

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.
Office... Corner of Texas and Market Sts.,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

Subscription for 1 year, \$5, in advance; for 6 months, \$3.—None taken for a shorter period. Persons ordering the paper should be particular to write their names plain, making each letter distinct. The name of the post office should also be written plain. Most of our correspondents use too much paste for sealing—in most cases in opening the letters they are mutilated. A letter put up and fastened with the usual size wafer is safer than one glued or pasted all round. No "shin plasters" taken—Confederate notes and Shreveport currency is the only money we receive.

Advertisements \$2 per square first insertion and \$1 per square for each continuance. Marriages, obituaries, calls for public meetings, and editorial notices, all charged as other advertisements. All advertisements must be handed in on or before Tuesday 10 o'clock, A. M., to insure insertion in Wednesday's issue.

THE WEATHER.—Last Saturday night we had a considerable storm of wind and rain here. In Harrison county, Texas, bordering on the Louisiana line, they had a very severe hail storm, which did much damage. Here, on Tuesday morning, we had a killing frost, and it is feared has damaged the fruit and vegetation much.

One or two more gunboats have passed by Vicksburg.

Our friends in Texas having flour and bacon for sale, had better send it to market as soon as possible, as both articles will go down at least one-half in consequence of the blockade. We pay a very high price for one or two good rye.

H. Hyams has been in our office several days. He is a very gentlemanly and every courtesy.

This splendid parish by the numbering of the population has increased very positively since the census on Monday.

It is the first time we are assured that the parish from whence the following is a list of officers:

- 1st Lieut.—T. J. Caldwell.
- 2nd Lieut.—Thomas Player.
- 3rd Lieut.—J. Kilpatrick.

BOOK KEEPING.—We are much pleased to find that the erudite and ripe scholar, W. C. Crane, one of the editors of the Louisiana Baptist, has come out in favor of ladies being instructed in book-keeping. We regret he did not urge that every school-boy should be instructed in the same branch. We are decidedly a commercial as well as an agricultural people, therefore every qualification has heretofore been very much neglected in the south. Not one planter in a hundred knows any thing about it; even our merchants, or many of them, are but imperfectly informed. Large houses keep a book-keeper with his assistants, petty cashiers, etc. The owner or owners, for months know nothing of their real condition, and often the firm goes down and the book-keeper goes up. We recollect once in New Orleans a hardware merchant who was thought to be rich and sustained unlimited confidence, had changed his bookkeepers, was called upon to meet drafts of some twenty thousand dollars—he had not that sum on hand—times were tight—no bank accommodation—he concluded that he must be protected and disgraced. He went to an attorney and instituted a suit against his creditors. They held a meeting, and commissioners were appointed to examine his affairs. After a careful examination of the affairs of the merchant, he was pronounced to have on his books \$75,000 over and above all his liabilities and a stock of hard ware worth \$150,000. Consequently he was not permitted to go into liquidation.

Book-keepers throughout the southern States receive very high salaries, some getting in New Orleans as much as \$5,000 per annum.

The Louisiana Baptist says, Mayhew in his manual of book-keeping gives some excellent reasons why young ladies should study book-keeping. Prof. Ingram, the author of the novel "Lalitte," and afterwards as an episcopal minister, writer of the "House of David" and the "Pillar of fire," once taught young ladies at Nashville, Tennessee. He informed the writer that he took great pains in teaching the young ladies book-keeping. Why not? In Europe and at the north, they are employed to keep books in mercantile houses. In the south they, often as widows or as heiresses, have large property at command and from want of knowledge of accounts are swindled by gambling lawyers, reckless overseers and unprincipled commission merchants. If they understood the principles of book-keeping and the general theory of trade and accounts they might save themselves large sums of money. Besides, book-keeping, is the only practical test thro' which a young lady passes, exhibiting her knowledge of arithmetic.

A universalist writes to the Christian Freeman that, "if my orthodox brethren will send me \$10,000, to pay the expenses of a trip to Japan, I will engage to introduce Christianity into the empire, or return with the money at the end of three years, with compound interest." We would like to take a trip to that distant country, and would go for \$8,000, and print a lot of tracts in the bargain.

Severe But Just.

