"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Market Streets, IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1866.

Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Colonel S. D. Wood, of Marshall, Texas, is our duly authorized agent to receipt for subscriptions.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—New York dispatches of the 26th, published by us in an extra on Monday, give us the important information that the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid and was working finely. The first news which flashed over the wires was the signing of peace between Prussia and Austria. Had the wire between here and Jackson been in order last Saturday, we should have been able to give the above news the same day the dispatch left London. We certainly live in an age of improvements, one of which is to annihilate space and time.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The much talked of gap between this point and Greenwood was closed last Saturday, and on Sunday a through train passed over the road to Marshall. Many of our citizens took advantage of the invitation of the directors to visit Marshall, where, we understand, they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. We regret that we were unable to accompany them and partake of the hospitalities of the good citizens of Marshall. The president and directors certainly deserve great credit for the energy displayed in completing this road in time to save their charter.

By reference to the proceedings of a special meeting of the board of trustees held last Monday, and published in another column, it will be seen that his honor, the mayor, was granted a leave of absence for six weeks, to enable him to visit New Orleans and New York for the purpose of disposing of the corporation bonds. We hope his honor will be successful in his mission, and return to us at the expiration of his furlough, in good health, and as a friend of ours would say, "fulled up" with the necessary legal tender.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The charter for a mutual insurance company with its domicil at the city of Shreveport, is placed at the banking house of Johnson & Durr, for signers, until Saturday next. Those wishing stock would do well to call at once.

Thompson, Morris & Co., No. 10 on the Levee, agents of the Ætna insurance company, are prepared to take risks against all losses. The fact that this company have paid up promptly their heavy losses by the late fire at Portland, is good proof of their solvency. See advertisement.

Last Monday, John Lee Gooch, Esq., had a street encounter with an Irishman, whose name is unknown to us, in which the latter was pretty severely cut. Mr. Gooch was arrested by the authorities, and yesterday brought before justice Allen, who bound him over in the sum of $500 to appear before the district court.

Coroner Blackwell held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, on Monday, at the railroad depot on Market street. Verdict, died of sun-stroke.

CROPS.—Mr. W. E. Danford, who is cultivating a portion of the Godwin plantation on Red river, about 35 miles below this place, brought into our office on Monday four cotton bolls fully matured, the first we have seen this season. They were gathered from the first planting, which, fortunately, was not overflowed.

We are sorry to state that the crops, generally, in our parish are not near so promising as they were two or three weeks since, when the best we expected was half a crop. The continued drought on the hills has blasted the prospects of even one-fourth of a crop of cotton. The prospects for a sufficiency of corn for home consumption are gloomy indeed. We have been informed that there will not be corn enough made on the river below this point to feed the stock for the coming season.

CONCERTS.—A company of gentlemen from Nashville gave two concerts in this place last week, for the benefit of the Allen monument, to slim houses. As long as they confined themselves to music, their performances were very creditable, but the buffoonery part of the programme was a drag.

We should judge that Victor served his customers with the best the market afforded, if that lunch he sent our compositors last Saturday can be taken as a criterion. A friend at our elbow who "feeds" at Vickers, says it is decidedly the best institution of the kind ever opened in this city. Shreveport, as well as New Orleans, has got her Victor. Epicures will take notice.

We call the attention of those in want of anything in the agricultural implement line, to the advertisement of Jones, Budlong & Co.—who can be found for the present at Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co's. They are also prepared to furnish steam engines of six, eight and ten-horse power upon short notice. Persons in want of any of the improved machinery adapted to agricultural purposes, would do well to give these gentlemen a call. It is the object of this firm to furnish this portion of country with agricultural implements at a slight advance upon manufacturers' prices.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our old fellow-citizen, Col. Rob. H. Lindsay, represents the firm of J. W. Burbridge & Co., commission merchants and cotton factors, New Orleans, at this place. This house is one of the oldest and most responsible in the city, and it has the full confidence of our citizens. We think the house was fortunate in securing the services of Col. Lindsay as agent at this place, as there are but few men who stand as well in the estimation of the people. Col. Lindsay can be found at the banking house of Johnson & Dunn.

We are requested by the Controller to announce that he will not be prepared with change notes to redeem the scrip as provided in ordinance of July 30th, till next Saturday.

BOUNTY FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A Washington special says, "It is estimated that $20,000,000 will be required to pay the bounties to colored soldiers, granted by the recent act of Congress. The claim agents are preparing for the golden harvest. One of the principal agents here is expecting to realize a fortune by collecting claims under this bill. About half the estimated amount, unless the negroes are very careful, will go into the pockets of these sharpers."

