



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, AUGUST 3, 1859.

The river opposite this port is still falling. The Era No. 2, from the falls, has been the only arrival since our last.

Since our last publication, we have been favored with several refreshing showers of rain, which will, no doubt do much good.

Last evening the first bale of new cotton was received by Messrs. Hall & Fyffe from Mrs. Epps' plantation, in this parish; it weighs a pound was offered by several parties and refused.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—A number of our citizens have tendered Miss Eloise Bridges a complimentary benefit, which will take place this evening, at the theatre. The following are the selections for the occasion: Nothing to Wear, London Assurance, Romeo and Juliet, Relief of Lucknow, Harp of a Thousand Strings, Brutus and Cassius, Lady of Lyons, the Raven, and the Widow Bedott.

THE FIRE COMPACT.—It is with regret that we learn that our fire company on Monday night disbanded, and turned over to the corporation the engine, hose, etc. The reason assigned for their doing so is that the corporation has failed to furnish the company with a suitable engine house.

Just as we are going to press we learn of one of the most diabolical attempts at wholesale poisoning that we have ever heard of, on the plantation belonging to Capt. Dial, near Marshall, Harrison county, Texas. We are unable to give any particulars this week farther than, in cleaning out the well, a large package containing six of the most deadly poisons known were found. Four slaves have already died and fourteen more are in a doubtful condition. Great excitement exists in Marshall.

The democratic senatorial convention, held last Monday at Mansfield, nominated by acclamation, Col. J. S. Flournoy, of this place, for senator.

C. L. Sweet will sell at his auction mart, on Saturday, a large lot of furniture.

S. E. Boren, who cut his throat with a razor, some three days since, in the parish jail, died last Sunday night of the wound.

Thanks to the officers of the Era No. 2 for late papers.

Two bales of new cotton, were received at New Orleans on the 27th ult., from Texas. The first of the season.

The election for governor, members of congress, &c. &c., took place last Monday in the States of Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee. We want to hear the result with much anxiety.

SUPREME COURT.—The supreme court of Louisiana, during its recent session at Monroe, rendered the following decisions on appeals from Caddo parish:

E. C. Broun vs. Reuben White.—Not decided, but held up to be decided in New Orleans.

Hassanbuck vs. Laeg, affirmed.

R. C. Cummings & Co. vs. Hassanbuck, affirmed.

Grigg vs. Watson, reversed.

Jenkins, Jatta, vs. Grigg, affirmed as to plaintiff's demand, but reversed as to defendant's reconventional claim.

Wallace vs. his creditors, affirmed, and motion for a new hearing refused.

Sentence of Ward and Bennett, affirmed, except as to right of the court to fix the day of execution, time fixed by the governor in the warrant for their execution.

The great Solon said of his laws, that "they were not the best within themselves, but the best the Athenians would bear."

There was not, perhaps, a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States who was prepared to say that, that constitution was the best within itself, but each consoled himself with the reflection that although it might have imperfections, it was the best the States of the confederation would bear.

Washington illustrates this fact in his letter communicating the constitution to those States for their acceptance. In this letter he says: "It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved, and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their limits of concession and particular interests. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every State, and the one which we should be least likely to surrender to the hands of our neighbors, in which is involved our property, liberty, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State to view the concession to be less on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of compromise, and of that mutual concession and concession which the peculiarities of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but we believe, that it may possess the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure the freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish."

Such were the sentiments expressed by the "father of his country" on the 17th day of September, 1787, and such the spirit in which the constitution of the United States had its origin. Washington, Solon like, did not claim for his great work that it was "the best within itself," nor did he suppose that it would meet with the full and entire approbation of every State, but he believed that it was "fit to be as few exceptions as could reasonably be expected." Three score and ten years have elapsed, and a voice is heard discoursing dispassionately in the senate upon the inharmoniousness of the two systems which were harmonized by Washington and his contemporaries, and gravely asserting that one must of necessity yield to the superiority of the other—that they are naturally antagonistic, and cannot coalesce for the achievement of preeminent national grandeur.

