



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

SHREVEPORT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

The river continues to decline rapidly. The steamers Bloomer and Wash Valley left the falls for this place several days ago and are hourly looked for.

Colonel Bonner was awarded the contract to drain Cross Lake, at the rate of 45 cents per yard for the earth to be removed, and \$1000 for removing the stumps.

We can with confidence assure our friends of the "Jefferson Gazette" that all mail matter for eastern Texas arriving at the Shreveport postoffice is promptly forwarded. It affords us pleasure to testify to the attention and efficiency of our postmaster. He cannot be expected to forward mails which do not reach him.

The democratic convention which met last week at Natchitoches for the purpose of selecting a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, to serve out the unexpired term of hon. H. M. Spofford, resigned, nominated by acclamation judge Thomas T. Land. It would be superfluous to say that the nomination is a good one, for judge Land is universally esteemed by our citizens, and his worth and talent acknowledged on all sides. The selection does honor to the convention.

A number of our contemporaries announce the hon. John Ray as an independent candidate for the same office. He is highly qualified for the station, having for the past twenty years ranked among the first lawyers in this judicial district, enjoyed an extensive practice, and won the confidence and esteem of all who have had the good fortune to make his acquaintance.

The trustees of the Keane Female College have elected our young friend, the Rev. J. H. Tucker, late pastor of the First Baptist Church, Shreveport, president of the institution. From his reputation as a scholar, as well as our personal knowledge of his merit, we feel assured that the board may with confidence present him to the public, not only as an able and competent instructor, but as a gentleman to whom the care and education of their daughters may be implicitly entrusted.

According to the annual reports, published at the close of the commercial year, August 31st, 1858, there were received during the preceding twelve months at Columbus, Georgia, 75,664 bales of cotton; at Macon, Ga., 60,686 bales; and at Montgomery, Ala., 69,954 bales. These are the three principal inland cotton depots east of the Mississippi, and neither of them ship as much cotton as Shreveport.

Fire.—An unoccupied dwelling, situated on the suburbs of the town, and fronting the railroad, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The house belonged to Mr. Barker.

At Last.—The Vicksburg Whig publishes the report of the committee appointed a few weeks since by the citizens of that place to inquire into the expediency of the corporation becoming a subscriber to the capital stock of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad. After a careful review of the prospects of the company, and the benefits the road will bestow on Vicksburg, the committee recommend that the city subscribe for \$100,000 of stock, to be paid in five yearly installments; that the stock be taken immediately; and that a special tax be levied to meet the subscription.

Of course the measure has yet to meet the approval of the city council and be submitted to the tax payers. More than five years ago the leading business men of Vicksburg pledged themselves that if the Shreveport railroad would make its eastern terminus opposite that city, the corporation would become a liberal subscriber to the enterprise; but, for some unaccountable reason, the pledge has never been redeemed. As Vicksburg may be considered as deeply interested in the completion of the road as Shreveport, or any portion of Louisiana, the citizens and corporation should have taken at least \$250,000 of stock. Even that amount, everything considered, could not be denominated a liberal subscription.

There appears to be but little or no abatement in the epidemic which has raged in New Orleans during the past twelve weeks. The board of health report 638 deaths during the seven days ending at 6 A. M., 12th inst. The Bulletin, reverting to the report, says:

This fearful malady continues on the increase and we can for the present entertain no well founded hope of any immediate abatement.—Contrary to all precedents since 1847, and including that year, its progress up to this late date has been continuous, sometimes fluctuating from day to day, but the weekly reports showing a gradual increase. The returns for the week ending last Sunday morning at 6 A. M., summed up four hundred and seventy-two [yellow fever cases,] an increase of twenty-three over the preceding week. The yellow fever interments for the week ending on the 6th of September, 1858, were 280. For the corresponding week in 1847, they were 243. For the week ending on the 10th September, 1854, they were 284. For the corresponding week in 1855, they were 255. It will thus be seen that the mortality at this present time is far greater than at any previous time since and including 1847.

The fever is on the increase at Charleston, Mobile and Baton Rouge. No new cases reported in Vicksburg or Natchez.

Mr. Joseph T. Nisbet, of the Federal Union, the leading administration journal in Georgia, is, with his family, taking a trip through the mountains in the north-east section of that State. His traveling cavalcade comprises a wagon and the usual equipage for camping out employed by emigrants going from one State to another. He has, he writes, quite recovered from a disease of the lungs by thus traveling.

