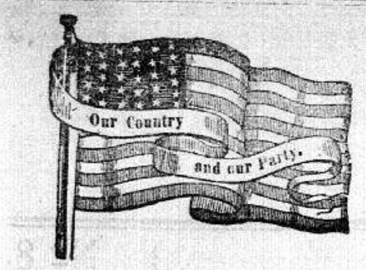

"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

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

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,............OCTOBER 6, 1858.

"MOLLIE"—The writer's real name must accompany all communications. It is, in all cases, indispensable.

The river is on a stand, but owing to the washing of the bars navigation has somewhat improved. Since our last, the Effort and Wabash Valley have arrived from New Orleans, and the Larkin Edwards from Alexandria.

BODY FOUND—The body of a white man was found on Saturday evening floating down Red River, opposite Mr. Thos. Gilmer's plantation, four miles above town. It appeared to have been in the water about ten days, and the head and one hand were missing. The deceased was of small stature, and had been stripped of all clothing. Of course it was impossible to ascertain from what point above the body floated.

The election for associate-justice passed off quietly, but little interest being manifested.—The vote in Caddo parish, as far as received was:

	LAND.	RAY.
Shreveport, - - -	160	119
Summer Grove,	5	6
Greenwood, - -	48	15
Albany, - -	3	10
Cooke's, - -	5	8
Blossom Hill, -	17	16

The other precincts will be in this morning.

BOSSIER—Mrs. Alexander's precinct: Ray, 7; Land, 0.

SMALL RASCALITY.—We received by Sunday's mail, via N. Orleans, the following note from the polite and efficient postmaster at Natchez, together with twenty packages of the South-Western, of the 15th September, from which the superscription had been cut out with a sharp penknife. The papers were mailed on the morning of publication to subscribers in different parts of Mississippi and Tennessee, with the names legibly *printed* on each package, and they must have been maliciously mutilated at some postoffice where the mails lay over or were kept back for that purpose. We can easily imagine why postmasters steal registered and other valuable letters, but are totally at a loss to conceive what they could gain by cutting up bundles of newspapers and depriving the subscribers of them; yet there can be no doubt whatever but the defilers of the latter also practice seal-breaking and letter stealing. It will not be a difficult matter to ascertain to a certainty at what office this little piece of mean rascality was perpetrated, and as a special agent of the postoffice department is now on his way to this place, for the purpose of examining into the many abuses reported on the route from the mouth of Red River to Shreveport, and will proceed from here to Monroe, we will call his particular attention to all points from thence, via Harrisonburg, to Natchez. In the meantime those of our subscribers residing at a distance who fail to receive regularly their papers must throw the blame on the postoffice.

NATCHEZ POSTOFFICE, SEPT. 28, 1858.
Editors of the South-Western—We return to your office papers which were evidently mailed to regular subscribers. It was impossible for us to forward them, the wrappers were so much torn, and the postoffices entirely erased. We believe it a suspicious affair, and hope that those who did it may be discovered.
Yours, respectfully,
R. ELWARD, P. M.

P. S. These papers were received by the Monroe and Harrisonburg route. R. E.

OUR RAILROAD.—We have not received the annual report of the president and directors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, but are gratified to learn that its pecuniary affairs are in a healthy condition, and that it was determined to finish and equip the section from this place to the Texas-line with all possible despatch. On the first rise in the river the necessary quantity of iron will be shipped up, and laid on the track, and a locomotive and train of cars make regular trips on the road, or so much of it as may be completed.

The attention of parents is directed to the advertisement of the Rev. S. P. Helme's Collegiate Institute, where a limited number of youths will be received for the present session. The reputation of the principal as a preceptor is too well established and recognised to require commendation.

We are requested to state that no reliance can be placed upon the regularity of the stages from Monroe to Vicksburg; which has proved an annoyance and inconvenience to those wishing to travel on the route. Cannot the contractors remedy the evil complained of?

We are gratified to announce to our readers that so soon as the epidemic subsides in New Orleans and the navigation of Red River permits, a branch of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana will be permanently opened at this place, with sufficient capital to meet the wants of our growing commerce. The bank will enable our factors at all times to pay the highest price for cotton, besides otherwise adding to the facilities of business men. We expect to be able in a few days to announce the names of the cashier and gentlemen chosen as directors of the branch bank.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Mr. T. D. Powell has purchased the commodious and popular building known as the "Alston House," and after refurnishing and renovating the premises, conferred upon it the appropriate title of the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Powell is an experienced and energetic landlord, who will make use of every effort to render his house, in all things, the very best in Louisiana, outside the Crescent City. The rooms are commodious and comfortable, the furniture and bedding of the best quality, and every delicacy will be served on the tables, while polite and attentive servants will attend to the wants of guests.

There were 619 interments in New Orleans during the week ending at 6, A. M., 26th ult., being a decrease of 23 from the previous week. The returns of the 27th and 28th likewise show a slight decrease. The Crescent cautions strangers against visiting the city.

The assessor's tableau for 1858 is now on file at the recorder's office, for inspection and correction.