Referring to the remarks of some of the members of the Confederate congress, who have declared "that newspapers are doing more harm than good" the Mobile Tribune says:

That man is a fool, or has some especial personal grievance against the craft, who cannot see that they are honestly performing the duties of their vocation; and we are glad to say that we know of few exemptions to this high virtue within the Confederate States.

We venture also to assert that even the least of them may be considered of as much value to the general cause as any one of half the members of the Confederate congress. Their enemies are those who lack the ability to achieve the importance which their ambition craves; those who are envious of the merit which has its due applause through their columns; those whose mercenary purposes are exposed and thus checked. The officer who has crawled to a place by servility or fraud, and whose value is tested in battle, detests a newspaper, and would, also, if his power were equal to his desires "back" or hang all those who have mastered the recondite arts of reading and writing. The hangers on of these officers—the pickers up of the crumbs which fell from official tables, and there are many of them everywhere, they are indignant when their masters are mentioned in print, unless it be in disgusting hyperbole.

Politicians who have girded on their sword and are using it as an instrument to exult and recreate their dead reputations, these and scores of others believe that a free press is a great evil, and ought to be subjected to military surveillance. The patriot, on the contrary, sees in the newspaper an instrument which unites the different parts of the country in a brotherhood of sympathy; sees in it a means of appealing to, and arousing and encouraging the general patriotism; sees how it keeps the charitable feeling of our people alive; sees how it gives heart to desert; sees how it pricks reputation which, without it, might be blown up to so great proportions as to bring ruin on the country; sees how it is constantly on hand to intercede for the wronged and to sustain the right; sees how welcome it is to the thousands of households that would be in the suspense of ignorance without it. In short, its good uses are manifold, and could only be properly appreciated if it were stricken out of existence. But these characteristics are obvious and need no display. They who deny them may very justly be suspected of holding positions which they are conscious they are not fitted for. The sooner such men find their way to the ranks of military or civil life—the better it will be for all of us who are working in dead earnest to achieve the emancipation of the country from the sordid toils of yankee despotism.

The scarcity of food, which in another year is likely to become more serious, is not (says the Charleston Courier) owing to the incapacity to subsist itself; for it is a fact that, in those very regions of the Confederacy which have heretofore been chiefly grain growing, the scarcity is greatest. It is the Richmond Examiner: first that the armies of the Confederacy are continually recruiting from the farming class, instead of preserving in the ranks the men already enlisted; and second, that these armies operating as they have been chiefly in the grain producing portions of the country, have by wholesale impressments, in many cases wanton, unnecessary, and with needless rudeness and tyranny, discouraged the farmers from putting in further crops. On the latter part of the subject it is necessary to remark, Congress is maturing a bill which promises to meet the evil, if faithfully executed, and to restore large wastes of fertile land to cultivation. History is full of admonition against robbing industry of its hard earned fruits. Nothing so rapidly overpreads a country with the evidence of dilapidation and decay as these wholesale robberies of the farmer, by insolent minions of government.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has commenced investigating the conduct of the shoe-manufacturers of that State, and in every case where the provision of the exemption law have been disregarded, the offenders having failed to confine their profits to seventy-five per cent., has caused the employers and all their workmen to be conscripted. Three of the largest establishments in the State have been closed in consequence of their proceedings, and all the hands sent to camps of instructions. The result is a great decline in the price of leather, when manufactured throughout the State. We wish that we could say the same was the case in Shreveport, and that shoes were selling at any thing like reasonable rates, say, at three times former prices.

TRIAL FOR SEIZING.—On yesterday a trial for seizing beaves, in which Maj. R. A. Crawford was the defendant, came off before the city magistrates. The facts, as we are informed, are about these: Maj. Crawford has the contract to furnish the hospitals here with beef. A lot of beaves were driven to this market some weeks ago, and the major was endeavoring to purchase them of the owners, when the prosecutors in the case bought the beaves and was carrying them away from the city; whereupon Maj. Cummings, who has no proper authority from the war department, applied to Col. Lee for a detachment of men. Under the direction of Maj. Crawford, took possession of the cattle for government use, first offering them the market price, which was refused. Maj. Crawford, upon establishing these facts, was honorably acquitted, and the prosecutors mulcted in the costs. [Atlanta Confederacy.]

The amount of money to be paid into the United States treasury for exemption from military duty by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said, will amount to two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

The weather last evening became more pleasant, but still it is feared there was frost.

