"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.....MAY 25, 1859.

The river opposite this port is falling. Since our last the R. W. Powell, Judah Touro, National, Era No. 3, Telegram, D. R. Carroll and B. L. Hodge have arrived from New Orleans; several boats from Jefferson.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.—On Sunday, 15th inst., the steamer Reub White, captain J. W. Bowles, from upper Red River, bound to New Orleans, with 157 bales of cotton, while descending Red bayou, struck a stump and sunk in ten feet water. The boat, we are informed, is a total loss, and there was no insurance on her. The steamer Effort brought down 140 bales from the wreck.

The steamboats Humphrey and Era No. 1, bound from upper Red River to this port, are also reported as sinking, a short distance below Rowland. Both boats are a total loss. We have learned no particulars.

We learn by a note from the secretary of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad company to one of the directors, that doctor Young had made arrangements with M. Morgan & Son, New York, to import iron for the eastern and western divisions of the road.

The attention of our readers is solicited to the card of captain Denslow, of the steamer Telegram, relative to the recent tragedy on board of that boat. It will be seen, that on the examination before recorder Wiltz, not a particle of evidence could be produced against him.

Mr. H. Markham, ever anxious to cater for the amusement of our citizens, has effected an engagement with the Nelson's Varieties for a few nights. They will give their first representation at the Gaiety on Saturday evening.—Landlord and Tenants, and the the Irish Tutor are the pieces selected for the opening night. The Claiborne Advocate, speaking of the company, says:

Nelson's Varieties has been in Homer for the last ten days, affording to our citizens and persons attending court, a rare opportunity to gratify their love of the drama, of music and the poetry of motion. The performances have been well received and given general satisfaction so far as we are informed. The distinguished Harry Macarthy, in his inimitable impersonation of Irish character, ably sustained by those of not inferior abilities, have drawn good houses every night.

Thanks to the officers of the R. W. Powell, Judah Touro, National, Era No. 3, Telegram, and B. L. Hodge for late city papers.

THE EXCELSIOR GAS LIGHT.—By reference to the advertisement it willl be pereceived that Mr. P. F. L. Frank has on hand and for sale lamps for burning this gas.

The Democratic party of Louisiana, will assemble in convention at Baton Rouge, this day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, to be elected in November next. Much confusion is expected.

Our young friend Mr. T. D. McCall, a few days since, presented us with some of the largest and most luscious plums we have seen this season, for which he has our thanks.

Mr. G. W. Wait, of Buzzard island, yesterday morning brought roasting-ears to market. They were the first of the season.

Lately, we have noticed the great quantity of iron machine[illegible] taken from our town by the Texan wagons. [illegible] shows the rapid growth of our sister State, and in a very few years, no doubt, her flour and other provison wagons will be almost as numerous in our streets as the [illegible]n ones are now.

The "Independent Monitor" of the 13th inst. says, there has been sixteen wagons loaded with wheat thrashers besides two steam boilers and lots of other machinery, passed through our town during the two last days.

The same paper informs us that crops are very promising in Collin county, and that there will be a full average crop of wheat raised the present season.

We have received the first number of the "Independent Monitor," published at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, edited by W. Payne, esq. We wish the editor success in his undertaking.

MEXICAN SILK.—The New Orleans Picayune has examined a parcel of Mexican silk received from the isthmus of Tehuantepec, which it says is a curious product of southern Mexico, and grows on one of the most beautiful and majestic trees of those inimitable forests. It is strong in fibre and firm in staple as the silk worm's thread, which in appearance it much resembles, and wonderfully soft to the touch.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 18th inst., says: Charles Cosgrove, convicted of the murder of G. R. Lester, of Georgia, in Little Rock on the night of the 19th of February last, has been sentenced to be hung on the 11th of June next. This trial has created considerable excitement at Little Rock, as it is supposed that the murder was committed for the purpose of obtaining a small sum of money—the second case of the kind, it is said, that has ever occurred in the State.

The Jewish Chronicle states that the remnants of a Jewish colony have been found at Kai-fung-foo, China. A communication, it is said, is about to be opened with these sons of Israel by the British coreligionists, and they will be requested to send two youths to England to receive an European education. They have been separated from all intercourse with the remainder of their race for a period of six centuries.

The New York Express says senator Douglas will leave that city in a few days for New Orleans. Perhaps he intends to be present at the State democratic convention to be held at Baton Rouge on this day.

