THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1856.

OUR AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Opelousas Courier*, in their respective towns:

AUGUSTE MARAIST,	St. Martinsville, (La.)
ARTHUR BULLIARD,	Breaux's Bridge, (La.)
A. MILLSPAUGH,	Washington, (La.)
E. E. COCHRANE,	Marksville, (La.)

TO THE PATRONS OF THE COURIER.

Being in a great want of money, and desirous of fulfilling our pecuniary engagements, we feel bound to make an amicable call on our numerous debtors, and instantly request them to come and settle their bills the quickest possible. We principally call the attention of administrators of successions who are indebted to us. Lots of small bills are on our books, and if promptly paid, will more than satisfy us.

If this call is not listened to, we will be bound, with regret, to force the payment judicially, or employ collectors, and all of us know how these officials are bothering.

The date of payments has arrived, and however, we confess that people are more in a hurry to ask you money than to come and settle up.

Our readers will please take this call into consideration, (for, when printers ask their dues they really want it). We take this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to our patrons for the liberal encouragement they have bestowed upon us till this day.

SANDOZ & MEYNIER.
Opelousas, May 3d, 1856.

☞ Dr. James M. Thompson, know-nothing, has been elected, on Wednesday last, a member of the Police Jury, for the 1st Ward, by eight votes majority.

☞ We beg to call the attention of the public to the advertisement of L. Suthon, contained in our advertising columns, relative to the sawing of lumber of certain kinds; wheelwrights will find this a good chance to lay in a stock in their line, and for inside lumber, builders will find a cheaper material than cypress.

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.

(*American Farmer, Phil.*

THE NE PLUS ULTRA.—Dr. C. M. Jackson would seem really to have attained the highest point of convenience, beauty, and style, in mercantile architecture, in his new warehouse and office, for the sale of the celebrated Hoofland's German Bitters, 96 Arch street, below Fifth.—This splendid building, whose exterior has for months attracted the admiration of all who passed, by the originality and delicacy of its ornamentation, and the harmony and grace of its proportions, was opened on the 10th instant to a company of the Doctor's friends and acquaintances, who enjoyed themselves "right merrille" on the occasion.

The building, which is four stories in height and 100 feet deep, contains Dr. Jackson's laboratory and office, besides one of the most tasteful and elegant sales-room we have ever seen, and a room in the rear so admirably arranged for clerks, cashier, book-keeper, etc., etc., that we thought we were going into a bank, with at least a million of capital. The front saloon is laid with alternate squares of white and black marble, and the walls are richly frescoed, and highly decorated in white and tinted arabesque. The columns of Sienna marble, supporting the central arch, are admirably wrought. Indeed, the whole building, inside and out, is a noble illustration of the taste and skill of American workmanship, and reflects the greatest credit upon the public spirit of the proprietor. We deem especially worthy of notice and commendation all such efforts to embellish our cities with elegant buildings, and to relieve the dull monotony of trade and professional life, by providing it with habitations light, cheerful, handsome and convenient. The business world is becoming imbued with practical ideas of art, health, and convenience; and whenever we are obliged to pick our way carefully among the rubbish of old buildings being torn down, we console ourselves with the idea that we are on our way to a city of palaces. Dr. Jackson has anticipated events, and has already contributed his palace—and a lovely one it is too.

(*Philad. Times.*)

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Notary Public for the Parish of St. Landry.—Marcel Duire, *vice* A. G. Thornton, resigned.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF KNOW NOTHING RIOTS AND MURDERS.—The Louisville *Democrat* says that city is in a happy condition that "she is out of funds, has no fire department, no work to do, property ready for sale, but no bidders; plenty of room in vacant houses, with but few to occupy them. Multitudes of the 'foreign ingredients' are gone.

COTTON SPECULATION.—It is said, that the Louisville Journal of the 5th, that there is reason to believe that there is one of the greatest speculations that has taken place for years now going on in cotton. The parties are said to be residents of New York, England and the Southern States, aided by the banks of New York and the South. The object is to get possession of a mesh of the crop as to control the market and run prices very high. It is said that it will require an investment of $26,000,000 for five or six months, to effect the object of the speculators.

☞ Tying a mackerel to your coat tail, and imagining yourself a whale is one of the first lessons in the art of navigatory.

☞ The anti-action law suits have grown out of the reports of the meeting of Know-Nothing councils in New York city, published in the Tribune.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.

