

OUR COUNTRY
and our POLITY

FOREVER FIDELITY THAT STANDARD SHEET

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

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

SHREVEPORT:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

The grievance complained of by "A Subscriber," at Greenwood, will be looked to, and the proper remedy applied.

The river is on a stand opposite this port, but rising rapidly at the falls. Since our last the Era No. 3, Arkansas, Joseph Holden, Hope, Leconte, Milton Reif, Leona and Judah Touro have arrived from New Orleans; the W. A. Andrew and Starlight, from Jefferson, the Era No. 2 and Osceola, from upper Red River.—The B. L. Hedge, from New Orleans, is due this morning.

On Thursday night and Friday we had a sample of real winter. The bleak wind came out from the north with such intensity that we were able to realize what is meant by an "Arctic winter." Yesterday we had cold rains.

The Branch Bank—Mr. Denegre, president, and Mr. M. Masson, one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, arrived in town yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements to open the Shreveport branch of that institution. They are accompanied by Mr. E. J. Tebbitt, a gentleman who has passed the larger portion of his life in handling the portfolios and bills of banks and is thoroughly posted in financial matters. Mr. Tebbitt has been selected by the mother bank to fill the office of cashier of the Shreveport branch, and we trust he will never have cause to regret his residence among us.

The legislature of Louisiana will convene on Monday. The first business to be done is the election of a United States senator, to serve for six years from the 4th March next.

TO THE LADIES.—Mr. Simon Haber is opening a fine stock of fancy and staple dry goods—embracing all the newest and most advanced dress goods—which, owing to the advanced stage of the season, he offers at unusually low prices. Pay him a visit.

OPEN AGAIN.—Buhler & Ernest, whose premises were destroyed by the conflagration of the 1st inst., have opened a barber's saloon in the brick building three doors below Miller & Morris' drug store, Texas street, where they are prepared to accommodate their old patrons and all those who may desire their services.

GREAT SALE.—H. Hunsicker will sell at auction, at the court-house door, on Saturday next, several valuable dwelling houses in Shreveport, a number of lots and tracts of land on the suburbs of the town, nine slaves, etc., belonging to the succession of W. W. Smith, dec'd.

A two story dwelling, four lots and two tracts of land, belonging to the minor heirs of John K. Smith, deceased.

A fine two story brick store, on Texas street, between Market and Edwards.

Mr. J. W. Speer will, at the same time and place, sell two valuable farms, with the improvements thereon, situated a short distance outside the corporation.

We are indebted to the attentions of Mr. Chauncey Ford for files of late New Orleans papers.

Thanks to the attentive clerks of the Joseph Holden, Era No. 3, Hope, Leconte, Milton Reif, and Leona, for late city papers.

We are indebted to Mr. Murdoch, the attentive clerk of the Judah Touro, for files of late New Orleans papers.

WRACKED.—It will be seen by referring to the items under the general intelligence head that the filibuster schooner Susan, which escaped from the U. S. revenue cutter in Mobile bay, was wrecked off the coast of Yucatan, and the emigrants were brought back to Mobile in a British war-steam.

Lieutenant-general Winfield Scott arrived in New Orleans on the 5th inst., and was received in a style worthy of a hero. The mayor and council tendered him the hospitalities of the city, and all the citizens were enthusiastic in their greetings. The general was solicited to remain in the city until the 8th January and join the veterans in celebrating that glorious anniversary, and promptly acceded to the request. This is the first visit of Gen. Scott to the south since he sailed from New Orleans to assume the command of our army in Mexico. He is now on a tour of inspection of the different fortifications along the coast.

The hon. John M. Sandidge has introduced into the house of representatives a bill confirming the survey of the Grand Chetumal canal, Louisiana, as approved by the surveyor-general. Also, a bill making an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a beacon light at the mouth of the Calcasieu river; and a bill appropriating money to improve and deepen the outlet from the Atchafalaya bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER.—The January number of this valuable periodical, being the commencement of a new volume, comes to us in a new dress and otherwise much improved, a sure indication that its merits are appreciated. We have on various occasions recommended the "American Cotton Planter and Soil of the South" to our readers as the best agricultural magazine published in the country, and as such deserving of their patronage. We repeat the recommendation. The price of subscription is only one dollar per year, or eleven cents will be sent one year for \$10. Address, N. B. Cloud, editor, Montgomery, Ala.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans have published a report of the relief furnished by them during the recent yellow fever epidemic in that city. They treated 2100 cases, of whom 1330 were Catholics, 650 Protestants, 500 Hebrews, the others unknown. The majority were of Irish and German birth; of the Americans few, except children; but were from the southern and west.

