

Particular attention is called to the card of the Steamer B. L. Hope. This fine and favorite Packet, after the present trip, will commence making regular weekly trips between New Orleans and Grand Ecure. It is useless for us to bespeak favors for this boat. She is one of our regular old Packets, commanded by her same old Captain and manned by her old crew. They will one and all be found efficient and accommodating officers.

John Amsden, Clerk of the steamer Texas, and an honored member of the American Fur Company, has again supplied us with full files of late New Orleans papers.

The well known commercial firm of A. J. Rugeley & Co., New Orleans, was dissolved in September last. James O. Blair, the surviving partner and William Steven have opened a house in the City, and are prepared to attend to business as heretofore and invite shipments of cotton, sugar, and other produce from such of their friends and the friends of the late firm as may be disposed to avail themselves of their services. We cordially recommend them to the good favors of the people of Rapides. See their card.

Moses Rosenthal has removed his store to the building lately occupied by Jacob Walker, on the corner above the Ice House Hotel. He has purchased the well selected stock of goods recently brought to this market by Mr. Jourdan; and in addition has just received another invoice selected in person, from New Orleans. In a word "Mose" is determined not to be outdone in the trade line, is resolved to please his old friends and customers and bent on rivaling honorably all competitors.

The New York World argues that, under the law of emigration which carries people North and West, the Cotton States will never be peopled by Northerners.

Col. John R. McClannan, one of the editors of the Memphis Appeal, was killed on the 29th, by falling from a window of the Gayoso House, in Memphis.

On the day that the Princess of Wales gave birth to her last baby, twelve hundred persons called at the door of her residence to inquire after her health, notwithstanding several bulletins were published in the papers and posted in the city. The inquirers were satisfied on learning that "mother and child were doing well."

Attention is demanded to the notice of Robert N. Sandness in our advertising columns. He has been in the commission and factorage business all his life, and stands higher in the estimation of the New Orleans merchants and his old customers than he. On commencing life anew and resuming his old business he asks a share of public favors.

The legal fraternity are looking up. Among our new advertisements will be found the "card" of no less than three offering their valuable services to an appreciative constituency.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Stevens and May, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, New Orleans.

The very large and full stock of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, stationery and fancy goods, elsewhere advertised in our columns by T. W. MARSDEN, of 23 and 30 Magazine Street, New Orleans, cannot but attract the attention of Rapides visitors to the City and ensure a call from them to that favored emporium.

We understand the Town Hall has been turned over to the civil authorities, and that the Clerk's office of the District Court, and the Parish Recorder's office have been moved to that building, and are now in full working order. We further understand that Judge Ryan will soon call a special term of his Court and commence civil operations as in days gone by.

Notwithstanding the oracular predictions of the oldest inhabitant, the River is falling fast.

From Special Orders No. 20, Headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana, we learn that: 1st Lieutenant Julius S. Clark, 80th United States Colored Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant A. V. Lovell of the same Regiment, have been appointed Provost Marshals of Freedmen, for the Parishes of Rapides and Arroyelles.

The Fourth in New Orleans.

The good folks of New Orleans were extravagantly patriotic this year in celebrating the "glorious fourth." Not content with one celebration in which all could unite in hand and heart, to do honor to the day and his hallowed associations, they must get up opposition and have two jubilees! Passing by the bad taste of this little family jar we cull largely from the Picayune of the 6th, full accounts of both celebrations. One of the meetings from all accounts was a mere radical political one, intended to bolster up the tottering fabric of old fogy wire pullers and to pander to the depraved prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted.

