"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.....JULY 20, 1859.

The river opposite this place is still falling. There is about 2½ feet of water on the upper falls and the bars through the Campte settlement. The Era No. 2, from New Orleans, is the only arrival since our last.

We learn from Monroe that the supreme court now sitting at that place, has affirmed the decision of our district court, in the case of A. Bennett, for the murder of C. J. Jordan. The day of execution is to be fixed by the governor. The opinion in this case is very near decisive of every question presented in the Ward case.

At the particular request of the 4th of July committee at Mooringsport, we publish on our first page, the oration delivered by Robert A. Davidge, esq.

SHREVEPORT FIRE CO. No. 1.—At a meeting of this company held last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Wheaton, president; R. H. Lindsay, foreman; A. D. Boyland, 1st assistant; Hugh Murphy, 2d assistant; A. G. Koring, secretary; Ed. Eberstadt, treasurer, S. Eiermann, steward.

By reference to the treasurer's report, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the company has collected by subscriptions from the corporation and citizens, $805 00, and received for initiations, fines, &c. $399 25, making a total of $1204 25, and that they have expended for new hose, repairs, &c. $1012 28.

DRUGS MEDICINES, &c.—Messrs. Miller & Morris have on hand a large and full assortment of pure drugs, medicines, stationery, paints, oils, fancy articles, &c. &c., which they are offering at the lowest prices. Purchasers would do well to give them a call.

H. Hunsicker will sell at auction, at the warehouse of Messrs. White, Smith & Baldwin, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, a large lot of bacon, consisting of hams, sides and shoulders.

AN OLD MAN.—In going to dinner last Sunday, we met an old negro man coming to town. On our return from dinner, we again met him. We were prompted to question him. He informed us he was in his 93th year; he had walked 11 miles in coming to town, and had to walk the same distance back to reach his home. He said he labored daily, but could not do quite as much work as he could do 50 years ago. He appeared in the full possession of all of his faculties, and enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of occasional attacks of rheumatism. Ninety-eight years old and to walk 22 miles in one day, is doing very well.

Mr. Harry Macarthy gave his last personation concert last week to a large and fashionable audience, all of whom were much pleased. Mr. Macarthy is a delineator of Irish character and a good actor generally. We understand that he intends organising a first class dramatic company for this place and will open early in the fall.

Cornelius Voorhies, late associate justice of the supreme court of the State of Louisiana, died on the 7th inst. on his plantation in the parish of St. Martin, after a painful and protracted illness.

LAND AT 25 CENTS PER ACRE.—Under act No. 197, of the legislature of Louisiana, of 1859, lands subject to tidal overflow, can now be entered at 25 cents per acre. The register is required to have satisfactory proof that the land applied for is subject to regular tidal overflow, and requires the affidavit of two respectable citizens of the parish in which the land lies, to the effect that they are personally acquainted with the land applied for, and know it to be subject to tidal overflow, and further, that they are not directly or indirectly interested in the application.

Hon. sir Isaac Lyon Goldschmidt, who recently died in London, left to the Jews of that city nearly $40,000 for educational and religious purposes. His estate was sworn to be worth $5,000,000. He had a princely residence in St. John's park. His daughters, especially the one who married the viscount Avigdor, (son of the Nice banker) are distinguished for high literary attainments.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser learns from Mount Vernon that the proprietor is making investments in lands in the west, preparatory to removal, and that he will be ready to give up Mount Vernon this fall. The ladies need about $25,000 to enable them to put the mansion and other buildings in repair, and to improve the grounds.

The San Antonio Herald understands that general Twiggs has received orders to furnish a military escort for the removal of the Indians from the two "reserves" in Texas. The removal will be conduated by major Neighbors, superintendent; but as to where they are to be taken, or when they will start, the Herald is unable to say.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad will be ready for the cars to run by the middle of August, from Nashville to Bowling Green, (60 miles.) The cars now run from Louisville to a point within 30 miles of Bowling Green. It is expected the entire road will be opened for travel by the middle of November next.

The San Augustine Eastern Texan, learns from a citizen of Madison, that the dredge boat had been entirely successful in moving the bar at the mouth of the Sabine river. The large sized schooners which formerly were compelled to lighten over the bar, now sail through in seven feet water.

Upwards of 20,000 wild pigeons are killed per day in Essex county, Virginia.