The passage of the pension bill, on its final reading, in the U. S. house of representatives by so decisive a vote as 130 to 73, took its opponents by surprise, and renders its fate in the senate extremely doubtful; but the best informed letter-writers incline to the belief that it will finally become a law. Some of the president's friends affirm that he will kill the bill with a veto, while others believe that, in the present disorganized condition of the democracy, Mr. Buchanan will not add to his own troubles and strengthen his foes by refusing to sanction a measure which has so many friends, and in which so many persons, throughout every section of the Union, are personally interested.—The bill will prove no small drain on the government, as it bestows a pension on all persons now living who served for sixty days, or were engaged in actual battle in the war of 1812, or in any war or battle with the United States with any Indian tribe previous to or during that war. The benefits of the act extend to both land and naval forces; and where the party does not live the widow is entitled to the pension. The annuities are as follows: to those who served twelve months or longer \$36 per year; those who served five months or longer, \$75, and all those who served three months, or over six days, \$50 per annum. The pensions to commence from the 6th December, 1859, and continue through life. The survivors of the war of 1812, have for some years been endeavoring to induce congress to put them on a footing with the rest of the army of the revolution, and several conventions were held in Baltimore, Washington, and other cities, with a view of agreeing upon some mode of united action through which their desires might be consummated. The patriots of the pension bill, gotten up for their relief, belongs to the hon. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, who introduced the act into the house, and, with the spirit of a warrior, incessantly battled in its behalf until victory crowned his labors and his opponents were vanquished. He is at last entitled to the gratitude of the old soldiers.

The Pacific railroad bill brought before the United States senate by Mr. Wilson, and now under discussion in that body, provides that the president shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint five civil engineers, practical and of known experience in the laying out and construction of railroads, who shall within two years after the passage of the act locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, California, through the region of country comprised between the 34th and 43d parallels of north latitude. So soon as the president approves of the location selected by the board of engineers, the general government to commence the construction of the road, under the supervision of a permanent special board, consisting of the secretary of war, secretary of the interior, the postmaster general and attorney-general. It will be the duty of this board to contract with the lowest bidder for the building of the railroad in sections of not more than twenty-five miles in length. The money to pay the contractors to be raised by loans, in the shape of government bonds, of not more than ten millions annually. From the passage of the act till the location of the road, all public lands between the said parallels shall be withheld from sale, but to remain open to preemption by actual settlers. After the road has been located the proceeds of the sales of land for one hundred miles on each side to constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debts incurred therefor. The advocates of the bill contend that the public necessities demand its speedy construction, and that there is no hope of private capital being invested in the enterprise, or of it being executed by individuals.—Mr. Wilson's project is rather too extensive to meet with favor at the south.

The Washington States informs us that Col. Hiram Fuller, quondam editor of the N. Y. Mirror, and known to many of our readers as the "Belle Britain" correspondent of the Picayune, has been at the federal city conferring with prominent politicians and other aspirants to place and power, on the project, early next fall, of publishing in the city of New York, "a conservative journal of the first class," in all respects and particulars, to be devoted to the interests of national sentiments and free trade. It is stated that he will be joined in the enterprise by a southern gentleman of position, talents and influence, and ample means has been provided by the committee of conference, we suppose, to place the enterprise above the hazard of a venture. We know of no writer who could possibly be made a more appropriate exponent of the doctrines of "free trade" than Hiram Fuller—he expresses to a miracle his political career. He succeeded Morris & Willis in the editorship of the Mirror, and while under his control it advocated the principles of the "hard-shell" democracy, then became devoted to the views of the American party, and finally, during the late presidential contest, ran up the name of Fremont and fought under the republican flag; now he is getting ready to put out to sea under the banner of Douglas. There can be no doubt as to the colonel being a real free-trader. Of his fitness to manage a "conservative journal of the first class," our readers can judge for themselves.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says that a number of leading republican congressmen contemplate introducing into congress a bill making all federal officers elective by the people. Another bill declaring that every actual settler is entitled to a quarter section of public land on settlement and improvement for a stated period; and still another, to the effect, that hereafter all territorial governments shall be self-supporting, and, therefore, no salaries or other expenditures, belonging to or incidental to a territorial organization, shall be paid out of the federal treasury; and that whenever any territory shall attain a population equal to the then existing representative ratio, it shall have authority to form a constitution, which having been confirmed by the people at the ballot box, may be presented to congress with a demand for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. The foregoing may be viewed as the groundwork of the republican platform for the ensuing legislative campaign.

