"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SWEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,
IN BAER'S BUILDING—SECOND FLOOR.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 24, 1867.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Col. S. D. Woods, of Marshall, Texas, is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The warehouse receipts of cotton at this port from the interior since the 1st of September up to last night, were 46,427 bales. The shipments for the same time, 41,461 bales. Stock on hand, 1,966 bales. Low middling closed yesterday at 14@15c., in specie, taxes paid. Gold 135@138.

While on this subject, we do not think it out of place to enter a protest against the importation of such large stocks of goods as we are daily receiving, as the probabilities are uncertain that we will be able to pay for them. For months past every steamer that has landed here or gone above, has been freighted to its utmost capacity. It is evident to every observing mind, that neither the money nor its equivalent is in the country to pay for them. To predicate their payment on the growing crop is chimerical. The uncertainty of the crops should be taken into consideration as well as the fluctuation in prices. No doubt a large amount of these goods were purchased under the expectation that cotton would be worth at least 35c. per pound in currency. Fatal delusion! No country can be prosperous which is not self-supporting. To import more than we export, is suicidal; and it requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foretell our destiny under the present order of things. Let us depend more upon our own resources, which the late war taught us were abundant, and not pay tribute to or *steal* from others. Sell more and buy less!

FIRE.—Last Saturday, about 3 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the northwestern cell of the parish jail, occupied by six or seven freedmen. The keeper was quickly on hand, rescued the prisoners and had them conveyed to the lock-up. None of them made their escape. The origin of the fire was the work of one of the freedmen, and the others were no doubt accessory, as the fire must have been burning some time before the alarm was given. They were confined in the "cage," but by some means they managed to break the padlock and get into the main cell. During the excitement consequent upon the fire, the keeper mislaid the key to the other cell in which some white prisoners were confined, and it was nearly an hour before it could be found. In the meantime, the situation of these men was anything but pleasant. The steam fire engine was on hand and worked well, but owing to the heavy logs and the manner of the construction of the cell, the fire was not extinguished until eight o'clock. The only damage done was to the cell in which the fire originated.

THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES.—Day-after-to-morrow, (Friday, April 26,) is the day set apart by the ladies of the South—apparently by unanimous consent—for the decoration with evergreens and spring flowers of the graves of those fallen heroes who fell in conflict for the "lost cause." This custom was inaugurated last year. Although the "Confederacy" is surrendered and buried without a lingering hope of its resurrection, the gallant deeds of its immolated defenders live on history's page, and won the admiring plaudits even of the conqueror. There can be neither impropriety nor disloyalty in our lovely women reverencing the memory of those who fell, and placing on their lowly graves, once a year, immortelles and garlands woven of sweet "children of the sun and shower."

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE SITUATION.—We invite the attention of our readers to a letter from Wendell Phillips to one of his coadjutors, which we print in another column. As Wendell for a long time has furnished the brains for the Radical party, it will no doubt have a great influence with the extremists. Straws show which way the wind blows.

LEAVING THE COUNTRY.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 16th learns from Gen. Golcouria that the Marmion will take out to Brazil on the 16th about three hundred emigrants. The late legislation of Congress has given new life to this outward movement. The Crescent is sorry to see our people thus leaving us, and thinks they are unwise, but hopes they will be happy in their new settlements.

MILITARY COMMISSION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 16th says the military commission appointed by Gen. Sheridan for the purpose of trying certain civilians, met on the 15th in what is known as the Quartermaster's Building, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. After organising, the board adjourned over until the the 18th. We look for our turn next.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The mother of James C. Henry is desirous of finding out his grave. He was a member of Company G, consolidated Crescent Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Mansfield April 8, 1864. Any one who can point out the spot where he lies will confer a favor upon his mother by leaving word at this office.

MILITARY.—Company G, (Maj. Parks) 20th U. S. Regulars, left yesterday on the steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2, under orders, for Young's Point, Madison parish. This leaves only one company on duty at this place.

We are under many obligations to the agent of the Texas Express Company, at this place, for repeated favors.