It is not enough to answer that the developments within the embraces of the Union under the workings of the constitution have been upon a scale of magnificent rapidity never before equalled in any country—that our system has been equal to any emergency, whether in peace or in war, to which it has ever been submitted—that even now, when its compatibility is found by eyes that can penetrate almost into the centre of millions, to be an impossibility, the highest imaginable state of prosperity and contentment vouchsafed to any people that has existed on earth is enjoyed by all classes and conditions of our inhabitants.

Still, the constitution has proved to be a failure because it tolerates African slavery!—If wheat and rye are produced to advantage in New York and Massachusetts by white labor, so must cotton be produced by white labor in Alabama, rice by white labor in South Carolina, and sugar by white labor in Louisiana. So says black republicanism, through its recognized organ and oracle.

We entertain a confident belief that, as in time gone by, so in time to come, the constitution will be fully equal to any ordeal, however severe, to which it may be subjected. We cannot mistake that nine out of every ten citizens of the Union evidently desire a continuation of the blessings which it has so signally bestowed upon all who have lived under its provisions, and they only need to be thoroughly informed of the fact that the doctrine of presidential aspirants—such as constitutes the platform upon which the black republicans stand—is in open rebellion to it, to excite them to resolute action in its defence. When it shall convincingly appear to them that there is a republic to save, they will cease to consider that they have a party to serve.

At the next presidential election, the pure country loving portion of the democratic party will assume a new character. The issue has been raised for testing the real strength of the Union upon the principles in which it had its origin. The patriots of the opposition do not shrink from a demonstration on the subject. They entertain no fears whatever but that the Union is quite as popular in proportion to the citizens which it contains as it was the day that it came into being, and that its enemies will be furnished with annihilating evidence that such is the case on the 15th of November, 1860; and, with the constitution faithfully administered, our career will be uninterrupted onward until we attain the summit, if summit is attainable by salutary progress, or national perfection and magnificence.

Let us do our duty—our whole duty—next year, and posterity will cherish our memory as we cherish the memory of the fathers and founders of our system. Let every citizen who has a patriotic heart in his bosom, act now and hereafter upon the principle that although our system may "not be the best within itself," it is "the best the Americans will bear."

President Buchanan having been beaten off the tract, can southern democrats go into the Charleston convention, with Mr. Douglas with one side of his face painted for the north and the other for the south? It is now unmistakably apparent that there is to be a fierce struggle in the Charleston democratic convention on a question immediately and seriously affecting the rights of the south. The purpose is openly avowed to attempt in that body an aggressive movement against a peculiar southern institution, and to establish as a test of party creed and practice a policy which utterly ignores and repudiates the constitutional principle recognizing slaves as property and protecting slave-holders in their possession in the territories of the Union. Judge Douglas may sneer as he pleases at what he has dubbed "a slave code for the territories;" but when congress permits the majority of the first settlers or squatters to say in their territorial gatherings that southern men shall not bring their property into the territory over which they have thus assumed control, such territory is no longer the common property of all the States, but becomes the exclusive domain of the non-slave-holders. To prevent this exclusive appropriation, even a congressional "slave code for the territories" would be justifiable; but no such "code" has been proposed, or is likely to be proposed for the establishment of slavery in any territory—all that the south demands is restraining action by congress—in a veto upon lawless proceedings by a body having no jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Why Sonora required surveys, with civil war government almost rendered useless, seems involved in some obscurity. Capt. Isambert being a man of character and of means, entered vigorously into the enterprise. In San Francisco he ablet the actual surveying to Capt. Charles P. Stone, late of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. This expedition was fitted out from San Francisco. Capt. Stone has run a line along the coast of Sonora, from the mouth of the Colorado river to the State of Sinaloa, but has never been able so far to do much of any work in the interior; the feeling of the people against his scheme was too strong. Two factions who were fighting with one another for possession of Sonora would both support the expedition. Captain Stone probably feared that in the event of the success they like their California brethren, would be despoiled of their land and of their cattle by the Los Americanos, beyond doubt. They hardly knew how this could be, but any way they were unanimous in the opinion that they did not want their land surveyed.