This gentleman, whose career in the Senate has already been so brilliant, has just gathered fresh laurels. On the 2d instant he addressed the Senate on the Kansas question in a speech which the Union pronounces to have been one of the most powerful efforts ever made by any man on any subject, and it adds: "He spoke throughout with more than his usual earnestness and animation, while there were frequent bursts of eloquence which went to the hearts as well as the judgments of his hearers." Starting out with the assertion, that on three several occasions since the foundation of our government, the question of domestic slavery had assumed so critical a shape as to endanger the perpetuity of the Union, the Senator went on to show upon whose shoulders the real blame of baneful agitation had always rested.

With every Southern man who is true to his fealty, and who has investigated the subject with that thoroughness which its vital importance and bearing upon the vital interests of the slave States demands, Mr. Benjamin does not hesitate to say that the South, by consenting to the Missouri restriction in 1820, yielded up the great principles of the equality of the States. All accounts of his speech agree that on this point of the equality of the States and its pervading presence in the Federal Constitution, Mr. Benjamin sustained his positions with logical force and clearness. One of his happiest hits, however, was that directed against the cunning plan adopted by Mr. Seward and his followers of pretending to respect the letter of the Constitution, while its spirit was ruthlessly violated. Mr. Seward had justified the formation of Emigrant Aid Societies and the interference of the free States in the affairs of Kansas and their efforts to shape the domestic institutions of the Territory and future State, because such a course was not forbidden by the letter of the Constitution. Congress, said Mr. Benjamin, has undoubtedly the power to erect fortifications, establish roads, &c., but should it think proper to exercise that power only within the Northern States, it would universally be admitted that the spirit of the grant was violated, and that the principle of the equality of the States in their claims upon the common agent would be utterly lost sight of. All admitted that the Territories were the common property of the entire Union, but should Congress attempt to give them up wholly to only a portion of the States, and to place obstacles in the way of transportation thither of every species of property belonging to any citizen, would it not clearly be a violation of the rights and equality of that portion of the Union to which such citizen belonged?

We merely give a part of the outlines of Senator Benjamin's speech as we find them in the Washington and Baltimore papers. We shall await anxiously the arrival of the full report, and most probably lay it before our readers complete.

We are gratified to announce that on this occasion Mr. Benjamin declared his adhesion to the Democratic party, as the only political organization left which was National, Constitutional and Conservative in its objects and policy. Not a single Northern Whig, said the Senator, had dared to advocate the Kansas-Nebraska bill when it was introduced. The Whig party in the North was blown up, and there was in his opinion, no prospect of its being reunited. In that quarter Know-Nothingism was synonymous with Abolitionism and Free-Soilism. As a Southern senator and citizen, he would, therefore, unite with and cordially support the Democracy in the coming Presidential contest.

Mr. Benjamin will be warmly welcomed to the Democratic party. He possesses capacity of the highest order, eloquence of the most persuasive character, and a will to do what he believes to be right, regardless of all consequences. He ought to have been a Democrat long years ago, and will, we feel sure, never have cause to regret that he has at length found his way to the proper stand-point for every Southern patriot and statesman in these days of change and crisis.—*Courier.*

BEAUTIFULLY SAID.—Some gentlemen in Arkansas, of more patriotism than brains, has presented to the editor of the Louisville Journal, a big American Eagle, to be kept by him in a cage until Mr. Fillmore is elected President, and then released. Thus much we learn from the Buffalo Republic. Now for Hammond, of the Albany Register, who in copying the foregoing statement, accompanies it with the following beautifully expressed and truthful commentary:

"It was a cruel condition which accompanied that present to the editor of the Louisville Journal. The scream of that Eagle will never be heard again, as he cleaves his way through the sky. His mate will pine in her solitude through all the long future of her lonely life. He will never pass the bars of his cage, even should his years be counted by centuries. Mr. Fillmore will never be elected President, and the imprisonment of that noble bird will be perpetual. Better throw him loose and see how joyfully he will take flight towards the sun. Liberty is a noble, god-like boon; bestow it upon him and bid him soar away to his native mountains, to the eyrie in the cliffs of his ancient home. That bird of Jove, emblem of our country, type of the bold and free, monarch of the air, should not be made to languish in the desolation of a lonely prison. Give him back his freedom. Break the hard condition of the gift—Mr. Fillmore will never be President."

MR. JAMES BUCHANAN.—We regard as the ablest and most accomplished of all our living statesmen. As a Minister of State, as a Diplomatist, he has but a single equal or competitor—the present Secretary of State, the Hon. William L. Marcy. He has made statesmanship the study and purpose of his life, and stands at the head of the long list of passed and present statesmen. His private life is so pure, so exalted, and so excellent, that, though he has for thirty-five years been engaged in the active politics of his country, neither scandal or foul-mouthed reproach have dared assail him. As a gentleman, he is as accomplished as Chesterfield or a Marlborough as a man, he is generous, noble, warm-hearted, sincere, constant to his friends, and ever anxious to propitiate their interests. He is an honor to his country, to mankind, and to the age.