Seige of Vicksburg.

The New York World sums up the condition of affairs at Vicksburg as follows:

Already we have established a chain of batteries from opposite the lower edge of Vicksburg to opposite Warrenton, which, though they may be useless in reducing the heavier batteries of the rebels on the bluffs, may be of service in covering a landing of troops in conjunction with the gunboats, and absolutely close the river communication. Not even the unfinished Vicksburg can hope to escape from her present lodgment, but must either be destroyed by the hands of her owners or fall into our hands as a prize. So far this is great gain.

The latest indications are, however, that a more sweeping and less hazardous process is to be attempted than landing of troops in front of the city—something in the nature of the coup de guerre at Island No. 10. Gen. McArthur's division is reported to have moved from the mouth of the Yazoo to Lake Providence, La., a hundred miles further up. Here it appears that the Mississippi is not far removed from two streams, the bayou of Macon and Tensas, which, at high water are nearly joined to the present stream at their sources. Thence they continue down in a tortuous path until they reach Red River near its mouth, some twenty-five miles above Bayou Sara and fifty above Port Hudson.

It is deemed possible at the high stage of the Mississippi, by a little excavation and clearing to turn so much of the river into this new channel as to make a navigable stream of the Tensas or Macon, leaving Vicksburg some hundred miles to the left. Should this scheme succeed we might expect to see half of our army advancing in a fleet of transports to assist Gen. Banks at Port Hudson, preparatory to the grand attack on Vicksburg by the combined armies.

It will thus be seen that there is a very narrow chance between the rebels and their utter defeat. They will not think of transferring the bulk of their army to Port Hudson, for it could neither be gotten there, nor fed if there, without the river. The alternative would be that Port Hudson must be evacuated, the garrison withdrawn for the support of Vicksburg, where the contest could be resumed with the united forces of both armies.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.—From the following, we may expect to find the continent of Europe this summer in a blaze of revolution. It is most time for France to change her dynasty:

The operations of the Russian military conscription or draft in Poland evanuated in a general and wide spread uprising against the authority of the Czar in the ancient kingdom. The movement may be called a national military revolution. A general massacre of all the Russian troops in the country was planned for the night of the 21st of January, and in order to effect it attacks were every where made upon the detachments of soldiers separately cantoned. The Poles killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted. The telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Warsaw were destroyed. Two thousand conscripts lately enrolled deserted and assembled at different points. Three centres of insurrection were in this way formed by bands, each about one thousand strong, one in the direction of Minsk, eight versts from Warsaw; the second at Bionie, and the third at Paltusk. One of those bands was dispersed, the others having crossed the Vistula, effected a junction with troops of insurgents that had assembled in the forests of Nasletch. Conflicts had taken place, in which a Russian colonel was wounded and a general killed, and the whole kingdom of Poland was declared in a state of siege. The garrison at Warsaw was increased to forty thousand men, and the latest despatch from St. Petersburg says: "Warsaw is quiet." It was by no means certain, notwithstanding that any decided impression had been made on the insurrection.

FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN. History, poetry, the drama, the fables, all have their peculiar points of interest and as fields for the employment of genius have ever opened the brightest promise to the mind. While neither sculptured marble nor lofty columns can reveal to after ages the elements of a single mind yet, the naturalists beneath the oak admires him that raised it. The stranger beneath the shadows of the rising pillars of antiquity, looks with pride to the generation that planned them, as the traveler stands beneath the dome of St. Paul, or moves, with religious awe down the silent aisles of Westminster Abbey, the features of the noble dead rise again and he breathes the sentiments of a former age. So walking the ways of the past we are instructed and grow wise, by peering and speculating at the future, we are bewildered and become crazy.

With what strength and vigor will the mind ever cling to the fourth day of March, 1860, and the events of its productions which have led to the world's thousand leagues from where it has stood for more than a half century.