The Hartford Courant says it is impossible to estimate the losses of the different insurance offices by the great fire in Portland. The Ætna risks amount to $630,000, and the Hartford to $1,000,000. Seven offices have lost heavily, but to what extent is unknown.

The Pensacola Observer states that the Hon. S. R. Mallory is in that city, in very good health—notwithstanding his long imprisonment.

Mr. Mallory has just returned from the north, where, with regard to the convention movement he is interesting. The Observer says:

Conversing with Mr. Mallory, we learn the object of the Philadelphia convention is for the purpose of bringing the national men of the whole country together for consultation. It is designed to convince the men that if a radical and sectional minority drive them from participation in legislation, there are in the North who will assemble with them, and will consult with them upon the best means regarding the interests of the nation.

Shreveport Bonds.

Do the citizens of Shreveport desire to improve it? If so, they have but to take hold of the matter properly and push it along. For years it has been too plainly the custom of our people to do the most of their improvements by talking and by complaining at those few who have manifested any efforts for this purpose.

Up to this time, while much has been done here and there, none of those permanent works which characterize growing cities have been made or even begun.

In the olden time, when the harvest of cotton and grain came as surely as the autumnal season, under the agricultural system which had been handed down to us by our fathers, it seemed to matter but little whether our villages ever grew to be towns, or our towns assumed the pomp and splendor of cities with their worthy mayors and corpulent aldermen, and other paraphernalia of modern civilization; but those times are gone, and however much those who revelled in the purple and fine linen purchased by labor of the slave may dislike to acknowledge and accept the situation, with all of its harrassing surroundings, it must be done in order to establish a starting point for material prosperity if not social progress.

This is essentially a mechanical age, and those who would keep pace with and struggle for its prizes, must adopt this view of it.

We had almost gotten off the subject. The city council have provided for the issuing of $150,000 worth of bonds, with the sole view of investing every dollar they may obtain on them in permanent improvements, such as rocking the whole of Commerce street in front of the levee, macadamizing Texas street from the markethouse to Common street, and doing other work which their constituents may desire them to have done. And if the citizens desire to see these valuable works go on, they have but to resolve upon it. Now, no one can object to the mode which they have provided for the payment of these bonds, nor can mistrust the character of the security. If an individual or a corporate body are ever competent to make good paper, these obligations are of this character. The council, in pursuance of the statute of the State, have pledged themselves to put aside the revenue derived from taxation of all the real estate and personal property within the corporate limits. This fund will annually amount to more than $20,000, and of course will increase in proportion to the wealth of the city. Any one can borrow money on good personal security. Why can't the corporation do the same when on each one of its obligations are pledged more than 7,000 sureties? that is, each inhabitant of the city is a surety, for in this country nothing is surer than that the tax-gatherer will come to every man's door.

The reason that such a thing has not been done heretofore, is because of the want of that cooperation on the part of the property-holders and tax-payers which always guarantees success in the progress of any enterprise. Let our people do something for themselves—and by showing forth in their own works they will encourage others to come among us and aid them.

The bonds referred to are on the market, and we think it the duty of all those who desire Shreveport to be a city, teeming with commerce and prosperity, to purchase these bonds.

Do the house-renters on the levee, who in common with all others throughout the city, demand almost usurious rents for their buildings, wish to have a levee built? If so, let them appropriate a fourth or fifth of their annual income of one house for the purchase of a $500 bond. This is applicable to all property-owners, and we trust they will see the importance of at once taking a pecuniary interest in the matter.

The following is the text of Gen. Sheridan's order prohibiting the erection of monuments commemorating the Confederate dead, spoken of in our dispatch last Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 18, 1866.

Generals Orders No. 14.

I. Notification is hereby given for the information of all concerned that no monument, intended to commemorate the late rebellion, will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the military division of the gulf.

II. All reorganizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades or divisions, within the limits of this military division, for whatsoever purpose, are hereby dissolved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner, is prohibited.

III. Department commanders will be held strictly responsible for the faithful performance of this order.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:
GEORGE LEE, A. A. Gen.

The Crescent, in publishing the above order, says: "We very much regret that general Sheridan has felt it his duty to issue such an order. Satisfied that there is nothing which involves disloyalty in the movements which general Sheridan has put a stop to, and that they only reflect the personal and humane views of our people, without having any political signification, we express the hope that the order may soon be rescinded."