The Houston Telegraph states that Mr. Genry has purchased 10,000 tons of iron and made a contract with John Bradley to put the New Orleans road from Houston to the Sabine thro' in eighteen months. That's the way to work. Let the managers of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad bestir themselves, before it becomes too late.

RATHER STRICT.—The Galena Courier, during the recent campaign in Illinois, asserted that the insubordinate enemies of senator Douglas had charged him, in securing the Illinois Central railroad grant from congress, as having sacrificed the interests of Galena. The Courier pronounced the allegation to be false, and declared that the wrong, if any, was inflicted by senator Jones, of Iowa, who "had it in his power to defeat the measure which has made Illinois what she is to-day—one of the first States in the Union." In response to these assertions, the hon. S. A. Douglas addressed a letter to the editor of the Courier, in which he says:—"General Jones, his colleague, and perhaps some others, objected to Galena as a terminus on the ground that the road would not connect with the Mississippi river, and thus a hiatus would be created in the railroad between the east and west side of the river. I endeavored to dissuade them from their objections, and to induce them to allow the bill to pass in the shape I had introduced it; but they were immovable and insisted on defeating the bill unless we would extend the road to Dubuque."

Judge Douglas closes his letter with the following remarks:—"I will only add that any insinuation or imputation on the part of general Jones, or any of his friends, that I had any collusion with him, and was willing to sacrifice the interests of Galena to those of Dubuque, or any other point, is as base and infamously false."

In reply to this statement, senator Jones has addressed and published a letter to Judge Douglas, which closes as follows:—"This, sir, is the third time you have made an 'infamously false' accusation against me, and I have been compelled to sustain the lie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your State, as you say, 'over executive and congressional dictation,' I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with 'white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray,' black republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, etc., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but covered with a contingency which gave a sure escape. GEO. WALLACE JONES."

The Baltimore papers state that at the last session both Messrs. Sill and Toombs indulged in personal reflections towards Douglas in open senate; the failure to notice which excited considerable comment in political circles.—The indignities now published are believed to be of such a character as must lead to a choice of very positive alternatives. The quarrel is exclusively a family affair—an out and out democratic fight—and the parties ought to be allowed to settle it in their own fashion.

The position recently assumed by senator Hammond, of South Carolina, on national questions, has set his constituents busy to work at tracing out his early history and antecedents.—They have been rewarded for their labor, by the discovery that, after all he is not a southerner, by birth or education, but "a real live yankee," all the way from Connecticut, and conclude, therefore, that it is but natural he should back out from his former ultra views on southern rights. According to the record, forty years ago, senator Hammond's father, who was owner and commander of a trading schooner, emigrated with his family from Westchester, Connecticut, to Charleston, South Carolina.—Subsequently he removed to the interior, and cultivated a small patch of ground and taught school for the benefit of his own and neighbor's children. The young Hammond at an early day gave promise of great talent, and so soon as he reached his majority entered the political arena, and, better still, married the sister of the celebrated Wade Hampton, thus becoming connected with Preston and other leading politicians of the Palmetto State; being thus placed in the line of precedents and sure promotion, he became a most eager and active champion of southern rights, and was finally sent to the United States senate, where he speedily gained the esteem of both his political friends and foes. Such is the biography of senator Hammond, and it, at least, sheds as much honor upon him as it does upon those who took the trouble to compile it.

SAK TROUBLE.—It seems that the Mormons in Salt Lake city, are very much annoyed by the presence of two to three hundred discharged teamsters in their midst, whose term of service has expired. They are a tough set of scoundrels, and neither feel nor manifest the slightest reverence or respect for the prophets, priests, or bishops of the latter day saints. They express their heterodox opinions, regardless of consequences; they invade the sanctities of the harems and make love to the saints' wives, and, if ordered away, frequently obey by knocking the male saints down. They nearly all travel on their muscle, and strike from the shoulder, and it is said to be amazing to see the fair ladies who have inspired in the breasts of the valiant Danites—the destroying angels, who, but a few months ago, professed to think no more of wiping out the army of Utah, teamsters and all, than of eating their dinners. But now they are very solicitous that a portion of the army shall be quartered in the holy city, to protect them against the "wagon-boys," and their harems from the nocturnal visitations of these unruly Gentiles. We presume that the discharged teamsters are a hard set, and that the request of the saints should be granted. But will not Uncle Sam's bold soldier boys be more dangerous than the Jehus? The cure, we fear, will be worse than the disease. Ladies' hearts have always been susceptible to epaulettes. Brigham and the elders may be supplanted in the harems.