Sad Picture.—"The Young Men's Christian Association," a body of gentlemen organized for the purpose of attending the sick and relieving the poor and destitute of N. Orleans during the prevailing epidemic, have addressed a letter to the mayor of that city, calling his attention to the unusual amount of poverty and distress prevailing in the limits of the corporation, and requesting that some place of refuge may be provided for all such as are unable to procure work, or the common necessities of life. They state that it is impossible for half of the poor population of the city to obtain, in mid-summer, work enough to support them, and the absence of so many thousands of citizens, whose presence creates work and increases the means of livelihood, adds to the embarrassment. Besides they are generally an imprudent class, but, even with strict economy, when sickness or death enter the family, the petty savings of the winter are soon swept away or absorbed in their increased expenses. When found by the various charitable associations, they are generally without money, without food, and almost destitute of clothing, to say nothing of beds of coarse whereon to lay their emaciated forms.—They say that, though hundreds of lives are saved by the charitable associations, it is a self-evident fact that many must perish amid such destitution. The streets of the city are lined daily with those who have escaped the ravages of the fever in the hospitals and infirmaries; who are discharged cured, and go forth without a home, without money, without a friend, unable to help themselves; cast forth upon society to meet a worse fate than death by the epidemic. Yet they must go forth and give place to those who come after them in their turn, with the fever upon them. Many such have been sent to their friends in other States, because it is impossible for the charitable associations to undertake their maintenance; in addition to these, there are very many cases that are not subjects of admission in hospitals, who from various causes are unable to support themselves and consequently in a most deplorable condition. The association believe it to be the duty of the city fathers to adopt some method to ameliorate this state of affairs. But what remedy can be applied with success, none are sufficiently wise to say. The numbers of poor laborers thrown penniless upon the streets of Orleans every summer and fall, is consequent upon people flocking to large cities, in quest of a precarious living amid noise, novelty and excitement, instead of seeking a home in the more quiet towns and villages of the interior. New Orleans, unlike other prominent cities, possesses to large manufactories, workshops, rolling mills, foundries, or shipyards, to give constant and regular employment to thousands of workmen; and being dependant for its existence on the cotton, sugar and grain raised to its levee from the south and west, whenever the receipts of these products from the interior slacken off, its "business season" is brought to a close, more than one-half of its merchants fly to the north or to Paris and London, and thousands of mechanics, clerks, artists, laborers, etc., etc., are thrown out of employment until the return of the "business season." These unfortunate, in a strange city, without friends or money, fall a prey to the insidious diseases of the climate, and annually fill the hospitals and cemeteries. No municipal institution, no alms house, no manufactory private charity, can radically cure this cancer which is so destructive to the permanent prosperity of the Crescent City. The only plausible remedy is, instead of being dependant alone on the receipts of produce from the Mississippi valley, let the capitalists of New Orleans build up manufactories of all kinds and encourage home industry. By this means constant employment would at least be afforded to a large portion of those who reside in the city, and one of the grievances complained of by the Young Men's Christian Association be mitigated. New Orleans can never take the first rank among great commercial emporiums until she becomes a manufacturing as well as an exporting city.

The Philadelphia Ledger, noticing a report (copied in our last) to the effect that Lord Derby had signified the willingness of the British government to amend the charter of the Atlantic telegraph company, so as to place the United States and England on a footing of equality, remarks that:

"This is a humbug. The United States cannot be placed on a footing of equality with England so long as the Newfoundland legislature gives a monopoly of fifty years to the Newfoundland company, over whose lines the government dispatches must go to reach the cable. The government of Great Britain has no control over the Newfoundland company, and its citizens just as they choose. The statement above given is made only to secure the \$70,000 voted by our government, but Gen. Cass is not to be humbugged in that way."

The Ledger is undoubtedly correct. The Atlantic telegraph, in a national sense, was intended for the exclusive use and convenience of the English government. Commencing and terminating in British territory, and being under the exclusive control of British managers and operators, it can never prove even of the slightest utility to the government of the United States; but will be a convenience to the speculators and jobbers of both countries.

