



The South-Western.

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

SHREVEPORT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1858.

Our fair friend "Phanny Plum," will be attended to next week.

The river continues to rise rapidly, and there is now sufficient water to afford fine navigation. Since our last the Bloomer, Era No. 1, and Ham Howell, have arrived from Alexandria, the Dick Nash and Effort, from the Bluffs.

Frost.—We had a white frost on Friday and Saturday mornings, and ice yesterday.

Fire.—The steam saw mill on the levee, between the steamboat and ferry landings, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Besides the building and machinery a quantity of lumber was consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as no work had been done in the mill during the day, it is presumed to have been the act of an incendiary. The mill belonged to Messrs. R. L. Gilmer & Nicholson. Loss estimated at \$10,000. No insurance.

At a meeting of the directors of the Shreveport Insurance Company, held on Monday, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected: Chas. R. Griswold, president; Wm. Ball, vice president; and P. H. Roason, secretary. A more deserved compliment could not be paid them.

PRASIEWORTH.—The Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Association of Shreveport, at its last meeting donated one hundred dollars to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New Orleans, for the purpose of aiding and relieving the sick and indigent in that city.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—A new volume of this most popular of all magazines commences with the December number, and our worthy postmaster is now getting up a club of subscribers for the ensuing year. Those wishing to renew their subscription should make early application, as the list will be closed in a few days.

New House.—Mr. Chas. R. Griswold has disposed of his stock of groceries, wines and liquors to Messrs. Hull & Pyffe, who will continue the business at the old stand. They are also now receiving an extensive stock of fresh fancy and staple groceries, provisions, plantation supplies, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

At Cos!—Mrs. Wells offers for sale her entire stock of rich dress goods, laces, dry goods, millinery, etc., at cost without reserve. Our fair readers should bear the fact in mind.

We are indebted to captain G. L. Kouns for his repeated favors in forwarding from Alexandria late New Orleans papers.

We are indebted to captain James Green, of the Era No. 1, for files of N. Orleans papers.

THE LITTLE HOLCOMBE.—Captain Bateman writes us that his splendid steamer will commence her regular trips between Shreveport and New Orleans so soon as the water will permit. She is a fine boat, built throughout and fitted up in the best style. Her cabins are commodious, with large and airy staterooms, furnished handsomely and provided with all the latest improvements. During the summer she was chartered to take the place of the Vicksburg and convey the U. S. mail in connection with the famous Princess and Natchez, and earned the reputation of being one of the most comfortable and fleetest boats afloat. Captain Bateman is universally known throughout the Red River country for his urbanity and attention to business, and cannot do otherwise than command a large share of patronage, as well as become a general favorite. Capt. E. Mason, also well known to our citizens, occupies the office. The True Delta, of the 30th inst., says:

The fleet and superb new passenger steamer Lucy Holcombe made her appearance at our wharf yesterday, very much improved in her appearance internally and externally, since she left the Vicksburg trade, in which she has been running during the summer, and gained for herself an enviable reputation for speed, comfort and good living. The Holcombe is just out of Hyde & Mackey's dock, at Algiers, where she has undergone a thorough overhauling, and is now in splendid order, and a better piece of work never left any shipyard than the above firm have put on this new magnificent steamer, for in reality she is now, a much better boat than she was when she first arrived at our landing from the builders' hands.

We regret to learn that the steam saw mill and gin house belonging to Mr. Samuel M. Hyams, in the parish of Natchitoches, was struck by lightning on the 26th ult., and totally destroyed. Besides the building there were consumed by the fire 79 bales of pressed cotton ready for shipment, about 300 bales in the receiver and 10 or 12 in the shed; four gin stands, a corn mill, crusher, &c. The total loss is estimated at \$12,000.

We have at last the satisfaction of announcing the abatement of the yellow fever in New Orleans. The interments during the week ending on the 31st ult., were 338—a decrease of 62 compared with the previous week. But few new cases of fever are reported, and the Howard Association give notice that they have ceased their labors for the season.

We have received the first number of the Texas New Era, published at Henderson, Texas, and edited by S. G. & L. Swan. It is an independent journal, gotten up in handsome style, filled with interesting matter, and well worthy of liberal support. We wish it a long, useful and prosperous career.

