The South-Western.

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TERMS

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Obituary notices, marriages, public meetings, cards of thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.

J. A. STEVENSON. A. H. MAY.

STEVENSON & MAY,

COTTON FACTORS,

New Orleans.

RICHARD NUGENT. J. N. SHERRY. A. H. ISAACSON.

RICHARD NUGENT & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 192 Common street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 30, 1865.

J. C. MORRIS,

Successor to Beebe & Co.,

DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, Paper, Cordage, Brushes, Brooms, Wicking, Twine, Matches, Sieves, Agricultural Implements, etc.

21 and 23 Old Levee street,

NEW ORLEANS, La.

New Orleans, August 30, 1865-1y

A. F. DUBRAR,

COTTON FACTOR and Commission Merchant, No. 90 Common street, New Orleans. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding Merchandise.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

J. S. SCOTT. G. A. CAGE. C. E. TANEY, JR. [illegible] ROCKERSON.

SCOTT, CAGE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

9 ..... UNION STREET, ... 9

New Orleans. [s203m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants. Have resumed business at their old office No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. aug23-3m

A. BOWER. J. GARNER. T. B. HARRISON.

BOWER, GARNER & HARRISON,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS, and Commission Merchants, 58 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Cash advances made on Cotton consigned to us.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

L. C. JUREY. J. L. HARRIS.

JUREY & HARRIS,

Successors to FARRAR, JUREY & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 83 Perdido street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

C. A. WEED. J. H. MCKEE.

C. A. WEED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton and Sugar Factors, No. 7 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Common, New Orleans.

REFERENCES:

McCombie & Child, N.Y. Sprague, Soule & Co., Boston. Hort Bros, N. York, First National Bank, N. O.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

GEO. R. CHILDERS, JAS. J. TARLETON,
Shreveport, La. New Orleans, La.

CHILDERS & TARLETON

COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana. sept6 6m

BATTLE, NOBLE & Co.,

FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, New Orleans. Have resumed business at their former office, No. 40 Perdido street. aug23-1y

JOSEPH W. CARROLL. JAS. HOY. J. N. GIVEN.

CARROLL, HOY & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 36 Perdido street, (Factors Row,) New Orleans. We reopened our house for business on the 15th June last.

CARROLL, HOY & Co.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

R. C. CUMMINGS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

We shall continue business as heretofore. Mr. Thos. H. Pitts, Shreveport, La., at Messrs. Walsh & Boisseau's warehouse, will represent our house in all business matters. July19

B. M. HORRELL. J. W. GAYLE. J. E. ISENHOUR.

HORRELL, GAYLE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, July 19, 1865-6m

J. TATUM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Merchandise Broker, 101 Gravier street, between Magazine and Camp streets, New Orleans. Agent for Hilton, Bros. & Co.'s Insoluble Cement. aug23-1y

JAMES E. WYCHE. J. B. RICHARDSON.

WYCHE & RICHARDSON,

(Successors to John F. Wyche & Co.)

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No 48, Union street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

aug 6 6m

A. P. SPYKER. JOHN A. SANDIDGE.
Warehouse Parish. Boss or Parish.

SPYKER & SANDIDGE,

General Factors and Commission Merchants,

New Orleans. [o11 6m

JOHN P. HIGGINS. ROBT. MANNING. HENRY MANNING.

JOHN P. HIGGINS & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 84, Factors' Row, Perdido street, New Orleans.

THIS House has open River Policies with three Insurance Companies in New Orleans, and are insured to the amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars in each of them on every boat coming from the Mississippi River and its tributaries, having cotton consigned to them. aug19-6m

JNO. P. MANIX. THOS. B. BOBLEY.
Formerly with A. D. Donovan. New Orleans.

JNO. P. MANIX & Co.,

COTTON FACTOR, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 128 Gravier street, front office, up-stairs, New Orleans. [o21

THOS. B. BOBLEY,

No. 128 Gravier street, New Orleans,

DEALER in Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Cane Mills. All descriptions of Plantation Machinery and Agricultural Implements, Shafting, Belting, etc., etc. [o21

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 6 Gravier street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

[o21 PHELPS & FLANNEN, Agents at Shreveport.