The Mansfield Times, on the same subject, says:

This is beyond anything in the civilised world. Butler could do nothing lower—nothing that could display more littleness of soul; the most depraved coward that ever lived empowered to command would certainly never have been so base and inhuman as to grind down a helpless and conquered people. This man Mr. Sheridan, wearing the uniform of "free, proud America," commanding fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, to forget the dear ones that yielded up their lives as brave men that they might retain the noble boon secured by Washington! Issue an order for the sun to stand still—or for mothers to hate their infants, and if you can have them obeyed, then the Confederate people will cease to love their noble dead. You possess the power and have the will to prevent them from showing to all the world their appreciation of those dearest to them.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific railroad company, held last evening in parlor P, St. Charles hotel, Mr. S. J. Alder was called to the chair, and Mr. J. J. Tarleton was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. Ward, of Marshall, Texas, addressed the meeting, stating that the road was to be completed from Shreveport to Marshall by Wednesday, the 25th inst. There were three engines and sufficient passenger and freight cars already upon the road to meet the requirements of the fall and winter business.

Mr. J. S. Mitchell also made some remarks in relation to the condition and prospects of the road, representing them in a very favorable light. He believed the people west of Marshall will grade fifty miles more of the road, and that the people of Kentucky will furnish the iron to complete it as fast as the Texas people grade it.

Mr. H. S. Fulkerson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the industry, zeal, and energy, of the president and directors of the company in pushing forward to completion of the road between Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas, entitles them to the thanks of the stockholders.

Resolved, That the present board of directors be requested to hold over until the first Thursday of May, 1867, and appoint that as the day for the future annual meetings of stockholders for the election of directors, that season of the year being more favorable for the attendance of stockholders from a distance, provided it shall be consistent with the charter.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the directors of the company should use all diligence to extend the road as contemplated by its charter, it being understood that the counties west of Marshall are prepared to make adequate efforts to aid it.

Resolved, That the board of directors be and they are hereby requested to publish at the earliest practicable moment an official statement of the condition of the company, setting forth the amount of indebtedness of the company, and the amount of stock under the new organisation, together with the estimated value of the property of the company, and that they fix the capital stock of the company.

Which were unanimously adopted, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned. [N. O. Crescent.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The Mobile Tribune says:—This marplot is getting meddlesome and mischievous again. He has been interfering, without authority, in the civil affairs of South Carolina, and instructing General Sickles to be insubordinate to the laws. He has also been kicking up a rumpus in the cabinet over the forthcoming veto number two of the freedmen's bureau bill. The St. Louis Republican fears the hot weather at Washington is deleterious to the health and mental equilibrium of the war minister, and beseeches the president to let him go somewhere into the shade; to which the country responds, amen, so be it.

The emperor of Austria has just adopted a military rule which is observed with great advantage in the French army. Marshal Benedek has been authorized to promote to superior grades, on the field of battle or during the campaign, all officers or soldiers who may distinguish themselves. Decorations and other regards of honor are also to be conferred upon them. The emperor reserves to himself the ratification of the nominations made by the marshal.

The Commercial Future of Shreveport.

Mr. Editor—The geographical position of Shreveport is most favorable to its future commercial prosperity. Surrounded by a wide stretch of country that is naturally tributary by reason of its river connection with that flood which drains a valley that will contain a hundred millions of people within the present century, it needs but the additional advantage of railroad connections with the great commercial entrepôts to make it a large and prosperous city. Over 140,000 bales of cotton have been shipped here since the close of the war, and from the radius of fifty miles roundabout, this fall, will be shipped well nigh 100,000 bales. With railroads stretching still further into Texas, and draining the region between the Red and Ouachita rivers, this business would be doubled at once.

The people of St. Louis—a city as entirely identified in feeling and interest with the southwest as with the northwest—suffers an immense drawback annually by reason of the freezing up the Mississippi. To obviate this, the leading men of that city have proposed an air-line road from St. Louis to Galveston, which would take Little Rock and Shreveport on its course with the slightest deflection. That such a road will be built is beyond doubt, because it is a *commercial necessity*. The connection of Shreveport and Vicksburg by railroad can redound to no great good to either city; indeed, that measure is detrimental to our local and sectional interests, as we should seek to find an outlet for all our surplus products to the southward. The St. Louis and Galveston air-line road would be mutually advantageous; by its means Galveston would become the largest cotton exporting city in the Union, as it would drain a large extent of virgin fields, while St. Louis would supply our people with agricultural machinery, iron, etc., of which she is fast becoming celebrated. With her inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal—the prime requisites for successful manufacturing—she must not only seek to extend her home markets, but to find, via Galveston or Sabine City, a readier and uninterrupted access to West Indian and South American ports. With such an air-line road, Galveston would outstrip New Orleans in twenty years, and it behooves that slow-jogging city to "look to its laurels." We, as a city, must not stickle on State pride while the cup of solid and endless prosperity is being passed by us. If New Orleans fails to stretch out its iron arms to reach the commerce of Texas and Louisiana, it will be recorded of her that she died of supineness and folly.

