"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,.....JUNE 29, 1859.

The river opposite this place continues to fall slowly. Since our last, the Leona, Robert Watson, Era No. 3, Comet and Telegram have arrived from New Orleans.

We have been requested to state that the firemen parade on the 4th of July will take place at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We are requested to announce that there will be a barbecue and a ball at Greenwood on the 4th of July. As our Greenwood friends are celebrated for getting up nice parties, we think the young folks who dance would do well to attend.

NEW RED RIVER PACKET.—The Messrs. Kouns are now building at Wheeling, Va., another low water packet, the Era No. 4. She is to be a fac simile of the Era No. 1, very light and fast running. She is intended for the "low water line," and will take her place by the 15th of August, running between this port and Alexandria.

THE GAS COMPANY.—The Shreveport gas light company, a few days since, received all their apparatus, pipes, fixtures, &c., and have commenced laying pipes through our streets. The work will be prosecuted with all despatch, and by the 15th of September our town will be lit up with gas. This is one of the most important enterprises ever attempted in our midst, and deserves the encouragement and patronage of all property owners and merchants. They should, without delay, hand in their applications to Mr. Henry Pardin, the superintendent, who will take great pleasure in giving any information regarding the works. See advertisement in another column.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to the advertising columns it will be perceived that Messrs. John Walters and D. J. Elder have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general grocery, dry goods, clothing and hardware business. They intend keeping on hand a very extensive stock of every description of goods, for family and plantation use, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Both gentlemen are too well known to need commendation at our hands.

Thanks to the officers of the Leona, Robert Watson, Era No. 3, Comet and Telegram, for late papers.

A few days since Mr. Adolph Lattier presented us with a cotton boll, the first we have seen this season. He reports the crops in his vicinity as very prosperous.

T. Green Davidson was nominated at the democratic convention held at Vidalia on the 20th inst., as a candidate for congress in the 3rd district.

A fire occurred at Columbus, (Ga.) on the 14th instant, which destroyed 3000 bales of cotton, and many houses. Total estimated loss $600,000.

New Orleans at present appears perfectly healthy. Not a single case of yellow fever as yet has been reported by the board of health.

A recent dispatch to the secretary of the navy, states that slavers bound to several of the southern States are now on the coast of Africa. They are expected to return this fall, with slaves for the southern market.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—In five of the thirteen congressional districts, the regularly nominated democratic candidates for congress were defeated by the candidates of the opposition. Among the slain is Charles J. Faulkner, in the Jefferson district—A. R. Boteler (American) having beaten him between 200 and 300 votes. Mr. Letcher's majority for governor is between 4000 and 6000. Mr. Buchanan carried Virginia by 30,000 majority—and the delegation in the late congress stood 13 Buchanan democrats—opposition 0!

GREAT BATTLE.—Full particulars will be found in another part of to-days paper, of the great battle fought near Milan, between the combined armies of France and Italy against the Austrians. It must have been a dreadful battle indeed—probably from 20,000 to 30,000 killed and wounded. Both parties claim the victory, though we consider it by no means a decisive battle. Both armies lost artillery and prisoners—it is true the Austrians fell back, but it is equally true the French and allies did not pursue them. Both parties acknowledge the loss of several generals. We would further remark, that the accounts of the battle, the operations, etc., etc., are mainly through French channels. And another thing, private accounts had reached Paris, that the French sustained a loss in killed of 10,000 instead of 3000. We are inclined to think that it was more of a withdrawn battle than a decided victory.

Whatever effect the war in Europe may have upon the cotton market, (says a cotemporary,) the producers of the great staple are not likely to suffer. The speculators have met with loss, and may, perhaps experience still further sacrifices. But cotton brought a good price to the planters—it is still at a good figure, and we have not the least doubt will command a very remunerative price the next season. Provisions and plantation necessaries may become high on account of the war, but the judicious tiller of the soil will have provided against this, by supplying all these, as far as possible, from his own premises. Let who will suffer, then we think the planting interest of the south will sustain no great damage from the war in Europe.

At Circencester, England, a tory gentleman named Pole is on trial for having drugged a liberal voter and put him asleep for a whole day, so as to deprive him of his vote. The gentleman employed his gardener and groom to ply the voter with drugged beer and tea, and the object was accomplished.