We have on various occasions alluded to the glaring frauds and peculations perpetrated on the general government by its officials and the favorite friends of the "powers that be," and had hoped that the bottom of the dark catalogue had been reached. But it would appear to be endless. The latest item developed was elicited during the court of inquiry convened at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the charges brought by the war department against quarter master Van Vliet, for alleged disobedience of its official instructions. One would suppose from the tenor of the order that the quarter master had been guilty of some grievous sin, while, in fact, it appears that he merely performed the duties appertaining to his office and protected the interests of the government from the frauds of swindling contractors. It came out on the investigation that the quarter-master had been verdant enough to believe that it was his duty to reject all broken down and unsound horses and mules offered by those who contracted to fill the requisition for the army during the campaign against the saints of Utah, and therefore refused to accept a score of diseased animals, furnished by one Green, brother of the Missouri senator of that name. This, in the opinion of secretary Floyd, was an offence of so serious an import that a court of inquiry must be held, for the sole purpose of ascertaining how an officer of the U. S. army could have the audacity and presumption to refuse receiving diseased mules and passing them as sound and serviceable when tendered by such an influential individual as the contractor. The court found that quarter-master Van Vliet had not transgressed the duties of his office, and that in the use of his discretionary powers he had purchased first class animals, in place of the lame and halt ones rejected, at prices far below what the department at Washington had agreed to pay its pet politico-contractors. It was likewise developed, as another singular feature of this business, that the average price paid by the war department for mules for the army in Utah was not less than one hundred and seventy dollars, while it was shown that Col. Crossman, deputy quarter-master general, at St. Louis, received a proposal from Caldwell & Geary, of Indianola, Texas, to supply the army with all mules that might be required, and to deliver the animals at fort Leavenworth, at prices varying from eighty-five to one hundred dollars a head. Col. Crossman forwarded this tender to the war department, where it is now on file, but it did not accord with the political plans of that bureau to accept the offer; although, as the lowest bid, according to the advertisements, it was entitled to the contract. Caldwell & Geary are well known to many officers of the army, including several members of the court of inquiry, the quarter-master general, general Twiggs, &c., who certified that they were responsible parties, who could with comparative ease fill a requisition for any number of animals at any time. They furnished captain Pope with his teams when he went out on the expedition for boring artesian wells, and for many other military expeditions. But, if their offer had been accepted, the jobbers in and about the war department would have been unable to get a grab at the fat pickings. This could not be endured by such hungry dignitaries as now fill the official offices, consequently instead of paying from $75 to $100, according to quality, for mules, Uncle Sam has been juggled into giving one hundred and sixty dollars a head—or more than twice the sum demanded. In private life, such transactions would be denominated swindling, but in official circles, is styled rewarding ones friends. It is stated that senator Jeff. Davis and two or three members of the house of representatives have been put in possession of the facts in this case, and it is not unlikely that on the meeting of congress a special committee will be demanded to sift the matter.

Incidental to this mule swindle, another feature in the great Fort Snelling fraud has been brought to light. The particular political friends of the war department, on whom Fort Snelling and its reservation was bestowed for a mere song, made a bold attempt to likewise get possession of Fort Leavenworth and its dependances. The plot was matured and the wires set to work, but the job was spoiled by Col. Crossman, deputy quarter-master general, having the presumption to boldly inform secretary Floyd's friends that he would not allow any property belonging to the general government entrusted to his care to be stolen, and general Harney, at his solication, forbid the sale until the receipt of further orders. Geo. Saunders, (of the firm of Russell, Waddell & Co.) and the other recipiants of official bounty, had carved the fort and the greater part of the reservation for their own use and ownership, for which they promised to pay twenty-five dollars an acre, the fine buildings and improvements of course included. The secretary of war expressed his willingness to consummate the sale, but the assent of the commanding officer (Harney) was indispensably essential. This could not be obtained, as Crossman had explained to him the rascality of the whole scheme, and avowed his determination to offer one hundred dollars per acre for the reservation himself, if the secretary persisted on selling. This fearless stand acted as a bomb among the conspirators and scattered their well laid scheme, and for a time at least the military reservation in Kansas has escaped the fate of the reservation in Minnesota. The facts of this case are too well authenticated to bear contradiction.

The parties on whom was conferred the contract to convey the mails three times a week from Shreveport to Tyler having failed to perform the service, the postmaster-general has advertised for new proposals. In view of these facts, the citizens of Marshall and Tyler contemplate petitioning the department to change the schedule so as to afford them a daily mail. This is an important move to Shreveport and eastern Texas generally, and we hope that the postmaster-general will cheerfully accord the much desired boon. Some years ago a petition numerously signed was forwarded to the department soliciting a daily mail between Marshall and Shreveport, and although Col. Bradfield was willing to perform the service at a small advance on his tri-weekly contract, the request was not complied with. We trust for better success this time.