At 11 o'clock, the Hon. Glendy Burke, late Mayor of the city, arose and announced in a few brief words the order of proceedings, and the gentlemen who would take part in the proceedings. He then introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, who made a most impressive and able prayer, recounting how Providence had led the ancestors of many of us to these shores, and invoking the continual blessing of Heaven, and beseeching a blessing on the President and the United States and all rulers, and on all persons of whatever color, that all might be made "free indeed by the truth." After the prayer the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and then Mr. Burke introduced Judge J. N. Lea as the reader of the Declaration of Independence. The Judge read the declaration in such a way as to give additional force to its weighty and ponderous sentences. Familiar as we were with it, we were yet struck by its mighty grasp and comprehensiveness of meaning. When Judge Lea had concluded, the band played "Hail Columbia." After which Mr. Burke introduced W. R. Mills, Esq., the orator of the day, who proceeded to deliver an admirable address.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns and the great length of Mr. Mills' speech obliges us to condense into a synopsis what would appear to more advantage could it be given in full.

The speaker began by remarking that "if ever the natal day of our country became forgotten, it was because the blessings and prosperity which sprang from the Revolution of '76, though great, had become so common that its benefits were not appreciated." He then showed the feelings with which the men of that time, worn out with seven long years of war, saw the great framework of a new government become a living thing, and spring into life under their hands. Hence the 4th of July was to them a holiday—the reward of their own perseverance, courage and wisdom.

Previous to the recent bloody trial, the American people were in the enjoyment of a prosperity owing in a great measure from inheritance, and not from their own efforts. We can, however, now on this day, appreciate the benignity of peace, for we, with anguish of body and mind, have experienced the horrors of war. Peace, the Constitution and the Union! O! fellow-citizens, how feeble is the speech of man to express the emotions which those words inspire! The constitution of our fathers! How deeply loved by all who study it! How countless the blessings when by them obeyed!

The speaker then showed that previous to July 4th, 1776, to say that liberty had not been enjoyed by the people of the thirteen united colonies would be erroneous. But this liberty was regarded in nearly all previously existing governments as a boon granted to them by the monarch, and not as their natural inalienable right. It was "the true, wise and bold enunciation that governments derived their power from the just consent of the governed," that rendered the Declaration of Independence so dear to us, and makes the 4th of July the birthday of American liberty." He then showed that the Government is excluded from interfering in the dearest personal rights, and the strong protection secured to personal freedom. But when sovereignty is vested in a King, it follows that all the actions of the people must be directed more or less by his sovereign will. The Church, the Press, the customs of the people, all are freed from governmental influence with us. He then showed that there can be no American soil where there are not American citizens, and the grand simplicity of the whole structure of the Government, and also the power of enforcing obedience to its laws. Every element of faction has been hurled against it; demagogues have used their vile arts to weaken it; political ambition, void of love of country, has grasped at power to destroy the nation; and yet obedience to law has been eventually enforced. Let us, then, fellow-citizens; once more on this, the eighty-ninth anniversary of the nation's independence, pledge to defend the constitution, and the government established under it. Remember it was the work of men whose memories we all venerate, whose wisdom and patriotism were exalted only by the purity of their lives. Let the philosophic Hamilton, the democratic yet conservative Madison, and the able Jay, speak to us through their masterly arguments in defence of the constitution. Study once more the Farewell Address of the immortal Washington, and learn how good it is to dwell in political friendship's unity; let us discard and forget that which will weaken, and as American citizens, as brothers, let us start anew in rendering dear to us American liberty.

In addition to the above, there was a celebration at the Custom-House, for which arrangements were made by a committee of the "National Republican Association." Here the exercises commenced at noon. At that time a very large assemblage of whites and colored persons of both

The Herald's offer to sell itself to the Rebel Government.

The Richmond Commercial Bulletin, of the 23d instant, contains the following statement of a fact:

"James Gordon Bennett is not only the implacable foe of the South, but likewise of the United States entire; in fact, the enemy of all who do not offer to reward him. This is the editor who has taken a most active part in the past war. He was the first to agitate secession; and at one time absolutely advocated the secession of New York city in 1861, as an 'independent city,' but the abolitionists, both of New England and other Northern States, knew his weakness, and he was, therefore, easily converted to their bloodthirsty views by the sight of gold."