If Mr. Buchanan should be a candidate for the Presidency, and should be elected, we shall regard the people most fortunate in their choice, and the country safe in the hands of an Executive who will guide it discreetly, and lead it to a redoubled accumulation of fame and glory.—*New York Mercury.*

HOW THEY LIKE IT.—No Know-Nothing paper in Maine supports the Philadelphia nominations. No Know-Nothing paper in New Hampshire supports them. None in Vermont. None in Connecticut. None in Rhode Island. Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, who was falsely reported to have acquiesced, repudiates the whole thing. Ditto the delegates from New Hampshire at Philadelphia. The Know-Nothings of New Haven have repudiated the Philadelphia doings by a formal resolution.

☞ A Know-Nothing grand jury in Vincennes refused to find a bill of indictment against one of their oath-bound brotherhood who had *murdered* a fellow being in cold blood. Herein lies the dangerous tendencies of so proscriptive an order. Their obligations to society and the government are alike swallowed up in their hideous oath of proscription. Beware of them.—*Banner of Liberty.*

☞ Jenny Lind has written a letter to a lady in Philadelphia, in which she deeply sympathizes with Barnum in his financial troubles, ascribes to him noble qualities, and expressed her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—The Ellsworth (Maine) American reports that on a recent occasion the pastor of the Methodist church in that town was officiating for the congregational minister, and alluded to the repeal of the Maine law. Quite a commotion resulted, and one gentleman remarked that "if this is a political sermon it had better be properly organized."

NICARAGUA.

A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST.

Many persons—perhaps a majority of newspaper readers have but a vague and indistinct notion of things in Nicaragua, and do not understand exactly what business WALKER had in that republic, or what he effected by his expedition. To such, a very succinct retrospect of an event which is probably the precursor of an enduring Anglo-Saxon nationality in Central America will not be unacceptable. We condense the facts from an exceedingly careful, and perfectly fair account published in the March number of *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Since the dissolution of the Central American confederacy the various States composing it have been constantly engaged either in sanguinary strife with one another, or torn by civil commotions. Nicaragua, which has been particularly favored by nature, possessing a soil of unrivalled fertility, a climate generally healthy, and immense mineral wealth, has suffered more from intestine troubles than the others. There are, or rather were, two parties in the State, styling themselves Democrats and Legitimists. At the head of the former was FRANCISCO CASTILLON, A man of ability and superior education; the latter recognized as their chief Don FACTO CHAMORRO, who in 1854 was President of the republic. CHAMORRO evinced energy and determination, but was despotic and impetious to an intolerable degree. His conduct in issuing a decree declaring himself President for four years more than the usual term, precipitated the revolution which eventually called WALKER into the country.—The outbreak occurred nearly two years ago. The town of Leon, having a population of rather more than 15,000, was the head-quarters of the Democrats; the Legitimists were entrenched at Granada, the chief city of the republic. The Democrats took the field, defeated CHAMORRO near Leon, and marched to Granada, to which they laid siege. In a few months they became masters of the entire country, with the exception of beleaguered portion of Granada, where CHAMORRO and his Legitimists had fortified themselves.

The Democrats then proclaimed CASTILLON President, and organized a regular government. Meanwhile the Legitimists maintained themselves in Granada, which, though besieged, had never been regularly invested and at length CASTILLON's army finding it impossible to reduce them, broke up their camp and withdrew to Leon. The Legitimists issuing forth from Granada, overtook them, and a bloody fight ensued, in which some three hundred men were killed. The Granada party now regained possession of the Southern part of the State, while the Democrats continued to hold Leon and all the Northern portion. While the war was raging, CASTILLON had engaged the services of a few Americans, whom he had picked up in San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay. The fighting qualities of our countrymen, and especially their expertness with the rifle, created a favorable impression of their prowess. WALKER's daring expedition to Sonora had been much talked of, and accounts of this intrepid filibuster had reached Nicaragua. It was not long, therefore, before rumors prevailed that a negotiation had been concluded between WALKER in San Francisco, through his agent in Nicaragua, and the Democratic government, whereby large tracts of land and other privileges were granted him, on condition he would repair to the help of the Democrats with a certain force.