COTTON OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.—We have heretofore had occasion to allude to the British enterprise of raising cotton in Africa, and Dr. Livingstone's mission in this connection. The English manufacturers and politicians are calculating strongly on a large augmentation of the supply of cotton from this source. The following is an extract from a speech on this subject recently delivered by Mr. Buxton in the British parliament:

"It had been demonstrated that the forty or fifty millions of negroes in West Africa were an industrious race of men, and eagerly devoted to trade, while the wealth of those regions in the things that Europe needed was boundless. Palm-oil, corn, timber of valuable kinds, ivory, gold, ground-nuts, indigo, pepper, rice, coffee, sugar, and a multitude of other articles, were only waiting a market to be produced in any quantities. The trade in palm oil was already valued at £2,000,000. ("No, no!") He spoke of the home trade. But the most important prospect was that of the supply of cotton. (Hear.) There was no question now that any required amount of cotton, equal to that of New Orleans in quality, might be obtained. A very short time ago Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, aided by the Rev. H. Venn and a few other gentlemen, trained and sent out two or three young negroes as agents to Abbeokutta. These young men taught the natives to collect and clean their cotton, and sent it home to England. The result was that the natives had actually purchased 250 cotton gins for cleaning their cotton, and lately the natives of Abbeokutta had sent to England and procured four presses for pressing it for exportation, at a cost of several hundred pounds. Mr. Clegg stated he was in correspondence with seventy-six native and other African traders, twenty-two of them being chiefs. With one of them Mr. Clegg had a transaction by which he (the African) received £3500. And the amount of cotton received at Manchester had risen hand over hand, till in 1856 it came to 50,000lb, and last year to nearly 100,000lbs. Well may Mr. Clegg say this was "a rare instance of the rapid development of a particular trade, and the more so because every ounce of cotton had been collected, all the labor performed, and the responsibility borne by native Africans alone."

This is undoubtedly a report of considerable progress, and if we took alone into the account the facts and figures above stated, it would appear that our southern States were soon to encounter a formidable rival in Africa; that Great Britain, having cut off our supply of laborers, had found a means of converting the African on his own soil into an agency working out the prostration of southern industry and the downfall of southern institutions. But so long as Great Britain expects to accomplish this great result by voluntary African labor, we are convinced that she will meet with disappointment. The African will not labor with the industry and perseverance requisite to the production of cheap cotton, without compulsion. The inquiry most important to us is, will Great Britain resort to compulsion?—in other words, will she make slaves of the Africans on their own soil?—for compulsion will amount to this. We have no doubt whatever that to this measure she will resort at last. All her history justifies this anticipation; and her present mode of dealing with the Chinese coolies and the negroes rescued by her vessels from the slavers reveals the method of the mock philanthropy and necessity under which it will be cloaked. Her attention having now been earnestly directed to Africa, we need not doubt for a moment her use of any means necessary to accomplish the prime object which has attracted it to that quarter.

It must be mortifying indeed, to our pure democratic readers of the south, to peruse the rejoicings over the election of Letcher of Virginia, by the abolitionists of the north. The Boston Liberator (Garrison's paper) says:

"ABOLITION VICTORY IN THE SOUTH.—The telegraph informs us that the election of a Virginia abolitionist to the office of chief magistrate of the Old Dominion. We were not prepared for such cheering news. His majority may be small, but we have abundant cause to rejoice that slaveocracy is on the wane in Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principles of the early, and best, and purest statesmen. The governor elect lives among the Scotch-Irish, in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the abolition of slavery in western Virginia."

The New York Evening Post, a democratic freesoil journal, edited with marked ability and wielding a commanding influence, says:

"It fills us with joy to report the election of a democratic freesoiler to the important office of governor of Virginia. It justifies the policy we have sustained of refusing to join the abolitionists in invading the institutions of the southern States. With no agency of ours, the black wave is receding to the south. Mr. Letcher was an advocate of emancipation in western Virginia some ten or twelve years ago, and though driven by apparent policy to palter to eastern Virginia, it is well known that he cherishes his earlier opinions, and will be encouraged by his election to resume them at an appropriate season.—His democratic freesoil brethren at the north hail this victory with unalloyed pleasure."

Now will our southern democrats longer deny that their northern friends are abolitionists of the darkest dye? Be candid for once, and acknowledge the stubborn fact.

In a recent address in Georgia, the hon. Thomas Butler King introduces a fact not generally known to the friends of Cuban annexation in this country. He says that the number of Cuban children now at school in the United States may be estimated at from six to ten thousand. Added to this, Mr. King says that the number of visitors from Cuba to the United States, in the year 1858, was between fifteen and twenty thousand, showing an increase of communication between the Cubans and ourselves. The Savannah Republican, in commenting on these facts, remarks—

We are not certain, after all, if it would not be the wisest and best for our government to await the working out of these silent but effective influences. There is, certainly, at this time no pressing need for the possession of Cuba; nor is the necessity likely to arise from any present relations of the States in that quarter.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.—The following advertisement appears in the Richmond (Texas) Reporter:

FOR SALE.—Four hundred likely African negroes, lately landed upon the coast of Texas. Said negroes, will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. One-third down, the remainder in one and two years, with eight per cent. interest.

For further information inquire of C K C, Houston, or L R G, Galveston.