An aspirant to the board of police, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, in an address to his constituents, says he is "in favor of paying off the county debt by curtailing to a large extent the extra official fees of all the county officers," and adds, "Then from the avidity with which the offices are sought by our most sensible citizens, I feel assured they will be well paid for their services." Of course, all those "most sensible citizens" seek the "honors," not the emoluments of office.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, following in the wake of Hammond, has repudiated the Kansas bill, and swears that he never did like it, and "never could understand why that bill was so popular in the south." In a speech delivered by him a few days ago at Jackson he informed his constituents that:

"He did not like the original Kansas and Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas, and never could understand why the bill was so popular in the south—there was that in it which ought to have been left out and there was that left out which ought to have been put it. He disapproved of the "popular sovereignty" doctrine incorporated in that bill, and wanted it plainly stated who were "*the people*" who were "to regulate domestic institutions in their own way." He never could subscribe to the policy of placing unnaturalised foreign paupers and criminals thrown upon our shores like filthy weeds, upon an equality with native-born citizens."—He stated that he was a great admirer and warm personal friend of Mr. Douglas, that although they disagreed during the last congress pending the Kansas bill, yet their friendly relations had not been disturbed, and he thought that Douglas had been ill used by the democracy, and trusted that he would be reëlected to the United States senate.

Some eighteen months ago, this self-same A. G. Brown was haranguing to the people of Mississippi day and night of the superlative beauties of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the vital importance of thoroughly carrying out the new doctrine of "popular [squatter] sovereignty," which, according to his reasoning at that time, would most assuredly make a slave State out of Kansas, be the salvation of the south, allay the excitement growing out of the slavery question, and forever preserve the Union from dissolution and destruction. Now he repudiates his old platform, takes back all he then said, and tells his constituents that he "did not like the original Kansas and Nebraska bill" and "never could understand why the bill was so popular in the south;" and is far more violent in his denunciations against popular sovereignty and alien suffrage than the most "bigotted know nothing." We have heard that "time works wonders," and the Mississippi senator has verified it. From present indications it is highly probable that the repudiation of the Kansas bill will be the test of southern democracy. The truth is that Douglas has been for some years the acknowledged leader of the small fry democrats in congress, and his bolting from the party has left Brown & Co. at sea without compass or chart, and in their fright they are endeavoring with all their might once more to get under the guardian shield of the "Little Giant." At least one thing can be said in favor of Douglas—he scorns being held in leading strings. Like Forney he must rule supreme over the weak and timid, or destroy them.

Senator Brown, oppressed with all the dignity with which his position is environed, à la Napoleon III., informed his audience that it was to be expected of him [who made him the autocrat of the party?] *to say what the southern democracy should do!* whether they should go into the national convention or not. He would advise them to go into the Charleston convention. He had no doubt the convention would give them a good candidate, and that he would be elected; but he also believed that *unless the president deserted them*, after he had distributed the patronage, *he would himself be deserted by the north*. He said that he [senator Brown] had never been friendly with Mr. Pierce, but it was his "firmness to principle" which killed him with his party, and the same thing was weakening the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Brown would undoubtedly prefer a president as weak and vacillating as himself, but overlooks the fact that in taking sides with Douglas he himself is aiding the effort to weaken the administration of Buchanan. After the edict of Mr. Brown it is not to be presumed that the southern democracy will hesitate to attend the Cincinnati convention.

TURNING AGAIN.—The hon. Reverdy Johnson was always considered by his friends as very vain, weak and vacillating, therefore the old whigs did not in the least regret the honorable gentleman's desertion to the democracy. From the extracts given below, it is evident that he has no way improved in morals or good sense since he became a democrat. He writes thus:

"WASHINGTON, March 6, 1858.—Messrs. B. H. Richardson, B. C. Prestman and J. Graves, committee of invitation: Gentlemen: My engagements in this city will deprive me of the gratification of attending the meeting on the 8th inst., to which you have been so good as to invite me. I should like much to witness the hearty good will with which our patriotic citizens *will approve the policy of the president* in recommending the admission of Kansas into the Union, with her Lecompton constitution. The time has come when this disturbing subject should be put at rest, and in its present condition, I see no safer or more effectual mode of accomplishing it."

In another letter, written since the numerous boltings in favor of the "Little Giant," addressed to Douglas himself, speaking of the action of president Buchanan on the Kansas bill, he says:

"That the president acted conscientiously, and, as he believed, for the best, I have no doubt; but very many of his truest and fastest friends entertained a different opinion. These thought that the proper course was to submit the matter to congress, without executive endorsement or disapprobation, to be disposed of as that body might deem best. *I confess that this was my own opinion!*"

Reverdy Johnson being anxious to get on the strong side, went over to Buchanan; then feeling convinced that Douglas would overthrow the administration bolted to his wing of the democracy. His next jump will take him to an open affiliation with the black republicans.

Messrs. O'Reilly, Speed and other speculators on the credulity of the public, are perfecting a narrow prairie plough, with which they propose to put down an underground telegraph wire from the Mississippi to California. The plough is to cut a channel three inches wide and three feet deep, and has a cylinder or drum attached, for the purpose of paying out from the heel of the plough the insulated wire as fast as the trench is cut. They say that on a common prairie this plough can be driven from ten to fifteen miles per day, filling and covering the wire as it goes. The perfection arrived at in insulating wire with gutta percha is said to be very great, and the machinery so perfect and condensed as to add much to the facility and security of such an enterprise. We have no doubt but that the telegraph can be easily extended to California, none whatever regarding the merits of the prairie plough; but would advise our readers never to take stock in any telegraph. They only benefit the contractors.—We have twice been gulled into subscribing for shares in such "enterprises," and speak from bought experience.