The only class of objectors to the doctrine of the right of the slave-holder to the protection of his property in the territories, by congress, of which we take any notice, is that which admits his right to enter with his slaves the common domain, but contends that, thereafter, the security of his property is dependent upon the will of the territorial legislature. Such position we understand to be virtually held by all who deny to congress the power to legislate upon the subject. The right of appeal from the territorial to the supreme court becomes a mockery when congress is forbidden to enforce the judgment of the latter tribunal. Every candid man must admit that, under such circumstances, the execution of the territorial law will not be obstructed. The position above stated, we think, involves an absurdity which a little reflection will detect. "Right and obligation are reciprocal," says doctor Paley. He here enunciates an axiom which is applicable alike to morals and to every system of consistent legislation. If one man has an admitted moral or legal right, every other man is under a moral or legal obligation to abstain from interference therewith. If we have a right to the hat or clothes we wear, no one else can rightfully take them from us. Under our federal constitution, a citizen of the U. States has a right to the free exercise of his religious faith. It would be a palpable absurdity to hold that a right existed elsewhere to control or restrain him therein. Not to multiply illustrations, therefore, the affirmance of a right, is necessarily, the negation of a right to obstruct or molest its enjoyment. To assert, then, that the slave-holder can enter the common domain with his slave property and there enjoy it, is to deny to the territorial legislature or any other power the right of hindrance either by direct or indirect legislation. The two rights cannot coëxist either in logic or in practice.—There is another fact in this connection which applies to legal and not to moral rights, to-wit: the duty which government assumes to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of the former.—When we enter the social compact we, necessarily, surrender a portion of our rights to the governing power. Protection to the remainder by the collective force of the whole society is the consideration for this transfer. Now, but for the existence of our present government, each State would be entitled to its proportion of the public domain. Louisiana would have her portion and could regulate its internal affairs as she pleased—could colonize it with slaves and hang every free-soiler within its limits. In entering into the federal compact she parted with her authority over the public domain and transferred it to congress upon the condition, necessarily, that congress would protect her citizens in the enjoyment of any portion of it with their property. To do this, therefore, there is a binding obligation upon congress—an obligation which it cannot discharge, but by fulfilment, and which to neglect would make the government a despotism. This view of the matter, if correct, is an answer to the position held by some, that congress cannot exercise this power in behalf of slave property, because, in the Kansas Nebraska act, it transferred all its authority over this subject to the territorial legislature. Congress cannot so easily emancipate itself from a constitutional duy. That duty we have said was to protect the slave-holder in his rights in the territories; an act, therefore, which assigns to another body not only the power to protect, but the power to molest and destroy those rights, assigns a power which congress never had, and is clearly unconstitutional. This assumes, what we deny, that the construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, above referred to, is correct.

But it is said that, if we admit the right of protection by congress, we must also admit the cognate right of prohibition. That if congress can protect slavery, it can, likewise, abolish it. Let us generalize this idea. Whenever power is given for a certain purpose, it may be legitimately exerted for any other purpose. If I appoint an agent to sell my house, he may set fire to it. If a man appoints an executor to take charge of his estate, the latter may waste it. If a railroad company places an engineer in charge of a train with the injunction that he conduct it safely to a given destination, he may very properly, run off the track and kill all the passengers; and so if a number of men form a political community and vest the general authority in a certain body for the better protection of the rights of each, and for promoting the general welfare and security, that government may, rightfully, go to work to trample on these rights and make slaves of its subjects. The proposition is too monstrous to be seriously argued. It will not abide the test of the most commonplace analysis. It is satisfactorily answered when we say that the end and function of government is to protect and not to destroy property. We affirm, therefore, in conclusion, that it is the duty of the territorial legislature to pass laws protecting slave as well as other property in the territory, and that, in default of this, such duty devolves upon congress. In no other way can the south be protected in the enjoyment of her constitutional rights.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—A friend has kindly forwarded us a sample of the Sea Island cotton exhibited at the late Agricultural fair of Alabama, held in Mobile. We do not profess much personal knowledge of the quality of cotton, but we have shown it to competent judges, who pronounce it far superior to any thing of the kind they ever saw. To us, it appears as fine as most of silks, and we have no doubt, with proper attention, would soon supply the place of the latter. For many years past, we have been aware that the French, German and Swiss manufacturers, bought the greater portion of our finest cotton, and returned it to us in the shape of lace, silk, etc., equally as pure and good as the brandies and wines they make out of our common whiskey! The lot or parcel of cotton exhibited at the fair, was sold at one dollar and five cents per pound.

It is stated from Washington that a meeting will probably be held at the capital, at an early day, to take into consideration our relation with Mexico, and to make a loud and indignant appeal direct to congress to redress at once, and by the sword, the long catalogue of grievances we have suffered from our neighbors. The late startling news and the supineness of our government seems to have called forth a very general feeling of indignation at the capital, as well as in almost every other part of the country.