When installed as function and functionaries, the present administration, as a whole and as individuals, received an impression of its mission which was founded in error, vital and disastrous to its popularity and efficiency as a government in proportion as its leading principle of action became developed. The mistake it made, and which is the prime cause of all its trouble, for it might have been weak and frivolous without being very offensive, was that its mission elect was to govern the democratic party merely, not the country at large. In spirit confessing nothing national, but being entirely partisan, one consequence has been an astounding development of the comprehension and acceptation of the old democratic shibboleth "patronage and plunder." The treasury has been and is bleeding at a thousand wounds, and the purses of the prime plunderers are tapped in turn by a second rank of parasites, who thus make them the agencies of their depleting operations. Principles being thrown overboard and plunder being substituted as the cohesive power of keeping the parts of party together, the natural result is now demonstrated—that only those who can be fed from the public crib cling to the unfortunate administration, and their number is necessarily lamentably small as a proportion of the whole people. It neglected the old but telling item of democratic trickery; the taking up of some point of demagoguenical clap-trap and by much discussion, vociferous, repetition and enunciation, magnifying it into a great "principle"—the substratum of a plausible platform. Consequently, it stands now a party without a "principle"—"naary principle" to bless itself withal.

The administration is unlucky—so much so as to be even entitled to some pity—in being detected and exposed at once in all of its little or great disreputable doings. Its denouncers have not alone the dry task of properly abusing it for what it does not do, but have constant opportunity of resting telling hits upon what it does do. If one of its members makes a grab at the crib, he has hardly returned his fist to his own pocket with his gains, before the circumstance is telegraphed over the whole country. If one dabbles a little in breadstuffs, he at once receives all the benefit of an extensive publicity. The other day the administration hurly-burdy—the organ—the "Constitution"—was short of funds, a contribution was levied in Washington city for its benefit, and within twenty-four hours the following dispatch was traveling through the country over the telegraph wires, and has appeared in hundreds of papers:

"Peremptory orders have been issued requiring public officers to subscribe to the Constitution, under the penalty of removal."

The "Constitution," of course, came out in a bitterly indignant leader, denying that it was in want of means, and proclaiming that it was the recipient of the grateful and munificent support of thousands of true democrats throughout the whole country. While denying that any compulsion had been brought to bear on public officers, however, it naively acknowledged that a large deputation had been sent round among them, requesting that they would subscribe to the paper, thus affording them an opportunity, which they were glad to improve, of patronising the only genuine democratic publication in Washington. There was no compulsion exercised—none at all; no more than when a highwayman levels his fire-arms and says, your money or your life." Subscribe to the "Constitution," or off goes your head!

The "startling developments" of this extortion which we find in the Washington papers, show that the name of each official was copied from the blue book to a list of subscribers to the Constitution, the intended victim significantly pointed to his name, and then the purpose was suggested. In the general post office department, the lists were carried around by the heads of the several divisions of the department, and in the state department by the disbursing clerk of that department. Many of the plundered asked if the subscription levy was compulsory, and were answered with a very significant wink and nod which gave them a clear understanding as to which was the most discreet course to pursue—forfeit their situations or submit to the contemptible robbery committed through the agency of those who could control their fortunes. In the state department but one clerk challenged the oppressors to do their worst by obstinately refusing to "stand and deliver," and in the postoffice department there was scarcely an exception.—Many of them afterwards offered their year's subscription to the valuable journal, in behalf of which the levy was made, at discounts of several hundred per cent, some of them trying to sell out for half a dollar, and others putting in a clear quit claim by giving away their subscriptions, when they could, prevail upon any body to be inflicted with the donation of the Constitution for one year. Some of the clerks excused themselves by saying that they were already subscribers to the weekly, but there was no escape, the answer being, "that will not do, you must also take the daily."

A letter from hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, has been published, cordially endorsing the resolutions recently adopted by the whig general committee of New York, declaring it inexpedient, at this time, further to discuss or agitate the question of slavery, and recommending the public mind to turn its attention to such questions as are presented in our foreign relations, territorial extension, the building of railroads for national purposes, the tariff, currency, etc. In regard to the revival of the African slave trade, Mr. Winthrop holds the following language: "If I have any serious fear, at this instant, that the revival of the foreign slave trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the south, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the north, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation."

One of the parties engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol, writes to a friend in Boston, in reference to the progress of the work: "I have raised the whole fourteen steamers and vessels of various sizes, and broken to pieces and removed 15 or more, and the work goes bravely on, and will continue to a successful completion. I have one fine corvette sound as a dollar, and in good condition to repair, but I shall not repair her; I had better wait until I take up a first class frigate, one of 60 guns, then I shall put her in complete repair and sail her down the Mediterranean and sell her to some needy power, who desire a ready-made navy.