Captain Stone, from the latest advices from Arizona, was encamped at the Patagonia silver mine, near Tubac, at which place he would have the surveying party until his return, intending to proceed himself directly to Washington to submit to the administration the report of his party having been driven from Sonora. Capt. Stone has reputation in the War Department, earned by gallant conduct during the Mexican war. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and afterwards along Scott's line of operations in the city of Mexico as Lieutenant of Ordnance. He was breveted captain for gallant conduct at Chapultepec.

POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.—The American party of the State of New Jersey held a convention at New Brunswick on the 15th ult., and adopted the resolutions published below. Believing in that great lesson of Providence taught by the history of many centuries, prior to the organization of our government, viz: that the policy of "local independence," guarded and checked by the antagonistic principles of "centralized powers," now existing under the English constitution, and more happily still, under the constitution of the United States, be the true and only basis of human freedom, and the only basis of domestic order, and the only basis of national unity, we believe in the tendency of which may be invaded or overridden the vital element of our government, maintaining as we do, the Union as it now exists, the constitution as it now stands, and "State sovereignty" intact, as guaranteed thereby; and believing that this great essential principle has of late been endangered by forgetfulness of party spirit, and that the voice of eight hundred thousand voters for Millard Fillmore throughout the United States, and of twenty-five thousand in our own State of New Jersey alone, endorses this principle; therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to maintain the American organization throughout this State and the Union, as a national political party.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the American party to resume its proper legitimate position of independence.

Resolved, That we recommend a State convention to be held at Trenton, on the 7th of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor a man whose antecedents shall be such as to command the united and cordial support of all true national men, and that three delegates be sent from each Assembly district to the said American convention, at the time and place aforesaid.

VIOLENT STORM IN BALTIMORE.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Baltimore was visited on the night of the 15th inst., with the severest rain storm ever known in that section. The fall of rain was prodigious, and was sufficient to fill the streets level with the curbs, and some of them were overflowed. Stores and warehouses were flooded, causing great damage to property. A residence on Fayette street, near Arch, was nearly washed away by the bursting of an archway which passes beneath the beds of the streets, and under the houses in this vicinity. At the time the arch gave way the family were seated in the dining room, and heard the rush of water under them in the cellar. They immediately ran into the front apartments, when the entire back building fell in with a tremendous crash. The immense stream of water which was let loose by the bursting of the masonry of the arch completely swept away the foundation of the back building, and brought the walls, roof, floor and furniture down in a heap of ruins. Several rows of houses were partially washed away in the western section of the city, and great damage was done to the passenger railway in course of construction. Two children were caught in the street current and drowned.

JEWISH OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—The names and ranks of one hundred and forty Jewish officers now serving in the French army, were published. This is an extraordinary number, and yet the catalogue is incomplete, and a supplementary list is promised. As in France promotion entirely depends upon individual merit, we consider this number of officers as a most honorable testimony to Jewish bravery, skill and morality, especially when it is borne in mind that the whole Jewish population of France does not exceed one hundred thousand souls. These officers are found in all regiments, from the guard to the baggage train. We can imagine with what zest the French Jewish soldiers will fight the Austrians, the bigoted oppressors and persecutors of their brethren in Central Europe. It would be strange to know how many Jewish officers serve in the Austrian army. Before France Joseph became the slave of the concordant we knew there were some in the Austrian army, but we have not heard of any since the canonical law superseded the law of the land.

There is not, in all Germany, one self-supporting opera house.

DEATH OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—Mr. Choate sailed a month since for Europe, to regain his health, but did not proceed farther than Halifax, where he has since remained quite feeble, but not so prostrate as to alarm his friends.

The death of Mr. Choate took place on Wednesday morning, from affection of the heart. His remains were temporarily interred at Halifax, to await the action of his friends.