A writer in the New Orleans Commercial proposes a road from Nevada to New Orleans, via Shreveport. Though not of immediate probability, it will become a necessity within forty years; and the business men of New Orleans could not promote their welfare more effectually than by extending the Opelousas road to Shreveport, and thence to Fort Smith. The contributions of the country to be thus drained would materially swell the prosperity of the Crescent city.

Let us repeat that no city has a more glorious prospect before it than Shreveport. Let our people build *permanent* structures—encourage foreign capitalists—enforce healthy morals—and do all they can to invite good fortune and prosperity. CENTAUR.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Memphis Bulletin, of the 17th ult., says "the contest for the senatorship in Pennsylvania becomes an interesting incident in political struggles of the country. Senator Cowan's term expires next March. He is a leader of conservative republicanism in the senate, of distinguished ability and such spotless reputation, that even Forney dares not breathe upon it. There will be no democratic aspirant, and this election will be the first illustration of the results of combinations between sane democrats and equally sober republicans, for the purpose of destroying the potency of radicalism. Forney, too, is a candidate, and Simon Cameron; Thad. Stevens is authoritatively announced.

"Forney is immortal, because of his apotheosis pronounced in February by Andrew Johnson. Pinfeathering his immortality, he was suddenly *inducted* by Andrew Johnson into realms of historical glory.

"The breath of Simon Cameron and exhalations from Forney taint the atmosphere of honor. Their names are synonyms of political and personal infamy. While Forney bribed witnesses to destroy a woman's fame, Simon corrupted those who made his country's laws. Thad. Stevens may be honest, but his fierce passions would make the Union a fiery furnace, like that which rebel armies destroyed, whence he drew his wealth, and above which rises the smoke of his smouldering hates and deathless enmities.

"The contest will be narrowed down to Cowan and Stevens. Its result will be seriously affected, perhaps determined, by the action of the Philadelphia convention. To control the next congress is the business of this convention, and it must so shape its action that Cowan will triumph over Stevens. It becomes very apparent, therefore, that the south should send to Philadelphia its wisest, most thoughtful and conservative statesmen. No narrow prejudices or sectional follies should have representatives in that body."

THE GREAT JOHNSON MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Times, of the 25th ult., in speaking of the great Johnson meeting held in New Orleans, says:

The ratification meeting at Lafayette square, last evening, was truly a great outpouring of the people. No boisterous enthusiasm was manifested, but a solemn earnestness pervaded the entire assemblage—and earnestness which betokened a vital interest in the proceedings, and imparted an air of dignity to the deliberations had. It is supposed that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand persons present—far more than could come within earshot of the speakers. The addresses made were, in the main, couched in fervent but conciliatory language. They urged the importance of the convention about to assemble at Philadelphia—the great issues involved—the necessity of sustaining our patriotic president in his efforts to uphold the Union and the constitution, and the propriety of indorsing, in an unmistakable manner, the nominations made by the democratic State central committee to the proposed national convention. The speakers also referred, in no honied phrase, to the convention of '64 and to the ramp of that body, which has been trying for some time past to fasten itself as a vampire on this State.

We were pleased to observe the spirit of harmony and good feeling which was manifested at the meeting, and the unanimous indorsement which was given to the resolutions offered and the nominations made.

GRANT'S LAST ORDER.—*Martial Law Revived.*—The following is the order of general Grant, a telegraphic summary of which we published last week. The New York Tribune says of it: "We ardently trust it may be upheld and enforced. *It is equivalent to a fresh proclamation of martial law at the south*, where no other law operates to protect those who have been faithful to the Union." We have been unable to learn what provokes the order at this time:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 1, 1866.

General Order, No. 44.]