The canvass for the nomination to the presidency has commenced quite earnestly in Virginia. The "Old Dominion" is excited in very many respects; and the leading members of the dominant party there have evidently come to the absurd conclusion that a candidate, if nominated at Charleston next year, can be elected, provided one of two of the stalwart champions selected by Virginia is chosen! Acting upon this conclusion, they are discussing the merits, claims, qualifications and popularity of two of their foremost men, with great earnestness. The gentlemen named are governor Wise and senator Hunter.

These gentlemen possess talents of a high order. Both of them are men of mark. Mr. Hunter, the senator, is a very able and accomplished man, and enjoys an elevated reputation throughout the country. He is very quiet, cool and cautious, and a terrible fogy of the old school. Wise, the governor, is, in many respects, the greatest of living men, and in others the most tremendous knave that can be found in christendom or heathendom. These are the men set up by Virginia for the presidential nomination. The Richmond Enquirer has been a life-long advocate of the democracy and is surpassingly influential and generally respectable. Here is what that journal has to say about the condition of the democratic party of Virginia:

"The great body of the democracy of Virginia are not 'divided.' From the Pan Handle to Cape Charles, from the Cumberland Gap to the Northern Neck, they are not only united, but determined to cast their vote at Charleston either for Robert M. T. Hunter or for Henry A. Wise. Both of these men stand on the Virginia platform. Both oppose uncompromisingly the the federalist measures of the present administration. Both stand firm to the doctrine of equal protection to persons and property in the territories. The only question between them is one of personal preference or comparative availibility. The friends of each prefer him to any other man in the Union. And the friends of one or the other compose the majority of the Virginia democracy."

"The friends of governor Wise are determined that the voice of Virginia shall not be misrepresented at Charleston. They regard their own favorite as the most available of all the candidates for the presidency, and as the choice of Virginia. They intend to test their opinion fairly. And if the issue shall prove that Mr. Hunter instead of governor Wise, is the choice of the State, they intend that Mr. Hunter shall receive the vote of the State."

According to the above showing, the administration of Mr. Buchanan is any thing but popular in Virginia. Either Wise or Hunter would be likely to carry the State; and the Enquirer observes unqualifiedly that "both oppose uncompromisingly the federalist measures of the present administration." This would be deemed treason in Louisiana, and punished accordingly; but as the Virginians are rather powerful, and sometimes when they are attacked, "fight back" with exceeding pugnacity and recklessness, it is possible the bloodhounds of the powers that be will not be turned loose upon them.

For our part, we do not believe that either Wise or Hunter could be elected, if nominated. They have both too long and too positive a record. Neither do we think there is a shadow of a chance for any southern democrat. The black republican strength of the north is becoming so overwhelming that a free State man only can beat it back, and it is exceedingly questionable whether even such a man could succeed in so doing. Douglas might defeat Seward, or any other abolitionist that may be nominated in 1860, but even that result is doubtful. These are unpromising speculations to indulge in, but nevertheless we apprehend they are too well grounded.

Private accounts from Kentucky represent that the election of Mr. Breckinridge to the senate of the United States is almost positively certain to occur. On the 4th of March, 1861, the singular spectacle will be witnessed of the vice-president descending from the chair to the floor of the senate.

Not "singular" in the sense that it has never happened before. During the great tariff struggle of 1833-4, Mr. Calhoun, then vice-president of the United States, was elected to the U. S. senate from the State of South Carolina, to succeed Robert Y. Hayne, elected governor, and resigned the vice-presidency, to accept the senatorship.

Before the amendment of the constitution, requiring the designation of the votes for president and for vice-president, the candidates for the vice-presidency were candidates at the same time for the presidency. John Adams, Jefferson and Burr were elected in that way. Geo. Clinton, the next vice-president, the first elected under the amended form, was a prominent candidate for the succession, but beaten on the nomination by Mr. Madison. Since that time, although there have been strong men with aspirations for the presidency elected vice-president, Mr. Van Buren is the only one who succeeded to the presidency by election. Tompkins and Calhoun and Richard M. Johnson failed. Tyler and Fillmore succeeded to vacancies by death. The vice presidency has come to be not considered as in the line of succession, and if one should be made president it will be not "singular," but out of the ordinary course of things.

The Boston Gazette says, a few afternoons since, we saw one of our very large wholesale merchants standing near Trinity church on Summer street. His attention seemed to be devoted to the ladies, but his eyes did not scan their faces nor their forms, but appeared to glance rapidly at the material which they wore. The object of his visit to this very fashionable thoroughfare, was to notice what amount of goods of American manufacture were worn. The result of his observeration was that not one female in twenty, of high or low degree, passed who was not dressed in foreign fabric. A nation which thus pays enormous tributes to foreign countries must expect a crisis once at least in a while.