In the month of May last, WALKER, with fifty-six men, arrived at Realejo, and marched to Leon to join the Democratic army. The Legitimists, hearing of his arrival, made great preparations to resist him. WALKER's first expedition was against the town of Rivas, then in the hands of the Legitimists. At the very first volley the native troops, to the number of 200, ran away and left WALKER, with his 56 Americans, to bear the brunt of the contest against an opposing force of about four hundred. WALKER's men occupied a house, from which their rifles poured out death upon the foe. The Legitimists, after losing seventy soldiers, set fire to the house, compelling the Americans to abandon it, and cut their way through the enemy, which they accomplished with a loss of six men, and retired unmolested to San Juan del Sur, and thence to Realejo. Shortly before these events, Gen. CHAMORRO died, and was succeeded as General-in-Chief of the Legitimist party by Gen. CORRAL.

In August WALKER returned to San Juan del Sur, with a force of 75 Americans and 200 Nicaraguans, marched to Virgin Bay, was attacked by a vastly superior number of Legitimists, and drove them back to Rivas, with considerable loss. He then returned to San Juan, where he remained quietly, receiving reinforcements from California, and enlisting from the passengers passing through the country. In October last, having succeeded in raising a little army of 200 Americans and 250 natives, he proceeded to Virgin Bay, and embarked his force, landed two miles from Granada, and marched directly upon that stronghold. CORRAL, the Commander, was in Rivas at the time, expecting an attack on that point. The garrison was taken by surprise, fired a few shots, and then surrendered. WALKER took possession, established rigid discipline, protected the inhabitants, and prohibited every thing like plunder or spoliation. In the interim, CASTILLON, the Democratic leader, had been carried off by cholera, and WALKER, being General-in-Chief, was offered the Presidency, which he declined. Rivas alone now remained to the Legitimists, and by the efforts of Col. WHEELER, the U. S. Minister, Gen. CORRAL, who held that town, was induced to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Democrats. Soon after, CORRAL entered Granada with his troops. Great festivities followed; the rival armies fraternized, and became one under the command of WALKER, and a government was organized, and proclaimed as follows: Don PARNICIO RIVAS, President; Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. MANUELO KERRE, Minister of State; Gen. FONCIANO CORRAL, Minister of War; Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, Minister of the Hacienda; Don PIRRIN PERRIN, Minister of Public Credit.

With subsequent events the reader is familiar. The treachery of CORRAL; his prompt trial and execution; the appointment of Mr. FRENCH as Minister to the United States; the refusal of the President to recognize him; the rupture of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries; the hostility of Costa Rica to the Rivas administration, and the war which has broken out between that State and Nicaragua, are all of very recent occurrence. The preceding *resumé* will enable those who have not carefully followed this episode of filibusterism to comprehend its prominent features, and to view understandingly whatever may transpire in future.—*Bee, 22 ult.*

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.—*Noble Sentiments from a Noble Heart.*—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Lancaster, P., under date of April 27th, concerning the reception of Mr. Buchanan, says:

It is impossible to describe the scene when he reached Lancaster. A vast concourse of citizens met him on the borders of the city, and amid the firing of cannon, the chime of bells, the strains of music, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, he was escorted to Central Square, when he was welcomed by the venerable Dr. Hechlemberg, with great feeling. Mr. Buchanan's answer, in his clear, metallic and penetrating voice was heard by thousands with the utmost satisfaction and delight, amid a display of enthusiasm such as I have seldom or never witnessed before. He said "changes and time have done their work upon your happy community; we have prospered in our basket and in our store; cities are advancing with gigantic strides in wealth and in population; and some who when I left have gone to the realms of death. *But, thank God, our Union still stands; our Constitution, survives strong in the affections of the people; we are the wonder of all nations. Never let us forget our thrice happy institutions. If we do, we shall become the contempt of all liberal men, and furnish to despots a new argument that man is not fit for self-government.*"

All parties here, as elsewhere, united in receiving Mr. Buchanan. He was greatly touched by the events of the day, and by the masses of people who crowded to welcome him. The men from the country came in to join in the ovation, and the young men gave vent to their delight in cheer after cheer as he rode through the streets at the head of the long procession which escorted him.

Mr. Buchanan proceeded to Wheatland in the evening, and on Sunday took his wonted seat in the Presbyterian church, looking as hale and hearty as ever—indeed better than I have seen him look in ten years. He will be in Baltimore, on his way to Washington in about ten days.

☞ A gentleman related, in order to show how common was the calamity of the *coup de soleil*, or stroke of the sun, in the Island of Java, that, sitting once in the house of an opulent merchant of Batavia, drinking a cool glass of Madeira after dinner, with the merchants wife in the room, the lady was in the twinkling of an eye, reduced to a heap of ashes by a stroke of the sun; when the husband observed to his guest, "don't be alarmed—we are accustomed to this;" then rang the bell with great composure, and on the appearance of the servant, coolly observed—"Boy, sweep your mistress out and bring us clean glasses."