"LAW AND ORDER."—We are almost daily told that the people of this vast confederacy are one in interest, feeling and sentiment. That we are children of a common father, worshipping at the same altar, sitting around the same hearthstone, loving the same household gods, only occupying different chambers under the same paternal roof. It is a glorious thing, that harmony and good feeling—the well-being of every regulated household. Rules and restrictions, we all know, are necessary for the common good—that the strong may not tyrannize over the weak—that the hero of disobedience and misrule may not infringe upon the sacred rights of the lover of order and right, that all may share alike the heritage and patrimony of a common parent. This is in accordance with the stern teachings of justice and equity. But, what remedy is there when a part of the household keeps the law, abides by the contract, holds sacred the obligations of brotherhood; while the other tramples under foot the law, defies the authorities, and disregards the ties which unite the heirs of a common possession? Such thoughts are suggested by the recent capture and disposition of three hundred Africans landed at Charleston, South Carolina. They were brought into a State, where the most excitable southern blood flows, where slaves are to be seen at work on every field, where fearless independence characterise the people to a fault tenacious of their rights; yet, bowing to the majesty of the law, holding inviolate its mandates, the people of the south with one voice cried let the law be executed, let the Africans be returned to their country. We ask for nothing but that which the law entitles us; we scorn, we repudiate the idea of, grasping power through the channels of an infuriated mob.—Change the scene. Land three hundred fugitive slaves at Boston or Cincinnati—the law requires that they be returned to their owners, and the people rise up in resistance to it; they snatch the slave from his master with all the fury, zeal and enthusiasm which the christians of the middle age tore the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidel Musselman. In the face of all this, the fanatics of the north never tire of preaching about the lawlessness of the south.

PERTINENT.—The Baton Rouge Advocate (democratic) solicits the attention of the admirers, defenders and supporters of Stephen A. Douglas in Louisiana, to the following paragraphs, and requests that they will confer on the public the favor of reconciling them:

"It matters not *in what way* the supreme court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the constitution, *the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it*, as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will, by the *unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst*."—Douglas' Freeport speech.

The above proclaims the most ultra "higher law" dogma; how does it compare with the following decree:

"If the constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, *no tribunal*, acting under the authority of the United States, whether *legislative, executive or judicial*, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government."—Dred Scott Decision, U. S. supreme court.

The Advocate asks now, "will any one define the difference between Douglas' position and the black republicans?" Aye, are they not one and the same?

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY INTEND TO DO WITH DOUGLAS.—The Columbus Times, a leading democratic paper in Georgia, gives the following programme of the cruel fate declared by the southern rights democracy for "the traitor Douglas:"

"For Douglas' treason to the south—his abandonment of the great principles upon which the south could rest with security in the admission of new States into the Union, and his affiliation with black republicans in opposition to the Lecompton constitution, framed by the voice of the people of Kansas, we (the democracy of the whole country) propose to take his political life, dissecting the body, and dividing the good from the evil. The good, embracing all his past services, patriotic deeds and glorious achievements, we will bury with great honor and éclat, and hope the clods of the valley will rest sweetly upon it. The evil including his present heresies and low demagogueism, we will hang on the gibbet, where the vultures of the air and the wild beasts of the forest may devout it. This is what we design doing."

This is awful, and what is worse, there is a sad likelihood of an increase in the dramatis personæ, who are to undergo this terrible punishment.

INTRODUCTION OF COTTON.—The Baton Rouge Advocate has a letter dated Chapel Hill, Tenn., August 10, written, as we learn from the Advocate, by a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Louisiana, and at one time filled a high office in her government, from which we extract the annexed interesting passage:

The person is yet living who saw the first sack of cotton seed brought into the Mississippi valley. It was introduced by Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who was a native of Ireland, a Spanish subject, and acting as consul for the United States at the port of New Orleans. It was imported expressly for Mr. Bringier, a wealthy planter, on the right bank of the river, a few miles below Donaldsonville. Mr. Bringier had also the first cotton gin imported. The cotton seed was distributed to such planters, up and down the coast, as desired to try the experiment, and in the fall of the year when it was picked, Mr. B. sent his son, Louis Bringier, the present venerable surveyor general of Louisiana, with a barge and gang of negroes to collect it for the purpose of being ginned. The cotton was raised and ginned upon shares, and when bagged was sent to Daniel Clark for exportation. Mr. Bringier told me he had gone up as far as Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupée, gathering cotton to be ginned at his father's place below Donaldsonville. This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of the present century.

The New York publishers are in a quandary regarding news dispatches by the Ocean telegraph, (if any are received,) and the cost of the same. The dispatches will be sent to New York for distribution, and, of course, those papers which first promulgate them will have to pay for them. Once printed they are public property and will be republished by the other journals, and transmitted over the land by the telegraphic reporters, without additional cost. Such being the case, the New York publishers doubt whether the newspapers outside of that city will feel disposed to pay their quota towards defraying the expense of the dispatches from Europe.