The hon. R. Toombs, in the United States senate on the 3d of May last, said: "We speak of the corruptions in Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observation, which has been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day there is as corrupt a government under the heavens as that of these United States."

The Chickasaw and Choctaw Herald says, the four companies of the 1st cavalry at Fort Smith and fort Washita are ordered to occupy a camp during the summer at the Antelope hills, for the protection of travel on the route from Fort Smith to New Mexico.

Ninety-five clerks were discharged from the New York custom-house, in one day recently. Their united salaries make over $100,000 a year. Uncle Sam can't support every body.

The great principle of the unassailability of American citizenship is worth establishing just now at any reasonable cost of red tape, if not red blood, though there is but little danger that the latter would be periled. But aside from the assertion of this paramount principle, there is a large consideration of actual humanity and loudly crying fact involved—larger than the majority of the people have the least thought of, for the idea is general that the luckless citizens who have been kidnapped into the armies of the despots of Europe is but small, so small as to be hardly worth raising a noise about, aside from the assertion of the principle which is at issue. This impression would seem to be in error, for the New York Express, than which there is scarcely a more intelligent, authoritative and well informed paper in the country, asserts the belief that an American commission of inquiry would develop the fact that there are now not less than ten thousand American citizens into whose unwilling hands the tyrannical statutes of the various European powers have forced the arms which the changeful relations of nations may turn against their own adopted country, ere their terms of compulsory service expire. In any event their lives and interests are at stake, and their rights are outraged most heinously.

Even if there were no principle to contend for, there are the foul wrongs of these ten thousand citizens, more or less, which appeal for prompt redress at the hands of the government which they expatriated themselves to constitute their protector, but which it deems not worth even a protest. It is the sentiment of the country at large that such protest should be made, as it can be under statute; and should it be made, wise diplomacy could probably bring the matter to a desirable finale without difficulty of more moment than a war of words. But it is too late now, for the administration has taken its official position, and while it is discovering the mistake it has made, and vainly regrets it, citizens will be suffering the oppression and danger which its delinquency has entailed upon them, and the act of their wrong will be reenacted in the case of other unfortunates who shall stray or be forced by circumstances within the range of the clutches of European powers. The words, "I am an American citizen," should be made as potent a talisman of protection as in the palmy days of Rome, "I am a Roman citizen," were throughout the known world."

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The board of visitors in their report to the secretary of war for the present year report as follows: In conclusion we have to say, in bearing testimony to the value of the United States military academy at West Point, as a national institute, that the position of the United States as a first rate power requires that she ask nothing by way of forbearance from other nations. Hence it is that the people of the United States should always be prepared to apply to the active service of the army every discovery and invention in the art and science of war. These discoveries and inventions are progressive, and are constantly drawn from the experience of the nations. They are collected and taught at this academy, so that the graduate goes out to his duty as an officer fully instructed in the science and skill of the latest discoveries in his profession. Touching the expenditure by the government necessary to keep up the most effective order in this academy, the board of visitors take this occasion to record, individually and collectively, their well assured opinion that it is but a drop in the ocean compared with the advantages resulting, and that have resulted, to the United States from this institution.

AFFRAY NEAR GALVESTON.—The Galveston News says: A serious affray occurred at what is known as McGovern's place, some five miles down the island. A German named Gerst received several severe blows on the head, and another German, named Bodinger, was beaten in a terrible manner. Coroner Friedeman was called upon and took a jury to the premises, but though a great deal of blood was seen, no body could be discovered. On the coroner's return, when about two miles this side of the place of conflict, his attention was attracted by the barking of a dog, and, on examination, he discovered Bodinger lying in a pool of blood, and heavy gashes on his head.

The wounded man was brought to town and properly cared for, and there are strong hopes of his recovery.

The following is by the Philadelphia correspondent of the Trenton (N. J.) Daily True American: The movement in favor of Henry A. Wise for the presidency appears to be daily gaining strength. The Southern Monitor, a paper published in this city by John B. Jones, a well known and influential political writer, has a happily conceived article this week in favor of the nomination of Wise by the Charleston convention. As the Monitor is a paper of almost exclusive southern circulation, its action in this particular is significant, and proves that a true conservative feeling is fast displacing the rampant ultraism which a year ago raged among southern politicians.

THE SHIP STALWART.—A New York correspondent writes under date of the 5th inst.: The ship Stalwart, capt. Lucas, bound from New Orleans, with a cargo of 2357 bales of cotton, and $35,000 in specie, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, on fire, on the 12th ult. Her officers and crew were rescued by the bark Princess Helena, and carried into Queenstown on the 21st. The greater part of the specie was saved, but the vessel and cargo of cotton were a total loss. The two together were valued at about $300,000, all of which is covered by insurance in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. The Stalwart belongs to New York, and was owned by Thomas Richardson & Co.

