can assure the public that Mr. Forsyth has not been recalled from Mexico. Its Washington correspondent, in confirmation of this statement, says, "a few days ago I heard from the *president's own lips*, that the tenor of the dispatches sent by captain Henry to Mr. Forsyth, is to the effect that the latter discontinue to have any official intercourse with that government, but at the same time to remain at his post and passively watch the course of events there. His late acts in Mexico are neither approved nor censured by our administration; in other words, we are non-committal."

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond South expresses the opinion that the Kansas question will come back before congress next winter, in the shape of a free state constitution adopted in defiance of the 93,000 restriction of the English bill; that almost the entire south will resist its admission in this way, while "every representative from the non-slaveholding States will go for unqualified admission."

This will, then, be more nearly a sectional issue than any ever yet presented, and its bare anticipation as a very probable event is sufficient to demonstrate the deception and knavery of the English "settlement."

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—Forney continues in the Philadelphia Press his exposé of what the officials of the administration have done with the enormous sums of money drawn from the public treasury. We have already given a few small items, and here is another: On the 16th of May last (1858) a contract was signed on behalf of the war department, to furnish for the Utah army, fifty thousand bushels of corn, growth of 1857, at eighty cents per bushel, to be delivered in two instalments, viz: the first 25,000 bushels on the 10th of June last, at Nebraska City; and the second 25,000 bushels on the 18th June, at the same place. It was stipulated in the contract that the corn must be at Nebraska City a few days prior to the time appointed so as to undergo inspection. An officer of the army, detailed for the purpose, was at Nebraska City on the 10th June, ready to receive the corn, but no grain was there, nor any likelihood of its arrival; which facts he reported to the quarter-master general, at Washington. In the meantime the contractor had financiered around until he had secured from the department drafts to the amount of the contract, to enable him, as he represented, to buy up the corn in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Upon receipt of the officer's report the quarter-master general immediately instituted inquiries of ex-governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, who was the security of the contractor, as to the causes of the failure. An answer was returned that he did not know where the contractor was, and the ex-governor shortly after visited Washington, expressing great surprise at the conduct of his friend, whom he declared he had not seen since the day on which they signed the contract—the 15th May. Another report was received from the officer, dated Nebraska City, June 18, 1858, the day on which the delivery of the entire 50,000 bushels was to have been completed; instead of which the war department was informed that not a sack of corn had been received. The war department then despatched an agent to chase up the delinquent contractor. After several weeks' absence, during which he visited every section of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and proceeded as far as Nebraska City, the agent a few days ago returned to Washington and informed the department that he had been unable to ascertain anything whatever of its favorite contractor. As a matter of course the quarter-master at St. Louis was immediately ordered to fill the requisition for the corn needed by the troops in Utah. The ex-governor again visited the federal city, and remained nearly a week, enjoying himself, fully convinced that the general government will not hold such a prominent potentate of democracy as himself responsible for so small a matter as the miscarriage of a speculation in corn.

A FAIR FIGHT.—Senator Douglas, that redoubtable "Little Giant of Democracy," having become tired of the assaults of the Washington Union, turns his wrath upon the great organ of the administration, and deals some telling blows. It is a fair fight, the parties being on a par as to morals and strength. The Union tells the truth in proclaiming Douglas to be a recreant to principles he professed to advocate and a designing demagogue; and Douglas likewise speaks the truth when he denounces the Union as "the hired defamed of its superiors," the "paid flatterer of the administration," and the "base tool with whose aid the office-holders execute their dirty work." Both the parties are adepts in the use of billingsgate, and there is no danger of the slime and filth they are hurling at each other in any way soiling their hands. The following paragraph is a specimen of the style in which Douglas comes at his opponent:

"This man, Wendell, (whose name appears in the Union as "*editor!*") and his *hirelings*, whose *whole object is to filch money from the public treasury* by their lobby operations, are attempting to control the politics of Illinois with the view of securing the election of men who will act in harmony with them in *their peculations*, to the exclusion of the democratic party. Follow the lead of the Washington Union, the gang who control it, and the diminutive federal "organs" who obediently repeat its sayings, and you will rend the democratic party asunder, and not only break down those against whom its denunciations are hurled, but disgrace the administration which it professes to support, whilst it covertly makes war upon the leading declarations and recommendations of the president and his cabinet. I have never noticed the Washington Union before, because I have had such contempt, such disgust for the *corruption* which hangs around it, and *the corrupt purposes* for which its columns *are used by the men who rule and control it*, that I did not wish to trust myself in an expression of opinion in relation to it before an audience."

Senator Douglas and the Washington Union are unquestionably fully conversant with all the mysteries and beauties of the "great democracy," and none are more able to portray in true colors the characters of such distinguished features of that party as the president's confidential official organ, and the "Little Giant of Democracy."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—We are gratified to learn that there is no doubt the court of claims will be prepared, at its meeting on the first Monday of November, to determine all the cases heretofore submitted to it. The cases ordered to be reargued, in consequence of the death of judge Gilchrist, will then be heard in order, after which those on the regular perfected trial docket are, we understand, to be taken up in their order and promptly disposed of. When the proofs in cases are closed and the record printed, it rests with the claimant's counsel to determine whether the cause shall be placed early upon the trial docket. When he files his brief containing his statement of the facts and law, the only delay will be in preparing the solicitor's brief in reply; and this delay will be short, as we understand that this portion of the solicitor's duty is brought up to the present time, so that every cause in his hands is now ready for argument, when the necessary steps on the part of the claimant have been taken to do so. The present indications authorise the conclusion that the business in the court of claims will hereafter be as thoroughly considered and promptly despatched as in any other tribunal where causes of the same complexity and magnitude are considered and determined. [Washington Union.

On the authority of a Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, we find it stated that, as inducements to subscribers to a canal which is being dug in Catalonia and in Arragon, the queen of Spain offers the title of baron to whomsoever subsribes to one hundred shares. Five hundred entitle the owner to choose between the title of count or marquis, with the quality of noble of Spain of the first degree. Have titles of nobility come to this? The correspondent thinks that whoever throws a fishing line into the canal may hook up a title, and further suggests that similar favors be conferred on subscribers to other public works, in order that we may soon hear such sounds as the following: duke of the rail, count of the canal, baron of the viaduct.

The following card to the New York Daily News explains itself. The preference shown by the administration for the Van Buren or freesoil wing of the New York democracy was sufficiently marked before; but secretary Cobb's action appears to amount to a decided and vindictive proscription of the hards or 'nationals.' The News is an administration organ:

To the editors of the N. Y. Daily News:—Gentlemen:—I am one of the original hard shells—one of those who fought Mr. Pierce and his rotten administration—who belonged to the Stuyvesant institute organization, supported the Kansas Nebraska bill, and sat in the Cincinnati convention, where judge Beadsley cast my vote along with those of the rest of the hards, for James Buchanan on every ballot.

When Mr. Buchanan was elected and the offices came to be distributed, we of the hard shell wing received two in this city and vicinity—the collector and the naval officer. The softs received the following offices: Three postmasters, (New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg,) surveyor, superintendent of the assay office, marshal, navy agent, navy yard engineer, district attorney. We made no complaint, however, being satisfied that Mr. Schell's and Mr. Birdsall's subordinate offices would be mainly filled with our sort of people.

It now appears that the collector's and the naval officer's appointments are refused confirmation by Mr. Cobb; while the appointments made by the soft office-holders, of subordinates under them, are unhesitatingly ratified. Evidently, there is something wrong in all this.

I suggest that the hard shell delegates from this State, who had seats in the Cincinnati convention, unite in a remonstrance to the president on this subject. HARD SHELL.

It is stated that between one and two hundred of collector Schell's appointments are refused confirmation by secretary Cobb, and the refusal will probably lead to a revival of the ancient feud and separate organization of the hards and softs.