THOMAS HENDERSON, JR.
(Formerly Henderson, Tevis & Co.)

COTTON FACTOR,

and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 105 COMMON STREET,

New Orleans. [s35

RIGGIN & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission MERCHANTS,

146 Gravier street, New Orleans.

SHIPMENTS to us by any good steamboat are covered by insurance upon receipt of bills of lading. All orders for goods and plantation supplies will be promptly attended to. [o14 1y

T. L. MAXWELL. JAS. D. HAVEN.

T. L. MAXWELL & Co.,

Factors and General Merchants, Bankers, and Commission Merchants,

No. 18 Natchez street, New Orleans, La.

WILL attend to the purchase and sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Bagging, Rope, and General Merchandise. Consignments and orders from friends in the country will receive prompt attention.

REFER TO

Cornelius Sellows, Esq., New Orleans.	S. Wood & Co., Mobile.
Stewart & Dermont, N. O.	C. S. Hooker, Esq., and
J. D. & I. N. Marks, N. O.	A. J. Kerr, Esq., Jackson, Mississippi
W. M. Strickland, Esq., Holly Springs, Miss.	Livingston Nixon, Esq., Enterprise, Mississippi.
R. H. Toney, Esq., Columbus, Miss.	D. C. Lyles, Esq., Raymond, Mississippi.
Colonel Silas Reed, Vicksburg, Miss.	W. F. Tennard, Esq., Baton Rouge, La.
Davenport Bussell, Natchitoches, La.	A. D. Banks, Esq., Montgomery, Ala.

New Orleans, July 26, 1865-3m

DRY GOODS.

WM. C. TOMPKINS. W. S. ASCHMANN.

WM. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS.

HAVE resumed business at their old stand, No. 3, Magazine street, corner of Canal, where there will be found a **Full Assortment of Dry Goods**, for country merchants and planters.

Their stock is ENTIRELY NEW, and will be kept complete by every arrival. aug26 6m

TO THE LADIES.

YOUR ATTENTION is politely invited to our large and beautiful assortment of Goods **Just Received**, consisting in part of the best Sprague and Merrimac Calicoes, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpaccas, Lustres, Mozambiques, Grenadines, French Merinos, Berégés, Foulard and Lyons Silks, Swiss soft Jaconet, Nainsook, Mull, Brilliante and cross-bar Muslins, Lawns, Cambrics, and every description of Dress Goods.

English and Irish Linens of all kinds for personal and domestic use, including Shirtings, Sheetings, Table and napkin Damask, Towels, Crash, Diaper, &c. Domestic Cottons, bleached and brown, of every width and quality, white, red, grey, and blue Flannels, Canton Flannel, Fine English Hosiery, French Corsets, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and all other kinds of Hoop Skirts, Laces, Gloves Gauntlets, Dress-Trimmings, Linen hemstitched, plain and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Belts, Belt-ribbons, Buckles, Ribbons, French artificial Flowers, Collars and Cuffs, plain and embroidered, Colognes, Cosmetics, Combs, Brushes, Sozodont, Tooth Powder, and toilet articles generally.

Kid, Cloth, and Morocco Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every kind and quality for Ladies, Misses and children; Needles, Threads, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes, and all description of small wares, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Our goods are all new, of the latest styles, well selected, and selling at extremely low prices.

We solicit a share of your patronage.

JONES & Co.,
Texas street, near the Levee.

Shreveport, September 6, 1865.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JONES & CO.,

Texas Street, near the Levee,

ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish complete outfits in Men's wear, from Hats to Boots, of every quality and description and at the lowest known prices.

FINE FRENCH FELT HATS,
CLOTH and CASSIMERE SUITS,
FINE BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS and CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS and COTTONADES.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN SHIRTS, FLANNEL, CLOTH and MERINO OVERSHIRTS, GAUZE, MERINO,
LINEN and COTTON UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN HALF HOSE, WHITE and BROWN.

Boots and Shoes of every quality from the stoutest Calf-skin to the finest French Kid, Linen and Silk pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, Neck-ties, Umbrellas, Gloves and Gauntlets, Saddle-bags, Carpet-sacks, Pocket and Penknives, Stationery, Wallets and Pocket Books, Fancy and Toilet articles generally, and everything else worn or used by mankind, at lower prices than they can be bought in town or elsewhere.