COTTON OPEN.—The tenth ward, in whose extremity the head waters of the Big Sandy rise and flow to the east, challenges all the balance of the parish for fecundity. Through Mr. Dan. Morgan we have a fully developed boll of cotton from the place of Joan F. McCaa, esq. It was plucked on the 1st day of July. What makes it more interesting, at least to our friend the "squire," is the fact that there are many more bolls of the same kind, boiling over with snow balls of the great staple. [B. R. Gazette.

GARIBALDI.—The following is a description of Garibaldi, given in a communication from Lombardy: "He is lofty of stature, very broad shouldered, the head of a lion on the shoulders of an athlete. His long, black, grizly and uncombed beard; his eyes flashing with lightning glances; his black felt hat, ornamented with dark plumes; his scarlet mantle loosely tied around his throat, present to you a personage of no ordinary stamp. I am every where assured that he is really a gentleman, gallant to ladies, severe to men, and more severe to himself, sober to excess, animated and cold at the same time. He inspires in his little army a confidence only equaled by the terror he inspires in his enemies. Ever foremost in the fight, urging his charger to battle, next dismounting to seize a musket, sharing with the common soldier."

The Agricultural Bureau is engaged in procuring from Minnesota, wild rice for the agricultural society of Prussia. It flourishes in marshy or fenny countries, unfit for ordinary tillage, and, it is believed, will add largely to the support of the European peasantry.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF WEALTH.—The utilization of almost worthless substances, is one of the grand results of the inventions of the present day. The man of true genius comes, and seizing upon some isolated fact, elaborates in his mind and the principles of a wonderful machine, and after it has been wrought out in wood and iron, so as to perform the labor for which it was designed, refuse substances are suddenly transmuted into almost inexhaustible treasures of wealth.

While the labors of the northern inventor have aimed to substitute machinery for men, those of the southern machinist add new values to the raw products of its fields.

We doubt whether any invention promises a greater harvest to the country than that which gives a commercial value to cotton seed.

A few years since cotton seed was almost entirely valueless. Except when used as a fertilizer, it was suffered to go to waste. Although known to contain a large proportion of oil, the difficulty of extracting it and preparing it for use, prevented any considerable results from the efforts made to convert it into a product of value.

A machine has, however, lately been invented, which perfectly hulls the seed, leaving the kernel, whole and enabling it to be exported without injury from fermentation or other chemical changes. This has suddenly placed cotton seed among the most valuable products of the cotton field, and added new and unexpected profits to cotton culture.

A demand has sprung up in England, France and Belgium for hulled cotton seed, which cannot with present means be supplied. This article commands the money in our markets upon the bill of lading as readily as cotton itself. In Europe it is used in the manufacture of the finer oils, being more profitable for this purpose than lard oil or the extract from rape seed, or any other of the oil-bearing products.

A new field of enterprise and profit is thus opened to the cotton planters who have easy intercourse with our markets. Nor will it be long before the new machinery will be domesticated in the interior of the country, and the resources of the south will be again improved by this great invention as they were by that more important one which has immortalised the name of Whitney.

The south has reason for congratulation that every effort to create new machinery tends so wonderfully to add to its vast resources, creating values where none existed and developing mines of wealth in the very refuge of her valuable products. [Picayune.

The St. Louis Republican, gives full details of the terrible accident on the southern Michigan railroad, near Mishawaka, eighty miles from Chicago:

A little before midnight, the 23th ult., the night express train from Chicago to Toledo, when between South Bend and Mishawaka, passing over an embankment spanning a ravine, at the base of which is a culvert, the embankment suddenly gave way, and the whole train was precipitated into the ravine, which was followed with a perfect torrent of water.

The engine was literally buried in the opposite side of the ravine in quicksand and mud, and the tender, baggage and express car, and two second class cars were shattered almost into kindling wood, and piled on the top of the engine. The two first class passenger cars followed, and were torn to pieces and carried down the stream, while the sleeping car, although making the leap with the rest, was less injured.

The stream is naturally but a rivulet, but was swollen by the extraordinary rains of the previous afternoon and evening. Flood wood probably checked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

About 150 persons were on the train; of these, 50 have been taken from the ruins dead, and 50 or 60 more are wounded or escaped unhurt; the rest not heard from, as many of the dead were drowned in the ravire. It is feared that others not heard from have lost their lives in the same manner.

The names of the killed and wounded are given, but no one from the south is among the number found in the Republican.