PERSONAL.—Last Saturday we had the pleasure of a call from Mr Chas. Gallwey, who is connected with the house of Keep & Hogan, hardware dealers, New Orleans. This house is one of the oldest and most responsible in the city, and has an enviable reputation for fair and liberal dealing. Mr. Gallwey will attend to all orders left with him.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!—We witnessed yesterday, at Messrs. Thayer & Byrne, the burning of the non-explosive petro oil, which was very satisfactory. It gives a brilliant white light, and there is no danger whatever of explosion. As an evidence of this fact, the lamp was supplied from a can of oil which was in flames at the time. It is cheaper than coal oil, and can, with the assistance of a patent tube, be used in any kind of a lamp. There will be a trial of this oil at Messrs. Thayer & Byrne this evening at 8 o'clock, to which our citizens are invited. We advise all who can to be on hand.

We are pleased to notice that Dick Sale, of the firm of Sale & Murphy, corner of Texas and Spring streets, has returned from the North, where he has been laying in a full stock, in the enjoyment of good health. The stock laid in by him is now in store, and comprises everything necessary for the welfare of man, woman or child. Murphy will be found on hand to wait on all who may favor them with a call to see the new goods.

If you want a tonic use Peruvian Bark Bitters.

An advertisement in another column informs us that E. & B. Jacobs are in receipt of their spring and summer stock, consisting of everything in their line. Although business has been dull generally, this house has had its hands full. This is owing to low prices, large stock and liberal trading. Country merchants would do well to give them an early call as they guarantee to duplicate any bill.

A Legal Question.

The District Court, Judge James I. Weems, now in session at this place, had quite an interesting legal question before it last week. As we were not present, we prevailed upon a legal friend to "do it up" for us:

Can a person disfranchised by the military bills, act as a grand juror? This novel and interesting question was raised in our District Court last week, upon a motion to quash an indictment in the case of the State vs. Jerry O'Brien, on the ground of the incompetency of one of the grand jury that returned the bill. The incompetency, as set forth in the motion, arose from the fact that the foreman of the grand jury was disfranchised by the military bills. The testimony, upon the trial of the motion, decided that the foreman had, about thirty years ago, been a probate judge in the State of Mississippi. This fact being shown, the counsel for the accused attempted next to prove that he had given "aid and comfort" to the rebellion. The evidence upon this branch of the case may be briefly stated as follows: That the juror had voted for secession, but under the conviction that it would not be followed by war; that he took no part whatever in the war, but sympathised with the Southern cause; that he gave clothing and other needful articles to young men either going into or belonging to the Confederate army; that he voted for officers of the Confederate States' Government, and that, being over age, he rendered such assistance as his means allowed to the families of those absent in the service and living in his vicinity, and may have belonged (but witness, the juror himself, could not distinctly remember,) to some organisation looking to the protection of persons and property against lawless violence in his neighborhood.

The counsel for the accused contended that these acts came within the legal intentment of "aid and comfort," and concurring with the fact that he had held a judicial office previously to the rebellion, and had sworn to support the constitution, he was, under the provisions of the military bills, now the paramount law of the State, disqualified as a voter, and therefore incompetent as a juror.

To this argument the District Attorney replied that the military bills had no relation to the qualifications of a juror; that these qualifications were fixed by statute; that the juror was not disfranchised by these bills, and that if he was, his disqualification as a voter under them did not affect his qualifications as a juror.

We state the points very briefly as made by the counsel for the accused, Mr. Duncan and Judge Creswell, and those made by Major Ashton, the District Attorney. The argument of the motion attracted unusual interest, both on account of the novelty of the question and the probable effect its decision might have upon all the indictments returned by the same grand jury.

His honor, Judge Weems, took the motion under advisement for that day. On the next he sustained the motion, giving, among other reasons, only, that while it was true Congress was not looking to the qualifications of jurors in the military bills, yet as these are the paramount law of the land, and as, by the statute of this State, the qualifications of a juror were those of a voter, and, as under the bills, the juror was disqualified as a voter, he was also disqualified as a juror. The Judge expressed his regret that such was his conviction of the law, as the public interests might be affected by the decision, which was fatal to all the indictments. The District Attorney then asked leave to file information in lieu of the indictments, in all cases in which it was allowed; and we understand that he can do so in all the cases except the one in which the motion was filed, so that the public interest will not suffer. The grand jury was then discharged.

Impending War in Europe.