The Buchanan democracy, after having been faithfully served by the south, are making an arrangement to strike a bargain with the abolitionists of the north. This we have long suspected; but now know from circumstances, and certain intelligence from Washington. The reckless and unprincipled leaders of this school of politics have discovered that in the north they are utterly without strength; and that, unless some new combination can be made, the offices and the treasury, with its munificent opportunities for plunder, will pass away from their itching grasp. Such a result is utterly irreconcileable with their patriotism! It is to be arrested at all hazards. They now propose to the abolitionists of the north to unite again with them. Of course, a consideration for the bargain must be offered. It has been offered. And it is nothing more or less than the betrayal of the south—the total sacrifice of her interests. The Buchanan democracy of the south propose to the abolitionists, that, if they will unite with them, and sustain them in the north, they will unite with the abolitionists in refusing to the slaveholder protection in the territories. In pursuance of this programme, Mr. Magoffin, of Kentucky, though admitting the power and the duty of congress to protect slave property in the territories, declares that congress ought not to exercise the power, or discharge the duty, because it would be impolitic! In other words, he flatly advocates the refusal by congress to the slaveholder of that protection to which he admits that he is entitled. O, shame! on this degeneracy! why is it impolitic? Because unless the Buchanan democracy of the south submits to this humiliation, and thus betrays the south, they cannot receive the aid of the abolitionists in the next presidential contest. Now, men of the south, behold the Judas bargain by which you are to be sold for thirty pieces of silver. Will you save yourselves; or, like bound victims, fall into the snare of the betrayers?

Editorial notices have become so common and fulsome—lavished upon every thing, however worthless, that it has attracted the attention of the dignified portion of the press. An editor stoops indeed, when, for the sake of a few dollars, he gives character to a thing he is utterly unacquainted with. This is a wrong. He should recommend nothing to the patronage of his subscribers, that he cannot vouch for, as many conceive an editorial notice as a real recommendation. Mr. R. Brenkerhoff, in addressing the late Ohio editorial convention, after depicting the error of puffing every thing, thus alludes to the right of being compensated for editorial notices—many papers he said, exacted double price for all such service, and added, there is still another matter which should not be neglected by advertisers, editors and publishers. Editors are men with like passions with you, and are subject to the same influences. They have also a power and position which may be wielded for or against you as the circumstances may direct. If you treat them liberally—it is human nature to do so.—My observation teaches me that editors, as a class, are generous to a fault, and they never fail to reciprocate a proper liberality. In fact, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, an editor repays a favor with compound interest.

Every one knows that an editorial notice of a dozen lines is worth a column of ordinary advertising, and yet there is only here and there a merchant who procures it. Those who do, acknowledge the advantages derived from this course. We must say in behalf of the people of this section of country, that they patronise the newspapers liberally—it is only the "strikers" who want their advertising and puffing done for nothing.

LATE FROM SALT LAKE.—The Valley Tan of April 12th says of the mormon difficulties: "The United States district court at Provo has adjourned, and we are again forcibly reminded from the circumstances connected with its recent session, that all attempts to administer impartially the laws of the country, or even the statutes of the territory, in this community, by federal officers, are vain and futile."

"The mormons are determined to submit to church authority only, and consequently use, and will make use of every stratagem, every artifice, and will unhesitatingly resort to any means to accomplish their designs, and to prevent the assertion of the supremacy of the civil law in the territory."

"It is our firm conviction that if the judges are not sustained; and the army is removed, we may bid adieu to all safety or protection of life or property for American citizens in this, the heart of the American republic."

COTTON.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 20th ult., says, The adaptability of Australia and South Africa to the growth of cotton of the most useful as well as the finest qualities, is placed beyond doubt by the samples now at Manchester of cotton recently grown in those colonies.—The Cotton Supply Reporter (issued by the Manchester association) publishes further correspondence received from both these localities. The governor of Sydney, sir Wm. Denison, takes a strong personal interest in the question of promoting the cultivation of cotton in Australia, and lieut. gov. Scott, of Natal, is doing all in his power to further the same object at the cape. Private merchants and cultivators in both countries are turning their attention to cotton culture, and we learn that 500 laborers have been engaged to commence cultivation at Rockhampton, in Australia.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 2d inst., has the following: The whale ship Sheffield, (of Cold Spring,) capt. Green, arrived at this port this morning, from Honolulu. April 26, lat. 29 55, lon. 59 10, experienced three severe shocks of an eathquake. The first was the most severe, occurring at 4:25, A. M., the subsequent ones at 5:40 and 6:10, A. M. Capt. Green, who on several occasions has met with similar phenomena at sea, says that these, in time of continuance, and also in loudness of accompanying noise, and the peculiar trembling motion communicated to the ship, far exceeded all others he ever felt. The mate on duty at the time of the first shock, reported that the sea for some time previous presented the appearance of a tide rip. The time occupied by the first shock was variously estimated from ¼ to ½ minute. The noise might be aptly compared to that of a heavily loaded wagon or cart driven rapidly over a plank road. All the sleepers were startled from their slumbers.