The hon. Charles E. Greneau, ex-treasurer of the State of Louisiana, died at Natchitoches on the 25th ult., after a short illness. Judge Greneau filled a number of public offices with credit and the satisfaction of the public. His decease will be regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

The yellow fever is creating, sad havoc in Mobile. On the 29th ult., there were 21 interments. The city is comparatively deserted, under the circumstances such a mortality is appalling indeed. Proportionally, it is reported that the fever is as bad as it was in 1853.

Last week we alluded to the trouble among the democracy of New York, and it may not be amiss, as the election in that State has just taken place, to recur to its history. In 1843, Martin Van Buren was the "soft" freesoil candidate for president, and was opposed by the "hard" democracy and the old whigs of New York. In 1856, the principal portion of the "softs" in connection with all the other ultras and isms, combined under the high sounding title of "republicans" and nominated Fremont for the presidency. Happily for the peace and prosperity of the government, in both instances the intrigues were vanquished. But they cannot remain quiet for many months. In 1858, the "hard," by some peculiar management on the part of the sachems of Tammany hall, have been excluded in a great measure from the enjoyment of federal offices—a majority of which have been conferred upon "softs"—and, as a consequence, a few weeks ago presented the significant spectacle at Syracuse of the "softs," the old friends of Van Buren in 1843, excluding the "hard" from the democratic convention convened to nominate a State ticket. If we are to credit the assertions of the democratic press, the present administration must be held responsible for the prominence enjoyed by the "softs" and the disaffection, discontent and confusion which threatens to extinguish the democracy. The Daily News, the organ of the New York "hard," and an ardent supporter of the administration, a short time ago said:

"Since the inauguration of the president, he has been compelled to place in the important office of marshal of the northern district of the State, colonel Simon B. Jewett. Now, in the month of September, 1848, less than ten years ago, a certain freesoil state convention was held at Utica, Mr. E. B. Talbot, of Oswego, presided. Congressman John Cochrane, senator Wadsworth of Buffalo, and other distinguished gentlemen were members of that convention.—John A. Dix was nominated for governor. In that convention colonel Jewett figured prominently, as he had in August of the same year, at the famous Buffalo convention. After the organization of the body was completed, colonel Jewett rose to make a motion. He stated that the Gerrit Smith 'Liberty party' (out-and-out abolitionists) were the main object of their proceedings in this session of the convention, would fraternize and unite with their convention, provided the latter would pass certain resolutions on slavery. The freesoil convention passed these abolition resolutions; and then the two bodies cordially and fraternally united in one, colonel Jewett officiating as marshal and grand master of the ceremonies. The same colonel Jewett was a delegate to the Buffalo convention, where he voted for the nomination of Van Buren and Adams; and he was also a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, where he voted, EVERY TIME, against Buchanan! Col. Jewett, since he became United States marshal has appointed as his deputy Mr. Wm. C. Dryer, of Ontario county. This Mr. Dryer was removed in 1849, from the office of postmaster of the village of Victor, for abolitionism by the hon. Wm. J. Brown, the postmaster-general under James K. Polk. Mr. Buchanan has also sent to the Sandwich islands, Mr. Benjamin F. Angel, of Livingston county, who was rejected by the United States senate, in April, 1854, when nominated for the same place by president Pierce, because of his abolitionism. Mr. Angel, like colonel Jewett, was an out-and-out Van Buren man. President Buchanan has also appointed as consul at Hamburg, Germany, ex-governor Seymour's brother-in-law, J. B. Miller, of Utica. This gentleman was an original freesoiler; his last political movement was a speech at an anti-Norfolk meeting, in 1854, when Stephen A. Douglas was burned effigy."

So much for the favors shown by the administration for the "soft" leaders. We will now glance at the News' review of the present position of the "soft" or Tammany hall democracy. It says:

"We have deliberately and repeatedly charged that the late democratic State convention and the present committee, controlled by Fowler, Hart, Sickles, Rynders & Co., were managed and 'run' for the benefit of Stephen A. Douglas, and with an eye to aiding Douglas to obtain admission to the Charleston presidential convention, and of giving to him the nomination as Mr. Buchanan's successor. When we look over the array of names of those who assume this 'control' of our party organization, no man acquainted with our State and local politics can doubt the truth of our assertion. If there are any who deny it, they are of the class who are blind because they will not see. In 1852, when the name of Douglas was brought forward in connection with the presidency, we well recollect that the hon. Emanuel B. Hart, now surveyor of customs for the port of New York, was a Douglas candidate for election as a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and was beaten by Oliver Chaslock, esq., who voted in convention for Lewis Cass. Daniel E. Sickles, George N. Saunders and others, prominent with them, now in Tammany ranks, were at that convention laboring strenuously for the Little Giant. It is folly to pretend now that the alliance of that day has ended ere this. Do not all men know that through the influence of Douglas—then unsuspected in his professed friendship to the south—such nominations as those of Lane V. Fowler and others, unquestionable from the association of their name with Van Burenism and Buffalo platformism, were got through the senate, under Pierce's administration? Do we not know that Douglas stood by Pierce in his persecution of the poor 'hard shells' in this State for four long years? Do we not well remember the ballots cast for Douglas in 1856, at the Cincinnati convention, by Seymour, Fowler, Richmond, Caggar & Co., in grateful recognition of this aid and countenance? Some people have thought that our office-holding friends in Tammany and at Syracuse, were looking to a southern president in 1860, with Horatio Seymour for vice. They forget that a large majority of these 'managers' and 'directors' pledged themselves 'before the world,' at Buffalo, in 1843, 'never to vote for a slaveholder as a candidate for president.' Not it is Stephen A. Douglas to whom they are looking, and the administration is awaking to a knowledge of the fact."

Our readers have now a fair opportunity to judge of the materials which compose the larger part of the national democracy of the Empire State.

It is announced in the Washington papers that admiral Hilbert, commander of the British squadron on the West India station, has orders to prevent president Walker or any other filibustering expedition landing in Central America. It is likewise asserted that president Buchanan has renewed his proclamation against any violation of the neutrality laws.

The U. S. inspectors of steamers in the upper Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, &c., have just published their annual report of the disasters occurring in that district, by which we learn that the boats destroyed during the year ending on the 30th September last were worth \$411,600, and their cargoes \$635,300.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes returns officially from seventy-one counties in that State which show a republican majority of nearly 19,000, and infers that the majority in the State will not fall short of an increase of 20,000 on the vote for governor last year.

Now and Then.—The general appropriation bill passed by the whig congress of 1840-41, contained an item of twenty-five thousand dollars to pay the president's salary; and as there was a new president (Harrison) coming into office, and it had been customary to refresh the executive mansion every four years, an amendment was attached to the bill appropriating the amount of four thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars for new furniture, painting, repairs, &c. By turning to the general appropriation bill passed by the recent session of congress, will be found the following provisions for 1859:

Appropriations for the President, and for his family, garden and grounds, in 1859.	\$25,000
Salary.	4,000
Secretary, Steward and Messenger.	750
Contingent expenses and stationery.	1,000
Parasols for plants for conservatory.	1,000
Trees and plants for garden, and making hot beds, therein.	12,000
Fuel.	1,500
Penance keeper.	500
Lighting President's house, (estimated.)	3,000
Laborers and gardeners, (estimated.)	4,500
Books for library.	250
Door-keeper and Assistant.	1,200
Two watchmen.	1,200
Making.	\$36,200

In addition to which it will be remembered that the appropriation bill for 1857 devoted a large sum of money for thoroughly repairing, renovating and refurnishing the president's house. This may be the "age of progress" with our national legislators, but it certainly is not the era of "retrenchment and judicious economy." The people now furnish the president with all the servants required in his household, except the cook and the coachman.

Money appears to be unusually abundant in New York, and the commercial papers state that great dissatisfaction is expressed at the accumulation at all retail establishments of quantities of silver coin. The banks will not take it on deposit; it cannot be sold in large quantities, except at a heavy discount. The war with China and India, has stopped the export thither, and to it to some extent the depreciation of silver coin is attributed. The Journal of Commerce says, there is more excitement in the money market than common, but it is of the inquisitive kind, the tendency to speculation not seeming to take any specific direction. It is a good time now, if any one has a gilt swindle, to pass it off in exchange for surplus capital. It is true that there is a great appearance of caution on the part of capitalists, but they are evidently becoming tired of inaction, and we may look for a brilliant chase at the first sight of game in any quarter. We would invite the possessors of the "surplus funds" to visit Shreveport, under the assurance that they can find ample opportunities to make good investments.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette complains that the contract for the transportation of the overland California mail, on the route from Memphis via Little Rock to Fort Smith, has not been completed with, and states that however well the contractors may have done their duty on the route from St. Louis to Fort Smith, and however much credit they may be entitled to for doing so, what they are paid an enormous price for, we regret to record the fact that they have wholly failed to do their duty on the line from Memphis, via Little Rock, to Fort Smith. It is more than probable that the overland mail to California will prove a mere project to enrich favorite mail contractors.