Shreveport, September 6, 1865.

MEYER WEIS & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

85 Canal Street,

o4-6m NEW ORLEANS.

S. C. HICKEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. W. MEHAL, READ, NEW YORK,)

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

49 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

EXAMINATION WILL PROVE IT. sep27-3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE SOUTH,

REMOVED FROM NO. 10 OLD LEVEE,

Corner of Gravier Street and Bank Place.

H. CASSIDY,

SAIL MAKER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LIGHT AND HEAVY CANVASS,

French and English Duckings, Etc., Etc.

PAYS strict attention to making, in a superior manner, all sorts of FANCY BOAT and YACHT SAILS; also every description of Wood and Iron Frame Awnings for Stores, Galleries, Offices, Steamboats, etc., at moderate prices.

Every description of Camp Furniture, such as Portable Camp Cots, Chairs, Stools, etc., always on hand in any quantity. Also, every description of American, Foreign and Fancy Flags, Steamboat and Ship's Burgees, Jack, Pennants, etc., on hand, and made to order.

Fall Ropes, Slings, etc., spliced and furnished at a moment's notice. Blocks of every description strapped. Trunks neatly covered.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to getting up in superior style and finish all sorts of Plain or Fancy Embroidered Silk Flags and Banners, for Military or other Companies, and also the Manufacturing of Circus Tents, having had much experience in that line.

All articles of Canvass will be warranted proof against rot or mildew. [o18-1y

EDWARD R. HUNT. [illegible]

HUNT,

DEALERS IN

READ & HUNT'S

BOOT AND SHOES,

No. 21 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] W. WILLIAM R. READ, Formerly with Geo. W. Mehal, Read, New York.

[illegible] ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

WALLACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

IN FASHION AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Plantation Clothing,

No. 74 Canal street, and 91, 93 and 95 Common st.,

Stores formerly occupied by C. H. Slocomb & Co.,

NEW ORLEANS. aug23-3m

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE!

WITH THE INTERIOR.

JAMES GONEGAL,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NEW ORLEANS,

At the well known stand of

WOODMAN & BEMENT,

Now offers to the Trade the best selected Stock of

Drugs and Medicines in the South,

Composed in part of the following Staple Chemicals,

ACIDS,
QUININE,
CALOMEL,
IODIDE POTASSA,
SUBNITRATE BISMUTH,
BLUE MASS,
BLUE VITROL,
CHLOROFORM,
COLODION,
COPPERAS,
CREOSOTE,
CREAM TARTAR,
DOVER'S POWDERS,
EPSOM SALTS,
Ether, Nitric (f. f. f.)
Ether, Sulphuric,
Glauber Salts,
Glycerin, (Amer. and Eng.,)
Hoffman's Anodyne,
Iodine Resublimed,
Iron, all prep'ns of,
Sugar Lead,
Chloride Lime,
Lunar Caustic,
Magnesia, Calcined and Carbonate,
Mercury, and the different prep'ns of,
Morphine, Acetate and Sulphate,
Potassium Cyanide,
POTASSA, and all the preparations of,
RED PRECIPITATE,
ROCHELLE SALTS,
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE,
SALACINE,
SANTONINE,
SODA, and its diff. prep'ns.
SILVER NITRATE CRIST,
STRYCHNINE,
SULPHUR,
TANNIN,
VERATRIA,
ZINC, and its prep'ns,
BILLING'S Syrup.

My stock of Pure Drugs and Medicines is large, and has been carefully selected.

Also, **Brandies, Wines, Liquors,**
And PERFUMERIES and FANCY GOODS.

Druggists, Physicians and Planters will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GONEGAL,
Corner Magazine and Common streets,

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

EVANS'

WHOLESALE

HAT EMPORIUM,

62 CAMP Street, (next door to the Picayune office,)

New Orleans.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER.