BORDER RUFFIANISM.—Governor Stewart, of Missouri, anticipates trouble to the border citizens of that State from marauding bands from Kansas, and has issued an order to the adjutant general to visit the exposed counties and organize military companies for the purpose of resisting the inroads of lawless bands, which he is informed, are organizing in Kansas to invade portions of Missouri. He instructs the adjutant general also to "be careful to instruct all those having command of force organized for the objects named not to permit any aggressive act to be done by such force which may justly tend to engender strife between the citizens of Kansas territory and of this State."

HOW STANDS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—An article in the Washington States of the 30th ult., entitled "Have we a democratic party amongst us?" has created some fluttering in the orthodox journals, and probably inspired considerable glee in the organs of the opposition. The conductors of the States are Messrs. Pryor and Heiss, undoubtedly two of the most thorough going democrats in the land. We might add that the very intensity and sincerity of their political opinions induce them to propound the dubious query as to the existence of a democratic party. The unreflecting reader will perhaps be startled at learning that the conclusion of the States is "that there is now *no* democratic party in existence." We presume the oracle of democracy has a right to proclaim the fact, and that we shall not be charged with undue boldness by our modest endorsement of the authoritative affirmation. A year ago we undertook to express certain diffident doubts respecting what is now so honestly and intrepidly announced; but our views were ascribed to anti-democracy prejudices. We are glad to find that those who cannot be justly charged with political antipathies to the dominant party unhesitatingly avow the same belief.

The grounds upon which the Washington States bases its opinion are undeniable. That journal maintains that to realize the idea of a party there must be primarily a common foundation, then a due subordination and fitness among the parts, and finally a complete unity of organization. Applying this test to democracy, the writer discovers that it is wofully deficient. "Of individual democrats," says the States, "dispersed over the country, each with his peculiar profession of faith and object of pursuit, there is unquestionably a very abundant supply. But they no more constitute a party in the philosophical and practical sense of the word, than a heap of unhewn and unadjusted stones constitutes a palace." Let us see whether this discrepancy and confusion really exist.

First there is squatter sovereignty. Here the party is all at sea. Mr. Buchanan holds one view, Mr. Cass another. The south and the west are diametrically opposed in their construction of the doctrine. Then there is the Pacific railroad, recommended by the president, repudiated by his secretary of war, and recently killed by the democracy of the U. S. senate. Then there is the question of internal improvements, on which southern and western democracy are hopelessly divorced, congress usually passing bills for such purposes by democratic votes, against the earnest protests of southern members. Next we have that terrible and thorny issue of the tariff, on which the executive has one theory and the secretary of the treasury another; the democracy of the north clamorous for protection, the denizens of the south furiously hostile to it. Finally there is that the teterrima causa belli—slavery—touching which there is just about as much of concord and unanimity amongst the democracy as might be expected to exist in a pack of famished hounds if a single bone were thrown in their midst. Mark, reader! Though these are our words, they are the thoughts of a straight-laced democratic sheet; of one we believe quite as able, and far more honest than most of the stipendiary government sheets. We cite a passage or two from this stricking article:

"We need not recapitulate all the points of divergent doctrine among the democracy. It is sufficient to say that upon no single issue is there adequate agreement for a common basis of action.

"In the matter of organization we discover an equal absence of concord and unity in the "party." We have a Lecompton and an anti-Lecompton faction; there are followers of Douglas and here the adherents of Buchanan; in short, as many as are the aspirants for the presidency, so many are the cliques and cabals among the democracy.

"Heretofore the administration has afforded a rallying point for the individuals of the 'party,' but, instead, it is become an original occasion of dispute and dissension. In these latter days the recommendation of a democratic executive implies little more authority with a democratic representative than with a member of the opposition.

"In one particular the democracy are thought to be very generally agreed in opinion and concurrent in action, and that is in the pursuit of the spoils. But even in this most important matter they exhibit the same diversity of interest and policy observable in every other regard. The course of the present democratic executive has been signalized by the indiscriminate ostracism of the surviving office-holders of its democratic predecessor. And in respect of future promotion, the rival factions in the "party" are more intent each on the defeat of its rival, than on the overthrow of the common enemy. Unless these domestic dissensions be harmonized by the prevalence of more fraternal counsels or suppressed by the pressure of an overshadowing peril, we are not warranted in anticipating the cordial coöperation of the various factions among the 'party' in the struggle of 1860. Even the potent spell of the spoils will not now avail to subdue the demon of discord among the democracy.

"It is no absurd speculation, therefore, to inquire whether there be a democratic party among us? In fact, on elaborate investigation we are constrained to return a negative response to the question. There is no such entity as a democratic party. Greater confusion of tongues and opposition of interests did not prevail among the children of men after their ambitious but abortive attempt in the plain of Shinah, than are now visible in the broken ranks and mutual animosities of the once harmonious and triumphant democracy."