Our prediction is that the secretary will 'cave' or compromise by some sort of English stroke. That the collector will give way we do not believe—the tone of his party friends gives no indication of yielding. Another indignant correspondent of the News, calling himself "a national democrat," writes:

"Every democrat must regret this circumstance, the more when he remembers that it was precisely such a difficulty between the then collector and secretary of the treasury that led to the great schism in the democratic party in this State in 1853, which drove into oblivion an administration and all connected with it that otherwise might now have been in power, and led to the hard and soft war of factions—a war only now suspended by a truce."

WAR IN AFRICA.—At the present moment occurrences are taking place in north Africa which, though they are highly important, seem to have escaped the attention of Europeans.—It has already been mentioned that the emperor of Morocco undertook a warlike expedition against the Semmurs. On the the 21st of May he set out from McKinez at the head of 5000 men of the black guards, 4000 men of the regular infantry, and 9000 horsemen, to attack the Semmurs in their own territory, while his son, Sidi Mohammed, advanced with 18,000 men from Rabat for the same purpose. The rebels hastily retreated into the interior of the country, leaving their tents and baggage to the mercy of the invaders. The emperor, deceived by Arab guides whom he considered trustworthy, was suddenly, after reaching the mountainous regions, surrounded by the Semmurs, and sustained a disastrous defeat, effecting his return to Fez only by a series of almost miraculous escapes.

The emperor Muley Abdarrhaman is now eighty-two years old, and a campaign like that he has just now entered upon must, besides involving the most serious consequences, be arduous and harrassing to him personally. The insurrection, too, is said to be extending to neighboring tribes. The Amiazirgs, who were subjugated in 1725, after years of terrible warfare, are said to be making common cause with the rebels. The government of the emperor of Morocco has hitherto enjoyed the reputation, among its tributary tribes, of possessing immense power; but this belief once shaken, the bonds of fear, which alone unite them to its throne, will soon be riven, and the great and mighty empire, perhaps, in turn, be subjugated by those who so long unwillingly contributed to its greatness and renown.

THE ISLE OF PERIM.—Among the items by the Niagara, is one to the effect that the porte had addressed to sir H. L. Bulwer, the new English minister to Turkey, a remonstrance against the continued occupation of the island of Perim. This, say the New York Evening Post, is "significant. When the French presses were clamoring two months ago for England's release of the island, the Times saucily replied, 'This is none of your business. When Turkey complains it will be time enough for us to consider the subject;' and the English have gone on strengthening their position there, commanding the Red sea, and preventing the construction of the Suez canal. It seems that the influence of France and Russia has at last succeeded in inducing Turkey to resent the occupation. What reply England will make remains to be seen. It is not impossible or improbable that she will deny Turkey's ownership of the island. The temper of Turkey in the matter may be inferred from the present remonstrance, and the manner in which the Turkish ambassador at London resented the quiet assumption by lord Malmesbury, that the porte would not act in the matter without the consent of England. M. Musurus informed the English minister that the porte never intended to fetter its freedom of action, or to make the question as to the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, dependent on the consent of any English cabinet. It is not impossible, now that lord Palmerston is removed from power, whose violent opposition has hitherto prevented the trial of any Suez canal project, that the sultan may grant the necessary firman for M. Lessep's scheme."

THE ARITHMOMETER.—A Paris paper states that M. Thomas has entirely completed his calculating machine, called the arithmometer. It may be used without the least trouble or possibility of error, not only for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but also for much more complex operations, such as the extraction of the square root, involution, the resolution of triangles, &c. A multiplication of eight figures by eight others is made in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen figures by eight figures in twenty-four seconds; and in one minute and a quarter one can extract the square root of sixteen figures, and also prove the accuracy of the calculation. The arithmometer adapts itself to every sort of combination. An evidence of the wonderful extent of its powers is, that it can furnish in a very few seconds products amounting to 999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999—a marvelous number comparable to the infinite multitude of stars which stud the firmament, or the particles of dust which float in the atmosphere.