The firm of Hargous, Brothers, New York, has been dissolved. This augurs very unfavorably for the bill holders of the Louisiana Tehauntepec company.

Ten millions of dollars in specie have just been sent to the headquarters in Italy by the the French minister of finance, for the payment of the army.

ABUSE.—From the days of the great vilifier (Calender) of Jefferson, to the present time, the American press have indulged too much in personal abuse. This is erroneous, and shows a want of good breeding. Surely we may differ with a man or party, without resorting to billingsgate epithets to strengthen our assertions. Some of our most eminent and pure men, have been made to appear on paper as black as the ace of spades, among them, generals Jackson, Adair, governor Shelby, presidents Madison, Polk and Pierce, to say nothing of Mr. Buchanan, and even the gallant and unconquerable soldiers, Scott, Ripley and Houston (the Washington of Texas,) have been be-labored and abused by the press. Fifty years experience in the business, convinces us that this, in a great measure, is owing to the great number of out-siders who have crept into the business of publishers and editors, and who have no other means of becoming known, than by attacking and unmercifully abusing their superiors. This is wrong and should not be tolerated. If reference is made to the National Intelligencer for the last half century, it will be perceived that that able journal pursued a very different course. Look at the files of Niles' Register, and you will not be able to point out a single scurrilous article. Such editors had a standing in society—they had character at stake. They battled for principles, and endeavored to make converts by arguments and reasonings.

We are about to commence an electioneering campaign for governor and other State officers, and members of congress. We expect the contest will be hot and well contested, but we most sincerely hope that it will be conducted upon the grounds of principle and the capacity of the aspirants for office—that personal abuse will be avoided. We recognize in the ranks of both parties, men of merit and worth. It has been our lot for years to be connected with the press, and we defy any one to point out an abusive article from our pen. We have contended fearlessly for principle. We advocated the extension of the probatory term for naturalization to 21 years, and that our principal offices should be filled by the natives of the soil. This was for future operation—no attempt was ever intended to deprive those who had already become citizens by complying with our existing laws of their acquired rights. Any person of common understanding, knows this could not be done. We wished to act for the future, believing that those who had been taught to lisp the name of Washington from birth, and had been instructed at school from childhood into the system of our government, better understood its rights and bearings, than those who had been brought up under monarchical and tyrannical governments. We were willing that foreigners of good character from every country, should settle among us, cultivate the soil, pursue their mechanical trades, their professions, or their mercantile pursuits—but we thought the descendants of those who fought for and achieved our liberties, should do the voting and fill the offices of government.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the bark Truro, from Port-au-Prince, we are in possession of Hayti files to May 12th. The news, though peaceable, is important, as it confirms the report of the stability of the republican government and the continuance of tranquility in the island. The law of banishment against Soulouque and his followers, voted unanimously by the chamber of representatives, has been at last accepted by the senate. The debates caused by the discussion of this law were animated. The speakers on each side supported thier opinions with great boldness.—The audience, though sometimes noisy, did not prevent the senators who spoke against the proposed law from expressing freely their sentiments, and from explaining the various amendments they desired to submit. The session is described in the Hayti papers as 'grand and solemn.' The sovereignty of the people was victorious, and argues happily for the future career of the new republic. The senate had, however, refused to decree the confiscation to the State of the property of Solouque and Delva, maintaining that this was a matter to be decided only by a civil tribunal. They argue that Soulouque, by the act of banishment, is reduced to the condition of a simple citizen, and as such, is fully amenable to the courts of justice. It is probable that the result will be the same, and that Soulouque's property will, by legal process in the civil courts, finally be made to revert to the State which he had so openly defrauded in the matter of the coffee fifths. A law, "in testimony of the national gratitude for the services rendered to the country by the citizen Fabre Geffrard," was promulgated May 16th, and accords to the president, as a national recompense, a handsome private residence, to be paid for from the public treasury. The annual salary of the president of Hayti is fixed at twenty thousand piastres. The salaries of other officials have been decided upon.

A STEAM WAGON.—A correspondent of the Alta California gives the following notice of a steam wagon:—The wagon recently constructed by Mr. Miller, at Marysville, and designed to travel on common roads, under steam, is now attracting much attention at that place, which I recently visited for the purpose of inspecting it while in operation. Mr. Miller has been constantly engaged for the last two years in improving the mechanism of his wagon, and in satisfying himself that the principle of his invention was correct, and he has now the satisfaction of seeing the wagon finished, and its operation a complete success. It is constructed to move on endless tracks, that are laid down and taken up as the wagon proceeds. These tracks are carried round on large wheels, of five feet diameter, to which motion is given by the engine, and the weight of the wagon is supported on small truck wheels of two feet diameter, which rest on the tracks. These tracks thus form a moveable railroad, which is carried along with the wagon and furnishes the rails upon which the wagon moves. The large wheels which carry the track do not touch the ground, and serve only to move the trucks under the small wheels which bear the weight of the whole machine.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—We find the following account in the New Orleans Delta, of last Thursday:

"Lieut. Dryden and officer Dalton have made another recovery of stolen property. They found last night in a house on Customhouse street, quite a valuable assortment of jewelry, and which has been identified as a portion of that of which Mr. Franks, of Shreveport, was some time since robbed. Amongst the articles were a large diamond pin with seven diamonds and six rubies; a pair of diamond earrings with one diamond and four rubies in each; a gold bracelet; a cameo pin, large size, and earrings to match; a large gold cross, and a gold cross, blue set, and fine chain."