We hardly deem it necessary to add any reflections of our own to this mournful acknowledgment; but we would suggest to the able and fearless paper which has not scrupled openly to declare the truth—how painful soever the acknowledgment—that if it will next institute an inquiry into the causes of this political dislocation and dismemberment, it may arrive at certain conclu-ions that will teach wisdom for the future. If the party has lost its homogenity is not itself to blame? Has it not tampered with principle, and compromised with duty for the ignoble object of securing the spoils of the government? We ask for information. [N. O. Bee.

A letter dated La Rochelle, April 20, says: Since we last addressed you, our brandy market has been much excited by the news that a severe frost during the night of the 2d instant had greatly damaged the vines in our neighborhood. Although there has been some real damage on our coast, where the crops are always in advance of those of the interior counties, it has been ascertained that the loss would not be such as was feared from the first reports. It is a certain fact, however, that we are to pass a very critical moment, and it will not be until the end of next month that we shall be free from all apprehensions on the subject. [Boston Bee.

The following resolutions were recently adopted "with great unanimity" by a democratic meeting in Cahawba, Ala.:

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate Stephen A. Douglas, and his abolition heresy, that a territorial legislature may prohibit slavery by native legislation.

Resolved, That under no circumstance will we support him for the presidency if nominated by the Charleston convention.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—A dispatch, dated Toronto, April 30, says: The government was defeated this morning in the upper house, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difference which exists between the upper and lower house on the question of removing the seat of government to Quebec.

DEMORALIZATION OF PARTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer justly remarks:

"Out of this allegiance to party, paramount to love of country, or regard for the public welfare; arises the monstrous result now so apparent in this country, that in order to keep the party together, and in an effective condition, every man belonging to it, and especially every one who expects to be allowed his turn of partaking of public plunder, thinks it is his duty to stand by, advocate, sustain, and defend it even against admitted corruptions, proven thefts and undeniable abominations. "When for the sake of party union, all shield each, even in the commission of public crime, what else does party become but a criminal conspiracy?" The people should remember that every great empire has hitherto fallen by internal corruption; not one ever yet deranged by too much honesty."

Lord Otway, the British minister in Mexico, has issued a circular in which he declares:

"From a despatch which I received from earl Malmesbury by the last mail, it would appear that her Britannic majesty's government, wearied out by the fruitless exertions to obtain from the government, calling itself the central government of Mexico, settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and being unable to bring to bear upon that government the influence of the British naval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined on holding the whole government indifferently responsible for the observance of all international obligations, as far as England is concerned. It is therefore the intention of her majesty's government to take advantage of the presence of the fleet in the gulf and to hold Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be, as it were, the treasury of Mexico, and enfore there, as far as possible, the payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico."

The Texas Ranger speaks in complimentary terms of Galveston. It says:

The city of Galveston, the island city of the south and the Union, is a place where every Texan can look on with pride. Its pure white cottages and stately mansions, surrounded with flowers, the orange and the evergreen, give it a charm almost indescribable. The massive business strand, with their bronzed fronts of iron, stand out in bold relief, the admiration of beholders. Never have we seen a place improve so rapidly as Galveston, in the erection of large and magnificent buildings, and we noticed in our recent visit to the island, that Mr. Osterman, is building some houses on the strand, which, when completed, will present one block of massive buildings, richly decorated with iron fronts, that will be a credit to the lone star State.

Not only are its buildings creditable, but its citizens are equally so. Their hospitality and liberality is almost proverbial, and never can we forget the kindness we have received at their hands.

SAN ANTONIO LIGHTED WITH GAS.—Our city is not lighted with gas yet, reader, but the company that has for some time had in contemplation the lighting of this city with gas, has already commenced operations by way of erecting their building on the west side of the San Pedro. We are reliably informed that they are gentlemen of means, and no doubt will prosecute the work with vigor. To all enterprising persons in the States, who are hesitating to leave the gas-lighted, aristocratic and tax ridden cities of the old States, we would say, come to San Antonio, and you will not only enjoy gas-light at night, but you can breathe pure air in day-time. [Texan.

The celebrated Cherokee warrior, Deer Track, died about the middle of April, at the age of 70 years. He was one of the oldest settlers in the Cherokee nation and rendered himself famous during the war with the Osages which took place many years ago. The war occurred in this manner: The Cherokees were in the habit of hunting on grounds claimed by the Osages, and the chiefs of the latter tribe sent word to them not to kill the buffalo, as they were their cattle, nor the bears, as they were their hogs. Deer Track and the other Cherokee chiefs returned for answer that if the Osages owned the buffaloes and bears, they must catch and brand them. Hostilities then commenced forthwith.