Amidst our own trials and tribulations we find time to look across the water and notice what our neighbors are doing. A cable dispatch informs us that all negotiations are broken off between France and Prussia, and that war is imminent. This is followed by another rumor that these powers have called out their reserves, and moving their forces secretly to the frontier. Still another dispatch informs us that the other great powers of Europe have offered their mediation, and that Napoleon has signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in the plan. At this time of writing nothing had been heard from Prussia. Although the last dispatch says there is a growing feeling of a peaceful solution of the vexed question, it is evident to us that, sooner or later, there will be a resort to arms. Napoleon wants time for the purpose of showing to the world his Paris exposition and reaping its benefits. Otherwise he is ready. For sometime past he has been quietly withdrawing his troops from other countries and concentrating them on his own soil, arming and equipping them anew. This has aroused the suspicions of Bismarck, who is not slow to act, and moves in the matter at once, and probably a little sooner than Napoleon anticipated.

The evident cause of this rupture between these two great nations is the gradual absorption of the smaller German Duchies by Prussia, and the violation of the treaty of 1815, culminating in the occupation of Luxembourg by a Prussian garrison, which France also has an eye to.

The New Orleans Bee, in an article on the subject, says "Prussia's present policy is utterly inexplicable, and we can imagine no other explanation beyond that already implied—that she desires the conquest of Germany, and intends to violate the treaty of 1815, even though she is forced to cross swords with the half of Europe. At the present time the strong fortress of Luxembourg is held by a Prussian garrison, and the people of the Duchy are divided in sentiment, though the reigning Duke and a majority of the people are evidently in favor of the French alliance. Prussia refuses to give up the fortress; France demands it. Since 1859, with the exception of its German connexion, Luxembourg has had a separate existence. The German Confederation having been broken up by Prussian arms, each of the smaller independent States has had an opportunity of choosing its connexion, and a majority have yielded to the inducements or threats of Prussia. Luxembourg, however, concludes to dispose of itself to France, and Prussia declines to permit the transfer. The strongest country, therefore, takes Luxembourg; but her position is far from an enviable one. The caricature of Louis XVI calling to a brood of chickens and asking them to decide whether they will be roasted or boiled presents a fair picture of its condition to-day."

It is almost useless at this time to speculate on the matter, for as likely as not before this reaches the eyes of the reader the cable will have given us something more definite.

MORE TERRITORY.—A Washington dispatch of the 12th says negotiations are now in progress between the United States and Great Britain, for the purchase of a large portion of British America.

Mr. Seward has made an offer to Lord Stanley, the British Secretary for the Colonies, to buy all of British America lying west of the longitude of the Mississippi river.

Thus far, it is said, some difference has arisen in the negotiations in reference to the including of Vancouver's Island in the arrangement.

For chills and fever use Peruvian Bark Bitters.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. J. V. Rogers and S. B. McCutchen have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of doing a cotton factorage and commission and forwarding business. Office at Gregg & Mansell's. These gentlemen are old and well-known citizens of this place and are straightforward and experienced merchants.

Parents cannot be too particular in observing any symptoms that predispose their little ones to an attack of croup, which is always distressing and often fatal. Marsden's pectoral balm is now recommended as the most effective, safe, and pleasant remedy known. For sale by all druggists.

SAVE YOUR EYES!—Owing to the many applicants, Professor Cohen intends to remain a short time longer. All those having imperfect vision had better see him soon. 1t.

Tandy & Morton received yesterday per steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2 another consignment of Robertson county whisky, which is said to be the best on the market.

J. B. Lewis, Jr.'s shoe emporium, No. 9 Texas st., is the great attraction for those in want of boots, shoes, hats, &c., as he sells at New Orleans prices, and when he can't do that, gives them ear'y

An Incendiary Address.

We publish below "an address to the colored people of Louisiana," purporting to be from "one of their own race," dated at New Orleans March 25, and signed by J. Willis Menard. It reached us through the hands of a freedman, who informed us that a large number of the address were in the hands of his race. It is evidently the work of designing white men of the extreme radical type, whose object it is to create a war of the two races in order to serve their own base ends. A careful examination of the paper will convince the most skeptical that it was written by a white man from the cold regions of the Nor th, as even the most intelligent of the blacks have little knowledge of the sophistry therein set forth. The author is evidently an adept at the business of pandering to the tastes of the haters of the Southern people, but we sincerely trust he will not find an appreciative response from our black people, whose interests are identical with ours.