Senator Hammond, of S. C., in his recent speech declared that: "All the opposition measures of which she has complained in the last thirty years, she herself inaugurated." Washington and Jefferson, in the matter of slavery, set the evil example. The north borrowed it from them. The Bank of the United States originated with the south. The south, under some of our leading men, was godfather of the tariff. And it was the same with the internal improvements. Then, if the south has done these things and undone them, has she not the power, if still united, to control?" These are, we must presume, the honorable senator's reasons for backing down from the southern-rights doctrines he a short time ago so vehemently proclaimed.

Extensive preparations are making in New York for a national convention of Germans, to be composed of delegates from the various German emigration societies throughout the U. States. The object being to urge on congress the enactment of stringent laws for the better protection of immigrants. The convention is to meet in New York on the 1st October, and will continue in session three or four days.

The black republicans at the recent election in Maine, carried their state ticket and nominees for congress. Nothing better could be expected from that latitude.

The hon. Wm. Montgomery, representative in congress from Pennsylvania, recently answered through the press certain interrogatories in reference to his political principles, and explanatory of what he views as the embodiment of "national democracy" among the ever faithful of the Keystone State. On the new phase of the Kansas question, Mr. Montgomery admits that his sympathies are with the free-soilers. He follows the fortunes of the Douglas democrats, and considers that no one is bound to abide by the representative clause in English's appendix to the Lecompton constitution. On the tariff question, having an eye to the votes of those engaged in the iron works, he makes out that he is even a warmer friend to "home industry" than the whigs of old, and instead of carrying out his party's dogma of free trade and direct taxation, he not only advocates protection, but proposes to increase the present tariff upon foreign commodities competing with Pennsylvania productions. We will let the gentleman speak for himself.

"In regard to Kansas, I would say that, in the event of her people rejecting [which has been the case] the Lecompton constitution, I can see no objection to her admission at any time that she may present to congress a constitution legally and honestly formed, which has been approved by her lawful voters at a fairly conducted election.

"On the subject of a tariff, whilst I am not the advocate of 'protection for the mere sake of protection,' yet I am the devoted friend of a revenue tariff, with duties so arranged as to wisely and judiciously discriminate in favor of our own productions and manufactures, and thus incidentally foster and encourage their growth and prosperity, and shield them from the injurious consequences of a free competition with the chief products and labor of other lands. I regard the reduction of the duties on wool and iron by the tariff act of 1857 as unwise, impolitic, and highly prejudicial to Pennsylvania interests."

How far the foregoing doctrines agree with national democracy, as represented at the south, our readers need not be informed. But, this repudiation of free-trade is not confined to the democratic candidates in Pennsylvania, for we find by the Washington States, that in the first congressional district convention of New Jersey, immediately after the nomination of Geo. A. Walker as the candidate of the national democracy for congress, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending a modification of the tariff, "so as to afford sufficient protection to the now depressed iron, glass and other manufacturing interests."

TIME TABLE.—The question has repeatedly been asked, at what spot on the globe does Monday and Tuesday begin? The Charleston Mercury says, absolutely this cannot be answered, inasmuch as it is one eternal non directly under the sun, if we may be allowed the expression. In the dispersion of the human race from the plains of Asia, the reckoning of time was carried with them. Monday, therefore, did commence on the eastern shore of the eastern continent. But as the islands of the Pacific were mainly discovered, as probably colonized, from the west, they generally maintain the time of China. Practically, therefore, Monday begins among the islands of the Pacific and ends on the shores of the American continent. When it is 6 A. M., at New Orleans, it is high noon at London, (rather at Greenwich,) 6 P. M., at Cadcutta, and midnight in the Feejee Islands. The extreme east and west points of this country differ three hours and fifteen minutes in time. The American and European termini of the Atlantic cable differ two hours and forty-eight minutes in time. The following table presents a comprehensive view of the difference in time at prominent points in this country. The time given is contemporaneous with noon (12 M.) New Orleans:

Table with 2 columns: City and Time difference from New Orleans. Includes Philadelphia (10 1/2 P.M.), Washington (12 52), Richmond (12 50), Savannah (12 47), Augusta (12 42), Knoxville (12 34), Louisville (12 28), Nashville (12 22), St. Louis (12 18), San Francisco (11 52 A.M.).