"It has been whispered that in the beginning of the war, this restless 'old man' wrote a letter to Mr. Davis, then the President of the Confederate States, offering to support the policy of his government for the sum of fifty thousand pounds sterling—this is reported to be a fact by men of influence who are presumed to know; and as Mr. Davis is now a prisoner in the hands of the government, we most respectfully suggest that he be called upon to acknowledge whether or not our assertion is correct. Mr. Davis refused this disgusting proposition, as all gentlemen would have done, and hence malignity of this 'poor old man' to the South."

That Bennett asked Mr. Davis to give him \$50,000 to support and advocate the rebellion, and that Mr. Davis declined the offer, we have known for some months, but have not been at liberty to make public. The fact was stated to us by a gentleman to whom Mr. Davis himself alluded it—a "gentleman" whose word would not be doubted were we fit liberty to mention his name, and who, although politically opposed to him, yet enjoyed his personal confidence, and between whom and the rebel president there was such intimacy that to him first, Mr. Davis communicated the dispatch of General Lee urging the evacuation of Richmond.

If our recollection serves us, Bennett, in his offer to Mr. Davis, stipulated that this \$50,000 should be deposited to his credit abroad, and also that the rebel government should make good any losses he might incur in advocating its cause. Mr. Davis declined the offer, preferring to establish an open, honest organ, the Index, in London, and thereby showed a very correct appreciation of the Herald's utter lack of political weight and influence, its probable treachery, its certain cowardice, as shown when it was compelled to hoist the stars and stripes, and its capacity to make any cause odious by its support.

Reviewing what the American people had accomplished during their existence as a power among the nations, he said they had done more in less than a century than all the governments of the ancients had done in all the centuries.

He then took ground against granting political rights to the defended rebels, and dwelt at great length on the subject, declaring that he was opposed to giving them the political rights they formerly enjoyed, and that, in his opinion, if that were done it would be the greatest calamity to the country, and would lead to another contest such as that we have just passed through. He contended that they must be denied the right to assume the political power they have abdicated.

Then, speaking of the public debt, and the ease with which it could be paid, he said the Valley of the Mississippi could pay it alone in twenty years.

European interference on this continent was the next subject touched on, and in very emphatic terms he declared that a foothold gained on the continent by taking advantage of our domestic troubles would not be respected by this people, and that, if necessary, the strange if not hostile flag on our borders, would be driven away.

The remainder of the speech was devoted to advocacy of the claim of the freedmen to be admitted to political rights, and the sooner the better—and to an appeal to the assemblage to give President Johnson a firm and united support, he being, to the speakers knowledge, worthy of it.

During the delivery of his speech and at its conclusion, Ge Banks was loudly cheered.

General Lee has been offered several farms in Virginia, by his friends, but has declined all such offers, and retired for the summer to a small place of his own, in Cumberland county.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention met at Burlington on the 27th, and nominated for Governor, C. K. Davenport. Resolutions were passed reaffirming Democratic principles, and endorsing President Johnson's course.

John Armstrong, Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, has been arrested on charge of opening letters passing through the mail, and abstracting money therefrom.

Extensive frauds upon the government have been discovered, in the way of obliterating cancelled marks upon internal revenue and postage stamps.

The President has directed Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indian country to effect important treaties with hostile and peaceable Indians.

The purport of General Dix's mission to Canada is to inform the Governor General that abuses of the right of asylum must be reformed.

"Vic" gives notice to his customers that he has removed his Saloon to the Ice House.

LABOR.

The extent to which the people of the South are misunderstood and misrepresented at the North is so great as to be scarcely creditable. The Northern papers sometimes amuse themselves at the expense of English papers by showing the utter ignorance of this country which is displayed in Cockney attempts made at criticisms upon it. They have never shown anything worse than they themselves exhibit with regard to the South. So universal and so gross is this that no matter what journal you take up, the fact will be found broadly illustrated. Political or literary; government or opposition, friendly or inimical it matters not, it seems impossible for a Northern journal to compass the truth with regard to the South.