REBELLION IN THE CAMP.—We presume that as brief chroniclers of the times it will be expected that we should furnish our readers with some inklings of the recent disclosures made by John W. Forney respecting Mr. Buchanan and his policy. Every body knows Mr. Forney. He was formerly clerk of the national house of representatives, and is now the leading editor of the Pennsylvania Press. He is an able and astute man, a fair speaker, a very clever writer, has been all his life an intense politician, and until a year ago was the most constant, ardent and indefatigable of Mr. Buchanan's friends and supporters. But the president and Col. Forney happened to differ on the Kansas question, and the latter, unawed by the threats and unseduced by the promises of the administration, has held fast to his political integrity, and has thus gradually been forced into a quasi-opposition to the democratic party, or rather to the Buchanan wing of it. In the present active canvass going on in Pennsylvania and New York Col. Forney has largely participated. A few days ago he attended a meeting of the friends of John B. Haskin, anti-Lecompton, at Tarrytown, for the purpose of securing his renomination to congress. Col. F. made a long speech on the occasion, and his revelations are deemed sufficiently important to justify more than a passing allusion.

Col. Forney began by explaining his extreme intimacy with Mr. Buchanan. Said he:

I was his intimate confidant and friend in early youth; and down to the present hour, or rather to a period one year ago, I sustained towards Mr. Buchanan relations not only of intimacy, but of more than intimacy. Had he been my father—had his blood run in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. (Some applause.) I believe that these sentiments of affection were reciprocated. We had tried, in our good old State of Pennsylvania, for many years, to elect this gentleman to the presidency. It fell to my lot, born in the county in which he grew to manhood—born in the county where he read law—born in the county where he still has his residence—born in the county where he says he expects to die, and knowing him thus well, it fell to my lot, I say, to do a good deal of the hard work intended for the fulfilment of the aspirations of himself and of the wishes of his friends.

The speaker then narrated in detail his many and arduous efforts in behalf of Mr. Buchanan in 1844, 1848, 1852, and finally in 1856, resulting in the triumphant election of that gentleman. After his inauguration their friendship remained unbroken. They agreed in every respect, even with regard to Kansas, up to a certain period. Witness the following:

"No man felt more deeply in respect to Kansas than did Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in the speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the national convention in his parlor at Lancaster, (and I happened to be present and to hear it) he laid stress on the great principle that the will of the majority in that territory should prevail. Why, he has said to me a thousand times, 'The south must vote for me. It is Fremont or Buchanan. They must go for me. The north must be secured; and the only way to secure the north is to convince these gentlemen that when I get into the presidential chair I will do right to the people of Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age,' he said. 'I have reached that time of life when I can have no ambition for reëlection, and if I have, the way to secure reëlection is to be strong with my own people at home. I have watched this struggle from my quiet retreat in London. I have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of Mr. Pierce; therefore I will inaugurate a new system, and will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania president will stand firmly by the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania democrat.'"

But after a while the president began to modify his views. He deserted his friends Walker and Stanton, approved the Lecompton constitution, and determined to enforce its endorsement by the democracy as a test of the orthodox political faith. Forney recalcitrated. He had been too fully and personally committed to the original policy of Mr. Buchanan to take so sudden and startling a leap. So he went to Washington to expostulate with his old friend and patron. What occurred there is best told in the words of the speaker himself:

"I did not believe, however, for a moment, that the administration was resolved to make the betrayal of the principles of the party which put it in power a test; and so when I went to Washington I called on my old friend, and, said I to him, "Well, Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one principle, and having followed your lead, you have deserted it." 'Well,' said he, "cannot you change too? (Laughter.) If I can afford to change, why cannot you afford to change? If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, you will not hear a whimper of this thing. It will pass by as the summer breeze." I told him it was very well for him to say so; that an administration surrounded by office-holders and expectants, living all the time in an atmosphere of flattery, might be misled into such ideas. I said that there were thousands of expectants who could come to him and ay, "Mr. Buchanan, you are right. Mr. Buchanan, we are down on our knees. Please to walk over us. Please to trample on us, and we will be rendered happy." I said to him, "You may believe your policy is right, but I tell you sir, that there is a still small voice in the people which instinctively rejects and abhors fraud; and this is fraud, and this is dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done—as all politicians have—some things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right. I regret that I have done them; but this I will not do. (Cheers and cries of 'bravo.' I have reached the stature and the years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania and become the slave of power. (Applause.) I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan you may tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Colonel Polk tolerated differences of opinion, for, as you may recollect, you differed with him on the subject of the tariff, and yet you remained in his cabinet. Mr. Pierce tolerated differences in his cabinet; and here we are, the men who carried you into the place you now occupy, asking nothing at your hands, having refused your favors, having trampled on all the patronage tendered to them, because they desire to serve you independently here they are asking only to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was: "Sir, I intend making my Kansas policy a test." "Well, sir, I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers, we will make it a test at the ballot-box."