Lord Campbell has announced his intention to introduce into the British parliament a bill dispensing with the prevailing statute requiring an unanimous verdict from juries in criminal cases. He does not exactly propose substituting the majority principle, but he wishes to get rid of the practice of tampering with a jury, by placing one man upon it to hold out against the others. He desires that, after careful examination of the facts and due deliberation by the jurors, they agree, except one or two, the verdict of those who had agreed should be considered as good as the verdict of the whole twelve, subject, however, to be reviewed, and, if necessary, set aside. This, it is thought, will tend completely to break up the practice of packing juries, or at least mitigate the evil, by making it necessary to bribe more than one or two of the jurors, and will also prevent the escape from justice of so many criminals and rascals, who now get clear through the want of an unanimous verdict from twelve men. There is certainly a radical defect in the present jury system of both England and the United States, and some remedy should be sought. At this time the criminal courts in the United States are, in nine cases out of ten, mere farces, little better than burlesques on law and justice.

A Discovery.—The New York papers notice an amusing incident developed in the U. S. district court a few days ago. A large German importing house of that city received an invoice of foreign cigars, which were appraised by the officials of the customhouse at three dollars per thousand. The importers were dissatisfied and demanded a reappraisal, which was granted by the collector; when under the most positive evidence, supported by the oath of the importer and several dealers in the article, the cigars were admitted at \$1.50 per thousand. The evidence showed that not a particle of tobacco entered into the composition of the cigars in dispute; but that they were wholly composed of oak and other leaves soaked in a strong decoction of tobacco stems. It was further testified that large quantities of these cigars, in the guise of "real Havanas," find their way into the interior, where they are eagerly purchased by exquisites and would-be connoisseurs as the "genuine article." Hereafter Yankee skill must knock under to German ingenuity. Oak-leaf cigars are a long way ahead of wooden nutmegs.

According to the telegraph the general government has accepted the proposition made by the Colonization society, to subsidize and instruct the Africans captured by a U. S. vessel and sent to Charleston, in Liberia, during one year for \$50,000. Wonder where the general government found authority to devote \$50,000 to such an undertaking.

The Ohio river was rising slowly at the latest advices.

PUBLIC MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of and near Rocky Mount, (Bossier parish, Louisiana,) held with a view of making the necessary arrangements to establish Male and Female Preparatory Schools, of a high order, Dr. Geo. W. Arnett having been called to the chair, and Rich'd D. Speight requested to act as secretary, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1st. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to secure the services of male and female teachers, and see that the schools are properly conducted, viz: Capt. John East, J. W. Smith, Esq., W. E. Edson, Esq., Wm. Young, Esq., Rev. R. Martin, A. B. Hughes, Esq., Rev. A. Wynham, Don. W. S. Jordan, Y. Graham, Esq., B. D. Speight, J. W. Martin, Esq.

2d. That the Rev. R. Martin, Y. J. Graham, A. B. Hughes, James W. Martin and William Young be appointed a committee to secure a suitable building for the female school.

3d. That the secretary correspond with the presidents of the following institutions, viz: Greenville, S. C., LaGrange, Ga., Athens, Georgia, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and think proper to aid in securing such teachers as may be required.

4th. That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the South-Western and Louisiana Baptist.

EMIGRANTS SOUTH-WESTERN.—I suppose that if you have not the yellow fever in your town by this time, you will not have it this season. I trust you may not, for it is certainly the greatest curse in the way of disease that now afflicts town or city in the world. Minton never has been and perhaps never will be visited by anything like an epidemic, of any sort. It is one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the south-west; and when we get the railroad and get a new parish, with the court-house located here, we will have a little city worth talking about. You will then come to see us, will you not? If you don't, we will send an "attachment" for you.

The weather here is cool and refreshing now, and we confidently expect a slight frost about the full of the moon. I understand your neighbor of the "Gazette" tried to induce the impression that I aimed to injure the Female College here, by my former letter to you, noticing the examination. You know better, Mr. Ford knows better, and the public here and at Shreveport know better, and therefore it matters not what the "Gazette" thinks or says in the premises. It is not the first time that sheet has tried to create a false impression. LILY VALE. Minton, La., September 15, 1858.