The Hudson (Wis.) North Star states that one Hamilton, who lives by the side of Willow river, had shamefully and brutally abused his sister, who is partially insane; whereupon a party of Chippewas, who were encamped in the vicinity, repaired to Hamilton's house some time during the evening, and found him in altercation with his wife, threatening to whip her, &c., which further incited them to the deed of summary justice. Four of their number were stationed at the door, while the others made a noise which caused Hamilton speedily to appear minus his outer habiliments. The Chippewas then treated him to a ride upon a rail, after which they divested him of his hair and whiskers.

The yellow fever has extended to Vicksburg.

CURRENCY DEMONSTRATION.—For a year or two past, parts of Iowa, and particularly Davenport, have been overrun with an irresponsible shinplaster currency, composed of corporation scrip, notes of the bank of Florence, &c. Cook & Sargent, bankers, were held responsible for the issue of the latter bank, which is a Nebraska concern. Burrows & Prettyman had been in the habit of issuing checks, which also passed for currency. This paper, it is presumed, formed the principal circulation, and the people became exceedingly dissatisfied with it. This feeling began to show itself last Wednesday. On Thursday it increased, and a crowd of two hundred men assembled on Second street near the bank. It rapidly increased to about 1500 persons. A meeting was organised of which judge Grant was appointed president. He insisted that order should be preserved, or he would not preside at the meeting. After many speeches, a committee reported sundry resolutions—to the effect that a good currency must be substituted for Florence money; that the loss sustained by this money falls most heavily on the laboring classes; that Cook & Sargant be required forthwith, to redeem in good money the small accounts of Florence money now in the hands of laboring men; and that they shall fix to redeem it altogeher. Judge Grant and others were appointed to wait on Cook & Sargent with these resolutions. They agreed to put funds in the hands of judge Grant, to pay the laborers, but declined to name a day when the Florence paper should be redeemed; they did not recognize the right of any person to make such a demand. Burrows & Prettyman replied:

"We cannot redeem our checks at present; but we will give good notes of farmers indebted to us, for our checks. We will sell anything we have in payment, at as low rates as can be had in town; and that as soon as we get enough wheat to grind one day, we will grind it up and let the laborers have it in payment of the checks. We will return every dollar of our checks as soon as possible between now and next spring. We must collect the debts due us before we can pay what we owe. We shall, of course, issue no more checks, and we will pay our checks if we pay no other debts."

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Cook & Sargent, and demand of them a written pledge that they would pay out no more Florence money. The meeting adjourned, judge Grant having given notice that he would be at his office between certain hours to redeem the Florence money under Cook & Sargent's proposition.

Next day there was great excitement, and the city artillery was called out to suppress any rioting.

On Friday, a great number of laborers, men and women, called on judge Grant with sums of Florence money, varying from $2 to $150 dollars, for redemption. Some he paid in full, and others in part. The whole amount exchanged during the day was $8,000 and he was to sit next day for a like purpose. In this way they will probably get rid of the Florence trash. [St. Louis Republican.

RESOURCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Pendleton Messenger writes:

What is that we cannot raise that is necessary to subsistence south of 36 30. We can grow as good corn, as good wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, rice, sugar, hemp, indigo, potatoes and every variety of vegetable, and last, though not least, that great lever of the world—cotton—whose name is king. Salt, we are deficient in, but we don't obtain that article from the north; and as for coffee, we will filibuster about until we will have that article annexed. The culture of the grape is beginning to arrest the attention of many. We were told by Dr. Togno of Abbeville, who is now engaged successfully in making wine, that this country is well adapted to it. All that is necessary is to understand it properly. Some predict that it is the province of the grape to civilise the world—to supercede the use of 'mountain dew.' In France, we are told, it is a rare thing to see drunkenness, yet they all drink wine, more or less. All we want, then, to be a great agricultural people, is to reduce our farming more to a science. To cultivate less land, and cultivate it better, manure more and clear less. It is said that the article of guano will make a great revolution in affairs. Fifty per cent. yield is what they estimate it at in the lower and middle districts, where they are using quantities of it. As regards the mineral resources of the south, every day is making greater developments. As for our manufacturing departments, we are sadly lukewarm.