The following private despatch from Mr. Rufus Choate, jr., who was present at his father's death, was addressed to Mr. Choate's son-in-law, Mr. E. E. Pratt of Boston: "HALIFAX, Mr. July 13.—All is over.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, after an unusually cheerful day, father was seized with a heart attack, and breathed his last at a quarter of two o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. He was insensible through the whole, and suffered none at all.

He completed his studies at Salem, and began his law office at Danvers, in 1824. The next year he was chosen representative to the "general court," and was elected to the senate in 1827. He took a prominent part in the debates, and won much reputation by his energy and sagacity.

In 1832 he was chosen to congress from the Essex district; but declined a reelection two years afterwards. He removed to Boston after leaving congress, where he took an eminent position at the bar, and acquired an extensive practice. On the incoming of the Harrison administration, he was chosen to the United States senate, in place of Daniel Webster, where he remained until the expiration of the term in 1845. He then retired from the political field, and devoted himself to the profession. His course while in the senate was conservative, and in strict accordance with the doctrines of the great body of the whig party, whose views upon the tariff, annexation of Texas, and other mooted questions, he steadily and ably maintained. In the contest of 1856 he gave his support to Mr. Buchanan. He was subsequently appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian institute, and held the position until about two years since, when he resigned it on account of ill health. He leaves a wife and several children.

REASONABLE.—Could the spirit of the dead rise from the grave, that of Andrew Jackson would come forward with rosin in hand to necklace all such miscreants as utter the following reasonable language: "On Monday, the 4th of July, a large number of the London Non-Resistant, and other organs of the London Non-Resistant, were invited to the celebration of the national anniversary, but still there were remaining a number quite sufficient to assemble at the call, and speak and act for themselves. When met they resolved, That the present Union is a failure—that it was not worth preserving; and that they hereby solemnly dissolve their connection with it, and absolve themselves from all allegiance to the federal government.

A committee was appointed on behalf of the citizens of London, to draft suitable resolutions expressive of their sense, and a subscription was immediately taken up to procure sufficient ammunition to seal the declaration, when fifteen guns were fired at the hour of 10 southern or slave holding States, and one for Cuba.

Before adjournment it was moved and unanimously resolved, That as soon as the declaration of independence is published, that a subscription be made to the people of the south to follow the example of Mecklenburg, and occupy an advanced position as it was evident that the days of the Union were numbered. (Charlotte, N. C.) Bal.

Referring to the chances of nomination by the Charleston convention, the Stanton Spectator speaks thus plainly as to the strength of senator Hunter and Gov. Wise with the people. "With great respect for Mr. Hunter, we believe that the And Gov. Wise were competitors before the people, the latter would run a long way ahead."

To which the Fredericksburg Herald says: "There can be no mistaking the fact that Gov. Wise is increasing in political strength day by day, and, opposed to him as we are, we cannot withhold from him the tribute which we believe due, because of his eminent conservatism and statesmanship in taking the responsibility, during the monetary crisis of 1857, and affording every means of relief within the power of the executive. Gov. Wise is not cold-hearted. He is bold; and there is a nobleness in his boldness which commands respect, if it always does not approve."

Four out of the five democratic nominations for congress have been carried by old Whigs; indeed, the veteran Democracy seem to make no fight at all in a contest with their Whig recruits. Gartrell in the 4th district, Underwood in the 5th, Walker in the 6th, and Love in the 1st, were all battling in the Whig ranks and among the fiercest of the enemies of democratic principles and men, but a few years ago the good nature with which the general Democracy submit to be thus routed out of their own nest is entirely commendable.

Since the above was written, the telegraph has announced the nomination, for re-election, of Hon. Martin J. Crawford, another old Whig in the 2d district. (Sav. Republican.)

FRENCH WINE CROP.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 27th inst., says: "The wine market of Burgundy continues to be firm, and there are no appearances of a fall in prices. On the contrary, Burgundy has risen from 90 to 100f, the cork, and Roussillon from 45 to 55f, the hectolitre. Ordinary red wine is worth in Bordeaux from 350 to 400f the case of 700 litres. Good wines are becoming scarce at Cote. Narbonne is quoted at 30f, the hectolitre. Brandy still maintains their price, with little business doing. Beetroot spirit is quoted at 99f, the hectolitre; Languedoc, 115f.