THE proprietor of this establishment, established himself in business in the city of New Orleans in 1828, and from his long experience in this line of business, is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public, **Hats** of the best description. His BEAVER, RUSSIA and NEUTRIA HATS, have long been known for their comfort and durability. The stock will be kept up equal to the demand; prices uniformly low, and no pains spared to give entire satisfaction. Merchants and planters are solicited to call and examine for themselves. [oct4-3m

MAYER BROTHERS,

Crescent City Steam Tobacco Works,

No. 49 & 51 LAFAYETTE STREET,

Salesroom, No. 51 Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

MAYER BROTHERS, No. 51 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez streets, New Orleans, Louisiana, dealers in LEAF, CHEWING, and manufacturers of SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS.

A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.

Orders from the Trade, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. [o18-6m

PELICAN

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

—AND—

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

SIMON HERNSHEIM,

73 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS,

HAS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Havana and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes, of all brands and prices; also a large stock of Garrett's, Lorillard's and Lillienthal's Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, and of Western and Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, which he offers to the trade generally, at a very liberal discount. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call before making their purchases. Orders carefully filled. oct4-3m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

MAGAZINE STREET,

Between Gravier and Natchez Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

General CHARLES E. SMEDES, Manager.

THIS Establishment has been leased for a term of years, and has been completely and thoroughly renovated and repaired, and furnished with new Furniture, Bedding, and Table Linen, from the kitchen to the parlor, and is now, for well ventilated and well arranged rooms, it has no superior in the city. For the comforts and luxuries of its table and "Exchange," the manager only asks a trial. The Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. [o14-1y

E. J. HART & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of

RIO, HAVANA, and JAVA COFFEE,
BROWN SOAP,
CRUSHED SUGAR,
TEAS, in all sized packages,
MOLASSES, BACON,
HAMS, LARD,
And all other provisions.
TOBACCO and SEGARS, direct from Havana,
BRANDIES, GIN, WINES,
CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNE,
CIDER, ALE,
and PORTER, Bottled and in barrels.
FRUITS of all descriptions,
PICKLES and CATSUP,
Philadelphia and Havana PRESERVES,
Writing, Hardware and other Wrapping Papers.

DRUGS.

SULPHATE of QUININE, and other staple drugs, by the package only.

WHITE LEAD:

Agents for the sale of Wetherill & Brother's Philadelphia celebrated

STATIONERY.

A full assortment of Fancy and Staple, imported direct.

CAUTION.—Our correspondents are cautioned against persons pretending to be traveling agents for us.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a good house and lot. Apply at this office.

To the Freedmen of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1865.

A change has been made in the office of the assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Conway has been relieved, and I have temporarily assumed the duties of said office. Before progressing further in my work, I wish to address to you the following plain words. The remarks will perhaps properly apply to but few, for I believe that nearly all of you fully understand the relation in which you stand towards the government and the white people; that you endeavor to observe that relation, and that you are in the main honest, industrious and frugal.

The government has made you free. You can now work for such employers as you may desire; you can control and use your own wages, and you can sue and obtain justice in the State courts as other free men did when you were in a state of slavery. For what more can you ask? Slavery has passed away, and you are now placed on a trial. It is for you to prove that you are able to take care of yourselves, and that you deserved to be made free. In the abrupt change brought about by the sudden passing away of slavery you required some assistance—some power that would that would take care of you for the time, and that would properly direct you in a new path of life. Therefore, the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands was established. But you must not mistake the object of this department. It is not the intention of the officers of this bureau to nurse and pamper you, to feed and clothe you, or to give you any privileges that other persons do not enjoy. Neither will you be shielded and protected when you do *wrong*, for you will then be placed in the hands of the military authorities, or in the civil courts for trial. The object of the bureau was merely to protect you when you were debarred from the benefits of the law, and to teach you how to live and labor as free men. You cannot always have this help which a generous government has offered you. Soon it will be withdrawn, and if you cannot then live without it, you do not deserve to be free.

You are now working for yourselves, and you have every inducement to be industrious and frugal, faithful to your employers, and honest. By so doing, you will soon gain the confidence of the community, and all men will respect you and treat you fairly and kindly. You must try and lay by as much of your wages as possible; thus you will soon be able to buy land and establish yourselves in business, and then when old age comes, you will have the means to live in peace and comfort.—You must remember that you have no masters now to take care of you in sickness and in old age.