Department, district, and post commanders, in States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of lieutenant general Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BEAUTIES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The New Orleans Times thus ventilates commissioner Shannon, the big "dog" with the brass collar, for enforcing the civil rights bill in this State:

Commissioner Shannon exhibits a very remarkable confusion of ideas of law and justice by demanding a bail of $20,000 of persons charged with the offence of assault and battery, and placing judge Abell under bonds of $500 on a charge of treason. No one suspects, not even commissioner Shannon, that the worthy judge has been guilty of anything approaching in the slightest degree to the serious crime charged against him; but, inasmuch as the commissioner had entertained the charge and the judge had refused to go to trial and asked that his case be sent to the United States court, the commissioner was bound to regard and treat it as a veritable charge of one of the highest offences known to the law. His decision, therefore, to allow bail of $500 must be ascribed either to a conviction of the commissioner that there are no grounds for the charge, in which case it should not have been received, or that treason is a very light and cheap offence. In either view of the case, this commissioner is a very remarkable legal luminary.

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP.—1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1, 1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register, or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not 12 months old, may be stamped before a United States collector, without payment of penalty of $50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than 12 months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of $50.

And every assignment of a note, which assignment is dated since October 1, 1862, without regard to the date of the note, is to be stamped as an agreement, namely, 5c., no matter how large or how small the note may be.

All persons having notes unstamped should have them stamped at once. A receipt for money or property, of over $20 requires only a 2 cent stamp.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Special to the South-Western.]

JACKSON, MISS., July 31, morning.—No regular reports of the New Orleans riot has been received. The number of killed is estimated at 60—all negroes. Dr. Dostie mortally wounded; John Henderson, Jr., dangerously wounded; Michael Hahn wounded and arrested. Convention scattered. Richard, only child of Dr. Cenas, was accidentally killed while passing out from college.

WASHINGTON, July 30—Congratulatory messages have passed between the queen of England and the president of the United States on the completion of the cable.

NEW YORK, July 30, evening.—Cotton 1c. higher. Sales to-day 2000 bales. Middling Orleans 33c. Gold 47¾. There have been seven hundred and fifty deaths this week. There were 19 deaths from cholera in New York and Brooklyn on Saturday and Sunday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, evening.—Cotton advanced 2c. Sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts for two days 700 bales. Low middling 34@36c.

Gen. Baird has issued orders proclaiming martial law in the city. Gen. Koutz is military governor, and all civil functionaries will report at once to him and be instructed as to the duties they may hereafter be required to perform.

The city is now quiet. Every citizen at home.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, noon.—The convention prisoners arrested yesterday were released last night by general Baird. The casualties sum up: thirty negroes killed, and several whites, including a number of policemen, dangerously wounded. Dr. Dostie received three shots in the head, one in the back, and was stabbed three times, and is dead. The city is still under martial law, and is now quiet.

LONDON, July 28, evening.—Late reports from the seat of war state that the preliminaries between the contending forces are progressing, but no details have yet been received. Consols closed at 88⅞; five-twenties, 69½.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, evening.—Cotton market firm. Middling upland 14⅛d.

The New York Herald had the following special telegram:

LONDON, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Prussi, Austria, Bavaria, and the other German States. The propositions embrace terms that are likely to secure peace over the whole continent.

NEW YORK, July 31, noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Gold 40.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, evening.—The following telegram was received dated

"WASHINGTON, July 30.—An executive order is now being made out, addressed to attorney general Herron, investing him with authority to put down all disturbance, arrest all persons assuming to set up a new government, and to call on the military if necessary to execute his orders."

Signed W. H. C. KING.

At. Gen. Herron, Lt. Gov. Voorhies and mayor Monroe laid before the senate board to-day the president's dispatch, whereupon it was agreed that the mayor should continue his usual functions, the military governor to occupy a separate room in the city hall, and in case of further rioting, direct the movement of the troops.

It is supposed martial law will be rescinded on the receipt of dispatch from Washington.

A lot of negroes on Victory street, about midnight, shot at several passing citizens, and were arrested. One negro badly shot through the body.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamship China arrived to day, bringing dates of the 22d. Cotton is quoted at from ⅛@⅛d. higher. Sales on Saturday 20,000 bales. Middling upland is quoted at 14@14⅛d.; consols, 88⅝c.; U. S. five-twenties, 70½@71.

The China's news of an armistice was anticipated by the cable. The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for an armistice, caused great buoyancy in the markets. The prevailing opinion among the Germans is, that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and consequently no resumption of hostilities. The Paris Brouse was much excited. The Observer says the British parliament will be required, at almost the last moments of its session, to give its concurrence to the confederation of the North American provinces.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton higher. Middling 36@39c.; but the effects of the European news were not fully developed. Gold 147¾.