TOO BAD.—The Missouri Democrat declares that it can prove that the facts regarding the fraudulent sale of Fort Snelling were purposely suppressed by the congressional committee appointed to investigate the affair. The Democrat states that the evidence shows that the sale was a clandestine transaction, and stands revealed to the country as a monster plunder job. Without advertisement, or public notice of any kind, three millions of dollars of property were alienated from the general government, and the equivalent exacted for it was \$90,000. The sale was not only clandestine, but the price was nominal. The parties were national democrats exclusively—particular friends of the department—and immediately after the reservation including the fort was sold to the fancy speculators, a company of U. S. troops were detailed there and \$10,000 per month, as barrack rent, was allowed by the general government to the new proprietors, and by this "nice operation" the \$90,000 purchase money, or the greater part of it, was discharged. The archives of the department, Washington, can verify these statements.

WON'T STAY AT HIS POST.—The Wetumpka Spectator raps the knuckles of the governor of Alabama after the following style: "We have heard of several persons lately hunting the governor. The last legislature passed an act increasing the governor's salary to five thousand dollars; and requiring him to reside at the capital. But we fear this law will do no good, except that of increasing his pay. Before the law, our governors lived at home, wherever that may have been, and visited the capital occasionally. Now, the governor lives at the capital, stays at home occasionally, and is off on a visit the rest of the time." The real cure for this propensity of officials to travel around, is for them to resign whenever they feel inclined to neglect the duties of the office they occupy.

STRAW.—We learn from a gentleman who has had a personal interview with Mr. Stephens since his return from the north-west, that the report from the Cincinnati Commercial, which went the rounds of the southern press a short time since, is substantially correct. So, then, it is true that Mr. Stephens is a Douglas man. And, as the Wilkes Republican, Mr. Tombs' home organ, has come out endorsing Douglas, we do not doubt that Mr. Tombs goes the same way. So it seems that Georgia democracy, notwithstanding it has been for the last five months berating Douglas, and calling him a "traitor," has now to take back all it has said, and bow the knee to the "Little Giant!"

As president Buchanan and his administration are arrayed in open hostility to Douglas, and making use of all their power and money to prevent his reelection to the senate, the important question arises as to which of the two factions embody and represent the much talked of and vaunted "principles" of "national democracy." Will the democratic organs in such us whether the Douglasses or the Buchanans are at this time the simon-pure, unadulterated "national democracy?" Both factions cannot be.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CABLE PROSPECTS.—We see great preparations making for a telegraphic public all over the northern country, and it has been suggested by some one that the citizens of Savannah should unite in such a proceeding. The northern people are easily excited, and anything which will serve as an escape-valve for their orators, and to fill their newspapers, is quickly seized upon, whether it be the Burdell murder or the Atlantic telegraph. We, of the south, are in the habit of taking things in a more quiet and philosophical way, and although we accord our admiration to all triumphs of science, we do not explode with the thunders of popular clamor over events of the day. As a work of science, the Atlantic telegraph can scarcely be said to have added anything, for every scientific principle involved has been long known and put into practical operation. It is certainly an effort of human industry and perseverance wonderful to contemplate. It is a great work for England. It puts Canada nearer to her than Ireland was twenty years ago, and we shall hear no more of that province desiring annexation to the United States. With both ends of the wire in possession of England, in time of war we should have a jubilee at which there would be much rejoicing. [Savannah Georgian.]

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THE CREOLES AND THE YELLOW FEVER.—We copy the following article from the Bee, and being aware that it comes from the highest authority in New Orleans, commend it to our Creole readers. We have never known a native of the city to be attacked by the yellow fever, and they have for the last forty years visited Havana, Vera Cruz, Rio Janeiro, and the coast of Africa, during the prevalence of epidemics with perfect impunity. In no instance have been subject to the disease. The Bee says:

"During the prevailing epidemic, and indeed whenever yellow fever prevails with marked severity in New Orleans, it has been observed that a certain proportion of Creole children, even the offspring of Creole parents, are subject to a disease so closely resembling yellow fever in its symptoms and characteristic features as to give color to the presumption that even birth and uninterrupted residence in our city confers no immunity from this dreaded malady. The fact that a number of Creole children have been thus attacked, have been treated by the medication usually employed for the cure of yellow fever, and have died, has occasioned quite a panic amongst the native population. With a view of removing a wide-spread error, and of allaying the harrowing apprehensions growing out of it, a physician of experience and reputation published on Tuesday last, on the French side of our river, an elaborate exposition of the nature of this mysterious affection. We proceed to epitomize his observations and conclusions.