Some few of you have the mistaken notion that freedom means liberty to be idle. This is a great mistake. There is work for every person in this country, and idlers and vagrants will not be tolerated. Those of you who have gone to the cities and cannot get work to do, must can leave them and go back to the plantations, where all be employed. Do not fear that you will not be paid for your labor, for the law will protect you. The planters will give you good wages, and your work will be of benefit both to them and yourselves.

There is no way for you to live but by hard work. I believe, now that you are free, that you will work better than ever; but if you do not work of your own accord, or if the law cannot compel you to work, then you must leave the country, and the good opportunities that you now have of gaining a living and making yourselves independent will be given to more deserving persons. I advise you all to return to your old plantations, where you have been kindly treated, for there you are known, and there you can get better wages. You must not suppose that your former masters have become your enemies because you are free. All good men among them will properly recognise your relations towards them as free laborers, and you can gain the confidence and good willof all others by being industrious and faithful, and by living up to your contracts. Neither fear that you will lose your freedom, for your former masters acknowledge it, and it will be defended by the government.

This thing you must learn above all others—a contract must be sacredly observed. If you engage to work and then, through no fault of your employer you do not do so, or cease to work after having commenced, or do not work well, your employers will lose all confidence in you, they will not be obliged to pay you your wages, and you will not again be hired. In the absence of civil law regulating agreements between the whites and yourselves, contracts for hire have been made for you by the agents of this bureau, and by military officers. For the present your wages are secured by a lien on the crops which you are producing, but as the civil law cannot afford relief to the planters, they have no way to make you perform your part of the contract. Instructions will therefore be given to all officers and agents of this bureau to compel those of you who do not do so, to work and fulfill your obligations, unless you have been unfairly dealt with by your employers. As soon as these contracts expire you must make new ones similar to them for the coming year, for you must remember you are working for yourselves, and if you do not renew your contracts and live up to them, you will have no means of living, for in that case you will be able to get assistance from no person.

You must not believe the idle and malicious stories that have been told you by bad men, as to what the government intends to do for your. All has been done that you can expect. Neither rations, nor clothing, nor mules, nor working implements will be given you hereafter. The most the government will do, will be to furnish assistance to the aged and infirm—those who cannot work; and this assistance will not be furnished when the State can take care et such persons. *No land will be given to you.* Already a large quantity of the land which was held by this bureau has been returned to its owners, and even had it not been returned, it would not have been given to you, or divided amongst you. There is no possible way by which you can procure houses and land for yourselves but by working hard and saving your wages; then you will have the means to purchase such, as other persons have done. The government will not do more for you than for the white laborers who are your neighbors, and it is not proposed to divide up the lands in the south for them, nor do they expect or demand such action. The government has made you free and will protect you in your freedom. It will do nothing more. The only change that you must expect next christmas and new year is, that you must then make new contracts to work and for hire for the coming year.

I have addressed you thus plainly, in order that you may all understand what I say. Now let me repeat, that the government has made you free and will protect you in your freedom for all time to come; and in return for this great boon do not disappoint those who expect to find you industrious, enterprising and honest.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brt. Brig. Gen. Vols., Ass't Com. Bureau R. F. and A.L.

FATAL AFFRAYS AT WEST POINT, MISS.—A few evenings since an amateur theatrical company gave an entertainment at the above place, and had the band of the 13th Indiana, stationed at Columbus, to play for them. Some soldiers also accompanied the band from Columbus, and two of them "got a little too much aboard" at West Point, and got into an altercation with a negro sergeant in a drinking shop, and one of them slapped the nigger's face. He thereupon ran out of the shop, followed by the two soldiers, when he drew a revolver and fired several shots at them, which took effect, both being shot, one fatally. While the wounded man lay weltering on the ground, the negro soldier came up and asked him if he was dead. The poor fellow raised his head and said, "don't fire any more, I'm dying!" when the negro soldier with an exclamation of "d—n yankee s—n of a b—h," hit him over the head with the butt of his musket, and knocked him back insensible. The negro sergeant and his negro comrades then ran up and kicked the two wounded white soldiers, and stamped them.

Capt. Lee, who commanded the company, started towards them, when they commenced firing a volley of musketry, and told him "not to come near, or they would shoot him." He ordered out another company and arrested the rebellious and murderous gang.