The present line of policy was an after thought. Until the month of September, he and governor Walker were sustained throughout by the administration. He would mention one circumstance, which was not generally known, as showing this conclusively.

On the 1st of September Gen. Whitfield and Dr. Tebbis, of Kansas, who were then in Washington, signed a letter "expressly stating that the course of Gov. Walker and secretary Stanton was acceptable to the people of Kansas, inasmuch as an undoubted majority were in favor of a free State." This letter was written at the special request of Mr. Buchanan, who was anxious to shield himself from the assaults then being made upon him by the south.

Through Mr. Buchanan's agency the letter was sent to the Union office, and was actually in type, accompanied by editorial comments endorsing the character of Dr. Tebbis, as a "gentleman of unimpeachable veracity," when it was seen in proof by a southern member of the cabinet, who ordered its suppression. From that day to this the course of the administration towards Kansas had been most unscrupulous and shameful one.

On which the Washington States comments as follows: "We publish the above as another link in that remarkable chain of events circling the Lecompton matter. The allusion to the doings of the 'southern member' of the cabinet awakens our sense of dignity, to say nothing of our desire to ally the public curiosity on the point. There are four 'southern members' of the cabinet—Messrs. Thompson, Cobb, Floyd and Brockenbrough. We are anxious to know which of them is the censor of the Wendell-Lincoln organ, whose advice has led to such terrific disaster in the ranks of the democratic party."

A later number of the States says: "On Friday last we asked which of the four 'southern members' of the cabinet it was who became the censor of the Wendell-Lincoln organ, and accepted the responsibility of all the terrible disasters which have befallen the democratic party from the misdirection of that paper. We were anxious to know which 'southern member' it was who sought such distinction. We now learn, on excellent authority, that it was our able secretary of the treasury, hon. Howell Cobb."

The U. S. commodore on the Mediterranean station is reported to have demanded permission of the Turkish authorities for a U. S. States man-of-war carrying more guns than the convention allows to pass the straits and go up to Constantinople; and Russia, under pretence that an exception has been made in favor of the Austrian frigate which conveyed prince Adalbert of Bavaria to Turkey, likewise wishes to have one of her frigates permitted to visit Constantinople.

The latest advices from Arizona announce that lieutenant Mowry has been reelected delegate to congress by a majority of 3000 votes. He had gone to Guaymas, Sonora, with a view to obtain from the legislature of that Mexican State the right of way from Arizona to Port Lobos and Guaymas, for wagon and railroad transit of silver and goods free of duties. We would like for some political economist to inform the public where the money is to come from that is to pay for building all the railroads now projected in North America.

The Memphis papers state that president Buchanan is a stockholder in the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to the tune of \$10,000. The president forgot to make use of the caution and acute discrimination accorded to him by his admirers when he invested in a rotten banking concern. We no longer wonder at Old Buck's hostility to banks.

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CANDID CONFESSION.—That old and able exponent of southern democracy, the Charleston Mercury, reviewing an article in the Washington Union on the present peculiar condition of the democratic party, observes that:

"At the last session of congress the northern wing of the democracy divided in twain, and one half deserted the administration—deserted their brethren of the south—and went over to the black republicans on the Kansas issue. The other half—being a mere fraction of the north, represented by some twenty-four or thirty members in the house of representatives, and a half dozen in the senate—were supposed to be sound. They were betrayed in the south as the gold purified—marryers ready for the stake—angels in their business, dauntless and pure, clothed in the white garments of the democratic faith. They go back to the people armed with truth, the whole power of the administration, and the great interests of the Union, to support them. Alas! They did not even make a fight. They went down on their knees at the first shout of abolitionism, and craved and prayed for pardon and mercy with abundant promises of future atonement. They forswore, as one man, from Maine to Kansas, gave up the Kansas conference act, and pledged themselves to vote for its violation on the first motion of the abolitionists in congress. They then, in Pennsylvania and other northern States, sought to outvie the abolitionists themselves in their eager professions of a boundless fidelity to the interests of the people of the north, by increasing the tariff duties for their benefit. How apt is the question of the Washington Union—'Are we to oppose the republicans and support their policy?' In what respect did the anti-Lecompton democrats last winter, in congress, differ from the black republicans? They moved together in the same policy. And in what respect will the Lecompton democrats next winter differ from them? They are pledged to belie their faith in the conference act, by admitting Kansas into the Union contrary to its provisions, and to aid them in the sectional plunder of the south by an additional protective tariff. It is in anticipation of such circumstances, we presume, that the Union asks that other question, 'Are we to have a northern and southern democracy?' We answer—No! The thing is impossible. If the Washington Union means by democracy, a party—the thing is impossible. A party is the association and union of men upon certain principles of government, for their enforcement. If these principles do not exist, or are not a fact, a party is not more power and place. As a party, the democratic party will be dissolved so soon as, at the next session of congress, the pledges of the last remnant of the party in the north, which has heretofore been true, shall be carried out in coherency with the black republican party, by overlooking the conference act, and increasing the protective features of the tariff. The south will then stand 'alone!'—faithful amongst the faithless." Alone!—abandoned—betrayed—the last refuge of those great principles of justice and liberty which once blazed before this mighty party as an oriflame, and covered it as with a halo of glory.

The foregoing is the most truthful picture of modern democracy we have yet seen.

ANOTHER DISCLOSURE.—Hon. E. P. Stanton, secretary of Kansas under Gov. Walker, in a late speech at Lawrence, made the following statement:

"I (Mr. Stanton) came to Kansas in 1857, believing it to be the intention of Mr. Buchanan to deal fairly with the people. Had not this been his opinion, he would never have accepted the position of secretary, nor Walker that of governor of the territory. Justice demanded the admission that he still believed the intention of the administration to have been after thought. Until the month of September, he and governor Walker were sustained throughout by the administration. He would mention one circumstance, which was not generally known, as showing this conclusively.

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LET THE RULE WORK BOTH WAYS.—The Washington States, Richmond Enquirer, Augusta Constitutionalist, and other southern papers supporting Judge Douglas, are earnest in pleading to know why it is that the administration and the Washington Union confine their proscriptions and denunciations to Judge Douglas and his local friends in Illinois. Why, say they, is not governor Wise also denounced and pursued with unrelenting rancor; for did not he also oppose Lecompton and sustain Douglas in every step? Why not get up opposition to English and the numerous other northern democrats who sustained the conference bill, but now announce their intention to violate it; for do not they at present occupy the same position as Douglas?

It must be confessed that there is force in this interrogatory argument, and we apprehend that a candid answer to it would reveal personal influences that certain high officials are anxious to keep out of sight. But let us see whether the interrogators in this instance occupy any better position than the interrogated. Why do they not demand that Walker, Stanton, Roeder, Broderick, Haskin, Montgomery, Forney, et al., shall also be received back into full fellowship and high position in the democratic ranks? Has not Judge Douglas sustained these refractory and unpardonable democrats in every position they have taken? Does he not occupy the same position with them? and can any treaty of peace be made with Douglas which does not include also those his friends? Would Douglas be acting with the chivalry and honor generally ascribed to him, should he conclude a peace with the administration which did not also grant pardon and security to his subscribers?

The conflicting demands of these factions disclose one truth very clearly, and it ought to consign the whole party to Coventry. It is partly advantage they are mutually working for, and not principle. The administration wing recognize in Judge Douglas a formidable rival, whom they are determined to crush at any cost; or, if they receive him back, they are determined that it shall be upon terms so humiliating as to degrade him to a very low station in the party. The southern papers supporting Douglas, on the other hand, seek that without the cooperation of the Illinois "giant" their party can have no chance of future success—when they throw Douglas overboard, they also throw overboard the presidency and the control of the federal offices. Hence they are willing to take back Douglas, because of the might that he holds the door against Walker, Reeder and Forney, whose services they think they can afford to dispense with.

In plain words, it is Douglas's power that they are afraid of, while such "poor devils" as Walker et al., who have done no more than Douglas, can't come in, because they have not the political power to compensate for their apostasy to principle. Would not these same southern advocates of Douglasism just as readily sell not only the south but the whole continent to any man or any party who would promise to keep them in office? Is not this the naked truth?