At the spot where the disaster happened, a small stream or branch is crossed by the road, on an embankment twenty-five to thirty feet in height. Here, for the passage of the water, is a good stone culvert, which has heretofore proved of sufficient capacity to carry through all that descended the creek. In the afternoon and evening before the accident, that locality was visited by a rain-storm of extraordinary severity. The water fell in torrents, raising all the smaller streams after the lapse of a few hours to an unprecedented height. It is supposed that the drift-wood carried down by the little branch of which we speak accumulated on the upper side of the culvert and caused an obstruction that every chip, leaf and floating limb made more serious, until the passage of the water was almost entirely stopped. The water thus dammed up, attacked the embankment which was of sandy loam, more sand than loam, and soon dissolved it and carried it off, or made it so soft and yielding that as soon as the weight of the train came upon it, it gave way.

Formerly trestle work occupied the place of the culvert and embankment; but it was removed for a more permanent structure, which was supposed to be equal to the purpose for which it was made. The culvert has been built several years, and up to this time no one doubted its sufficiency.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement took place a few days since in Oxford township, Chester county, Pa. A young lady, (a white woman, respectably connected,) was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm as a laborer. The two became enamored of each other, and —resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror-stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her, as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover, were unavailing. They only made her cling to him the closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow. Their purpose was at once taken. They determined to elope together, and did so. They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone west. The girl's parents are almost distracted.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.

FATAL AFFRAYS IN GEORGIA.—The Columbus Times learns that doctor Wm. G. Nelson, of Pleasant Hill, Talbot county, was shot on the 4th inst. by Mr. Henry C. Worthen, of Upson county, at the Warm Springs, in the last named county. There was no difficulty, and Worthen says he shot at another man. Dr. N. died instantly. Worthen escaped.

The Augusta Dispatch of the 6th inst. says: An affray occurred at Waynesboro' on the 5th inst. between Wm. Jenkins and Pleasant Chance. Jenkins was mortally wounded, and died in two hours. Chance was severely stabbed in the face. There had, we learn, been some previous difficulty, and the parties were drinking.

In a letter from Lexington, Virginia, in the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th inst., we see mentioned the fact that P. St. George Cocke, esq., has donated to the Virginia military institute $20,000 for the establishment of an agricultural department at that institution.

General Intelligence.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE MINCIO—FARTHER POINT, CANADA, July 8.—The new steamship Hungarian, captain Jones passed this point this morning. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., and her advices are four days later than those received by the Adelaide at St. Johns.

LONDON, June 29.—No important movement had taken place at the seat of war since the great battle of the 24th on the Mincio, in which the Austrians were defeated. The full details of the battle have not yet been received. No estimate of the losses on either side have been reported. The Austrians admit that their losses were extraordinary heavy. The Sardinians also admit very heavy losses. Napoleon reports that the allied army took 6000 prisoners, three flags and thirty pieces of cannon. The Austrians have re-crossed the Mincio. Field marshal baron Hess has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army. The latest advices from the seat of war state that the French had crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Of the 18,000 bales of cotton sold during the three days since the sailing of the Adelaide, 3,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market closed dull. Holders are offering their stock freely, but show no disposition to press sales. The quotations of last Friday are barely maintained.

The money market is slightly more stringent, but exhibits considerable activity.

The latest reliable despatches from the seat of war left the Austrian headquarters at Villafranca, between the fortresses of Verona and Mantua, with the entire Austrian army concentrating on the left bank of the Mincio, and the allied army advancing towards the right bank, from Castiglione.

Before the allied army had reached the Mincio in force, the Austrians, with the entire force of their army, crossed to the right bank, and took the initiative in the fight. A despatch from Napoleon to the empress Regent, says: "The enemy withdrew last night." I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the emperor of Austria.

Gen. Neil greatly distinguished himself at the battle, and has been created a marshal of France.

"The Austrians crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of the river, blowing up the bridge at Goito after them.

"We took 30 pieces of cannon and 7000 prisoners."

Private despatches from the camp via Turin and Paris state that the Austrians had 35,000 men placed hors du combat, and lost sixteen flags and seventy-five pieces of artillery.

Vague rumors were in circulation at Paris that the loss of the French army was 12,000 killed and wounded.

The battle was fought at Salferino, a small town a few miles from Goito.

According to the latest accounts the Austrians were preparing for another great battle, under the command of field marshal Hess.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship City of Baltimore, capt. Leitch, arrived at this port this morning. She left Liverpool on the 30th ultimo, and brings one day later advices than were received by the Hungarian at Quebec.