A few days previous, two men, Caleb Leonard and James Strong, alias Bob Madison, were arrested and some of Mr. Frank's jewelry was found in their possession. Mr. Frank left a few days since for the city, to identify the stolen articles.

WHY ITALY HATES AUSTRIA.—People have been heard to ask, even in this year 1859, why the Italians were suddenly so impatient to get rid of Austria. The Italians are not "so impatient," the wonder is that they have borne the infliction of repression, terror, suffering, loss and dishonor so long; but since Englishmen have forgotten how the misery has come home to individuals, we give a few passages of the old story. We have lately received those Neapolitan exiles who could exemplify in their own persons the treatment that they had experienced under a government which daily violates the constitutional law of its own existence—a government against which our own had made a vain "demonstration," professedly to carry out the policy of 1856. At the other extremity of Italy the endurance of the natives was of an equally practical kind. Englishmen can have little idea of the annoyance which poisons the life of an Italian—say in Lombardy; but a very few facts may possibly exemplify the condition of the people. The police of Milan may be said to consist of an Austrian soldiery—a police armed with the sabre, holding the authority of a conquering race, and exasperated by inevitable alienation. The Austrians, as the reader will presently understand, have rendered themselves so intolerable that Italians cannot associate with them; and if you enter the pit of a theatre you will see the first few seats taken by Austrians, while the Italians, who are driven to the back, leave one seat entirely vacant between themselves and the aliens. If an English officer in the Austrian service discovers relatives of his own amongst the Italians in Milan, he forbears to notice them, lest they should become suspected and be driven from Italian society. We pursue the narrative in the language of an esteemed correspondent who knows the country well, and traveled it in recent years.

In a recent paper on occupation in Italy, it is observed: "If England upholds such a system, it is only from ignorance of its enormities." In order to aid in enlightening this ignorance, may I ask you to insert the following extracts from the Austrian Penal Code, established in the Lombardo Venetian province in 1515, with which few of your readers are likely to be acquainted, together with certain facts which may serve to modify the admiration occasionally expressed for the "paternal" rule of Austria. I could have added many more from my personal knowledge during a prolonged residence in different parts of Italy in 1853-'54 '55, but I have preferred offering such as can be authenticated by evidence which the most violent enemies of Italian independence cannot call in question, the Official Gazette of Milan.

To begin with the Penal Code. What do Englishmen say to this? 1. The proceedings are to be given in writing; the prisoner can claim no defender, nor can he demand that the charges brought against him should be communicated to him. Article 337.

Corporal chastisement forms a fundamental part of the code. High and low, rich and poor, man and woman, are subjected to this degrading treatment—as degrading to the full in the eyes of an Italian as in those of an Englishman. True, "not more than fifty blows are to be administered at one time." In the case of youths under eighteen, and younger women, rods are to be substituted for the stick. Article 20.

When the sentence has been pronounced, the punishment may be augmented by the addition of fasting and the bastinado. Article 2,721.

Imprisonment is of three descriptions—duro, piu duro, durissimo. The latter is thus described in the penal code, article 14. "The prisoner is to be confined in a dungeon, shut out from all external communication, with just air and light sufficient to sustain existence. He is to be loaded with fetters hand and foot, day and night, and to be fastened by a chain to an iron ring riveted round his waist—except during the hours of work. His food is to be bread and water, soup once in two days, no meat. His bed is to be formed of bare planks, and he is forbidden to speak to any one even his jailors." It was to this treatment that the illustrious patriots confined in the Spielberg were subjected; it is beneath similar treatment that some of the best and noblest Italians are now writhing. The penal code, section 377, commands "that in everything relating to the State, the wife shall denounce the husband, the husband the wife, the child the father, the father the child on pain of punishment as accomplices." Almost all political offenses are still brought before what is called the "Tribunalo Stadario" (sections 500 501 of the penal code.) This tribunal is composed of military officers, Germans, Croats and Bohemians, who scarcely understand a word of Italian, and who, from habit, education and national prejudice, detest and scorn the Italian people. They speak German to each other; the witnesses are questioned in German, of which, if Italians, they, in their turn, seldom comprehend a syllable, while, if otherwise, they are sure to give their testimony against the prisoner. Thus says Giovini, the learned author of "Austria in Italy," the accused having no one to defend him, may be condemned almost without knowing his crime, and learn it only when he is informed "that in half an hour the rope will be around his neck."