Three or four days after, (one evening this week,) one of the same company stole a revolver, and being detected, was ordered under arrest by Capt. Lee. The guard started with him, when he stopped and said "he'd be d—d if he'd go any further; he had got a little talking to do to Capt. Lee!" The captain ordered him to go to his quarters, and with an oath this nigger rebel, in United States uniform, broke away and advanced towards Capt. Lee, when the captain said: "I order you three times to go to your quarters, and if you don't, I'll shoot you." "Shoot and be d—d; I shan't go an inch." The captain then ordered him the three times, and the nigger still defying him, he shot him on the spot. [Mobile Times, 5th inst.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon. George S. Hillard: I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true, celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say with a living poet, that the "world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which "die and make no sign;" there are martyrs who miss the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.

Gov. Hamilton says there is no use in spending money, or in doging anything else to employ persons who may be supposed to have influence with him, for the purpose of seeking his recommendation for special pardon. All that he will require is a statement as to which class or classes of excepted persons the petitioner may belong, that he has belonged to no vigilance committee, and has not persecuted anybody for Union sentiments, that he has in his hands no property belonging to the United States; that no proceedings have been instituted against his property under the confiscation laws. These points, together with such statement as may be true concerning the past and present sentiments of the petitioner with regard to secession, slavery and federal loyalty, are all that the petitioner need make.

Excellent Advice to the Freedmen.

The wild stories so extensively circulated among the freedmen of the interior, by colored soldiers and others equally indiscreet, produced a general feeling of alarm in those parishes where the colored residents outnumber the whites. Under this state of circumstances a petition was sent to Gov. Wells and Gen. Canby for such relief as the circumstances admitted of. Previous to the publication of this petition, assistant commissioner Conway made his final address to the freedmen of this State, in circular No. 26, in order to correct "the evils attending the belief, now almost universal among the freedmen of the State, that the government is going to divide up the greater portion of the abandoned land in its possession to them, and that the government will furnish all necessary tools, farming implements, animals, food and all other necessary means for the production of crops; and in order to convince them that it will be to their interest to make agreements with all who offer them fair wages and good treatment."

On our first page this morning will be found Gen. Fullerton's address "to the freedmen of Louisiana," and the advice he gives them is so timely and salutary that it cannot fail to recommend itself to the approval of every unprejudiced mind. Throughout the State it will cause a thrill of grateful satisfaction. Seeing the menacing attitude which the recently emancipated negroes occupied, the planters became disheartened and distrustful. The present to them was full of discouragement; the future rife with doubt. Those officials who had been entrusted by the government with the management of the freedmen took prejudice to their counsel and sowed the tares of hostility instead of the good seed of kindness and conciliation. Impressed with the idea that they had become the master race throughout the south the negroes became insolent and overbearing. Having the bayonet in their hands they, as the Rev. commissioner Calahan indiscreetly admitted, presumed to give law to their former masters, and in this they were encouraged by that foolish few who concluded that they could make the negro a stepping stone to political power and were willing to sacrifice everything to a consummation so inglorious.

A more unsatisfactory state of affairs could not well be imagined. Though the planters had returned in good faith to their allegiance they were unwilling to accept "the bayonet in the hands of the negro" as their only law, and their hesitancy in this respect was reported against them as disloyalty of the most deep-seated character.

To heal these difficulties Gen. Fullerton has come among us with ample power and a determination to act in such a manner as would vindicate at once the rights of the people and the magnanimity of the government. His address to the freedmen is an important step in the correction of abuses. He tells the negroes that the government has set them free and will protect them in their freedom, but "it will do nothing more." The land which white people had purchased and paid for is not to be distributed among the freedmen. They must recognise that imperative law pronounced in Eden that man must live by work; that bread is the reward of toil. And lest this might not be sufficient for a people so ready to be deceived in a matter which promises them such advantages, the general adds: "But if you do not work of your own accord, or if the law cannot compel you to work, then you must leave the country, and the good opportunities that you now have of gaining a living and making yourselves independent, will be given to more deserving persons. I advise you all to return to your old plantations, where you have been kindly treated, for there you are known and there you can get better wages."