We learn from the Jeffersonian, published at Sparta, Bienville parish, that on the 9th inst., the democracy of Claiborne met in convention and appointed delegates to the State convention to be held in Baton Rouge this day. They also passed resolutions endorsing the administration and complimentary to the hon. J. M. Sandige, for his course in congress. The Jeffersonian says "the waters were considerably troubled in adopting a basis of representation to their parish convention in August next; from what we saw and heard, we do not hesitate to say, that old Claiborne stands fast, and will be down on Douglas and squatter sovereignty."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—About three months ago, Mr. Lewis Applegate, an old and respectable citizen of Brooklyn, was engaged in paring down a corn on one of his toes, when he cut too deep, causing it to bleed. He took cold in the wound, which caused it to inflame to such an an extent that about two months since it was found necessary to amputate the toe. After this operation he grew worse, in consequence of there being not sufficient vitality in the limb, to heal the wound. Erysipelas set in, and this eventually caused his death.

The Jefferson Herald of the 17th inst., says, on Friday evening last, we were sitting alone in our sanctum, looking through our exchanges to find an item of news—aside from politics—when we heard the cry of fire, fire; we paused, the next moment the alarm bell was peeling forth in thunder tones and upon rushing out we found that the Female academy was enveloped in flames and in a few moments was entirely consumed. No clue has as yet been discovered as to how the fire originated. $2,500 will cover the loss.

THE SLAVE TRADE PROSECUTION.—Col. H. W. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, came to the city on the 10th to answer a charge against him of holding African slaves. Without any process having been served on him, he went voluntarily into the U. S. Court, inquired for the district attorney, and asked for an immediate trial. As this could not be had, he entered into bond for $5,000, to appear at the next term, with W. E. Starke and J. D. Denegre as his securities. [N. O. True Delta.

A FACT WORTH NOTICING.—The Cincinnati Gazette, in a summary of the advantages incident to the important railroad connections lately completed, states the fact that the completion of the great line from Baltimore, thro' Marietta, Cincinnati and St. Louis, makes a direct through line from Bangor, in Maine, to Kansas, which has no crooked turnouts. The whole distance from Bangor to Jefferson city, Mo., is now, by this arterial line, 1,702 miles.

We learn from a gentleman of this place, who returned from a trip west, that the deer were dying in considerable numbers in that region. In one instance he started a large gang, several of which after running a short distance, staggered and fell dead. Who can explain the cause. [Gonzales Inquirer.

A new sect of christians, called Transmigrationists, are very numerous in France. They are said to be moral, with a very orthodox creed, only they include all animals in their idea of religion. They believe that their purgatory will consist of being changed to some animal after death. In Germany the sect is rapidly increasing.

The stock of cotton on hand at Savannah on the 18th inst., was 35,000 bales.

General Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 16.—The steamship Vigo, of the Liverpool and New York line, passed cape Race last night. The Vigo left Belfast on the 4th and touched at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 6th inst. She brings three days later advices from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The cotton market showed a decline of ¼d per pound.

Accounts from Manchester report a great falling off in business and prices.

In Great Britain, vast preparations are making in anticipation of the extension of the war beyond a conflict between Sardinia, France and Austria. The admiralty have issued instructions to complete with all possible despatch the new war vessels now in progress at the naval dock yards.

The London Advertiser says that a proclamation from the queen was about to be issued, calling out ten thousand men for the navy, and offering a bounty of ten pounds to each man, as an inducement to enter the service.

Mr. Disraeli denies that any offensive and defensive alliance exists between Russia and France. He says there is simply an agreement between them, which provides that Russia shall place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier.

The announcement is confirmed of the wreck of the American ship Ponce off the coast of Ireland. About 400 lives were lost by this calamity.

A powerful English writer says in the course of an editorial, it would be more strange than improbable if St. Helena received another Napoleon, the pest of Europe, to its rocky bosom before the world is very much older.

The London Times advises Englishmen to have nothing to do with the proposed French loan. By so doing, it thinks, they will best subserve the interests of England.

FIRST BLOOD SHED.—The first actual engagement took place at the bridge of Buffalora, where the passage of the Ticino was vigorously disputed by the small Sardinian forces stationed there for its protection. The Austrians, however, with their superior force took the bridge and crossed over into Sardinia after a sharp conflict, in which considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

It is also reported that the Austrians have taken Mortara, one of the principal towns in the Sardinian province of Novara, and that the Sardinian army stationed at that place had retreated.

The Austrians are concentrating a large body of troops at Placenza, an important position near the southern border of Sardinia in Parma.

The Austrians have seized all the Sardinian vessels on lake Maggiore, on the northern frontier of Sardinia. All the telegraph lines running from Austria to Switzerland had been cut by the Austrians.