AN HOSBET CONFESSOR.—The Pennsylvania acknowledges that things are going on very badly in this country, and depicts the growing demoralisation of the times, in the following language:—"Among the various causes of demoralisation active in the United States, the fraudulent and delusive credit system occupies the most prominent position.—There are evils developing themselves in this country of the most alarming character, all directly traceable to it—evils and vices which have no parallel in modern history, but which are recorded among the causes of Rome's decline and fall. It has already become a proverb with our people, that property is no longer to be acquired by honest toil, while wealth is considered here more than any where else, the condition of respectability. It seems that we have obliterated titles and distinction of birth only to establish the coarsest of all distinctions, and that with all our boasted independence, we willingly bow in servile adulation before the money bag. The money bag takes precedence before titles, genius, probity. Honor is money, gold to matter, how. With money it is easy enough to defeat the law and outwit the just."

The Washington Union, in its review of the president's message, is loud in its praise, but says not a word about the president's views in relation to the tariff, and his suggestions in favor of protection to American industry and specific duties. It also contains a review of the report of the secretary of the treasury, in which it endorses the views of that functionary against protection. Here is what the Union says about the secretary's views:—"We come now to speak of that part of the report in which the secretary deals with the subject of additional revenue. Here the argument against a resort to increasing duties is presented in a forceful and convincing manner. We do not find a paper has before appeared in which the subject is more effectively disposed of in as few words. We do not recollect to have seen before so complete and conclusive an array of valuable and decisive facts. Not only is the protective policy combated in its main features, but it is assailed in the more insidious expedients and subterfuges by which its aims are argued to be accomplished. The argument of the report against home valuation is most admirable and lucid, and presents the subject in a light in which it has never been, so fully and well presented before."

The doctrines of the report on the main subject of revenue are so sound that they must command universal democratic assent.—"The reply of the secretary to the clamor of the manufacturing classes of the country for protection and bounties from the federal government is cogent and silencing."

"But we have not space to pursue farther at present the able arguments and interesting facts presented in this paper. It is second in the importance of its valuable facts and able argument only to the message of the president, and will be read with as much interest as gratification by all who are interested in the subject."

Now let it be recollected that Mr. Buchanan takes as decided ground in his message in favor of "incidental protection," as the secretary does against it. The Union says in its review of the protective policy, "which is nothing more or less than a direct assailment of the president's 'incidental' policy, which is a subterfuge. The Union then proceeds to declare that the doctrines of the secretary's report 'are so sound that they must command universal democratic assent.' And this, too, when the message of the president expressly dissents from it. Again, it says 'the reply of the secretary to the clamor of the manufacturing classes of the country for protection and bounties from the federal government, is cogent and silencing.' Will it 'silence' Mr. Buchanan? Then, this delectable journal winds up its dissertation by the very consistent declaration that the doctrine of the secretary 'is only second in the importance of its facts and able argument to the message of the president.'"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Illinois legislature has today re-elected Stephen A. Douglas to the United States senate by a majority of 8 votes on joint ballot.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday morning, one of the most extensive ever known here. It broke out in a block on Adams street, and entirely destroyed twelve buildings. The entire row from Adams to Washington street is destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$300,000. A man reported to have been killed, and several other wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Senator Douglas was received here with great demonstrations of enthusiasm.—Large crowds assembled at the wharf to welcome him, and he was met on his way to Washington by the congratulations and acclamations of the people. At Washington he was triumphantly received by the numerous friends who crowded the railway depot to greet him.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Nevada Indians are making all the restitution in their power to secure peace. The snow on the mountains was very deep, and all the men and animals suffered exceedingly from the severity of the weather. The cattle and sheep on the Platte river, in their way to join the Cheyennes in a war against the Pawnees. The overland mail brings accounts of new discoveries of gold mines on the banks of the Colorado river, and it is permitted to do so, within the time prescribed by law—the 1st of December—and notwithstanding this the "general fund" of the treasury is nearly if not quite dry. True it is, there are large special funds in the treasury, but they can only be used for purposes as provided by law. A large number of warrants will be coming in in a few days for salaries for the last quarter of the year, and where the money is to come from to pay them remains to be seen.

Louisiana, through her legislature, is one of the most reckless and prodigal States in the Union. Salaries should be cut down, and the current expenses should be curtailed, so as not to get ahead of the annual receipts at least.