The writer maintains that the disease considered as yellow fever amongst the Creoles of New Orleans is neither more nor less than a pernicious fever assuming the character and physiognomy of yellow fever. This disease very frequently takes the type of other fevers, and is extremely apt to be confounded with them. Especially does it resemble yellow fever when the latter prevails in an epidemic form, and not only does it present the ordinary signs and symptoms of yellow fever, but in many instances is distinguished by black vomit. Adopting the principle that it is utterly impossible for a Creole of New Orleans to take yellow fever, the physician in question infers that however identical may be the appearance of the disease in Creoles, it is not yellow fever, but pernicious fever. The conclusion is based upon two prominent and pregnant facts: First, that every case of disease in a Creole, supposed to be yellow fever, and treated by yellow fever remedies, proves fatal. Second, that the mode of treatment invariably applied to clear and well defined cases of pernicious fever effects a speedy and certain cure in these cases. What is this treatment? It consists in the early and free administration of the sulphate of quinine. Upon this our author insists most strenuously. He does not wait for a remission, but exhibits the febrile in the midst of the most violent fever. The more alarming the symptoms, the more prompt and energetic should be the quinine treatment. He considers this drug as the sole reliable antidote in all such cases, and contends that its employment will prove uniformly successful.

A number of cases are cited by the writer to prove the analogy, as far as symptoms are concerned, between pernicious fever in Creoles and yellow fever in unacclimated persons, and to demonstrate the immediate and marked relief and abatement of suffering produced by the administration of quinine. He opposes the use of emetics, purgatives and blisters, and thinks they aggravate the disease. In cases attended with nausea and vomiting, he prescribes doses of sulphate of quinine repeated until the stomach ceases to reject its contents. While relying upon this heroic remedy in the treatment of such cases, he does not deny that they are occasionally cured by other means, and even by the unassisted efforts of nature.

The remarks of the writer are extremely interesting, and indicate a thoughtful and observant mind. They impress us, too, with their plausibility. We have never been able to understand how Creoles could be subject to yellow fever, and yet when cases seemingly offering every symptom of the disease have come under our notice, we have been perplexed to account for them. If the theory of the writer be correct that such cases are pernicious fever, assuming the type of yellow fever, and yielding readily to those remedial measures which are generally resorted to in the former disease, speculation is at an end, and our Creole friends may at once dismiss their terrors.

VIRGINIANS—AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Under this head the Richmond Enquirer has an interesting article giving the number of native Virginians resident at home and abroad. The total number of native Virginians in 1850 residing in the State and other States and territories, was 1,261,000, to which may be added the number of natives residing in Europe, the British provinces, Central America, Mexico, Australia, &c., 13,000, making a grand total of 1,274,000. The total number of natives in State at that time was 519,000, the number of absentees 455,000. The Enquirer says:

"We have carefully examined the same table for all the States north of us, and find the depletion of Virginia to have been greater than any of them. Connecticut approaches nearest, her per centage being 35, the other northern States ranging from 31 down to 12 per cent. With this further difference against us, that all the northern States receive greater larger accessions from other States and from foreign countries, some of them quite as large a number as they have lost of their natives, the difference in Connecticut is the greatest. She with a population of 371,000, which is much less than half our number of whites, received accessions of natives born in the U. States and territories, but of Connecticut, 40,000. And of foreign birth, 38,000.

Being more than one-half of her loss. Our loss, as before shown, was 455,000, and we received from all outside sources but 78,000. The number of emigrants from the Old Dominion, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, exceeds that of any State in the south with the exception of South Carolina. The latter named State has furnished the new States and territories with no less than 380,000 of her native children. Next to Virginia and South Carolina comes the old North State, which has sent a vast number of emigrants to colonize the south-west.

It may not be amiss here to state that the people of the southern States, in proportion to their population, send out a much larger number of emigrants than the northern States.—The records of the census of 1850 clearly demonstrate this fact.

"This fact is to us conclusive evidence that the south, though by her boldness and hardiness, will be fully able to hold her own in the new territories in the fertile regions of the south-west. It is utter folly to attempt to coop the sons of the south within their present limits. They will emigrate, and control the institutions of the new regions where they cast their lot.

Whenever Texas and Arkansas are filled up, the tide of emigration will naturally flow beyond their limits, into New Mexico, Arizona, and the northern States of Mexico. No less than sixty thousand southern emigrants annually settle in Texas and Arkansas. This number of new emigrants thrown into New Mexico and Arizona will settle the character of their institutions in favor of the south, beyond all reasonable doubt.