Such counsel from such a source is likely to have some weight with the deceived people to whom it is addressed. If they wish to secure for themselves a position of manly independence they must seek it in peaceful labor, not by armed force. The problem before them may be difficult, but on its successful solution the whole future of their race depends. To live with the white man on terms of freedom they must cultivate the white man's friendship; but if they array themselves in deadly hostility, as they have been advised to do by the false prophets that have gone among them, they will carve out for themselves a destiny dark as the shades of night. [New Orleans Times.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON JOHN BROWN.—Some of our readers will doubtless readily recall the allusion senator Sumner recently made, in his last speech, to the humanity of John Brown; in which he pointedly called attention to the fact that he carried a negro child in his arms on the day he mounted the scaffold. Now this address was made with the ostensible purpose of endorsing president Johnson. We have before us a speech that the president himself made about John Brown, and we quote from it, to show his views of the so-called humanitarian:

Three months after Wm. Doyle and his two sons were murdered, his skull cut open in two places, and the stream had washed the blood out of his cranium—three months after that, John Brown's son was killed at Ossawatomie. Then, what becomes of this excuse? Why this apology, for a man like this? Three months after he had committed this fiendish act, his son lost his life at the battle of Ossawatomie. It was on this night, about 11 o'clock, as testified by Mrs. Doyle, as testified by her son, as testified by Mr. Harris—these men, innocent, unoffending men—were taken out, and in the midnight hour, and in the forest, and on the road-side, fell victims to the insatiate thirst of John Brown, for blood. Then it was that those murders were committed; that hell entered his heart, not the iron of his soul. Then it was that he shrank from the dimensions of a human being into those of a reptile. Then it was, if not before, that he changed his character to a demon who had lost all the virtues of a man. And you talk about sympathy for John Brown!

"John Brown stands before the country a murderer. The enormity, the extraordinary ferociousness of the father set the son mad. The blood of these murdered men—not unlike that of the sacrificed Abel—cried even from the tongueless caverns of the earth to him for pity, and to heaven for justice, but his iron heart, not soul, refused to yield; but heaven, in the process of time, has meted out to him justice on the gallows. Justice divine, to punish sin, moves slow—the slower the pace, the surer is its blow. It will overtake us if living, it will overtake us if dead. Justice has overtaken its victim, and he has gone to eternity with crimsoned hands, with blood upon his head.

"But the senator talks about the school in which John Brown was taught. Why, sir, John Brown, according to his own confession, had entertained these ideas for twenty years. John Brown did not go to Kansas to go to school. He went there as a teacher on the 24th of May. At the midhour of night, from the wife and the mother, he dragged the husband and two sons, and imbrued his hands in their blood. These were the doctrines that he went there to teach. He did not go there to be taught, but he went there as a teacher. These were his teachings. Imagine the cries and lamentations on the one hand, and the shrieks of the dying and mutilated on the other. I think sometimes that I hear shrieks, so loud, so clear, that even listening angels stoop from heaven to hear. This is the man for whom an apology is offered."

It can now be seen how much sympathy there is between the president and the leader of the party that, at his political meetings, always sings "John Brown's soul is marching on."

WM. B. ASTOR—HOW HE ENJOYS HIS WEALTH.—A New York correspondent gives the following brief sketch of the habits of the wealthy William B. Aster:

No bank clerk on the salary of $1000 a year goes to his bank as regularly, or works as many hours, as William B. Astor, who counts up his $40,000,000. His little one story office, a step or two from Broadway, on Prince street, with its iron bars, making it resemble a police prison, is the den where he performs his daily toil, and out of all his wealth and labor, gets only his victuals and lodging. He attends personally to all his business, knows every dollar of income that [illegible] due, pays out every dollar, makes his entries in his own hand, and obliges his subordinates to come to him for information, while he does not go to them. He generally comes down in the omnibus at an early hour in the day, and remains closely absorbed in business until 5 o'clock. He rarely takes exercise, and finds his pleasure in the closest attention to business. A friend of mine rode to Washington with him in the same car from New York. He neither spoke nor got out of his seat, and hardly moved from Jersey City to Washington.—He usually leaves his office at 5 o'clock, and walks slowly up Broadway to Lafayette place. He is over six feet high, heavily built, with a decided German look, small hazy eyes, as if he was half asleep, head round as a pumpkin, and about as destitute of hair. He is exceedingly hospitable, and in the "season" gives a dinner to his friends weekly, at which the richest viands on services of gold and silver are presented by liveried servants to his guests.