How this inflammatory address reached our city is not so much a matter of conjecture as many of our readers might suppose. As "murder will out" so will this at some future time. We give the document in full without any further comment:

Fellow Citizens: By agencies, both seen and unseen, which have been brought into existence by the fortunes of war, we have been suddenly brought to the possession and exercise of those privileges and duties which we have always claimed by every human principle and birth-right, and by virtue of those guaranties and safeguards of liberty which underlie the great framework of our republican government. Having been the chief subject of public discussion for many generations past, among statesmen, travelers, writers, editors, jurists, slaveholders and philanthropists, on land and on sea, in church and in the halls of legislation, we are now firmly and forever engrafted in the great body politic of the American people—possessing alike all rights, all immunities, all chances and advantages. We have not earned these on the cotton and cane fields, nor on the fields of battle. They have always been ours. Happily, the power of wrong is vanquished, and law, so long dishonored, so long made a shield for vice, crime and robbery, and subservient to the evil proclivities of men, has been brought back, by the intervention of the sword, to its primeval province—to *protect* and not to *oppress* man. The vile prejudices of men are receding to the swamp lands of ignorance and folly where they came from; while an unseen power is revolutionising the minds of men, bringing them involuntarily to the domain of sober reason. Prayer, long suffering and patience have been our surest elements of success; they have gained us a moral victory which is far more valuable and lasting than the usual conquests of the sword. As we are now recognised as citizens in the full sense, we must apply ourselves to the important duties which devolve upon us as such; because we cannot be efficient citizens unless we acquire to some extent, a knowledge of the theory of our government and duties and obligations which it imposes upon us. Although we have been crowned with victory thus far, yet the struggle is not ended. We are surrounded by numerous sources of danger. The common enemy is defeated, but his heart is full of the fire of revenge; and it is his settled purpose to gain by secret deeds, however revolting and cowardly, what he lost on the battle-field. We have seen this sadly verified by instances too numerous and horrible to name. The ballot will eventually be a safeguard to us, yet, in the meantime it will be necessary for us to employ those stern elements of defense which the war has necessarily taught us.

The wisest policy for us to pursue in order to maintain and enjoy our newly acquired rights permanently, is a subject that needs much careful consideration. The mighty agencies and elements to be employed in battling down the strongholds of caste and prejudice which now operate so powerfully against us, are to be found in the more perfect development of our intellectual powers and capacities; an ability to meet and successfully refute the false doctrines and base calumnies that have been so successfully and industriously circulated against us, and corrupted the public sentiment of our common country. The subtle schemes of political speculators are to be avoided in this moral revolution; our chief dependence must be in our inherent power to maintain those rights and privileges which the vitiated state of the public mind has so long and wrongfully withheld from us. We must demonstrate this problem by our individual manhood, in the different departments of industry, and by the spirit of genius in the mechanical arts, which always rewards its authors with character, honor, dignity and peace.

As American freemen, born under the great Magna Charta of human liberty, we should adopt that noble sentiment, and inscribe it upon our banner in characters of living light: "Better die than suffer our liberties to be taken away." It is one of the American cardinal doctrines, published from the pulpit, proclaimed from the rostrum, and inculcated in the common schools. It secures character and influence at home and commands respect abroad; inspires a laudable ambition in the minds of the youth, for emulation in the great enterprises of the present age, and points forward with high hopes and bright anticipations to the glorious future. The aspiring spirit of adventure which marks so peculiarly the age in which we live, causes men to endure the heat of the burning sands of the torrid zone, suffer the perils and snows of the icy realms, in order to amass immense treasures. We must be imbued with the same spirit of adventure, and like other men, embark in the various pursuits of industry and development. The hour is full of important lessons; every day marks a new era of progress and enlightenment in our history, and we must either be carried onward in the great channel of the tide of progress or sink ingloriously beneath its surface.

We should be admonished to act upon this important subject in view of the progressive spirit of the age, and the grandeur of that revolution which at present is overturning the dynasties of oppression upon the continent of Europe.

In behalf of the millions with whom we are identified, and of the genius of our youth, and the sublimity lingering around the history of our fathers, we should swear by the altars of liberty that this great republic shall remain free forever, under the control of just laws and free institutions, and free, loyal men of all races, colors and nationalities. Let this be our broad platform and national policy.