[FROM OUR EXTRAS.]

NEW YORK, July 24, evening.—Gold 150¼. Cotton steady and unchanged. Sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Receipts for the week at all ports, 7000 bales; exports 7000 bales.

The board of health report only two cases of cholera to day, and three in Brooklyn, two of which were fatal. Four cases reported at Philadelphia by the board of health.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president has signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee.

The house committee on elections reported favorably on credentials of the Tennessee members, who were called forward. Maynard, Taylor and Stokes appeared, and took their seats.

Senate adopted admendment to miscellaneous appropriation bill, increasing salaries of members of congress to $5000 per annum.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—An immense meeting of the democracy of the State was held to-night, and ratified the nominations of the State committee. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the motives of the conventionists of 1864, and declaring it the duty of law officers of the State to act so as to save Louisiana from the anarchy which is threatened because of the reckless misconduct of unworthy citizens and pretended patriots. Resolutions pledged Louisiana to honest support of president Johnson's policy, and fully endorse the Philadelphia convention. Speakers were very severe on radicals, secession was denounced and the emancipation of slaves fully accepted.

Some few cases of sickness, believed to be cholera, are reported among troops recently arrived, but they have been removed from the city.

NEW YORK, July 25, noon.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Gold 150¾.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The senate last night passed bill appropriating one million and a half dollars for the repair of the Mississippi levees.

NEW YORK, July 25, evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales to-day 800 bales. Gold 150.

Cholera decreasing under influence of the weather.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senate agreed to adjourn on Saturday next.

The president having signed the bill renewing the grade of general, nominated Grant for same; also Farragut as admiral. Both of these nominations, and Randall's, as postmaster general, were confirmed.

The house concurred in resolution to adjourn on Saturday. The Tennessee members, on motion of Stevens, were allowed pay from the commencement of the session. Bill amendatory to currency bill postponed to next session. Stevens presented a series of resolutions, professedly for restoring the southern States, which lay over one day. Committee on foreign affairs reported bill, and recommend a modification of the neutrality laws, repealing most of the stringent provisions, and modifying penalties for violations. It also provides that the law shall not be so construed as to prohibit sales of vessels or material and munitions of war of the growth or product of this country, to government or citizens of any government not at war with the United States. Postponed till to-morrow. The act of 1819, establishing judicial courts, was amended and passed, forbidding writ of habeas corpus to any person now in, or who may be in the custody of the United States military authorities, charged with any military offense or with having aided and abetted the rebellion, prior to the passage of this act. Bill passed making it the duty of the president, or any commanding officer within the particular State or district, to restore property confiscated by the Confederate States for adherence of the owners to the Union.

FARTHER POINT, July 26.—The Hibernian passed this point yesterday, with Liverpool advices to the 16th, which reports the cotton market as opening then with a decided improvement in the demand. Market firm, but prices not developed. Estimated sales 8000 bales.

BOMBAY, July 16.—Cotton firmer and advancing.

LONDON, July 16, noon.—Consols for money 87¾@87½. No other market since the sailing of the Scotia.

The Great Eastern had laid three hundred miles of the cable on the evening of the 15th, and was progressing favorably.

Nothing further had transpired concerning peace negotiations. The Prussians defeated the federals in a sanguinary conflict at Ascoffenberg, and advanced towards Frankfort, which was evacuated and the diet removed to Augustenberg. Prussian headquarters at Braun. Reported they occupy Eylaw.

The London Times thinks the Prussians would be before Vienna by the 17th, and doubts if the Austrians can withstand them. Cecedeni had occupied Padua and Vicenseng.

It is declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia has no present intention to abandon neutrality, and will not, unless foreign power shall intervene in the affairs of Germany.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The national Union State convention endorses the president, and denounces the policy of congress as fanatical, malignant and destructive of the true interests of the country. Also denounces the modification of the registry law, and approves the Philadelphia convention, to which Gov. Swann, Reverdy Johnson, Montgomery Blair and Chrisfield are appointed delegates.

NEW YORK, July 26, noon.—Cotton firmer at unchanged prices. Gold 149¾.

NEW YORK, July 26, evening.—Cotton active with an upward tendency. Sales 3000 bales. Quotations unchanged. Gold 149¾.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—*Senate*—Sumner moved credentials of Patterson, of Tennessee, be referred to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to inquire whether he could take the oath. Sumner stated that Patterson was judge under the Confederate government, and therefore disqualified. After considerable discussion, the motion was adopted. Sherman was confirmed lieutenant general, vice Grant, promoted, and Porter vice-admiral, vice Farragut, promoted.