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.—The history of parties furnishes no parallel to the hypocrisy and deception of the present democratic party. By their free trade policy, having brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, now, when they hear in thunder tones the indignant voice of the beggared and starving operatives, throughout the land, and fearing that their days of misrule will soon be brought to a close, they are adopting their old tactics of dishonesty, with the hope of again deceiving the honest yeomanry.

Many of the journals, and numbers of the leading democratic politicians, who were until very lately openly declaring that there should be no change in the tariff system, are now becoming the most ardent advocates of a change. We think the people will not soon forget the celebrated Kane letter, and the base fraud of Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842.

The Alexandria Gazette remarks: "As a single evidence of the undoubted recognition extorted by the late united expressions of opinion in favor of a return to a judicious 'protective system' we may quote the subjoined allusions of that leading journal, the Richmond (Va.) South, which, in describing the position of the several parties at the north, on this subject, speaks as follows: 'That all parties with the exception of a few free trade democrats, at the north, balanced by a few southern protectionists, are in favor of a protective or a revenue tariff, with incidental protection, is obvious, from their most recent avowals of opinion on that subject.'

MARK THEM.—The American Missionary association held its annual meeting recently, in Worcester, Massachusetts. Delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance, and the anti-slavery sentiment seemed rampant, overwhelming the religious, or, in other words, absorbing it. The following is an account of its proceedings. It might be well for Messrs. Worth and Fee to confine their labors of love to the free negroes of the north. Men of their stamp should be watched. Let the south be on their guard against such. The Macon Journal writes:

"The evening session was devoted to remarks from missionaries and others employed in various foreign and home fields. Rev. Mr. Worth, of North Carolina, gave an interesting account of his labors in that State, and read a portion of a sermon, lately preached, for the purpose of illustrating the plainness of speech in regard to the subject of slavery, which could be safely used in some portions of the south. Rev. Mr. Fee bore testimony to the same fact, as coming under his own observation in Kentucky; and both of these gentlemen urged the importance of publishing and circulating anti-slavery tracts in the south, saying they would be widely and thoroughly read."

WHAT WINES ARE MADE OF.—A physician at Cincinnati has made the following statement: "During the summer of 1856, I analyzed a lot of liquors for some conscientious gentlemen of our own city, who would not permit me to take samples to my office, but insisted on my bringing my chemicals and apparatus to their store, that they might see the operations. I accordingly repaired to their store, and analyzed samples of sixteen different lots. Among these were port wine, sherry wine and Madeira wine. The distilled liquors were some pure, some vile and pernicious imitations; but the wines had not one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the sherry wine was a sort of pale malt, sulphuric acid, from bitter almond oil, with a per centage of medicinal spirits from brandy. The basis of the madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, honey, spirits from Jamaica rum, &c. The same week after analyzing the above and exhibiting the quality and character of the liquors to the proprietors, a sexton of one of our churches informed me he had purchased a gallon of the above port wine, to be used in his church on the next Sabbath for sacramental purposes, and that for this mixture of sulphuric acid, alum and elder berry juice, he paid about \$2 75 a gallon.

The victory of Egypt is seriously engaged in reorganizing his ministry of foreign affairs, Cherif Pacha, who now holds the post, is to be replaced by Artin Bey, a man of merit, and who is well acquainted with European policy. Three of the other ministers have been modified. Mahmoud Pacha has been named president of the council of State; Zelikar Pacha, minister of the interior; and Regzeb Pacha, minister of finance. The last session of the railway will be definitely inaugurated on the 15th of October next. The distance from Egypt to Suez may then be performed in ten hours, or fifteen at the outside.

The yellow fever is subsiding at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other towns along the Mississippi river.

General Intelligence.

REPUBLICANS IN NEW YORK.—Albany, Nov. 3.—The republicans have swept the State, electing their governor and state tickets by 20,000 majority, and electing 100 members to congress. The democratic ticket being only six Lecompton and 3 anti-Lecompton members; being a democratic loss of 55 members.

New Jersey.—Trenton, Nov. 3.—It is reported that, at the election in this State, yesterday, John F. X. Knapp (republican) the "people's candidate" for congress in the first district, was elected.

Newark, Nov. 3.—The opposition have elected a majority in the congress of this State. This seems to be the election of a United States senator in place of the hon. Wm. Wright, whose term in the senate will expire on the 4th of March next.