We have heard some exceedingly good news from Carroll. There is great disaffection in the democratic ranks; and honest, reflecting men of the party are coming over to Wright's cause by the scores. If the report is true it is certainly good news. We cannot question it, as it came from the mouth of a gentleman nursed and reared in the lap of democracy; but who has, for sufficient reasons, discarded his old political associates to engage in the new cause of Wright. (Louisville Ga. Reporter.)

General Intelligence.

New York, July 21.—The British and North American mail steamer Africa, has arrived at this port, bringing dates of the 9th instant from Liverpool, two days later than the intelligence brought by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. An advance of 1/16d. is quoted, and holders demand an advance of 3/16d. The sales of cotton for the week ending the 5th, amounted to 70,000 bales, of which 50,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. The sales on Friday the 5th, were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency as the following quotations from the broker's circular: Fair Orleans, 8 1/2; middling Orleans, 7d. The stock of cotton at Liverpool at the present date, is 725,000 bales, of which 633,000 are of American production.

HAVRE, July 9.—The cotton market closed firm. Manchester, July 9.—All qualities of cotton goods are advancing considerably.

The ship Sarah Mims, from New Orleans to this port, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The officers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port on the 20th inst. The cargo consisted of 1000 bales of cotton on board.

London, July 9.—Intelligence has reached here to the effect that a suspension of hostilities between the contending powers has been agreed upon until the 15th of August.

In consequence of the armistice, strong hopes are entertained of peace. A dispatch from Paris states that there was great excitement in the Paris boulevards, the effect of the late news.

The armistice which was signed on the 14th at Villa Franca, in consequence of a war with Austria, will be the commercial vessels shall navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

Letters from Persia state that she is making great preparations for the commencement of a war with Austria. The Austrian federal diet has proposed to mobilize the whole of the federal contingent, and have requested the prince regent of Prussia to take the command.

VIENNA, July 8.—The French frigate Imperatrice, commanded by M. de Toulon, was yesterday, and upon her firing returned, the frigate withdrew, and appeared to have suffered considerable injury.

A large French fleet was seen near Venice, and another fleet of ten sail was seen from Trieste bearing towards that place.

The English government are about sending 6000 Cavalry and infantry troops to reinforce Sir Colin Campbell's army in India.

New York, July 25.—The cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. The sales of cotton for the week ending the 20th, amounted to 140,000 bales. Flour and provisions advanced.

PARIS, July 24th.—The Montreal ocean steamship North Briton, passed this point to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 13th instant, four days later than those received by the Africa, at New York.

By this arrival we have the most unexpected and highly important news. Peace has been made between Austria and the allies, at the suggestion of the French. The emperor of Austria has accepted the French, who transfers them to the king of Sardinia. The emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederacy.

London, July 13.—The cotton market closed firm, with an advance upon the quotations per Africa. The estimated sales of the three days amounted to 32,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 8 1/2; fair Orleans, 7 1/2.

Advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts continued to be of a favorable character previous to the announcement of the conclusion of peace, the effect of which was to cause a great advance in the last dispatch closed.

London, July 13.—The following is a copy of the peace dispatch, sent by Napoleon to the empress Eugenie, dated the 13th inst. The emperor of Austria has accepted the French, who transfers them to the king of Sardinia. The emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederacy.

It is reported that Kossuth would propose for a monarchical government for Hungary.

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WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Democratic National Convention, held at New York, has adjourned, and the delegates have been appointed minister to the Argentine Confederation, viz: Yancey, resigned.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Central American mission to D. N. O. Barringer, of North Carolina, it is thought that he will decline.

An important dispatch from minister McLeane, of the United States government, has been received at the State department. The treaty which was signed at Rio Grande, on the 10th inst., has been ratified by the Senate of the United States.

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