Private charities will have to go by the board this season, or the State will have to borrow largely to keep up her legitimate and proper expenditures. The people are already overburdened with taxes—State, parish and municipal—and one session of legislation for their interest is absolutely demanded. Heretofore, party has exclusively monopolized the attention of the legislature.

The New York Herald publishes a letter from an American citizen, named Alexander Robinson, who writes from a prison in Callao, in which he has been immured—as he himself says—with cause, and where he has been treated with the greatest inhumanity. It appears that he and two of the inmates of the same house were dragged out of their beds at night by the police, thrown into a dungeon, and subjected to the most cruel tortures to force them to say that they were thieves. This is the second case of imprisonment of Americans which has been brought to our notice. The other was that of a captain Jefferson, who has been imprisoned for years in the same place, and who, we believe, is still kept in confinement. We trust our government will have these cases investigated, and if the statements which have been made are true, that they will call the Peruvian government to a strict account for the outrages alleged to have been committed on American citizens.

The correspondent of a leading Boston paper writing from New York, makes some statements which, though sharp, may convey material for reflection. He says "the heavy importing business of this city is passing rapidly out of the hands of Americans into the hands of foreigners, and the heaviest importers now are of this stamp, and the reason is that these men have credit abroad, and Americans have not. The style of living adopted in New York the past few years has nearly ruined American credit abroad. A foreigner comes here; he can live on \$10,000 a year, and when times get well with him he can live on \$50,000. But as soon as an American gets along at all he must have his house and lot on Fifth avenue, at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000; his style of living must match, and the end is soon to be seen. A foolish and vain and insane ostentation, the American is quickly and shrewdly flung away the great gift placed in his hands."

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.—Dr. Hayes who was with Dr. Kane in his Arctic expedition, is engaged in the organization of another expedition to establish the truth of the theory of an open Polar sea. The American association for the advancement of science favors the enterprise as the most interesting problem in Arctic geography. The American Philosophical society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American society of arts and sciences in Boston, and the Boston Natural History society have considered the matter, and adopted resolutions favorable to the project. The action of these learned bodies indicates that there is much interest in scientific circles, in regard to new discoveries in the Arctic region. Dr. Hayes recently read before the geographical society of New York, from professor Agassiz, in relation to the open Polar sea, in which the gentleman argued the existence of such a sea from the organization and habits of whales, which, being warm-blooded, air-breathing creatures, must come to the surface to breathe; and therefore, as during the winter they are not found to the south of the ice-belt of the Arctic sea, it necessarily results that the whole extent of the Arctic sea is not covered with ice in the winter. The discovery of the open Polar sea he regards as most important to the interest of the whole world.

THE PATENT LEVER.—The inventor of a new and improved lever, which is a ladies' desolator or face painter, is a gentleman who attends a lady going to a party, improves her complexion, hair and teeth, and supplies all the necessaries of a woman's toilet. The inventor, who is not less than a young man, claims that he is not less than a young man, and what it enables her to afford, may be inferred that the cause of action arose out of a dispute about a lodging-house. The inventor claims that he is not less than a young man, and what it enables her to afford, may be inferred that the cause of action arose out of a dispute about a lodging-house. The inventor claims that he is not less than a young man, and what it enables her to afford, may be inferred that the cause of action arose out of a dispute about a lodging-house.

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General Intelligence.

BALEAS, (British Honduras), Dec. 29.—The schooner Susan, capt. Balfour, from Mobile, for Nicaragua, with emigrants, was wrecked on Glover's coral reef, 60 miles from this place, owing to fog. Passengers, crew and cargo saved, but the vessel was totally lost. The emigrants were placed in a small fishing smack, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to convey their passengers to their destination, but was unable to do so. Governor Seymour (the British commandant) sent a schooner to the wreck, and a history of the expedition and fate of the Susan, he politely tendered her majesty's war steamer Basilisk to convey the Susan's company to any southern port in the U. S. The British consul, Mr. G. G. Seymour, could not convey them to Nicaragua. Gov. Seymour had read in the New Orleans papers the particulars of the Susan's wreck, and had heard reports prejudicial to the passengers, and he would not ask who they were, or where they were found, choosing to regard them as shipwrecked victims of a nation with whom his country desired to cultivate the most friendly relations and that he would afford any assistance they might need. After consulting with his friends captain May accepted the governor's offer in the evening of the 11th inst. and the next day the British steamer started for the wreck of the Susan.