The opinion begins to prevail that, notwithstanding all the wails of high flown declamation, expostulation, fasting, and illuminations, the telegraph across the Atlantic will prove a failure. The operators are unable to transmit any dispatches.

COTTON FACTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.—There is excellent authority for saying that there is a cotton factory now in operation in a State adjoining Louisiana which pays twenty-nine per cent on the capital invested. It is certain that a large figure, and we are somewhat surprised that we ourselves were somewhat surprised at it, though we have long been satisfied that there here in the south are overlooking some of the surest means of wealth and independence, and devoting too much of our time and thoughts to matters that pay but a very small per cent. upon capital thus valuable. The factory we refer to is located in Choctaw county, Mississippi, and has been going on noiselessly but most successfully for a number of years past. We suspect there are no politicians connected with it, or we should long since have known all about it, and its whole capital would doubtless have been brought to bear in numerous elections, every one of which was specially intended to save the south.

So quietly have the affairs of this very peculiar institution been managed that few people, even in the State in which it is situated, probably have had, until recently, any definite knowledge of it. We do not recollect to have seen any allusions to it in the papers of Mississippi, Williams, the editor of the two at all. Col. Hill, the editor of the Mississippi Farmer and Mechanic, who by the way in development of its agriculture and of its domestic resources in general, lately paid a visit to this cotton factory in Choctaw county, and from his letter we make the following extract:

"We were in search of an argument to prove the practicability and value of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods in Mississippi, and we would want nothing more to the point than the success of the Choctaw factory. Starting with but little capital, remote from market, and in the midst of a community that entertained prejudices, rather than kindly feelings, it has increased and grown in consequence until a community of near 50,000 souls are now deriving support and advantage from the work of the millers, it is paying a dividend of 29 per cent. It is perhaps one of the best managed concerns of the sort to be found in the south, combining economy, skill, utility and system in its details. For this, the company are indebted, to a great extent, to the prudent administration of their excellent president, William Wesson. We were particularly struck with the quietness, good order, and sound morality of the little town. The operatives, male and female, all looked cheerful and contented, which, of course, bespoke labor and punctual compensation for their labor.

The extract ought to be embalmed in the columns of every paper in Louisiana, and we may add in the south. It proves what we have been contending for, that in diversifying our industry so as to develop our internal resources and to put us on our feet as a nation, the first step is, found our true policy, and means at once of our safety, of our prosperity and of our wealth.

This Choctaw factory was commenced and has been conducted precisely in the manner we have advocated, viz: upon a small scale at first, with a gradual enlargement of operations as success should warrant. We trust the influence of the success of this experiment will not be lost upon some of our own citizens who last year were talking about starting a similar establishment in or near New Orleans. Surely if twenty-nine per cent. cannot bring them up to the scratch, nothing can. We trust the matter will receive immediate attention, and that another business season will not be allowed to pass away without witnessing the commencement of a cotton factory in our vicinity. Labor can here be obtained in abundance, and the raw material purchased on the spot, and every yard of cloth made taken at a fair price at the very door of the warehouse. Who will move in this work? [Commercial Bulletin.]

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.—The cotton tree grows here most luxuriantly, and appears more inclined to assume a perennial form than in even the most favored districts of America. Some of the Moreton bay cotton has already been manufactured in this country, but the quantity sent to England is very small, and consisted of but two bales. The wool is exported to Paris among the products of New South Wales, where our manufacturers had an opportunity of seeing what Australia will be able to produce in this respect whenever its resources are called out. After the exhibition was over it was forwarded by direction to London, with orders to have it manufactured and returned to the colony. There was some delay and difficulty in getting this order executed. It would have been easy enough to have had 10,000 bales manufactured, but to make a special job of two bales was what the majority of the mills would not stoop to do. Those monster manufactories that swallow up bales by the thousand and clamor incessantly for more, work so gigantic a scale that they could not adapt themselves to the manufacture of such a little quantity as two bales; an English miller would pick up a pin. At length, however, Messrs. Claiborne and Sons, of Manchester, consented to take in hand the modest little Australian consignment, and put their machinery in gear to work it up separately. On examining the cotton, it was thought that its very fine texture made it particularly suitable for being worked up into cotton thread, and into thread accordingly it was turned. The quantity was too small to allow of specimens of all the different varieties of thread being produced, but three qualities, of different degrees of fineness, were manufactured. These have been returned to the colony in a small case, and they very naturally excite a considerable degree of interest among the Australians. Up to the present time we believe that the cost of cultivation has been found too high to make the business of cotton growing profitable. To reduce this cost is the problem, for when solved a new era is opened to Australian industry. The American plantation style of cultivation is probably by no means capable of being reproduced in Australia. Slavery is not possible there, nor can any one desire to see wages reduced so low as to make it possible to cultivate the cheap labor of more crowded countries. But it has not been sufficiently tested whether cotton may not be profitably grown by small farmers, not as their only crop and sole dependence, but in addition to other things. A variety of crops would in more respects than one prove an advantage. It would distribute the labor of the farmer more evenly over the year, and afford a security against the risk of failure or low prices. The experiment has hitherto been tried by too few. It is greatly to be desired that a more general interest should be taken in the matter by practical agriculturists.