House—President's message received, enclosing communication from secretary Seward in reference to application to the British government for the release of Fenians, and the discharge of those indicted in the United States whose cases have been referred to the attorney general. It is probable they will be prosecuted.

Bill passed granting lands for the construction of a railroad from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast, about the line of the 39th parallel. Banks' resolution modifying the neutrality laws passed unanimously.

The great railroad bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace was destroyed by a tornado last night. Loss $1,000,000.

Gens. Gibson, Sprague and Gregory have been appointed to revise regulations for the government of the freedmen's bureau for two years.

Secretary Seward gave a dinner party to day to ten delegates, amongst whom were Govs. Sharkey and Parsons.

The building for the national convention at Philadelphia is being constructed at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. It is to be of monstrous size.

NEW YORK, July 27, noon.—Cotton firm. Gold 150⅝.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Harlan has resigned. The senate passed bill admitting Nebraska. Also joint resolution modifying the test oath, so as to permit Patterson, of Tennessee, to take his seat, but the house refused to concur. The senate passed amendment to the appropriation bill appropriating one and a half million of dollars for repairing levees on the Mississippi. The proposition to increase the salaries of congressmen from three to five thousand dollars, was voted down.

NEW YORK, July 27, evening.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 1100 bales. Gold 151¼.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton firm. Low middling 32@34c. Sales 1800 bales. Receipts for four days 1413 bales; exports 6053 bales. Stock 94,000 bales.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Both houses remained in session all night. Senate confirmed O. H. Browning as secretary of the interior, vice Harlan, resigned. Patterson was admitted to his seat, having taken the prescribed oath.

The house refused to modify the oath for the admission of Patterson. Stevens made a speech on the bill lately introduced by him for the restoration of the south to her proper relations in the Union. He reiterated his former principles of equal rights, and declared in favor of giving negroes the same privileges as whites. Bill for the admission of Nebraska passed.

NEW YORK, July 28, noon.—Cotton steady. Gold 150½.

FARTHER POINT, July 28.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool the 19th, via Londonderry the 20th, passed this point to-day.

The military position was unchanged. Large forces were being concentrated by both sides before Vienna. It is reported that an armistice has been agreed upon, and again contradicted.

Cotton in Liverpool had declind ⅛d. on the week. Sales for the week 71,000 bales; estimated sales for Friday, 12,000 bales, the market closing steady. Middling Orleans, 14¼d.; uplands, 13¾d. Consols for money, 88⅛@88¼; 5-20's, 70. The bullion in the bank of England had decreased £347,000 sterling. The Preston banking company of England has failed. Liabilities unknown.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Great Eastern reached Heart's Content yesterday. The cable is laid, and is working perfectly and continuously through to Ireland.

There have been riots in London on account of government having forbidden the holding of reform meetings in Hyde park.

The London Times of the 28th (last Saturday) says the telegraph is the great work and glory of the age. The Times, of the same date, says a treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram states that the final armistice commenced at noon on the 23d. There was more fighting on the 22d, in which the Austrians claimed the victory. There had also been a naval engagement, on the 20th, in which the Austrians run down one and sunk three other Italian iron clads.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—The following emphatic correspondence has lately been published.—General Sherman will have to call witnesses to sustain his side of the issue of veracity. In this part of the world Beauregard and Hampton need none. Their words are as good as their bonds:

APRIL 22, 1866.—General Sherman having charged me, in his official report, with the destruction of Columbia, and having reiterated the same falsehood in a recent letter to Benjamin Rawls, of that city, may I beg you to state such facts in reference to this matter as are in your possession. If you recollect, I advised you on the morning the yankees came in not to burn the cotton as it would endanger the town. I stated that as they had destroyed the railroad they could not remove the cotton. Upon this representation you directed me to issue an order that the cotton should not be burned. This I did at once, and not a bale was on fire when the yankees came into town. You saw the cotton as you left the city, and you can state that none was on fire. Very respectfully yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

To Gen. G. L. Beauregard.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3, 1866.—The above statement of Gen. Hampton, relative to the order issued by me at Columbia, South Carolina, not to burn the cotton in that city, is perfectly true and correct. The only thing on fire at the time of the evacuation was the depot building of the South Carolina railroad, which caught fire accidentally from the explosion of some ammunition ordered to be sent towards Charlotte, N. C.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SYMPATHIES STRANGELY DIVIDED.—The Mobile Register says: The sympathies of the queen of England must be strangely divided in the European contest. The husband of her eldest daughter commands a division of the Prussian army, in which near relatives of her late husband occupy prominent positions. The husband of her second daughter has a command in the Austrian army. Prince Teck, just married to the princess Mary, of Cambridge, has accepted a command in the Austrian army, and sets out for the seat of war, with his bride, before the honeymoon is half over.