The warmest friends, after a quarrel, are not unfrequently converted into the bitterest enemies. Col. Forney evidently resents most keenly his treatment by the administration. He considered himself personally insulted, and his principles made a by-word and a mockery. Having suffered much for Mr. Buchanan—suffered in character and reputation; endured obloquy and reproach; been subjected to the imputation of counseling and committing the vilest frauds to ensure that gentleman's election, and probably feeling that all this entitled him to a strong claim upon the friendship and the gratitude of the president, it is not strange that the inconsistency of the latter, evinced by a rapid and unexpected change of opinion, and by a marked intolerance and offensive demeanor towards those who could not follow him in his devious path, should have completely alienated Col. Forney. He now displays no magnanimity whatever towards the administration, but assails it vehemently upon grounds which have for some time constituted a source of complaint by thousands of good and true democrats. The annexed extract is a sample of the mode of attack adopted by Col. Forney:

"Oh, gentlemen, the chapter that shall detail the manner in which this administration has used its patronage, will be a black one; and when our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an American citizen, elected to the presidential chair in the face of such a people, covered with the armor of pledges, could have gone into that chair to have used his army—aye, his army!—and the treasury of the nation, your money and mine, your offices and mine, for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing honestly by the plain God's truth. (Applause.) And I would that when that historian comes to write, he should not be compelled to write that, that president was born in Pennsylvania. No, gentleman, there has not been an element lacking to relieve the unredeemed infamy—not one. There has not been a single circumstance lacking. They have gone on, step by step, with the tread of fate and of destiny, trying to crush out the brave and gallant spirits that have stood forth, asking for nothing but to be permitted to do right.

We have no exalted admiration of John W. Forney, and very little for the president of the United States. As southern men we rather rejoiced when Mr. Buchanan faced about, kicked Walker and Stanton into the gutter, and sustained the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. [N.O. Bee.

CHARLES DICKENS.—We see an intimation in the English press that Mr. Charles Dickens will probably re-visit the United States, with a view of repeating those public readings of his works which have proved so popular and profitable in England. No one can admire more warmly, and appreciate more thoroughly, the genius of Dickens than ourselves; but still we think the Americans would be lacking in self-respect and a proper sense of their own dignity, were they to receive the author of "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" with a tithe of that cordiality of which he was the recipient seventeen years ago. We are not thin-skinned, and are perfectly willing to see our errors and foibles good-naturedly exposed, or even severely censured; but ingratitude is the blackest of vices, and of gross, unqualified ingratitude has Charles Dickens been guilty in his conduct towards the people of the United States. He came to America in 1841. He was welcome with enthusiasm and treated with the utmost regard and affection. The demonstrations in his behalf were such as might not have been unworthily extended to the greatest benefactor of the human race. How did he repay them? First by publishing, soon after his return home, a miserable and malignant caricature of American customs and manners in his "Notes." This evinced a bad heart, but yet it might have been set down to the score of that incurable propensity of authors of his line to amuse the public, even at the expense of his friends. Two years later, when he knew with what feelings of indignation and resentment his petty calumnies had been received, Mr. Dickens deliberately wrote a more elaborate work in which he covered a broader field of slander and falsehood, and endeavored to render the American people utterly ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of all other nations. We allude, as most readers may divine, to "Martin Chuzzlewit." It is no palliation of this gross offense that the book turned out a drug and a failure, and is the least meritorious of the author's productions, or that even the wretched attempt to pander to British prejudices revolted the taste it was designed to propitiate. The animus of the work is malice and ingratitude—to our mind unpardonable sins.

Perhaps Charles Dickens would consult his own feelings best by remaining at home. The American people have ceased to love and respect the man, though the transcendant talent of the author involuntarily fascinates and delights them. We believe that if he ventures amongst us a second time, he will find that the abuse of American hospitality is a poor passport, to our favor, and a sorry letter of recommendation.

UNCLE SAM'S OUTLAY FOR THE CABLE.—The United States government, it is said, will have expended, by the time the Niagara is once more fitted for a war-steamer, directly and indirectly in this cable business, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at least. The alterations demanded by the agents of the telegraph company for the purpose of laying the cable, and the various suggestions introduced and to a degree carried out by Mr. Field and his associates during the period of depositing the cable in mid-ocean, (says the New York Day Book,) has transformed the craft into anything but a vessel-of-war, and she has to be restored to her original condition at a round cost.