The London Lancet says, that to determine the period of life, which furnishes the greatest number of insane persons, it is sufficient to bring together the records, made up under different circumstances. One of these, made at the Bicetre, France, where poor men only are received, another at the Salpêtrière, a hospital for devoted to the wealthy, have been examined, and it appears that the age which furnishes the greatest number of insane, is—For men, that from thirty to forty years, while for the women it is that from fifty to sixty years. The ages which furnish the least, for both sexes, childhood, youth and advanced age. Among women, insanity appears earlier than among men, indeed, from twenty to thirty years of age. The rich are more subject to insanity in proportion than the poor.

The planters of St. James and St. Charles have organized a patrol and vigilance committee, for the purpose of riding those parishes of roadside groggeries and trading shops. The planters declare that these establishments furnish liquor to the slaves at night, and encourage, by trading with them, the negroes to steal from their masters.

General Intelligence.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—There were 98 deaths of yellow fever during the 30 days ending at 12 M., at 12 M., yesterday. The fever has broken out in Carrollton.

New York, Sept. 11.—A dispatch has been received from Otrus station, Trinity bay, by the steamer of the Atlantic telegraph company, that the principal electrician, Mr. Santy, states that the difficulties they encounter are owing to any imperfection in the insulation or cable, or to any imperfection in the receiving apparatus, or to any imperfection in the receiving apparatus, or to any imperfection in the receiving apparatus.

The cable is in good working order, and the telegraph and day, he says, is only temporary. New York, Sept. 15.—The steamship Star of the West, which was expected to arrive at this port and bring two weeks later news from California, Oregon and Washington territories, the Fraser river mines, the Sandwich Islands, the Pacific coast of South America, Central America, Java, the West Indies, &c. The Star of the West brought \$1,750,000 in gold.

The news from Fraser river in reference to the gold mine is most encouraging. The river was falling, and there was a prospect that the mine would soon have a fair chance to test the richness of the diggings.

The Legislature of New Granada assembled on the 1st inst. New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Vanderbilt, which was expected to arrive at this port, has arrived at this port. She brings three days later news than we had by the steamship Asia.

The general report of the Liverpool cotton market is that the cotton is slightly firmer in feeling, but the quotations showed no change. Private letters from New Orleans at 7 1/2 c.

The sales for three days amounted to \$1,000,000, of which the Liverpool market took \$200,000. The market for American stocks was steady, and the Atlantic telegraph shares were quoted at \$250 per share.

The news of the Chinese treaties is fully confirmed. The British ambassador in China, Lord Lyons, has been notified that the emperor of the empire is fulfilled. China—last year's empire—is opened to christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the west. Our distant trade connections are multiplied in Pekin. Our missionaries are admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The treaties were signed on the 26th of May and 13th of June.

A new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 was announced at 6 per cent. interest. The subscription price was \$10. Advances had been received of heavy shipments of goods from Australia.

The French funds had advanced. The existence of the East India company terminated on the 1st inst. London, Sept. 14.—The silk trade in Paris, have failed for a heavy amount.

The London Times anticipates the suspension of several large firms in the timber trade in Liverpool. The directors of the French mission, returned to London on the 31st ult. Ministerial changes in Turkey are reported.

The reported annexation of the governor general of India, Lord Dalhousie, to the British crown, is confirmed. New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived at this port, bringing news from Havana to the 8th inst. Over 1000 soldiers were on board a Dutch ship, previous to her arrival at Havana.