MILITARY ARREST.—Some little commotion was created yesterday morning as a strong military guard escorted a party of some nine gentlemen—citizens of Clinton, La.—along St. Charles street. They are charged with being implicated in the abduction of a negro schoolmaster teaching in that section, and were arrested on information furnished by a negro man residing in Jackson, La. Their names are as follows: Alf. Hazzard, Geo. Cox, Jas. Drain, Eldridge Atkinson, Geo. Shules, Frank Norsworth, Flem Stewart and —— Harris. We were unable to learn what disposition had been made of the prisoners. [N. O. Bee.

Gen. E. C. Walthall, Hon. J. S. Yerger, Gen. W. T. Martin and Hon. Fuller Anderson have been suggested as delegates at large from Mississippi to the Philadelphia Convention.

$530,000,000 A YEAR.—This enormous sum was levied and collected from the people by the United States, last year, for the support of the federal government. It is equal to a tax of $18 a year, besides all the enormous State and local taxes. Still, with these expenditures, let the people remember the radical politicians insist on lavishing $10,000,000 upon freedmen's bureau in the south, to support the negro population in idleness, and to pay their board and house rent. They insist, also, upon supporting an immense standing army of 60,000 men, at the cost of $100,000,000 a year, when it is entirely unnecessary, and when its reduction would so greatly lighten our taxes. They also insist upon the exemption of the wealthy bondholders from all taxation, State or local, and the imposition of these burdens as additional upon other and poorer classes. [Pittsburg Post.

THE CAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—From an elaborate article in the London Globe, on the moral and political relations of the continental belligerents, we take the following compendious extract:

The plain fact is, that Prussia goes to war to force Austria out of Germany, in order that Prussia may reign in her stead, and that Italy goes to war with Austria in order to liberate a province first added to Austria seventy years ago to suit the temporary exigencies of Gen. Bonaparte, and restored to her in 1815 by the congress of Vienna. Prussia and Italy are on the offensive, and Austria is on the defensive, and the thing at stake is the existence of the Austrian empire as the greatest power in central Europe.

GENERAL RELEASE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.—The war department has ordered, at the instance of the president of the United States, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence remitted. Those who belong to the military service and their time unexpired, will be returned to their command if it is still in service, and their release is conditioned upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior. [New York World.

The "sports" of Memphis, who have been forced to shut up shop on account of the vigilence of the police, have taken to the woods. They now open their games upon a stump or fallen tree. In New Orleans also the police are after the "gay gamblers."

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN,
Shreveport, August 1, 1866.

For the past week the weather has been extremely dry and hot—the hottest that we have experienced for many years. The river opposite this place has again commenced receding very fast, and was last night 17 feet below the highest water mark of the season. There is still plenty of water for the largest class of Jefferson packets to reach the cypress city, but if the water continues to fall as rapidly as it has done for the past few days, the denizens up that way will have to depend, in a measure, upon the "small fry" for communication with the outer world. So far as we can learn, the water is falling rapidly at all points above the raft. At times, business on the levee looked brisk, while at other times it was decidedly dull. We are doing nothing to brag of, as will be seen from the following:

WEDNESDAY, July 25.—The New Orleans and Jefferson packet Mittie Stephens, captain Maurice Langhorn, arrived from the city to-day with a very fair trip. On her arrival captain Langhorn was led to believe that the lakes were so low that it would be impossible for him to take the Mittie to Jefferson, and he commenced reshipping his Jefferson freight on the Dillard, but the arrival of the Starlight from Jefferson gave the lie to the rumor, and he immediately retook his freight aboard, and left for Jefferson after staying with us all night.

THURSDAY, July 26.—The Jefferson and New Orleans packet Starlight, captain Charles Hayes, and captain John Amsden in the office, arrived to-day from Jefferson on her way to the city. After stopping a few hours with us she left for the city with 114 bales of cotton, a fair list of passengers, and all the bulls she wanted.

FRIDAY, July 27.—The New Orleans and Jefferson packet Alex. Speer, captain John White, dropped in on us to-day from the city with a fair freight for this point and a first rate one for Jefferson. We