The Courier des Etats Unis is a paper which has always affected a leaning towards justice, and the true principles of our Government. Generally it has endeavored to give a fair representation of the actual condition of affairs. But even in these attempts the effects of the universal heaven will manifest itself.

One of the famous or infamous ideas which it is common for Northern papers to vent against the Southern people, is the assertion that they are idle and look upon labor as degrading. No greater untruth is told about them, as the history of the products they raise and the commerce they transact abundantly suffice to prove. Yet it is iterated and reiterated whenever an occasion appears to offer itself.

Thus, in the Courier of the 17th inst., we find in an article on the Freedmen, the second sentence reading thus: "The blacks nowhere subject themselves to the great law of labor, and too many of the whites still under the control of the idea that labor is degrading, give the negroes an example of listlessness and idleness." Now, in the first place, the idea that labor is degrading never did prevail, and does not prevail any more at the South than at the North. There is scarcely a white man in the South who does not know and has not felt that in order to enable him to maintain his position, it has always been necessary for him to labor far harder than ever he saw a negro labor. A negro never could and never would perform the same amount of labor that the white man did; and he never will do so. The reason for this ought to be very plain. The negro has no such aspirations as the white man. He knows nothing of the desire to place within his own reach and within that of his family, within that of the community in which he lives and within that of the Government by which he is ruled, within that of the age in which his existence is cast, the glories of mind and of art, of truth and of beauty, of love and of goodness, by which the higher races are distinguished from the lower. He mistakes for all this a desire for freedom from the necessity for labor for liberty, to indulge himself in unbridled sensuality, and for license to help himself to what belongs to others, at his pleasure. This difference between the races always has existed, and most certainly it was never more distinctly illustrated than it is at this moment. Look where you will in the South and you will see the white race moving heaven and earth to bring order out of the fearful chaos into which the late horrible war has thrown all around them, while the negro is running about the country in search of any kind of shelter and rations [the Government will give him without obliging him to work. It matters not in what filth, or in danger of what disease, they are huddled together, so long as they are fed and not obliged to work and no restraint is placed on their licentiousness, the negroes are contented and reach their ideas of happiness. On the other hand the white man is to be seen everywhere striving to save what he may out of the wreck, and improve his condition. Where he can he has induced the negro to his labor at any rate and on any conditions that leave the slightest ground for hoping that it may prove productive. Elsewhere he has put his hands to the plow and to the axe, and to whatever else he can make them equal. This is a universal and indisputable truth, or starvation must have overtaken him by this time. And yet he is taunted for sloth, and even by the Courier des Etats Unis, with looking upon labor as degrading and with setting an example of listlessness and idleness.

Undoubtedly, there are some few among the whites in the South whose breeding and whose natural bent incline them to that absurd notion; but we believe that we do not exaggerate one jot or tittle when we say that for every one such to be found there are at least a thousand in the North, especially among the nouveau riches of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other places where shoddy and contracts have done their corrupting work. Undoubtedly too, the great mass of white men at the South know that they can do better than rely on the wages of a farm help or a factory hand for the support of themselves and their family, and for the improvement which they aim at.

DEATH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE ORDER OF THE SACRE COEUR.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in his letter of June 2, writes:

The death is announced of Mme de Barrat, who founded the congregation of the Coeur, and has since directed it. She was a person remarkable for her charity, her powerful intellect, and goodness of heart, and had attained the 85th year of her age. It was at Amiens, sixty-five years since that she laid the foundation of the work which she directed with so much skill to the end of her life. Mme de Barrat founded more than one hundred branches of the Sacre Coeur, in one of which the Empress Eugenie was educated. The present Emperor, whose family gave several funds to the order, ratified the approbation formerly given to the congregation by Napoleon I. On Monday the remains of Mme de Barrat were removed from the head establishment on the Boulevard des Invalides, where she died, to the house at Condans, where she was interred.

The Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives now uses a gavel which was formerly used by Hunter, while President of the Confederate Senate, at Richmond. It was sent to Governor Buckingham from the Adjutant of one of the Connecticut regiments, who secured it at the time the city was taken.

A military order has been promulgated, announcing the dismantling of the field-works which compose the defenses of Washington, north and south of the Potomac.

All the Paris journals quote Lord Brougham's speech urging a policy of clemency upon the American Government, and generally praise it.

A report says that an agent of Juarez, at Turin, was endeavoring to enlist the Garibaldian officers and soldiers in aid of Juarez, with what success is not stated.

The report that France intends sending large reinforcements to Mexico, is contradicted by the Monitor.

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NEW BROKERAGE BUSINESS.—A Washington telegram, of the 26th, states that a fine surprise and a good deal of indignation is expressed at the mercenary conduct of Northern attorneys located in Richmond, who have engaged in brokerage on the clemency of the Government by selling their influence in the service of procuring Executive pardon for wealthy rebels.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die, on the 23d, after a session of five days. The election of members of Congress and of the new Legislature of Virginia, is to take place on the 12th of next October.

The Federal authorities have seized the military railroad leading from Danville to Greensboro, N. C., forty miles in length. The road will be run under the control of the Treasury until regularly confiscated by the court.

The Virginia Legislature has repealed the disfranchising clause in the Alexandria Constitution.

Forl's Theater is being arranged, preparatory to its being turned over to its new owners, the Young Men's Christian Association.

in their condition; and, however gratifying it might be to some, to see them compelled to do this, and under negro behest and compulsion they are not likely to sink down to it. Where necessary, and as necessary, they will labor as they always have. Let the negroes but do their duty and the rest need not be feared. [Mobile News.]

The Augusta, (Ga) Chronicle and Sentinel publishes a letter from the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, to Hon. W. W. Boyce. We copy the concluding paragraphs:

What then is the proper course for the people of this State to pursue? We have failed to establish our nationality after a long and bloody struggle. The arms of the United States are triumphant, which demonstrates their power to enforce upon us their laws and nationality, and can there be any wrong or dishonor in our accepting the facts as they exist, and yielding obedience to their authority? Have we any alternative before us? It has been shown that we cannot resist their power; why then fruitlessly contest it further!

My decided conviction is, that the people of the State should, without further contest or question, and in good faith, submit to the laws and authority of the United States.

John B. Schroeder, Esq., has been appointed by Edward Murphy, Esq., Assessor for the Sixth District of Louisiana, as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in and for the Sixth Division of the First Collection District of Louisiana, comprising the parishes of De Soto, Caddo, and Bossier.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST GENERAL LEE.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

The indictment against Lee by the Grand Jury of Eastern Virginia is a most nonsensical proceeding. The bill could not be issued on the authority of the General Government, for the latter is pledged not to molest Lee, while further it does not recognize the proceedings of the court which has brought in the indictment. Nor can the Grand Jury act thus for the State, for Lee has not committed treason against it. He took up arms in obedience to a call of the State in her defence, and how then can he be indicted for treason against the State? So silly is the action of the Grand Jury that I find every one is laughing at it.

An anvil block weighing 160 tons has been cast at the Midland Works, Sheffield, England. The enormous mass was six weeks in cooling. The mould was dug out in the centre of the workshop and the molten iron was run into it from five furnaces at once, the filling occupying twelve hours. The anvil, when finished, had to receive the blows of a twenty-five ton Nasmyth hammer.

The Albany Journal alludes to the mustering out of Major General Butler as follows:

The military career which began at Big Bethel and terminated in the retreat from Fort Fisher, did not win for the Lowell attorney any special regard of his countrymen. His retirement will be viewed with equanimity by all save a clique of ambitious and aspiring politicians, who hoped to profit by his genius, when impudence should pass current for ability, and effrontery take the rewards belonging to genius. Henceforth, the old-time appellation of "Picayune Butler" will sit closely upon the shoulders of this baffled demagogue.

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