The slightest demonstration of popular feeling is visited by the most summary and brutal punishment. Thus, in 1849, on the birth-day of the Emperor, certain hisses having been issuing from the midst of the crowd in one of the most frequented streets in Milan, in front of the Cafe di Mazza, of which the object apparently was the Austrian flag hoisted in the balcony of a well-known courtesan, "all the passers by were seized, dragged before a military tribunal, and condemned to different degrees of corporeal punishment, according to the degree of their offence," says the Gazette Officiale of Milan, 24th August, 1849.—Among the accused were men of high standing and irreproachable character, merchants, barristers, students, many of whom probably were ignorant of the whole affair, and two young girls, also perfectly respectable. The latter were condemned to forty strokes each. The sentence was executed instantly after being pronounced on the public place before the castle, in the presence of a troop of Austrian officers, who laughed with contemptuous cynicism at the indecent exposure and the cries of the victims. So far the tale. Now for the episode. The military commandant of Milan sent the municipality a bill for 33 florins 9 kreuzers, (£2 19s. 6d.) for the expense of ice applied to the swollen, lacerated flesh, to prevent gangrene, and for the sticks and rods broken and consumed in the punishment of the seditious in the revolt of the 10th of August. In addition, the marshal commanded the town to indemnify the courtesan who had been "terrified by the scene," with the sum of 20,000 livres (£600) How touching is the core of such a paternal government.

It may be objected that these disgraceful barbarities were committed only immediately after the revolution of 1848-49, at a period of great irritation. Did space permit, I could present you with countless well-authenticated cases, to prove that this system of tyranny and brutality commenced from the very moment that Italy was handed over, in 1815, to the mercy of her Austrian masters; that it is one from which Austria never deviated, and which she imposes wherever she is mistress. What scenes have I not beheld at Leghorn, Bologna, Ancona, Ferrara, wherever the Austrians had established garrisons. Under pretext of defending Pius IX, they have taken justice or vengeance into their own hands, condemning to a summary and ignominious death, often without trial, hundreds of men, many completely innocent; levying enormous taxes in the name of the pope, who never received one farthing of them; living in free quarters on the unfortunate inhabitants, and rewarding them by the bastinado, administering punishment at pleasure, without distinction of rank or sex. [A recent "reform" appoints women to bastinado women.]

The following will be found in the Augsburg Universal Gazette, January 20, 1852—a paper not unduly partial to the Italians:

"Captain I, commanding officer of the 21st Austrian regiment of the line, posted at Perouse, has commanded forty blows to be administered in the public place to an estimable citizen, M. Monganelli, simply because he refused to receive a second Austrian officer when he had one already quartered on him. [There were only ten to be divided among all the inhabitants.] This arbitrary sentence was preceded neither by inquiry nor formality. The same officer, a few days before, inflicted forty blows on a poor peasant, who happened to have a cotton handkerchief round his neck which once had been of three colors, though they were nearly obliterated by repeated washings."

Not less deplorable is the universal venality of the Austrian administrators, civil and military, in Italy; they regard it as a conquered country, to be plundered ad libitum. This will account for those enormous fortunes which so many have accumulated. Nowhere is this exhibited so unblushingly as in the conscription, where youths utterly unfit by bodily infirmities for military services are inscribed as fit, merely for the purpose of extorting money to obtain their release. If they are suspected of patriotic or liberal sentiments a different course is adopted; they are first permitted to pay for a substitute, and then seized and compelled by threats and blows to enrol in an Austrian regiment, to be sent to the marshes of Croatia, to be forced to fight against their own flesh and blood. It is said that the Lombard soldiers have returned with alacrity to their regiments. If so, the reason lies, doubtless, in the fact that the communes to which they belong are heavily fined for every soldier missing; that, in addition, their relatives are liabel to the most cruel treatment in case of their desertion. Several cases of this description came under my own observation. Austria appeals to the treaties of 1815. Even supposing that any treaty can be sacred in which one nation is recklessly sacrificed, bound hand and foot to the ambition of another, how can Austria dare to invoke them? Did she remember them when she annexed the republic of Cracow to her dominions, in defiance of the protestations of Europe, under pretext that the tranquility of Poland demanded that annexation? Dare she invoke them now that the peace and security of Europe, the best and holiest interests of humanity, are at stake?—Surely the time is at hand when Europe will perceive that, even in an interested point of view, an Italy, strong, tranquil and independent, is preferable to one perpetually agitated by the convulsions of agony and despair, and in its turn agitating all surrounding nations.