☞ The following daguerreotype of his Satanic Majesty was given by a negro preacher in Virginia to his enslaved brethren:

"Stan' side, niggers, let me tell you I hab a dream, and see de debbil! He hab an eye like de moon; he hab a nose like a canoe; he hab an ear same as baccа leaf; he hab a shoulder like de Blue Ridge, and hab a tail like de rainbow."

KNOW NOTHINGISM.—In the contest of 1852 James M. Davidson, Esq., an Irishman, and a gentleman of brilliant talents, was a Whig Elector in Tennessee. He has recently been challenged to a discussion of the Know-Nothing issues by the Rev. J. L. Chapman, another Irishman and also a supporter of Gen. Scott in 1852. Mr. Davidson's reply, accepting the challenge at the proper time, should be read and studied by every old line Whig in the land. We regret that we have but space for the conclusion of his eloquent and conclusive letter.

Any man who represents Know Nothingism, whether he be native or foreign born, be he National American or Black Republican, a member of a secret council or an aider and a better of the cause, can have a fair division of whatever time I have to dispose of. I shall be perfectly willing for any one of them, day after day, for three months, to demonstrate to the people of Tennessee, by me as an example, that it takes at least twenty-one years' residence to qualify an Irishman for citizenship in the United States. They must allow me, however, on my side, to show, if I can, by them and their principles, that there are some men whom no soil or climate, no length of years of training, could make acquainted with the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

There are some references to myself in Mr Chapman's communication which demand notice. He says that I am "a pupil of the far famed Chalmers," if he is not mistaken. I have been a pupil of Chalmers; however unworthy of that great teacher. I caught none of his inspiration, and remember but a small part of what he taught. He appears to me, however, through the vale of years, as the founder of the Free Church of Scotland, and the advocate of Catholic emancipation—more glorified and ennobled by his advocacy of each than by his sublime disquisitions on the mechanism of the starry heavens. He was the author of the maxims that "Catholic disabilities are a dead weight on the holy cause of Protestantism;" that "statutatory enactments for the protection of truth become formidable auxiliaries for falsehood," and that "the spirit and word of God are the only Heaven-sanctioned instrument for the propagation of the Christian faith. I must cease to remember Chalmers ere I can fear the Pope; I must forget the banner of the covenant ere I dread the banner of the cross. I must lose faith in the religion of my fathers "the holy cause of Protestantism"—ere I deem it necessary to defend it by legislating against Popery.

Mr. Chapman says he has "learned that I have espoused the anti-American cause." If by this is meant that I am in favor any interests antagonistic to the prosperity and perpetuity of the United States, then Mr. Chapman's information is untrue. I yield to no man, foreign-born or native, in my good wishes for this country, its institutions, and its people. Again; the term anti-American is sometimes applied to designate the Democratic party. I am not a Democrat in the strict sense of that word; I profess to be a Whig—an old line Whig—a Clay Whig. I am one of those Whigs that did not follow their file leaders to offer sacrifice at secret altars. I am one of the ten thousand who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal." I acted with the Democrats in the last canvass, and expect to do so in the approaching one. As a Southern man, I can see no other organized party that can oppose Northern aggression; as a lover of liberty, I know of no other party that is likely to preserve and to extend our glorious free institutions. In addition to the foregoing, I have a personal reason for supporting the Democrats. They stood by the rights of foreign-born men when former friends deserted us. "May my right hand forget its cunning—may my tongue cleave unto the roof of my mouth," ere I forget the arms that sheltered the foreigners in the days of their persecution!

A DISASTROUS MONTH.—The month just expired will long be remembered for its disastrous conflagration. So far as we have information there occurred during this period thirty-two fires where the loss exceeded ten thousand dollars in each instance, (thirteen of which originated in manufacturing establishments,) and the aggregate loss resulting reaches the enormous aggregate of $1,847,000. A fire at Galena destroyed property to the value of $300,000; one at Baltimore, $176,000; one at Philadelphia, $350,000; one at Boston, $200,600; and one at Nashville, Tenn., $200,000. In addition, destructive conflagrations have swept through the forests of Virginia, inflicting serious losses.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CAMPHOR AND STRYCHNINE.—The beneficial effects of camphor, as an antidote to strychnine, are illustrated in a case reported by Dr. Tewkesbury, of Portland, Maine. It appears that a boy was seized with convulsions, and it was ascertained that he had just eaten a biscuit, picked up at the door of an eating-house, that was made for the purpose of killing rats, and contained about one and a half grains of strychnine. The boy's spasms were so severe that immediate death was inevitable, though all the usual remedies were resorted to. Camphor could not be introduced into the stomach on account of the continued lock-jaw. Accordingly strong injections of camphor were used, and the body immersed in a hot camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

☞ A municipal election was held in Apalachicola, Florida, on Monday last, resulting in the choice of Wm. T. Wood, Esq., Democrat, for Mayor, by a vote of 151 to 113. There were three tickets in the field, two of which were headed with the name of Wood.