Trenton, Nov. 3.—The opposition have elected the entire congressional delegation from this State. Massachusetts.—Boston, Nov. 3.—The republicans are making a clean sweep throughout the State. Nathaniel P. Banks, the republican candidate, is certainly re-elected governor.

It is certain that, with one exception, all the republican candidates for congress are elected. In the fifth (Burlington's) district, the result is doubtful.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The republicans have elected their State ticket, and the election of the State is light, and the result of the election for governor and other State officers is a doubt. The republicans claim that they have elected a majority of congressmen.

Wisconsin.—Chicago, Nov. 3.—We have nothing reliable from Wisconsin as to the result of the election in that State, except that the republican ticket has been elected.

Illinois.—St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The returns thus far received indicate the election of the entire republican delegation to congress. Delaware.—Wilmington, Nov. 3.—The democratic candidate for governor, Barton, is elected. The democrats have elected the other State officers and a majority in the legislature. It is believed that the hon. W. Whiteley, the democratic candidate, is elected to congress.

Illinois.—St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The impression formed on the news received from Illinois, is that Douglas has a fair chance for legislative and State ticket, and Lincoln's own county.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The latest returns this morning leave but little doubt that the Douglasites have a narrow majority in the legislature. The Free Press, Tribune, and the other organs of the republican state committee acknowledge that Douglas will have a majority of four in each branch of the legislature. The Chicago Herald, however, claims that the Buchanan democrats and the black republicans.

Quebec, Nov. 1.—The steamship Indian, which left Liverpool on the 30th, is below.

There is a prospect of a new business doing in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices were in favor of the buyer. The sales for three days amounted to 19,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 1,000 bales. The market here is quiet. Liverpool was quoted at 3 1/2; mining Ore, 75 1/2. The Manchester trade was dull. Goods and yards had both declined slightly.

Morgan and Harwitz.—Termination of the match. Morgan and Harwitz were defeated by Mr. Morphy. The match was a very close one. Mr. Morphy was to have played until one or the other had won seven games; but when they stood Morphy five and Harwitz two, the latter was declared the winner of his defeat by his ill-health; but the fact is, Morphy is by far the best player. When the termination of the match was announced at the cafe de la Regence, the remainder of the chess players, who had assembled there were quite uproarious in their exaltation, while the Germans and the Prussians, who had bet upon Harwitz, immediately suffered a terrible elongation of countenance. Still they continue to have hope, for another person has been sent for to try his hand at playing with the formidable young American, and the person is a countryman of theirs.

HAVE YOU?—The steamship Fulton, from Havre, via Southampton, has arrived at this port. She left Southampton on Wednesday, Oct. 30. (The day the Indian left Liverpool) and brings London advices of the 29th inst. The steamer left the Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th, amounting to 6000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000.

The general state of trade in France was unsatisfactory, and in an excellent degree of spirits, the result was a depression of the market. It was reported that France refused the mediation of Great Britain in the difficulty with Portugal. The general impression in England was that the Atlantic telegraph cable would be abandoned as hopeless.

The insurrection of the peasants in Southern Russia was represented as becoming quite alarming. A statement was received from the Russian government has been defrauded of 12,000,000 of roubles in the construction of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway.

New York, Nov. 3.—Several of the leading banks here have closed their doors, and it is reported that the success of our troops in several engagements with the Indians in Washington territory has been officially confirmed in general. Clark's victory in the battle of Alamo, is considered a confident of a speedy peace with the hostile tribes.

The president has issued a proclamation, in which he says that although the new expedition to Nicaragua is considered an enterprise of a hostile design, it is manifest, and that any body of men landing in Nicaragua without proper passports will be ejected. The president calls upon all civil and military officers to be vigilant and faithful in performing their duties.

The Washington Union of this morning, speaking by authority, represents that it is not policy for the United States to have any connection with the hostilities, but holds that it is our duty to open the transit routes, and keep them open and free to all nations.

The press has appointed John E. Ward, of Savannah, Ga., as consul at Havana, Cuba. Costa Rica has made ample apology for the insalubrious language used in the Bully Treaty.

The steamship Isabel, which arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult., having taken on board 1000 passengers, were received here last week by the steamer Philadelphia. The most important feature of the news is the announcement that a part of the Spanish fleet, destined for Cuba, has been destroyed by a hostile force. When the Isabel left Havana, the large fleet, bringing 3000 troops from Spain to demand reparation from Mexico, was hourly looted for.