It is a source of pride to have been to have been born on the soil of this great country, where labor is King, and man is ruled by his own voice. In our wide domain; on the banks of our majestic rivers; along the shores of our stretching lakes; in our wide extended fields; in all these let us hope. In everything gorgeous in the green of summer and rich in the glow of autumn, sublime in the snow-drifted mountains, rising toward heaven, upon which is seated the spirit of sublimity, we see the elements of nature prophetic of the future greatness of a people redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of our free institutions, under the beneficent folds of Republicanism.

In order for us to stem the tide of popular opinion and check its blasting influences, we must plant ourselves firmly upon the broad principles of justice, right and truth, with manliness, integrity, and our hearts full of the love of liberty and the welfare of our fellow-men. Then, party strifes and turmoils may rave with malignity, the waves of persecution and proscription may rise mountain high, dash and beat around us; the surging billows may beat upon, and for a while seem to overwhelm us; but we shall not be moved from our lofty eminence. Let us clear the stream of its driftwood, snags and impediments, and navigate our own crafts, and make them "walk the waters like the things of life." Let us take down the dams and bring the current to a dead level, and not be continually stemming the tide, with winds and currents against us. Let us officer and man our own boats, and if we cannot steer them safely into the port for which we are bound, let us sink. All that we demand from the heretofore dominant party in this country, is what Diogones requested of Alexander the Great, to *get out of our sunshine.*

But there are other elements which must be developed within ourselves that will be necessary for our progress in the various relations and stages of life. Educational development must be combined with other elements no less requisite in order to form a grand self-redeeming power. We must cultivate that self-respect and self-reliance which characterises true manhood and give nobility to manly character and bearing. It is true, our past condition was very unfavorable to the cultivation of these vital social elements. We have not held any position of sufficient dignity and honor to encourage their cultivation; and so long has been our preclusion from the higher walks of life, that we had nearly lost all hopes of ever reaching them. Now that our pathway is being cleared of all the rubbish which silly prejudices have thrown therein, we must begin life anew, and apply ourselves to all those sources of improvement and prosperity which have made other men and nations great and powerful.

We must remain united and go to work as one man in the discharge of our new duties, and in maintaining and guarding our rights and privileges. We have one common interest at stake, and our efforts and energies must be kept in one channel in order to protect it. We are too weak to divide and subdivide on political issues. Our political existence is yet too new to admit any local dissensions among us. Our future success depends entirely on the nature of our first move. If we begin disunited we will surely end in chaos and ruin. Wherever we have sufficient power we should make our mark by electing to responsible and honorable positions men of our own race. This will be our surest safeguard against those political retrogressions which have entailed so much misery and corruption in this country. There will be a reaction after the reorganisation of our State which will send confusion in our ranks unless we are fully prepared to meet it. Much will depend upon the character of those men who will be called to put the new State machinery into operation. If we unite and elect truly loyal men—men who are willing to maintain the fruits and glories of the war, we will have a successful passage; but if those men are elected who are bent on making treason honorable and traitors respectable, the voyage will be attended with disorder, distress and desolation.

The elements which we should employ against this pending conflict is a subject that should engage our most sober consideration; and the first of these is *unity of action* and a thorough and rigid *registration* of every qualified voter of our race. Let the more intelligent among us see that it is done, because they will be likely to receive the benefits accruing therefrom. In every parish, in every district and precinct let us form ourselves into clubs; let the intelligent instruct the ignorant on the issues of the day; let the great principles of equal rights, unwavering loyalty and universal suffrage be discussed until they shall echo like reverberating thunders along the banks of the Red River and the sandy shores of the great "Father of Waters." There will be great odds brought against us; money, influence and threats will be offered us; but we must stand firmly, remembering two hundred and fifty years of cruel oppression; the separation of fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, relations and friends, and the cold-blooded murders of our brethren, whose distress and agony load every breeze and fill mankind with horror.

Let our answer to those who would bribe us be, "Fort Pillow, Andersonville and Libby prisons?" Let the ballot finish the work so nobly begun by the musket. Let us stand by Congress in all things; they have earned our lasting gratitude by their recent laws; they have shown a disposition to reward loyalty wherever found, and to have no fellowship with those who raise their puny arms to strike down this Government. The members of the 39th Congress have fixed their names in history as the second Fathers of this republic, and will go down to future generations as the first pioneers of true republican liberty.