We must shake off that lethargy which has so long bound us hand and foot. It is true we have some few in existence, but none, comparatively speaking, with what we ought to have. In many portions of the south we have as fine water power as there is in any use of. Then let us stud our streams with them, and no longer protect ourselves from the inclemency of the weather with Yankee garments—no longer hop the waltz, dance the polka, or cut the pigeon wing with the northern slipper or fine prunella—no longer sweep our floors with their brooms, or drink water out of their pails, and a thousand other things that we ought to feel ashamed of. In other words, let's whip them with their own weapons—beat at them at their own game. Let us disenthrall ourselves as much as possible from them, and we will then bring them to terms; or if not, when the day arrives for separation, we can, without inconvenience, fall back upon our own resources.

SCROFULA.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following communication from Nicholas Longworth, the great wine manufacturer of that city:

All the papers I had, giving the cure for scrofula, have been distributed to persons sending for the remedy. I have never heard of a case where it did not effect a speedy cure, and it can in no case do an injury. In several instances, where it has been applied to old sores, it has also speedily effected perfect cures. Put one ounce of aquafortis in a bowl, or saucer; drop in it two copper cents—it will effervesce—leave the cents in; when the effervescence ceases, add two ounces of strong vinegar. The fluid will be a dark green color. It should and will smart. If too severe, put in a little rain water. Apply it to the sore, morning and evening, by a soft brush or a rag. Before applying it, wash the sore with water. Its first application known to me, was a poor girl, sent to our city from Memphis, to have her leg cut off, as it was feared she might not live long enough to have it cut off in that hot climate. She was refused admittance to the poor-house, and was lying on the sidewalk, as she could not even stand up. From her knee to her foot, one-third of the flesh was gone, and all the skin except a strip about two inches wide. She was laid on a bed, and the remedy placed on a chair by it. She could rise up and apply it. In a few days her peace of mind returned, and she declared it was getting well. It was supposed it was a relief from the pain only; but when examined fresh flesh was growing, and skin over it. She was soon running about, and would work, which delayed the entire cure, leaving a small sore, which was in a few months entirely healed. A young girl, with scrofula in her neck, having a large open hole, and deemed incurable, came one month after entirely cured, and recently married, with her husband, on their way to the east. I have known many more similar cases, and have never known a case where it did not effect a cure.

KANSAS.—The board of commissioners, on the 22d ult., officially proclaimed the English proviso to the pro-slavery constitution of Kansas rejected by 9512 majority in a total vote of 13,000. Thus has ended the contest over the Lecompton constitution.

The president has appointed Major Charles Helm, of Kentucky, consul-general of the U. States at Havana.

General Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31—There were 586 deaths in the city during the week ending the 29th inst.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 28th—The steamship North Star, which left Southampton on Wednesday 18th of August, for New York, has passed Cape Race. She has four days later news than was received by the steamship Canada.

Richardson, Spence & Co's circular says the Liverpool cotton market has declined 1-16d. on middling qualities, and 1-16d. to ⅛d. on lower qualities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamship City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., has arrived at this port. She brings intelligence one day later from Liverpool than we had by the North Star.

Liverpool letters dated Wednesday, 18th, state that cotton was slightly firmer in feeling, but quotations showed no change.

[We give below the first news dispatches ever forwarded over the Trans-Atlantic telegraph. The steamers from Europe will hereafter bring no important intelligence.]

LONDON, August 25.—The government has received dispatches from their commissioners in China by the last steamer at Suez, and by telegraph via Malta, that a treaty of peace has been concluded between France, England and China.

The terms of the treaty have not yet transpired, beyond the general statement that France and England are to receive ample indemnity for the expenses incurred in prosecuting the war.