Young America, full of blessings not appreciated, rose up with more aspirations than brains and upon the thoughtless war steed dashed away in pursuit of aggrandizement. But alas! before him lay, though wrapped in the future, the bloody fields of civil contention from whose wreking plains electric cords have stretched, touching so many hearts with sorrow that time can never heal—whose eyes have not streamed in bitter tears? whose heart has not trembled beneath the suspense of the moment of conflict. And yet is all this not enough. If the broad masses were permitted to speak would it not be enough. Palsied be that arm and accursed be that head that would not strike and plead for peace. You gentlemen, held a stand point from which you may wield a powerful scepter—strike for my country's sake—for humanity's sake.—When your dust is buried beneath the soil of twenty centuries, may it be read upon your marble, "blessed are the peace makers." Certainly the once proud American people are now in the straits of Messina, while the fearful Charybdis whirls upon the one side, the lofty cliffs of Scylla rise upon the other. Truth and the freedom of the press can alone save us, and for these mighty arms let every freeman speak. TEXAS.

Our special dispatch from Panola brings us the gratifying intelligence that the federals at Herndon have been met and routed by the indomitable Col. Blythe, who has been of such signal service to the State, ever since the occupation of Memphis by the enemy. He has on many occasions shown what may and can be done by a very small band of brave, resolute and determined spirits.

Now that Gen. Chalmers has been assigned to duty in the northern portion of the State, we are induced to hope that our military forces in that section may be rendered more for serviceable in holding the enemy in check. Chalmers is ever vigilant, always daring and will give the enemy no peace should he endeavor to possess and retain a foothold on Mississippi soil. Both he and Blythe are in their native woods, and we predict that marauding bands will meet with rough usage when they come out from Memphis to pillage. [Memphis Appeal.]

[For the South-Western.]

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—I ask the liberty of offering a few remarks to the public through the columns of the South-Western, in regard to the proceedings of the last legislature and more especially the militia law, I would not presume to do so had I not heard and read much against the militia law, I for one well know that the members which composed our legislature are patriotic and not a doubt but what they did as they honestly thought the very best they could for the State and country, but I must be permitted to say that I regard some of their official acts exceedingly unfortunate to the State as well as to themselves. They as educated and intelligent men ought not to have struck a blow tending to stop the editing and publication of newspapers, such a thing could only be despotic in character and entirely unsatisfactory to the constituency which they are in duty bound to represent according to principles of liberty in the highest degree. I also think that ministers of the gospel and doctors who were engaged in the professional discharge of their duties at the commencement of the war are as much entitled to exemption as those who have been so engaged for a longer term of years. I have heard the militia law denounced as being partial unconstitutional despotic and ought not to be complied with. I would ask the members of the legislature if they think that those who are forced into the service by a law as they think partial, unjust, and despotic, will be of any real service towards defending the State, I think that soldiers entertaining the feelings which they do could not and would not do any good, and unless the law is revised and modified, I cannot hope to see good results from its operations, I have heard it asserted by good citizens that a majority of the legislators are slave owners, and that if they want their property, houses, and fire-sides protected and defended they ought to go along and help to do the fighting. I think myself that it was in very bad taste for the legislators to enact a very oppressive military law and exempt themselves, these are not proper times for them to be discussing nice constitutional questions as to whether they have or have not the right to go forth and do battle for their rights, liberties and all else that is dear to them, and I hope that they will not think it a hard task to shoulder their guns and go with those whom they force to go, I am very much afraid that if this was to be the programme that we would soon have a very mild and kind militia law, I can see no good cause why our legislators should not face the music, indeed they must do it, or take a back seat for all future time to come. I also hope that our legislature will look well to the cultivation of the land when all those who are subject to the late militia act are taken away from their homes, there will not in my opinion be a white male person of any age left or more than one-fourth of the farms and plantations on which slave labor is employed in cultivating corn, wheat, &c., &c., that being the case how much surplus of bread and meat will Carrol parish make for the year 1863. I will venture the prediction that not enough of bread and meat can be produced that we have reasonable seasons, because there is not a man who ever managed and oversaw slaves but what will really say that they would not left to themselves and their own management make enough to keep them from starving, there are many members of the legislature who are planters and know the truth of what I say, and I would ask our legislators to think well before they act, but few men are left in this parish and no doubt but what many other parishes are in like condition, we have a large number of soldiers families to provide for, meat and bread must be raised for the armies of the State and Confederate States, taxes to be paid, these things must be done, or we will find our country in a worse situation than she would otherwise be if we had no militia law, now the question is if two-fourths of all the white male population of this parish are forced away from their homes, may we expect the slaves of their own accord to make a supply of provisions sufficient to feed and clothe themselves and then have a large surplus to send our armies, soldiers, families, &c. I answer no, and he who would place any reliance in such resources would only see the folly of his judgment, I would have our legislature not to forget that our armies have to rely and look to the cotton States to feed and clothe them, the enemy have possession of a vast amount of the most productive lands in the cotton States and I consider it a matter of the very greatest importance to see that every foot of land in our possession in these cotton States be made to yield the very utmost. What is the condition of our army at Vicksburg, have they enough to eat, I am afraid not—Dr. Lacey suggests that the men go to the war and the ladies attend to the outdoor duties of an overseer, I will only say that he knows much more about most anything which he could imagine that he does about the managing and cultivating a crop with slaves. I am not liable to militia duty, I have been prompted to speak and say what I have said from motives of safety and protection to our cause and armies. Respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF WARD No. 3,
Spring Ridge, La., March 29, 1863.