It must be remembered that the police, as we have said, are armed soldiery, characterised by the manners of a common soldiery; the Italians are a very sober people. They abstain from going near the Austrian canteen not only because the spectacles there are intolerable, almost unimaginable to the Italian, but because the proximity is actually unsafe.—That is not the worst. The Austrian soldiers are men of strongly developed physique; Italian women are peculiarly attractive; the soldiers feel themselves free to assail any woman, any lady, any where—even the presence of her husband not shielding her. And should he be provoked into a brawl with the soldiery, the police authorities, of course, know which side must be in the right. We have said nothing here of the drain of wealth from Lombardo-Venitia to feed Austrian tyranny; nothing of social misery flowing from political oppression; nothing of restrictions forced upon a land naturally made for commerce; we have spoken only of those sufferings which become personal in their pressure, and which make the Italian hate and loathe the very sight or sound of a live Austrian. [London Spectator.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA.—The undersigned, your central executive committee, appointed by the convention at Milledgeville, in July, 1857, having been requested by various American presses and individuals, to call a convention of the American party, according to usage, preparatory to a general reörganization for the approaching fall elections—beg leave to announce that, after due consultation and deliberation, they have deemed it advisable not to call said convention.

Still true to our principles, and cherishing the liveliest regard for their maintenance, we nevertheless believe that there are other objects to be accomplished, of much higher and more pressing importance, than any questions connected with the rights of foreign citizenship.

There is a party in power, composed of the worst elements of all parties, which, under the sanction of the democratic name, has committed unparalleled abuses and frauds upon the American people.

It has perpetrated the Kansas swindle—squandered the public money in the most shameless manner—run up the national expenditures in time of peace, to near 90 millions of dollars per annum!—encouraged sectional feuds for its own aggrandizement, and even connived at mormon protection! Worst still—it has elected an abolition governor over a southern State!—a State, which owes more to slavery than all the south besides—having acquired riches and power by the professional business of breeding slaves for sale.

These are some of the enormities which have recently been covered by the sanctions of the modern democratic party.

To hurl this corrupt party from power is now the highest duty of every good citizen; and to accomplish this noble purpose, we are willing to ignore, for the time, all questions of minor importance.

Trusting in the good sense and patriotism of our countrymen, we are satisfied that the evils connected with the naturalization of foreigners, will in due time be corrected. And here we rest the subject.

We now call upon our American friends everywhere to unite with the opposition, against this spurious democracy. Let us make a common cause; together with conservative whigs and independent democrats, make a bold descent upon the spoilsmen and together share in the honors of victory.

Already the good sense of conservative men throughout the length and breadth of the land, has revolted at the misdeeds of the modern democratic party; and many who once adhered to it as the only conservative national party, have left it in disgust. Virginia, the nursing mother of democratic statesmen and presidents, is giving way! Tennesssee and Kentucky are expected soon to follow with still more decisive results,—and Georgia, upon whose patriotism and example, the whole south relies, will not fail to thunder her indignation into the ears of her betrayers.

Let us then organize—organize, is the word.

The newspapers have suggested the holding of an oppostion convention, in Milledgeville, on the 3d Wednesday in July next. We cordially endorse that suggestion, and urge our friends in every county to send up their delegates. Let them send their best and most experienced men, without respect to political antecedents, provided, they are known to be opposed to the party in power; and our word for it we shall be able to organize such a party, as will not only correct all local abuses, but rout the plunderers, and save the national government of our fathers from demoralization and ruin.

J. H. R. WASHINGTON,
J. W. A. SANFORD,
J. M. CALHOUN,
FOSTER BLODGETT, jr.

One of the correspondents from the seat of war remarks, after much able speculation, that military men are famous for their brave appetites, and a couple of hundred thousand of them can eat up a small State like Piedmont in a few weeks.

General Intelligence.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The royal mail steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th of June, and consequently brings four days later intelligence than the Europa at Boston and Saxonia at New York.

In the Liverpool cotton market, the quotations of Saturday, the 4th, taken out by the Europa, had been barely maintained during the three business days.—Some quotations make a decline of 1/32d on certain qualities.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The cotton market closed dull, with a slightly declining tendency. Middling Orleans cotton is quoted at 6 13-16d. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for provisions generally closed dull. Wheat closed with a declining tendency, and quotations note a decline of 3d.

MONTREAL, June 18.—We have further advices by the Anglo-Saxon.

Parliament was convened, and the queen's speech was delivered; it presented no very important features. A motion expressing a want of confidence in the ministry was pending in the house of commons.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—The Paris Moniteur, of Monday, the 6th, publishes the following full dispatch:

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our armies received orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The movement was well executed, although the enemy, who had retired behind the river, and occupied the opposite bank in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The road was very narrow, and for two hours and upwards the imperial guard sustained the shock of the enemy. Gen. McMahon subsequently moved on Magenta, when after a sanguinary conflict, he repulsed the enemy at every point, and took possession of the town. The French loss at Magenta was about two thousand killed and wounded. The Austrian loss is estimated at 5,000, besides 1,000 prisoners which remain in our hands.