Advices from Vienna of the 1st of May announces that the Austrian troops have occupied without resistance the Sardinian frontier towns of Intra, Palanze and Azona, the Sardinian troops retreating at the approach of the Austrians.

The federal assembly of Sweden has approved the declaration of neutrality made by their government, and the measures that have been adopted for the defence of the country by the federal council.

The bank of Prussia has raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

The Prussian government has resolved upon putting the remaining corps d'armée of the Prussian army in readiness to take up the line of march at a moment's notice.

Two hundred and forty thousand men of the Russian army have been put under marching orders for the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

Austrian residents in France have received official notice to place themselves during the war, under the protection of the Belgian ambassador.

Letters from Madrid speak of a general sympathy of the Spanish people with Italy in the pending struggle, but the government has determined to remain neutral.

Insurrectionary outbreaks were seriously anticipated in Spain.

The people of Parma have expelled their grand duchess, and like Tuscany, joined the Sardinians.

Later advices had been received in London from India of an important character. Maun Sing, one of the prominent Sepoy chiefs, had surrendered to the British with all his forces, and Tanta Topee had been captured after killing 500 of his Sepoy followers.

Thirteen thousand sailors have deserted the service of queen Victoria during the past three years, leaving $150,000 due them.

The French declaration of war appeared in the Moniteur on the 3d of May.

The emperor of France sent a formal announcement of the declaration to the legislative assembly, stating further his intention to head the French army.

The French troops were pouring into Sardinia in vast bodies, the advance going on day and night.

The Austrian journals are filled with exciting comments on the declaration of war, taken out by the Russia. They breathe the same spirit as the emperor's manifesto. The official paper says: "Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of the European States."

The Paris Moniteur publishes, in reply to the Austrian emperor's manifesto, a counter declaration on the part of the emperor Napoleon and of France. It is in the form of a circular, and addressed to all the diplomatic agents of the empire in Europe, and throws the entire responsibility of the war upon Austria. It says:

"France has no personal interest in the contest. All she desires is that the Italian States shall live free and independent at home, and respected in their foreign relations abroad. The measures France is now taking are, in their nature and import, purely defensive in character, dictated by the permanent and hereditary interests of the empire. These have always been the guides, as they have been the objects, of the imperial government, and they now more distinctly than ever point out the only course it can justly and honorably pursue. It would be absolutely impossible for the emperor to remain idle and permit Austria to strike a blow in Italy which would establish a state of things, at the foot of the Alps, adverse to the interests of a friendly nation and the wishes of its sovereign—a state of things which would in the end inevitably subject all Italy to foreign influence and domination. His imperial majesty, strictly faithful to the words by him pronounced when the French people recalled him to the throne of France, is not animated by personal ambition of any kind, or by the desire of conquest. Moreover, moderation has always been the soul of his government, of which he gave ample evidence in a great European crisis not long since gone by; and moderation continues still to preside over his counsels. He has, furthermore, no secret plans or designs. While protecting the peculiar interests Providence has committed to his keeping, his majesty, he solemnly avers it—has no consciousness of entertaining views adverse to or seperate from those of his allies"

Referring then to the unsuccessful negotiations of the preceding week, and reciting their history, the manifesto proceeds:

"The emperor entertains the firm hope, that the government of her Britannic majesty will continue to persevere in the friendly attitude she has assumed—an attitude which, preserving intact the bond of union between the two countries, enables the cabinets of Paris and London to give and receive mutual explanation without reserve."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 19.—The steamship Canada arrived off Cape Race last night. She left Liverpool Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst. The sales of cotton during the week amounted to 29,000 bales. It had declined ⅛d to ⅜d. during the week. Market closed dull; fair Orleans, 7½d; middling do. 6½d.

Flour generally closed dull, with a declining tendency, the excitement of the early part of the week having died away. Corn closed dull and declined 6d. Pork generally closed buoyant. Bacon closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The latest advices from the seat of war state that no general battle had as yet taken place. The Austrian army under gen. Gyhulia had advanced from Vercelli as far as the river Po, with the evident intention of marching directly on Turin, but in an attempt made to cross the Po at Trassinato, they were repulsed and beaten back by the Sardinians, who will vigorously dispute the passage of that river at all points.

LONDON, May 7.—The parliamentary elections in England generally passed off quietly, but in Ireland some serious disturbances occurred. The celebrated Humboldt died a few days ago.

At the great race for the Chester cup, Leamington came in first, winning the cup. The American mare Priceless came in fourth. Twenty-three horses were engaged in the race.

England refuses to protect the commercial vessels of Germany, in case of war between France and Germany. From the determined position of many of the German States, it is now feared that a war between them and France is unavoidable.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times reports that European Turkey is on the eve of rising against the government, and 12,000 Turkish troops had, by order of the porte, been concentrated at the fortress of Shumla.