By the same arrival we have advices from Bombay to the 19th of July, with more cheering accounts of the operations of the army, which represent that the mutiny is being rapidly quelled.

The London papers of Tuesday morning, the 24th of August, publish a long and interesting report of the engineers of the Atlantic telegraph company, furnished by Mr. Bright, the chief engineer of the company, giving a full account of their operations during the present season, from the time the telegraph fleet first sailed from Plymouth, on the 10th of June, to the final successful completion of the work on the 5th of August.

LONDON, August 27.—The queen is at Berlin, paying her long anticipated visit to her daughter.

The king of Prussia is unable to visit the queen, owing to the state of his health. Her majesty will return to London, the 30th inst.

By the terms of the treaty of peace entered into between the representatives of England, France and China, the ports of the Chinese empire are to be opened to the trade of all nations.

Another article of the treaty stipulates that the enjoyment of the christian religion shall be freely allowed to all who profess or may choose to embrace that faith.

Provision is also made for the establishment of foreign embassies or diplomatic agents at the court of Pekin. Full indemnity is granted to France and England, but no mention is made in the treaty of any indemnity to the American government.

Advices from St. Petersburg, dated the 21st inst., state that the news of the treaty of peace with China has been received by the Russian government, and gives great satisfaction to the emperor Alexander and his court.

LONDON, Aug. 27th—Evening.—The latest news from India is gratifying and important. The Gwalior rebels have been dispersed and their army broken up. Order was being rapidly restored in all the disturbed districts.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The emperor Napoleon III. has completed his tour of observation in Brittany and will return to Paris to-morrow.

The emperor is every where greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

ALEXANDRIA, (EGYPT) August 9.—The East India mail company's steamship Madras arrived at Suez on the 7th with Bombay dates to the 19th of July.

Her accounts comprise nothing of interest beyond what has already been reported. No important engagement had taken place, but some movements of minor importance are reported, and the prospects of finally subduing the rebellion were more cheering.

Much sickness prevailed in the army, but the rainy season was commencing and with it a more satisfactory sanitary condition of the army was anticipated.

NEW YORK, August 27th.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port, bringing two weeks later news from California, Oregon and Washington territories, South America and the Isthmus of Panama.

Business at California was gradually improving.

The first Salt Lake mail overland reached Placerville on the 21st of July. There was very great rejoicing in consequence.

The mail steamship Oregon, narrowly escaped wrecking by striking on the rocks at Point Reyes.—Several persons were drowned.

The new government of Oregon was organised on the 8th of August.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—At the earnest request of governor Runnells, of Texas, a portion of the Utah troops have been ordered to fort Arbuckle for the defence of the frontier.

It is contemplated to establish new military posts near the Witchita mountains, in the vicinity of the territories of the Kiowas and Cumanches.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, the very large falling off in revenues from customs for a few days past gives uneasiness in free trade circles. Unless there is a revival in this regard, growing out of heavy imports, or of releases from bond, for the late fall trade, an increase of the tariff schedule will be inevitable. This thing of keeping up an extensive and expensive establishment without an adequate income, is out of the question. Borrowing must stop. As it is the business of congress to make all needful appropriations to carry on the vast machinery of the government, so it should be an early duty with them to legislate for what shall permanently supply the wants of the treasury. It is not, perhaps, the absolute duty of the secretary of the treasury to suggest the ways and means of increasing the revenues, yet Mr. Cobb will scarcely shrink from "taking position," should his sagacious and experienced eye observe a necessity for legislative action upon the most recent tariff of imports.

CHARLESTON, August 28.—The brig Echo, of Baltimore, has arrived in our harbor with 300 Africans on board. She was captured a few days since off the north coast of Cuba by the United States brig Dolphin, and brought into port by lieutenant Bradford, of the Dolphin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The government has telegraphed to the U. S. Marshal at Charleston to have the Africans captured on board the brig Echo removed