The steamship Adelaide, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this morning, from St. John's, N. F., bringing some further details of the battle of Salferino, on the Mincio. Her advices, however have been anticipated by the Hungarian and the City of Baltimore. The advices by the City of Baltimore are to Thursday, the 30th ult.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The sales of cotton on Wednesday, the 29th, amounted to 8000 bales. The market closed steady, and the quotations by the Vigo are generally maintained.

A despatch from Verona, via Vienna, announce that count Pourtailes, the Prussian ambassador, had arrived at the Austrian headquarters and had an interview with the emperor upon the subject, as is supposed, of the proposals submitted to Austria by the Prussian government as the condition of her joining Austria in active hostilities against France and Sardinia. The headquarters of the Austrian army have been removed to Verona. Gen. Guntas has taken command as colonel of a regiment bearing his name.

Labache has been designated as the seat of government of Lombardy. The French army of the east is being daily augmented, and preparations are being made for moving a large portion of it towards the Rhine.

LONDON, June 30.—The seat of the Lombardo-Venetian government has been fixed by order of the emperor of Austria at Laybach, in Illyria, (not Labache, as previously reported.)

Gen. count Gyulai, late commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has accepted the post of colonel of a regiment. (Our despatch of yesterday morning no doubt referred to general Gyulai instead of Guntas, as received by telegraph.—Pic.)

During the great battle at Salferino, general, now marshal Neill, displayed the greatest gallantry. At the head of 35,000 men and two divisions of cavalry numbering 15,000, or an aggregate force of 50,000, he attacked the centre of the Austrian army, and a most sanguinary conflict followed. The Austrians received the attack with great firmness, and a murderous fire of artillery and small arms. After twelve hours hard fighting, general Neill forced the Austrian centre, and the battle was won. The Austrians then brought up their reserve of 80,000 men. The allies also brought up their reserve of 50,000, and after a fight of three hours more the battle ended entirely in favor of the allies. The Zouaves performed prodigies of daring and valor, and were much cut up.

Orders have been received at Milan to prepare 14,000 beds for the wounded of the allied army and wounded prisoners.

During the battle the Piedmontese army were at one time completely surrounded by the Austrians, but bravely repulsed them with great carnage. Austrian deserters say that there were 40,000 Austrian troops at Borro Lengal (?)

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers came to the aid of general Neill, and after driving the Austrians against Salferino, marched against Carriano heights, which were strongly occupied by the Austrians, attacked their position and captured it, compelling the Austrians to retire along their whole line.

The allied army remained masters of the hard-fought field, but, it appears, were unable to pursue the retreating columns.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The weekly statement of the New York banks shows a decrease in loans as compared with the previous week of $775,000. The net deposits during the week amount to $1,140,000. The increase in specie amounts to $55,000. Increase in circulation, $182,000.

The steamship Arago, of the Southampton and Havre line, has arrived at this port. She left Southampton on the 29th ult., and her advices have been anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

LONDON, June 29.—Prince Napoleon, with the corps d'armée under his command, including the 12,000 Tuscan troops, entered Parma on the 25th inst., and was received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm. He is making rapid marches to join the right wing of the allied army near Mantua. Advices from Algeria state that a corps d'armee of 40,000 French troops was embarking for the Adriatic. The Austrians have sunk vessels at the entrance of the port of Malamocco, a short distance south of Venice, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

The Paris papers ridicule the idea of German mediation, and are discussing the points of the proposition submitted by general Willisen, on behalf of Prussia, to the emperor of Austria.

The London Morning Advertiser, expresses the opinion that Napoleon, in following out the plans of his uncle, intends to make a decent upon the shores of Ireland.

A dispatch from Rome says that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli and Ancona have been placed under the authority of the pope, and the attempts at revolution in favor of the cause of independence have been effectually suppressed by the intervention of the Pontificals troops.

The Vienna correspondent of the London News, in speaking of the affairs of the Austrian government, says that matters have been so miserably managed during the last ten years that it will be a miracle if the empire of Austria escapes destruction.

The new king of Naples has issued a decree permitting 137 refugees to return to Naples, and also all other Sicilians who will promise obedience to the laws.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Liverpool, Boston and New York steamship Etna, capt. Miller, has arrived, bringing, dates from Liverpool of the 2d inst.

PARIS, June 23.—The official accounts of the battle of Salferino put down the French loss at from 16,000 to 18,000 divided as follows: Gen Niell's corps, from 6000 to 7000. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps nearly 5,000.

The Moniteur and Patrie states that Napoleon, during the action, had one of his epaulettes shot off, barely escaping with his life.

Gen. Diese is reported among the killed at the battle of Salferino.

It was inferred from the telegraphic accounts received in Paris that the French suffered so greatly that, ten days after the battle, it was still unable to assume the offensive.

Accounts from Vienna state the Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian army, not a man of them having served less than eight years.