NEW YORK, May 18.—There was nothing doing in the cotton market to-day. The flour market continues to advance; the sales to-day were 20,000 barrels at $6 75 to $7 for superfine.

19.—The decrease of specie in the banks as compared with last week is $915,000.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The flour market continues active and excited, and prices are tending upwards; the sales to-day were 3000 barrels at $7 50 to $7 65 for superfine.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The overland California mail has arrived, with San Francisco advices to the 22d ult. Advices from Utah state that captain George H. Page, one of the officers under general Johnston, at camp Floyd, is dead.

All the rivers are rising. The Mississippi has risen four inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising with indications of another freshet. All the upper streams are rising rapidly.

The mining news from all parts are favorable. A dreadful land slide has taken place at the town of Monte Christo. Three dwellings were carried away and several persons killed and wounded. A fissure in the earth, of a quarter of a mile in length, was observable in the mountain, and the melting snow was pouring into it. It overhung the town, and the inhabitants expecting this part of the mountain to fall and overwhelm them, had deserted their dwellings.

This mail reports that the Mohave Indians, against whom the 6th Infantry were at last dates from the Colorado of the west, about to march, have sued for peace.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Count Sartiges, the French minister, has in the name of the French government, asked of the United States government, satisfaction for the recent illegal arrest by recorder Summers, of count M-jan, the French consul at New Orleans. The United States government, in reply, avows its disapproval of the arrest, and expresses its willingness to take the proper measures to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations in regard to diplomatic and consular rights and privileges.

VIRGINIA.—The elections in Virginia take place on the 26th instant.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The vote in Massachusetts, upon the proposition to amend the constitution, so as to require foreigners to reside two years in the State, after naturalisation, before enjoying the elective franchise, was very light, but the proposition was adopted by several thousand majority.

MEMPHIS, May 17th.—Yesterday a destructive fire took place. Last night a severe tornado occurred, with rain and hail, unroofing houses and producing great destruction.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20th.—The war news has suspended operations in cotton, and caused a general panic in business; but in a few days things will assume their wonted regularity. The excitement will be over—flour go up, and cotton droop a little, but finally recover.

MOBILE May 18.—The parties from New Orleans who fought the duel yesterday were W. G. Vick, of Mississippi, and J. H. Saith. The meeting took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Magnolia race course. The weapons used were rifles—distance forty paces. Mr Vick fell mortally wounded.

The New York Post says that many of the Italians in that city are winding up their affairs, in order to return to Europe. It is stated that half of the Neopolitan exiles in London have gone to Italy.

In New York, a few days since, a young lady by the name of Matilda Sewyer, was burned to death by the explosion of a camphine lamp, while she was sewing on the clothes in which she was to be married in a few days.

The Washington (Ark.) Democrat of the 17th inst., says, a company of men passed through our town yesterday, having under guard, a man by the name of Carr, charged with the committal of numerous crimes in Texas; horsestealing, manslaughter, &c.—He was arrested near Murfreesborough, in Pike county. There was, we understand, a considerable reward for his apprehension.

CROPS.—The Claiborne Advocate says the crops of that parish, of every variety, more prosperous at this season of the year than at present. The wheat crop is now ready for harvesting and very large yield is confidently expected.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph says the crops in this section of country are doing finely. Corn has recovered from the injury of late frosts. The cotton crop is very promising. The wheat crop, which is now being harvested, gives indications of a large yield. Fruit in general was entirely ruined, but in others the yield is average crop.

The Ouachita Register says, we hear of the crops in this and the adjoining parishes as being very rich harvest. Good stands of cotton have been obtained, and the corn is growing rapidly. For some time we have been favored with fine growing weather—warm, with occasional showers.

The laborers in the Chicago lumber yards are on a strike, and all other classes of workmen in that city are threatening to do the same thing.

Judge Vondersmith, of Pennsylvania, who was recently convicted of forging pension claims, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, besides having to restore to the government $30,000 of the money fraudulently obtained.

James D. Porter, the "Kentucky Giant," died at his residence at Portland, near Louisville, lately. He was 7 feet 9 inches high—probably the tallest man in the world.

The Mobile Register says real estate in that city is worth twenty five per cent. more to-day than twelve months ago. The demand for houses is good; in fact, houses for next year are being rapidly taken up."

A very rich guano island has been discovered northwest of the Sandwich islands by the United States surveying steamer Fennimore Cooper. The captain of the steamer had formally taken possession of the island in the name of the United States.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald says: We understand that some of our prominent citizens are about forming a joint stock company to put up a first class steam merchant flour mill. A site has been selected on mill creek, about one mile from town. It is desired to start with two run of stones, and