Later in the day, the Moniteur published the following more comprehensive dispatch:

MAGENTA, June 5, 6 P. M.—The total number of Austrians taken prisoners in the several engagements at the crossing of the Ticino and the village of Magenta is 7,000 and upwards. The total number of Austrians placed hors du combat is at least 20,000. Three field pieces were captured from the enemy and two flags. The French loss is about 3,900 killed and wounded. One cannon was also taken by the enemy. No advanced movement has been made to-day, the army either retiring or being engaged in reorganisation.

A later dispatch from the headquarters of the allied camp says that the people of Milan had risen against the Austrians, and that the latter had evacuated the city and castle. In the precipitation of their flight, the Austrians left all the cannon and treasure of their army behind them.

Another despatch says: We are encumbered with prisoners. We have taken 12,000 Austrians.

The Austrian accounts by the way of Vienna do not differ materially from the French, but they claim that the result of the contest was undecided. They acknowledge, however, the evacuation of Milan.

The London Times, of June the 8th, says: This hard fought battle is even yet undecided, but on the whole the French have the best of it.

The statement that gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded rests only on report.

The following is the full Austrian account of the battle by way of Vienna:

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced. On the afternoon the same day, the third Austrian corps took part in the action, which was severely contested.

It is reported at Paris that marshal Vaillant is to be superseded by marshal Randon as minister of war.

The first news of the battle at Magenta was telegraphed to the empress Eugenie by the emperor Napoleon from Novara. In the dispatch the emperor says: A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Fifteen thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded, and five thousand have been taken prisoners.

The rejoicing at Paris was very great. On the night of the fifth, the whole city was illuminated in honor of the victory.

The London Advertiser, of the 8th, says that the government had received telegraphic despatches from the British minister at Vienna, giving an account of the battle or series of battles. 'At the Buffalora bridge,' writes the minister, 'the contest was very sharp.—Sometimes the victory inclined to the French, sometimes to the Austrians. The fighting began on the 4th, and lasted till late at night. On the fifth it was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress this day. Two French corps were engaged in the afternoon of the same day. The Austrians subsequently took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vinasco. The Austrians have taken a large number of prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded, and one major killed.'

The report of the crossing of the Ticino by the Austrians is fully confirmed, at Buffalora and Turbigo, on the 4th. There was a great fight at both places. The great battle was, on the 5th, at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan. The French claim a decisive victory.—Paris was brilliantly illuminated on receipt of the news. Seven thousand Austrians were taken prisoners, with three cannon and two standards. The French general Espinasse was killed, and marshal Canrobert mortally wounded, as were five French marshals. Gen. McMahon has been made a marshal of France and duke of Magenta on the field of battle.

General Barguay D'Filliers has been superceded in command by general Forey.

Milan was in a state of insurrection, the insurgents declaring for the king of Sardinia. The Austrians had evacuated Milan, but it had not been occupied by the French.

The rumors in Paris were that the loss of the French at Magenta was 10,000 in killed and wounded. The number of the force engaged was 150,000 French and 180,000 Austrians. The latter admit four generals and five staff officers wounded.

General Hess commanded the Austrian army and the emperor Napoleon the French.

The latest rumors detract from the alleged French victory. It is believed that the French will enter Milan, and proposals for peace will be made.

The queen of England's speech recommends the opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples and the pope.

She laments that the war could not have been prevented. It is understood that the reform bill will not come before parliament at the next session.

LONDON, June 8. The Parisian accounts from the imperial headquarters of Napoleon are dated the 7th of June.

According to the bulletin published in the Moniteur, both armies advanced on the left bank of the Po, and when near the town of Magetta, a short distance southeast of Buffalora, a general engagement took place. The French under Napoleon is estimated to have numbered from 120,000 to 130,000, while the forces of the Austrians under general Hess is said to have been from 150,000 to 180,000.

The bulletin at Paris, addressed to the empress, claims a decided victory, saying that the French took 1,000 prisoners and that from 9,000 to 12,000 Austrians were killed and disabled.

LONDON, June 8.—Intelligence has reached Paris that a pitched battle has been fought near Milan between the Austrian and the French armies. The bulletin states that the Austrians were defeated after sustaining a loss of twenty five thousand killed and disabled. Five thousand Austrians taken prisoners. The loss of the French in the battle is estimated at 12,000. The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The sales of cotton during the last three days amount to 17,000 bales. The market closed dull, with little demand, and prices weak, and in some cases a decline of 1/8 is quoted. The market for breadstuffs closed very dull, and all qualities slightly declined.