The Austrians had seven or eight generals and many other superior officers wounded. Gen. Grashke is among the killed.

At the battle of Salferino some of the regiments of French infantry were nearly cut to pieces.

The Piedmontese suffered so greatly as to be incapable of forming a line of battle.

The Italian regiments in the Austrian army have been found very difficult to manage, and the men are deserting by fifties.

A whole batallion, near Trieste, have openly raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel.

A vessel on the coast, under the command of an American, has been detected receiving deserters after dark.

The French people are very much dissatisfied with the reports of the war given in the Moniteur and Patrie.

Prussia was assuming a decidedly hostile attitude, and her proceedings attracted much attention. A despatch to the London Daily News, dated Berlin June 23, says: "Prussia has demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine, between the 1st and 5th of July."

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The sales of cotton during the week foot up 57,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600 and exporters 11,500. The lower qualities of cotton have declined.

KOSSUTH.—Kossuth has written the following letter addressed to the Hungarian exiles residing in the United States:

LONDON, June 9, 1859.

To the Hungarian exiles residing in the United States:

At the time of the late Crimean war, several of my exiled fellow countrymen brought great misery upon themselves by throwing up their situations, and leaving the United States for Europe, without having taking care to ascertain whether or not circumstances warranted the step. I fear the present state of European affairs, together with partly vague, partly exaggerated, partly unfounded reports, may have a similar effect. I consider it, therefore, to be my duty to warn my exile fellow countrymen in America, that it is not yet time for them to move. Grave considerations forbid my entering on premature explanations. Suffice it to say that, though the sky is brightening prominently, we have yet great difficulties to overcome. Due care is taken, not only of the interest of our country, but also especially of their personal interest. They shall be duly apprised in due time. But the time has not yet come. Let them patiently, let them confidently wait. Any inconsiderate rashness might bring personal ruin on them, without the slightest advantage to the public cause. KOSSUTH.

VERA CRUZ, June 27, 1859.—In my last I informed you that the United States minister, Mr. McLane, had deputed capt. Farragut, of the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, to proceed to Roble's camp, near the National Bridge, and make a formal demand for the specie by him detained. This action of our minister was in virtue not only of the demand made upon him by American citizens, interested in the conducta, but in obedience to the request of the citizens of Hamburg and other free cities of Germany, resident in Vera Cruz, who, in the absence of a representative of their own, strongly invoked his protection, which protection he promptly assured them he would give to the extent that he might be enabled to give it to the rights and interests of American citizens.

Capt. Farragut was accompanied by Lieut. Adams of the Brooklyn, and Mr. Stowke, an American citizen largely interested in the conducta. Gen. Robles received them very courteously, and treated them with all respect and consideration in their interview.

At first he seemed undecided how to act, but fortunately just at this time, he received the despatch from the commander of the British and French fleet at Sacrificios, in which they positively refused to receive the money on board their vessels, except at the solicitation of the owners of the money, and the owners having unanimously refused their consent to the shipping of the money on these vessels, and on Robles, thus being unable to carry out the orders of his government, at once surrendered the coin back to capt. Farragut, and the British and French commanders, however without demanding and actually receiving thirty thousand dollars, as a "palm greasing" from the committee of merchants sent up by the parties interested at Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—By the Mexican schooner Brillante, Capt. Espinola, arrived this morning, we have advices from Campeachy, Yucatan, to the 27th ult., and Sisal to the 1st inst. The news is important. Ex-governor Barrera, leader of the republican party, had descended from the mountains at the head of some five hundred men, there collected, and formally proclaimed a revolution at Jopelchen, in the department of Campeachy. This news reached Campeachy and Merida on the 2 th, or rather that is the date of Barrera's proclamation, when all the available troops of the State were at once put in motion.—Subsequent accounts state that the revolutionists met with but little or no sympathy from the people, and still later the news reached Campeachy that Barrera himself, with one Manual Castellanos, had fallen into the hands of a guerrilla party. His troops, however, do not appear to have dispersed, nor does any attack appear to have been made upon them.

There were rumors current, also, of similar movements in other portions of the State, from which it is inferred that the rebellion was general. The prompt action of Gov. Iroygen, however, had so far frustrated their plans that no combined movement seems to have been made. [New Orleans Picayune, July 8.

STILL LATER.—The Mexican brig De Soto, arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 11th inst. She left Campeachy on the 4th inst. The political state of affairs was generally tranquil. There were no demonstrations of a revolutionary character. Affairs at Yucatan were in much the same condition as previously reported.

THIRTY-SEVEN FIRES IN ONE DAY.—In the city of Baltimore, there were