☞ The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat says: "Know-Nothingism is responsible for the Abolitionism of Congress. Our Southern Know-Nothings now claim only a party of about thirty members in the House of Representatives; but before they became ashamed of their Northern brethren they boasted of having a majority in that body of at least fifty."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—Whilst a number of the Know-Nothing party and press of the South have given their adhesion to the Philadelphia platform, there is a very respectful number of them that refuse to follow it, and some go so far as to "spit upon it" as a cunningly devised trick to get them into alliance with the Black Republicans. Among the latter is the Columbia (S. C.) Times, which speaks as follows:

"Bah! We spit upon the new section as a trick cunningly devised for the purpose of duping the South into a political alliance with Free-Soil and Black Republican North Americans, gotten up in those reeking beds of semi-Abolitionism about Washington city and Richmond."

MR. FILLMORE AND THE POPE.—Whilst the Know-Nothings in America are abusing the Pope of Rome and all his connections, Mr. Fillmore, it seems, is quietly enjoying the festivities of the Papal city, and taking his part in doing honor to his Holiness Pius IX. Thus a letter from an American at Rome dated March 21st, says:

"Mr. Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, is now here for the *fêtes* of the Holy Week."

Does not this look as if the political faith of the Know-Nothing nominee was a little shaky? Why does a statesman who is opposed to Catholicism in all its forms wish to spend a week in looking at what he would call "its mummeries?" Can it be that the Pope is undermining the prejudices and opinions of this political and religious heretic? Americans arouse!—*St. Louis Democrat.*

RUMORS CONCERNING THE PACIFIC.—NEW YORK, April 22.—A despatch from Provincetown says that a bottle drifted ashore near that place, containing a piece of paper with the following written upon it.

"Grand Bank—the steamer Pacific.—Our masts are gone and the steamer is out of order. Send us assistance immediately.

ASA ELDRIDGE."

The report is generally believed to be a hoax.

A WAIF FROM THE PAST.—We make the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, at Greensburg, Pa., on the 7th of October, 1852, when the incipient Know Nothings were known by the name of *Native Americans:*

From my soul I abhor the practice of mingling up religion with politics. The doctrine of all our Constitutions, both Federal and State, is, that every man has an indefeasable right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is both a bigot and a tyrant, who would interfere with that sacred right. When a candidate is before the people for office, the inquiry ought never to be made, what form of religious faith he possesses, but only in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "Is he honest, is he capable?"

Democratic Americans! What a name for a Native American party! When all the records of our past history prove that American Democrats have ever opened wide their arms to receive foreigners flying from oppression in their native land, and have always bestowed upon them the rights of American citizens, after a brief period of residence in this country. The Democratic party have always gloried in this policy, and its fruits have been to increase our population and our power, with unexampled rapidity, and to furnish our country with vast numbers of industrious; patriotic and useful citizens. Surely, the name of Democratic Americans was an unfortunate designation for the Native American party.

"The Native American party, an 'American excellence, and the glory of its founder-ship, belongs to George Washington!' No, fellow-citizens, the American people will rise up with one accord to vindicate the memory of that illustrious man from such an imputation. As long as the recent memory of our countrymen, no such party could have ever existed. The recollection of Montgomery, Lafayette, De Kalb, Kosciusko, and a long list of foreigners, both officers and soldiers, who freely shed their blood to secure our liberties, would have rendered such ingratitude impossible. Our revolutionary army was filled with the brave and patriotic natives of their lands; and George Washington was their Commander-in-Chief. Would he have ever closed the door against the admission of foreigners to the rights of American citizens? Let his acts speak for themselves. So early as the 30th of March, 1790, General Washington, as President of the United States, approved the first law which ever passed Congress on this subject of naturalization; and this only required a residence of two years, previous to the adoption of a foreigner as an American citizen. On the 29th of January, 1795, the term of residence was extended by Congress to five years, and thus it remained throughout General Washington's administration, and until the accession of John Adams to the Presidency. In his administration, which will ever be known in history as the reign of terror, as the era of alien and sedition laws, an Act was passed on the 18th of June, 1798, which prohibited any foreigner from becoming a citizen until after a residence of fourteen years, and this is the law or else perpetual exclusion, which General Scott preferred, and which the Native American party now desire to restore.