So determined, we are told, was Mr. Field that nothing should mar the chance of the success of the undertaking, as far as the Niagara was concerned, that it is believed he would have insisted upon her masts being cut away could such an operation have conduced to the grand consummation so devoutly wished for. The commander of the ship was so constantly solicited for permits to pull down, tear away, build up, and otherwise mutilate the interior of his vessel, that he had to firmly represent to the feverish gentlemen who were disposed to push matters to an extreme length, that it could not be done; that while he would do everything in his power for the success of the great work, he could not chop his ship to pieces nor turn her into a marine iron foundery, or a Mississippi "dug out," not even to insure the success of the Atlantic telegraph, for his duties to the government, as commander of the vessel, would forbid it. [Washington States.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EMPIRES. — Blackwood's Magazine, with all its aristocratic principles mingled as they are with doctrines that are now regarded as politically effete, often condenses into brief space many interesting and historical matters that are alike agreeable and instructive to the general reader. Among these interesting papers, we find a reference to the Roman empire and its military forces, and a comparison with similar elements in modern kingdoms. According to the estimates before us, Russia surpasses Rome in extent of territory, and contains an army considerably more numerous. France and Austria rank next to Russia in number of their standing armies, could bring singly in the field a much larger force than the whole Roman empire. The military forces of the pagan empire is here estimated at about 450,000 men; the christian monarchies of France and Austria are each of them reputed to maintain an army of 650,000 men, and when we reflect upon the invention of gunpowder, and the enormous force of artillery, it is evident that any one of the first rate powers of modern Europe could bring into the field a destructive force that would sweep from the face of the earth the thirty legions of Adrian. The very division of Europe into a number of states involves this increase of soldiery. In the old Roman empire the great Mediterranean sea lay as peaceful as a lake, and the Roman ships had nothing to dread but the winds and the waves; whereas in modern Europe many quite artificial boundaries have to be guarded by an army of soldiers.

"Belgium defends her flats with 100,000 men, and the marshes of Holland are secured by 60,000 Dutch." Hitherto everything has tended to develop the military power in christendom.

The health of bishop Soule, of the M. E. church south, is reported very precarious. He has become too feeble to reply to correspondents, and has requested a public statement of the facts.

The 23d ult., in Charleston, (S. C.,) was celebrated as a day of public prayer and humiliation, ordered by the authorities in view of the epidemic with which the city is afflicted.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald contradicts the report that yellow fever is prevailing there.

General Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The Prince Albert encountered a terrific hurricane, but lost only her sails besides the damage to her screws.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The sales of the day on speculation were 6000 bales; for export 4000 bales—the market closing buoyant.

England had renewed the contract with the Pacific navigation company, of London, for carrying semi-monthly mails to the west coast of South America, via Panama.

It seems to be decided upon that several prominent members of the royal family are to visit Canada next summer. Perhaps the queen will be of the party.

The Lyons silk market was improving under an influx of American orders.

The object of the late conspiracy in Constantinople was to replace the present sultan by his brother Abdulariz.

It was rumored that Turkey and Persia had been on the brink of a rupture.

The Neapolitan government had received information that a quantity of fulminating granades had been sent from Malta for introduction into the Neapolitan States.

There were rumors of a new republican conspiracy being on foot at Malaga.

France is proposing to maintain a stronger force in the China seas than heretofore.

Mr. TenBroeck's mare Prioress, won the great Yorkshire handicap at Doncaster races. The race for the handicap was run on the 14th September—distance, one mile and three quarters.

A malignant fever was raging at Basle, in Switzerland. Many persons had died of it.

The London Times publishes the treaty between England and Nicaragua, drawn up by Ousley. It is said that both governments approve it. Ousley goes to Nicaragua shortly to secure its ratification. England agrees to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, and to employ a force to protect the Isthmus, if Nicaragua is unable to do so herself. The treaty is exclusively commercial.

The great American (Mr. Morphy) chess player has been defeated in his trial with Mr. Harwitz, in Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The bark Lotus brought the twelve passengers saved from the burning steamship Austria to Halifax. They were taken from the French bark Maurice, which saw the Austria on the 14th, and at 5 o clock in the afternoon, rescued forty persons from her bowsprit.

The passengers at Halifax report that the fire commenced on the afternoon of the 14th in the steerage, and the ship was immediately put at half speed, but soon after the magazine exploded, and the engineers were instantly suffocated.

The fire then spread fearfully, and the ship was quickly enveloped in flames.

A large number of passengers were instantly suffocated in the cabins and smoking room. Nearly all the first class passengers jumped from the poop into the sea and perished. Several ladies remained on board until their garments were in flames, and then leaped overboard. One boat was launched and instantly crowded, and quickly swamped, and thus many souls perished.

Among the cabin passengers of the Austria, were J. Bogel and wife, of New Orleans; Anna Paypers and three children, and Maria Perkins, of St. Louis; Wilhel Stachel, of Cincinnati.

The steamship Austria left Bremen on the 4th of September, bound for New York, via Southampton, with about 600 passengers on board.

SPRINGFIED, (ILL.) Sept. 13.—Judge Breeze, of this State, publishes a letter in the Missouri Republican, on the subject of Illinois politics. He denies that he is not a candidate for the senate, and also the assertion that he supports judge Douglas. He likewise denounces all conspirators and disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the democratic party, and says he will follow that party, and no single person.

FROM UTAH.—Advices from Leavenworth to the 13th ult., have been received in St. Louis. The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th, after a passage of twenty days. The mormons continued to arrive in the city from the south. Brigham Young kept himself concealed, and lives in constant danger from his own people, who are greatly incensed at his numerous frauds. Reports confirm the news of the south Platte gold mines. Many of the diggers are realising $5 per day, without the proper implements.

PENSACOLA.—The Pensacola Observer of the 25th ult. says the number of yellow fever cases at Milton, Florida, was six; two of which proved fatal, and four are under treatment.