ONE DAY LATER.—The steamship Persia has arrived at New York, bringing dates to the 11st instant from Europe. The general character of the advices, commercial and political, sustain our expectations. The position of the belligerents, the fights and their movements, form the chief purport of the dispatches. The talk is, that the Austrians have not been so badly beaten as the first accounts of the battle at Magenta (Milan) indicated. It appears that the tremendous losses in killed and wounded (accounts of which came by the Anglo-Saxon) are not corroborated. It also further appears that the actual strength of the opposing forces has not been fully tested. In fact, nothing of a satisfactory nature can be obtained from the mass of dispatches at hand favorable to either side; so, all the satisfaction to be obtained until the next arrivals is to talk pro and con on the intelligence at hand.

LONDON, June 11.—An official Austrian bulletin from Verona via Vienna, states that the Austrian army has withdrawn beyond the Adda in excellent order, and are continually receiving strong reinforcements from the reserve corps. The army, far from feeling discouraged at the result of Magenta and Malegnano, enjoy excellent spirits and are longing for a decisive battle.

Private letters from Milan say that 500 Zouaves were put hors du combat at the battle of Magenta. They also state that the Austrian forces consisted only of 30,000 men, of which 15,000 were killed and 1200 taken prisoners. That at 11 o'clock at night, a battalion of Hungarian and Croats, in endeavoring to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

The Austrian official accounts of the battle of Magenta have been received. They differ widely from the Sardinian and French bulletins. They state that at the battle of Magenta their loss did not exceed from 4000 to 4500. They also state the loss of the allies was not less than 37,000.

PRUSSIA.—The terms of the new loan are announced. It bears five per cent. interest, and is to be issued by public subscription, the redemption to commence in 1863 by the payment of one per cent. annually. Thirty million thalers is the amount.

The ecclesiastical council at Berlin has ordered prayers in the churches for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

SERVIA.—By all accounts from Servia, great agitation prevails throughout the country. A letter from Belgrade, on the 19th ult., states that on that day the people assembled en masse to oppose the construction, by workmen from Semlin, of a landing place for the Austrian steamers on the Banks of the Danube. The brother of the Pacha interfered, and endeavored to make the people understand that the Turkish territory extended from the fortress to the banks of the river, but the people would not listen to him. During the night 300 men having arrived to reinforce the garrison of the fortress, the national guard expressed their intention to take up arms on the following day. Osman Pasha protested against the latter proceeding.

TURKEY.—The garrison of Belgrade had been reinforced, and it was reported that it would be trebled. It was also said that the Porte was about to send a strong naval force, to the Adriatic. The Herzegovina was reported to be in open revolt, and the latest intelligence says that the whole of European Turkey was bordering on revolution.

NORTHERN MEXICO.—The San Antonio Texan, of the 14th inst., announces the arrival of the mail from San Diego and El Paso, and says: From a private letter just received from El Paso we learn that the intelligence has just arrived there that the Zuloaga party in the State of Chihuahua has made peace with the liberal party, who are in power, and everything seems now very quiet there.

THE BRITISH MINISTER IN MEXICO.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of the 14th inst., says:

The following letter from an English gentleman, who is now in Vera Cruz, having left the city of Mexico very recently, will be read with interest by our readers who have pecuniary interests in Mexico. The conduct of the British minister, Otway, is universally condemned; and we indulge the hope that our government will cause lord Malmesbury to be informed of the necessity of Otway's recall, if they would not check the good feeling which now exists between the people of the two countries. He is very evidently a selfish and ill-mannered dog, who richly merits the contempt of all civilized people, for his gross misconduct in refusing to give the protection of the British flag to oppressed Americans in the absence of their legation, and the expulsion of our consul. His brutal refusal to do, what is never refused among civilized nations, was an invitation to the wretch Miramon to shed American blood; and if the British government do not recall and degrade him, they become responsible for his conduct. We have no absolute right to demand his recall; but it is the duty of our government to call the attention of the queen's government to Mr. Otway's conduct, in order that they may sanction or punish it at their pleasure.

VERA CRUZ.—It is notorious here, that our worthy minister's jealousy of governor Mathews is as purely as universal. He never seeks advice of his greater experience, and never adopts anything he (Mathews) thinks it a duty to offer.

There is little news to impart beyond "rumors." The priesthood, I understand, fear the scamp Miramon, want and to restore the nonentity Zuloaga, or to put the monster Marguez in his place; but, on the other hand, he prefers, if he must fall, Santa Anna, and that we may daily have a pronunciamento in that imposter's favor. Zuloaga is said to be in [illegible]gation.

As I write you, brother Jonathan [illegible] have acted hastily, but having done so, he loses [illegible]stige down to Cape Horn, if he does not carry his man through—and for this, officers, arms, artillery and money