"The Presidential election of 1800 secured the ascendency of the Democratic party, and under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, its great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, the term of residence previous to naturalization, was restored to five years, what it had been under General Washington, and where it has ever since remained. No, fellow-citizens, the Father of his Country was never a Native American. This 'American excellence' never belonged to him.

"The Fugitive Slave Law is all the South has obtained in this compromise of 1850. It is a law founded both upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and a similar law has existed on our statute books ever since the administration of General Washington. History teaches us that but for the provision in favor of fugitive slaves, our present Constitution never would have existed. Think ye that the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive slave law to Northern Fanatics and Abolitionists.

"Man is but the being of a summer's day, whilst principles are eternal. The generations of mortals, one after another, rise and sink, and are forgotten; but the principles of Democracy, which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless mankind throughout all generations. Is there any true Democrat within the sound of my voice—is there any Democrat throughout the broad limits of good and great old Democratic Pennsylvania, who will abandon these sacred principles?"

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—Alexandre Dumas was leaving a *soirée*, the other night, at the same time as a gentleman whose breast was covered with crosses and other decorations. The gentleman with many titles gave to the domestic, who handed him his over-coat, ten sous. Alexandre Dumas drew from his pocket a piece of ten francs and gave it to the valet.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said the domestic to Dumas, "without doubt you have made a mistake".

"No, no, it is not me, it is the other gentleman," said Dumas, designating the decorated individual.

WHERE IS THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.—All odds and ends of things in Pennsylvania, says the New York Journal of Commerce, have united in opposition to the Democratic party. One of the candidates for State officers is a Know-Nothing, another a Black Republican, and another a Whig.

☞ It is stated that the Know Nothings and Black Republicans of St. Paul, Minnesota, have fussed, and have put in nomination for Mayor, a negro barber name Banks.

The New *Courrier* gives some figures in relation to the population of Great Britain, past and perspective. Thus:

Census.	Population.	Census.	Population.
1801	16,338,000	1851	27,309,000
1811	18,547,000	1861	30,040,000
1821	21,193,000	1871	33,044,000
1831	24,306,000	1881	36,348,000
1841	27,019,000		

The population for the next three decennial periods is estimated by adding ten per cent, which corresponds nearly to the increase of preceding years of the half century.

Look at the prospects of our own country as to population and products.

Census.	United States.	Great Britain.
1790	3,929,000	———
1800	5,405,000	16,338,000
1819	7,239,000	18,547,000
1820	9,638,000	21,193,000
1830	12,866,000	24,306,000
1840	17,063,000	27,019,000
1850	23,191,000	27,809,000
1860	30,921,000	30,040,000
1870	41,228,000	33,044,000
1880	54,975,962	36,348,000

According to the foregoing, in 1860 the United States will possess a larger population than Great Britain. The movement will continue in the same ratio from that time forward. The growth of this country has indeed been extraordinary. There is nothing like it in the world's history.

☞ The South-Side (Va.) *Democrat* says that Henry Clay in a letter addressed March 23, 1850, to Gardner Jones, president of a southern university, writes as follows of Catholics:

I have never believed that (creed) of the Catholics was anti-American and hostile to civil liberty; on the contrary I have with great pleasure and with sincere conviction, on several public occasions, borne testimony to my perfect persuasion that Catholics were as much devoted to civil liberty, and as much animated with patriotism, as who belong to the Protestant creed.

COMMERCIAL.

(*From the New Orleans Daily True Delta.*)

Friday Evening, May 16, 1856.

COTTON.—We stated in our last weekly review that after a general downward tendency, prices had rallied under the influence of encouraging foreign news, but the tenor of the accounts received since being unfavorable, the advantage has again been with the buyers and prices have given way fully ½c.

The sales comprise 5000 bales on Saturday, 4000 on Monday, 10,000 on Tuesday, 3000 on Wednesday, 10,500 yesterday, and 2000 to-day, making a total of 34,500 bales, taken principally for Great Britain, but with a fair proportion for France, Spain, the Continent and North.

The week's receipts comprise 18,421 bales against 9847 during the corresponding period last year. The receipts proper, exclusive of those from Mobile, &c. by sea, amount to 1,640,336 bales against 1,119,585 to the same period last year, showing an increase of 520,751 bales. The receipts at all the receiving ports up to the latest dates, amount to 3 303,982 bales against 2,409.137 last year, showing an increase of 894,845 bales. We now quote as follows:

Inferior,	6¼a7¼	Middling,	10¼a10¾
Ordinary,	8 a8¼	Good Middling,	11 a11¼
Good Ordinary,	9 a9¼	Middling Fair,	11¾a11¾
Low Middling,	9¼a9¾	Fair,	nominal.