INFLUENCE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.—A great deal has been said in regard to the influence of our veteran soldiers, on their return from the front, in the political affairs of their respective States. The result in Connecticut remores all doubt in regard to their position. The defeat of the negro suffrage proposition, then, is their work. The veterans from that State were at home in time to take part in the canvass and election. They were able to tell their friends and neighbors all about the negro as he exists at the south. Their knowledge was not theoretical nor hearsay, but gained by practical observation and personal study of the negro. The Republican papers in the State assert that they everywhere took sides against the negroes voting. The result is that it was defeated by a handsome majority. As it is in Connecticut, so it will be in nearly all the northern States. The returned soldiers will hold the balance of power, and wherever the republicans attempt either to delay reconstruction, or foist upon them negro suffrage, they will be defeated. This is the practical lesson found in the election of Connecticut, which we specially recommend to the consideration of the radical disorganizers everywhere. [New York Herald, Oct. 7.

BIGAMY VS. MAGAZINE.—An eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives.

A western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

A northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

Gov. Marvin to the Colored People of Florida.

At Marianna, Florida, on the 17th ult., Gov. Marvin addressed a large crowd of colored people of that place and vicinity. He told them that they had nothing to do with the war; that they had fought no battles; that the blood of no man was on their hands; that it had been a white man's war; that it had unintentionally resulted in the abolition of slavery, and that nobody but God was to be thanked for it.

Governor Marvin then said:

If you ask me the question, whether the white man of the north or the white man of the south is your friend, I will answer you by saying that I hope and believe both of them are; but if it comes to a question of certainty as to which of the two is your *better* friend, I shall answer plainly and tell you, the white man of the south. I was born at the north, raised and educated there, but I have spent the last thirty years of my life in the south, and I consider myself capable of judging between the two people, particularly in reference to yourselves. I know the northern man, or yankee, as you call him, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and I tell you to-day as your friend, that the southern white man, with whom you were raised, and who is acquainted with your habits and customs, is the best friend you have.

* * * *

Now, after you shall have found your freedom, and driven by stern necessity to do something for yourselves the question is, what is the best for you to do? My advice is to remain on the plantations where you have been accustomed to work, with your former owners, if they will make a contract with you. Make the best contract you can with them, and show to them that you are willing to work better, now that you are compensated for your work, than you ever have done before. Be faithful, be truthful, be honest, be interested in the affairs of the plantation; see that the mules are well fed, that the hogs get good attention, and that the things intrusted to you be not neglected.

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If you wish to be esteemed as ladies and gentlemen, you must conduct yourselves accordingly. Call your old master, master, and your old mistress, mistress. It is right you should; it is proper, it is polite. You do not mean by calling them so, that you belong to them, but that you wish to be respectful and polite, and to give no cause for offense, but rather desire to please. I don't say that you *must* call them master and mistress; but I say it is civil and polite to do it, and you must, therefore, do it. I have known many white servants, and there are thousands in the north, where I was raised, and it is so in England, too, who call those who employ them master and mistress. It is a term of respect and deference, and they call them thus because this is so.—There they, as I said before, are white servants, and they till the land, feed the stock and do other work that is done here, and they are respected, and all of them find employment, as you may do if you will conduct yourselves properly.

But you must not think because you are as free as the white people, that you are their equal; because you are not. You will have to do a great many things you cannot do, before you begin to be as great as they. You will have to be able to write a book, build a railroad, a steam engine, a steamboat, and thousands of other things you know nothing of. They are far ahead of you, and it is foolish for you to think they are not superior to you, and will ever be; but they will help you rise if you try to raise yourselves, and you must try, and make fast friends of them, and not, by bad behavior towards them, make them hate you.

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The president will not give you one foot of land, nor a mule, nor hog, nor cow, not even a knife and fork or spoon. (A voice, "Dar! old man, hear dat? dat's a bad egg! dat chicken wont hatch no how!") He has given you your freedom, and that is everything he intends to give you, and that is enough, and some of you will understand me when