MOBILE, Jan. 1.—The British war steamer Basilisk, captain Playe, has arrived in the bay from the wreck of the Susan, and has brought back the passengers of the schooner Susan. They report that they were treated in the most hospitable and gentlemanly manner by the officers and crew of the Basilisk during the trip. They were landed at the city, and were received with cheers by a crowd of citizens assembled on the wharf. A procession was formed, under the Nicaraguan flag, and the wrecked emigrants paraded through the city, and were met by a crowd of citizens, who sympathized with them. This ended another expedition to Nicaragua.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 2.—A terrible accident occurred on the 31st inst. from this place. Among the killed are Mrs. Leavitt and three children, of Leavitt parish, La.; Mrs. Smith, of Texas; two Misses Guy, of Ala.; Miller, the engineer, black, Irishman, and Snell, black, of this city. Among those who were rescued were Lewis A. Williams, a Guy, John A. Gravelly, Wm. Newby, W. P. Dupree, W. P. Middleton, Dr. Charles Dillard, Geo. Gammon and Benj. Francis, all Glos.; Capt. G. H. Johnston, of Iowa; Leavitt, of Leavitt parish, La.; captain Lambert, of New Orleans; S. M. Blake and W. H. Dikeman, of New York; G. A. Fickelberger, of Miss.; and six negroes. The ears fell off which it had been made, and the next day the British steamer started for the wreck of the Susan.

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Private charities will have to go by the board this season, or the State will have to borrow largely to keep up her legitimate and proper expenditures. The people are already overburdened with taxes—State, parish and municipal—and one session of legislation for their interest is absolutely demanded. Heretofore, party has exclusively monopolized the attention of the legislature.

The New York Herald publishes a letter from an American citizen, named Alexander Robinson, who writes from a prison in Callao, in which he has been immured—as he himself says—with cause, and where he has been treated with the greatest inhumanity. It appears that he and two of the inmates of the same house were dragged out of their beds at night by the police, thrown into a dungeon, and subjected to the most cruel tortures to force them to say that they were thieves. This is the second case of imprisonment of Americans which has been brought to our notice. The other was that of a captain Jefferson, who has been imprisoned for years in the same place, and who, we believe, is still kept in confinement. We trust our government will have these cases investigated, and if the statements which have been made are true, that they will call the Peruvian government to a strict account for the outrages alleged to have been committed on American citizens.

The correspondent of a leading Boston paper writing from New York, makes some statements which, though sharp, may convey material for reflection. He says "the heavy importing business of this city is passing rapidly out of the hands of Americans into the hands of foreigners, and the heaviest importers now are of this stamp, and the reason is that these men have credit abroad, and Americans have not. The style of living adopted in New York the past few years has nearly ruined American credit abroad. A foreigner comes here; he can live on \$10,000 a year, and when times get well with him he can live on \$50,000. But as soon as an American gets along at all he must have his house and lot on Fifth avenue, at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000; his style of living must match, and the end is soon to be seen. A foolish and vain and insane ostentation, the American is quickly and shrewdly flung away the great gift placed in his hands."

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.—Dr. Hayes who was with Dr. Kane in his Arctic expedition, is engaged in the organization of another expedition to establish the truth of the theory of an open Polar sea. The American association for the advancement of science favors the enterprise as the most interesting problem in Arctic geography. The American Philosophical society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American society of arts and sciences in Boston, and the Boston Natural History society have considered the matter, and adopted resolutions favorable to the project. The action of these learned bodies indicates that there is much interest in scientific circles, in regard to new discoveries in the Arctic region. Dr. Hayes recently read before the geographical society of New York, from professor Agassiz, in relation to the open Polar sea, in which the gentleman argued the existence of such a sea from the organization and habits of whales, which, being warm-blooded, air-breathing creatures, must come to the surface to breathe; and therefore, as during the winter they are not found to the south of the ice-belt of the Arctic sea, it necessarily results that the whole extent of the Arctic sea is not covered with ice in the winter. The discovery of the open Polar sea he regards as most important to the interest of the whole world.

THE PATENT LEVER.—The inventor of a new and improved lever, which is a ladies' desolator or face painter, is a gentleman who attends a lady going to a party, improves her complexion, hair and teeth, and supplies all the necessaries of a woman's toilet. The inventor, who is not less than a young man, claims that he is not less than a young man, and what it enables her to afford, may be inferred that the cause of action arose out of a dispute about a lodging-house. The inventor claims that he is not less than a young man, and what it enables her to afford, may be inferred that the cause of action arose out of a dispute about a lodging-house.

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