MOBILE.—On the 24th ult., the deaths by yellow fever were three; on the 25th, there were five deaths from yellow fever.

GALVESTON.—The Galveston Civilian of the 22d ult., says, forty-seven deaths from yellow fever have thus far taken place since the disease appeared. The number of sick in town is now estimated at 150.

The board of health of Natchez, on the 21st ult., reported twelve cases of yellow fever in that city. It is confined to "under the hill" altogether.

The Indianola Courier of the 13th ultimo, has the following:—We stop the press to announce in an extra, that at last the great mystery of who has been robbing the mails is solved. Through the indefatigable efforts of colonel John T. Rockwood, local mail agent at Galveston, Jacob Dammert, a boy about 15 years of age, and lately employed in the post office at San Antonio, was arrested here to-day by marshal Coffin, with fifty or sixty thousand dollars in drafts, bank stock, lottery tickets, etc.

The Courier further says that a few days since the mail rider between Wharton and Texana was made to dismount and deliver up his horse and mail bag by four thieves, who remarked to him at the time that he was getting off well with his life. The same paper learns that three horse thieves, named Barnes, Cochran and Adams, were arrested in Karnes county, but gives no particulars.

Colonel Charles A. Fuller has been detailed by the war department to superintend the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi.

Forty-eight negroes belonging to Mrs. Hester Blanchard, of Fayette county, Kentucky, were emancipated in Cincinnati lately.

From a letter received in Norfolk, the New York Day Book learns that the United States steamer Dispatch is ordered by the navy department from her present place of rendezvous, Pensacola, to cruise on the north side of Cuba, for the purpose of intercepting two more slavers, daily expected to land their cargoes on that island. This action was the result of information gathered from some of the officers connected with the late capture of the brig Putnam by the Dolphin.

Captain Meigs and Mr. Walter, having charge of the works of the capitol extension, have been at loggerheads for some time past, and it now appears the works are actually obstructed by their quarrel. Mr. Walter has been employed, since the exposure of the frauds and mismanagement by the congressional investigating committee, to prepare plans for carrying out the work under captain Meigs. He now refuses to furnish the plans while captain Meigs has control. In this difficulty the hope is expressed that the botching and extravagance about this great national work will be stopped and that the original architect may be employed.

Junius W. Craig, of Helena, Arkansas, died at Louisville lately. He left a will bequeathing to Miss Wright, of Louisville, daughter of captain J. T. Wright, to whom he was betrothed, half of the annual income of his estate—making an anuity of about $20,000. He desires in his will that the remaining half of his income shall be devoted to the improvement of his estate, and after her death the whole property to go to the endowment of a college at Helena. The will is contested by his relatives.

The Rev. Mr. Carden (episcopal) of Philadelphia, having, during a recent visit at Cape May, N. J., delivered a sermon and afterwards administered the sacrament, assisted by a methodist minister, bishop Doane, has forbidden him to preach again within his diocess, Mr. Carden having violated a canon of the church by fraternising as above.

The citizens of Vernon county, Missouri, have resolved in a public meeting, that they will not permit cattle from Texas to be driven through their county. They declare in their resolutions that southwestern cattle communicate to those of Missouri a disease known as Spanish or Texas fever, which is very malignant, and has caused the death of great numbers of native cattle in Vernon county.

The following, which we find in the Vicksburg Sun, would indicate that there is more virtue in water than many medical advisers are willing to admit:—"The yellow fever patient who plunged into the Mississippi a day or so ago, while in a delirious condition, is improving rapidly, so we learn, contrary to the expectations of his medical advisers, who had no idea that he would ever recover from the effects of that plunge bath.

The hon. Daniel E. Sickles, member of congress from New York, is said to have written a long letter to secretary Cobb, in which he says to that gentleman that if he does not remove collector Schell from the position he now occupies, within ten days from the date of his letter, he (Sickles) will resign his seat in congress! The reason alleged for this course of action on the part of Sickles is, that the secretary of the treasury confirmed the names sent in to him by Mr. Schell, and failed to retain in office the special friends of Mr. Sickles.

A writer in the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says there will be a whig candidate run for president in 1860, that William C. Rives, of Virginia, is the man, with hon. Edward Everett, as vice president. The writer in the Mail seems to think that the bare suggestion of this ticket will cause democracy to tremble in its boots.

From fort Kearny, Nebraska, there are reports of large herds of buffalo, numbering several hundred thousand, and covering the prairie for miles. The officers and soldiers of the fort were having fine times hunting them.

With a deficiency of twenty millions of dollars in its annual income, the Austrian government has just discovered its need of a navy, and is looking up something to tax to raise the necessary funds.

The legislature of Minnesota has passed a law exempting a homestead of eighty acres from levy from debts incurred. It also exempts $500 worth of household furniture, $300 worth of stock and utensils, $400 worth of tools, the library of a professional man, and provisions enough to support the family for one year.

Miss Annie Law, of Tennessee, has accepted a professorship in the Masonic Female college, at Lumpkin, Georgia. So says the Trenton Standard.