THE FOOD QUESTION.—We took a new fit of the blues yesterday conversing with an intelligent planter from a neighboring county, about the prospect for food. He says the legislation of the last general assembly limiting the cotton crop to three acres to the hand, will operate practically to produce more cotton than if there had been no legislation at all, and the business been left to the operation of public opinion. Every man will plant to the maximum, and most of them practically beyond it, by swelling their computation of lands to the extreme limit. Moreover they will select the best land, and starve the corn crop to mature the cotton. Besides this, last year's corn crop had the benefit of cotton seed manure, which is equal to ten bushels of corn to every bale of ginned cotton; but this year there is no seed for manure. Last year, also, there were thousands of small farmers to cultivate provision crops and feed the families, who this year are in the army, leaving behind their families to be fed. Thus, if provisions are so scarce and high with the abundant crops of last year, what may be reasonably expected in view of so great a diminution of the bread products as seems inevitable under these circumstances? Our friend was alarmed at the prospect, and so (we won't expect to disguise it,) is the humble scribbler of the Telegraph. Planters, farmers, Georgians all, the very best we can do, if every nerve is strained for bread and no cotton planted, will be short enough of the public necessities. The question of southern independence turns on food. Shall it be starved out? [Macon Tel.]

HOTEL CHARGES.—The four leading Richmond hotels, the Spotswood, Ballard, American and Powhatan hotels, are now charging transient guests the following rates per day: Ballard house, eight dollars; Spotswood, eight dollars; American hotel, six dollars; Powhatan, five dollars. The other and smaller hotels are charging in proportion.

Gen. Smith takes command of the whole Trans-Mississippi department. Under him Gen. Holmes will be retained in command of Arkansas, Blanchard of West Louisiana, and Magruder of Texas. Price to have a command in the field.

Indian Depredations.

BOERNE, KENDALL, Co., Feb. 28, 1863.

ED. ALMANAC EXTRA.—As you desired me, in case the Indians committed any depredations in this neighborhood, to give you the particulars, I will hastily offer you an account of the recent murders in the neighboring county of Gillespie, at the same time expressing my fears that our town may come next.

One of the victims of the savages was Jim Little, whose body was found terribly mutilated, the flesh being cut from him as if the Indians had cooked it!

Two other victims were two children named Holstein, on Beaver creek, who were waylaid near the residence of their parents, while the latter was at church. From the appearance of their camp in a neighboring thicket, it would seem that the murderers had been lurking about two or three days, waiting an opportunity to carry out their fiendish design. I was told that last week the Indians carried off another boy of the Holstein's and sold him in Arizona, from whence he was brought back not long since. They appear to have a brutal spite against this family.

Still another victim was Mr. Hudson, who, with his son of 12 years, were out hunting sheep. The Indians killed the father outright and wounded the boy badly; yet he had strength to crawl to a house two miles distant from the scene, and give an account of the massacre.