SUGAR.—With a continued fair demand and moderate supplies, holders have been enabled to establish an advance of ¼c on last week's currency, the sales comprising 3250h hds 1500 of which were sold during the early part of the week, and 1750 since, the market closing at the following quotations:

Inferior,	4¼a5¼	Prime,	7¾a8¼
Common,	6 a7	Choice,	8¼a—
Fair,	7¼a7¾	Clarified,	7¾a9¼

Week's receipts, 3232 hhds; exports, 87.

A fair amount of business has been on plantation at prices ranging from 7¼ a 8c.

MOLASSES.—The supplies having been limited prices have exhibited a continued upward tendency resulting in an improvement of 1½ a 2c per gallon. Fermenting ruling for the last day or two at 35 a 37½. Prime at 38½ a 39, and Choice at 40c.

The week's sales comprise 3500 bbls, 1500 of which have been disposed of during the past three days. Week's receipts, 3669 bbls; exports, 285.

FLOUR.—We have again to notice a moderate demand without any material change in prices, the sales up to last evening comprising nearly 11,000 bbls at $6 a 6 15 for Superfine Ohio, Illinois and St. Louis. To-day the transactions embraced 2000 bbls. including 350 Ohio and 1400 St. Louis at $6, and 150 Fancy at $6 37½. This makes a total for the week of 13,000 bbls. Week's receipts, 20,443 bbls; exports, 8997.

BEEF.—The market has exhibited but little movement, the sales having been mostly confined to retail transactions. Holders ask $10 25 a 10 50 for Prime; $12 50 for M. O., and $15 50 per bbl, and $8 50 per half bbl for Mess. The last sale of Prime Mess was at $19. Week's receipts, 5 tierces, 172 bbls and 353 half bbls; exports, 16 tierces, 395 bbls, and 5 half bbls.

PORK.—During the early part of the past week the demand fell off, and prices assumed a decided downward tendency, but under the influence of favorable accounts from New York, the market has rallied within a day or two and holders have been enabled to realize an advance of 50c per bbl, the sales up to Wednesday evening comprising 2250 bbls at $12 75 a 13 for Uninspected Mess, while yesterday the business comprised 1750 bbls, embracing 200, light weight, at $13. 466, in two lots, at $16 50, and 226, in three lots, at $16 75. Mess retailed during the early part of the week at $16 a 16 25, but to-day dealers have realized $16 75 a 17. Week's receipts 9075 bbls; exports, 8458.

DRY-SALTED MEAT.—We notice further sales this week of 150,000 lbs in bulk, and 50 casks, mostly at 6½c for Shoulders and 7¼c for round lots of Hams and Sides.

BACON.—The sales up to last evening comprised 700 bbls at 7¼ a 7¾ for Sides, showing an easier market. Some 100 tcs Sugar Cured Hams have been reported at 11 a 13c. To-day 51 casks Sides sold at —, 26 at 8¾c, 25 at 8¾, 32 Clear at 9¾ and 9¾ and 40 Plain Hams at 9c. Week's receipts, 3287 hhds and 862 tierces; exports, 1094 hhds and 350 tierces.

LARD.—There having been some competition among buyers, holders have been enabled to realize fuller prices. The sales up to last evening comprising 2250 tierces at 9½c for No. 1 to Prime, and 9¾ a 9¾ for Prime, and 1000 kegs at 10½c, the market for Prime bbls and tierces closing with renewed firmness in consequence of the limited supply. To-day 46 bbls sold at 9½c 150 tierces at 9¾, and 101 kegs at 10¼. Week's receipts, 3826 bbls and tierces, and 2430 kegs; exports, 2899 former, and 863 latter.

WHISKY.—We have but little change to notice in the market since our last review, but the advantage has been with the seller, the transactions up to last evening comprising 1000 bbls at 23 a 23½ and 24c for Rectified. To-day 104 bbls Rectified sold at 23½c, 30 Raw at 23, and 50 Oliver's Extra at the same. Week's receipts, 2881 bbls; exports, 2081.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The sales this week comprise some 1500 bales India Bagging at 15¾, about 100 at 16, 200 pieces Kentucky at 18 a 18½ and several lots of Rope at 10¼ a 10½ for machine and 9½c handspun. Kentucky Bagging retails at 18 a 18½c for hand made, and 19½ for Choice Power-Loom. India retails at 16c, and Rope at 9¾ a 10½c.

RICE.—The sale have been to a fair extent at 4 a 4½c.

COFFEE.—The sales of Rio this week have comprised 7444 bags at prices varying from 9 a 11c, including 500 to-day at 10¼ a 11c. The stock is now