The fifth on the list of the murdered was H. Anheiger, who has a brother working in this town, and who seems to have fought with Spartan courage, and who achieved even more than Spartan success, as he drove off his enemies. While himself and another man were out hunting cattle some six miles from Fredericksburg, they suddenly encountered a party of Indians, Anheiger being on a mule, was compelled to dismount and take to a tree; his companion, on a fast horse, made his escape into town. We shall never learn the particulars of the brave Anheiger's fight, but we have the results and they tell the story of a fearful conflict. The next morning a party of rangers were conducted to the spot, and on searching the tree they found it stuck full of arrows, while a pool of blood at the foot showed that the unfortunate man had been desperately wounded. Following the blood track the distance of some three hundred yards, they found the body of poor Anheiger, stiff and cold, lying with his face downward, his right hand shattered and crippled by arrows, and his left hand clanking with an iron grip, the six-shooter with which he had kept his foes at bay. On searching around the body of one Indian, stone dead, was found, while two blood trails, in the track on which they had retreated, showed that numbers of his enemies had been wounded. Searching still further the party discovered no less than eighty-three arrows in the tree, on the ground, and in the person of Anheiger, who had been hit over forty times in the hand, arm, right shoulder, leg, and body! Few have ever heard or read of such a conflict, and it would seem that the lone man was in the end victorious. The trail of the savages was followed until dark, but a shower in the night unfortunately obliterated all traces of it, yet on looking for it on the following morning they fell upon the trail of ten Indians, three on horse back and seven on foot. This was followed until the savages were caught, charged upon, three of their number killed and two or three others wounded, but who escaped. Whether it was the party beaten off by Anheiger can never be known. I have made this account of the affair as short as possible; it deserves a longer record.

Than the above I can give you no names of those who have been massacred of late, but I am told that a few days since a man was killed over in Bandera county, and his son, a mere youth, carried off captive. I also learn that Judge Starkey's horses, in Kerr county, were driven off a few nights since. So it goes. We are in a situation, here in the mountains, and probably have not seen the worst of it. One of the rangers, stationed at one of the frontier camps, told me openly that his company had not been supplied with ammunition enough of good quality, to shoot a rabbit—I use his own words—and I am fearful the handful of men still left on the frontier are not much better off.

If the enrolling officers are still at work in this section they should bestir themselves to get all the conscripts before the Indians kill them off, for if the savages keep on at their present rate we shall soon have no able-bodied men left. But I sincerely trust that Maj. Fiewellen will permit the few male adults still on the borders to remain and I am confident a gentleman of his high standing would do so could he go over the frontier counties and examine well into our state. It is hard—it is too hard—to take off all our men to protect the cows and calves of the people of the lower country against a prospective or threatened invasion from the abolitionists, and leave their own women and children exposed to a real and positive inroad of murderous savages, who respect neither age nor sex.

I have never been one of those who believed that the federals really meditated an invasion of Texas—the striking a blow at either Austin or San Antonio. They have overpowered themselves in the amount of work they have cut out elsewhere, and have neither the men nor the means to spare for such an enterprise as the subjugation of a State embracing a territory larger than the whole of New England, with the empire of New York added. From the Sabine to the Nueces we have now a Gibraltar of mud to repel an invasion—a wall from thirty to fifty miles in thickness—through which, until dry weather ensues, no yankee army could pass. Brasos St. Lago, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, we learn that for the last two or three months there have been but three days in which the men hands could lighter off their cases, boxes, and bales of merchandise—matters more easily handled than cannon, ammunition, military stores, or the horses and mules to transport them. General Taylor crossed the Rio Grande on the 10th of May, 1847, yet it was not until September, with the resources of the entire Union to back him, and the exertions of such active agents as Kinney and others in procuring animals and supplies, that he could move from the river on Monterey, and even then he was but half equipped for the perilous campaign. Gen. Scott entered Vera Cruz in March 1847; but it was not until August that he was half prepared to move upon the city of Mexico from Puebla again with the entire power of the old United States, and the active exertions of the popular and indefatigable Hargous to aid him. Taylor had but 4,000 men, and Scott little over 10,000; with such armies the federals would not think of invading Texas, and half the number they could not move from the coast before the sickly season session, with all the transportation they could rake and scrape. These are facts, potent in any one who reflects.

That it may have been down on the original plan of Seward, Lincoln, &c., that they were to have and to hold Texas, is very plausible; but after five of their grand armies have been disgracefully beaten on the different roads leading from Washington to Richmond, and while the sixth is short-handed and demoralized—without leaders and dispirited—it seems idle to suppose that the leading black republican chiefs have any hopes of carrying out their first programme. On no other supposition than that they are insane—