In the great campaign before us, let us show wisdom and moderation; let us try and make our enemies our friends, and act always on the defensive principles. This beautiful country, sleeping beneath the mild rays of a warm sun, and blessed with so many sources of wealth, must soon yield its slumbering treasures under the new *regime* of freedom and by the strong arms of regenerated freemen. Onward then, and upward—unitedly, quietly, reliantly; for "*the whole land of the South is ours!*"

THE REGISTRY IN ORLEANS PARISH.—The following, which we clip from the Times of the 16th, shows that the registrars are very particular in interpreting the bill:

The registration of voters yesterday did not proceed, in some of the districts, at least, as satisfactorily as might have been desired. As we heard, the large discretion left in the hands of the registrars, and the action to which it has given rise, have created a very general feeling of dissatisfaction among our people. Unless the course adopted by the registering officers has been sadly misrepresented, they have carried into the performance of a grave and public duty their own partisan prejudices, and many of their decisions are so manifestly illegal that, unless revised and reconsidered they will amount to a practical denial of justice to the great mass of the white citizens of Louisiana. On the text of the law by which certain of our people are disfranchised we have already commented, and have also given the opinions of eminent jurists on the subject. But the registrars have adopted, as it would seem, a far more rigid interpretation, and rejections were made by them yesterday which we think will be pronounced by all sound thinkers as illegal and unjust. Instead of construing such doubts as may arise in favor of liberty and personal freedom, they have followed an opposite course, and have been led into errors which are glaringly erroneous. Armed with convenient "doubts" they reject the claims of citizens whose right to vote cannot be questioned on any legal, moral or constitutional grounds. In view of these facts we trust that Gen. Sheridan will exercise a portion of that authority with which he is legitimately vested so as to remove existing and well-founded causes of dissatisfaction. Unless such a course be pursued the "fantastic tricks" of irresponsible agents may serve to tarnish a high military reputation and check that spirit of returning loyalty among our people which every true patriot and statesman should encourage. If the object be to restore harmony, the registry laws hould be liberally interpreted; but if it be simply to secure a party triumph by the disfranchisement of the great mass of our white citizens the exclusive course inaugurated yesterday will prove eminently successful.

JACOB BARKER REGISTERS.—From the following card, signed by Jacob Barker, and published in the New Orleans papers of the 16th, it will be seen that he was one of the first to register under the military bills:

I have submitted to the injustice of having my name registered, it being the only means left for Southerners to correct the wrong of taxation without representation.

The publication by Congress of a volume of 596 pages, in relation to the July riots, seems to be got up for the single purpose of injuring the Democratic party; it makes me testify that the Conservatives dared not have a public meeting, because the Democrats would break it up. My statement was that the Democrats apprehended violence from the office seekers—the new comers. It makes me say, that when Hahn and Wells were elected we had a fair election. I said in the rural parishes they had a fair election, while that in the city was the most fraudulent ever known.

I publicly refused to take part in celebrating the election of Hahn and Wells, because it violated our vested rights. It also makes me say that I did not drink and smoke with *rebels* on election days. What I said was, I did not smoke and drink with the *rabble* on election days. There is also an error as to what I said about the $2,300,000 specie which had been secreted, and the $218,000 Confederate money. Of the latter, the military authorities received the avails. My Bank of Commerce had not any interest or agency in the matter. The Radicals overlook the Christian doctrine that it is better for ninety-nine guilty to escape than one innocent man to be punished. A majority of the citizens of Louisiana were opposed to secession; yet they are punished alike with the misguided. What I said about the disposition of our citizens, and about secession, is correctly stated.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT MONROE.—The New Orleans Times of the 18th has the following:

Private letters by the steamboat Idahoe, Captain McLaughlin, which arrived Tuesday from the Ouachita river, confirm the report published in the Times several days ago, of a sad accident, which occurred at Monroe, on Saturday last.

It seems that a new steam ferry boat, built at Monroe to ply between the east and west bank of the Ouachita river at that point, was making a trial trip, having on board a number of the most prominent citizens of Ouachita parish, and that while on her return to Monroe her boiler exploded. A number of her passengers were seriously injured; among them Robert J. Caldwell, Esq., a lawyer of Monroe. Capt. A. W. Norcross, Assessor of Internal Revenue at Monroe, although hurt, we are glad to learn, was not in any danger. Dr. John T. Simmons, one of the most extensive planters on that river, we are sorry to hear was one of the sufferers, and died after twelve hours of excruciating pain. Col. Henry Bry, of Monroe, was blown into the water, but was rescued.

The machinery for this boat was constructed at this city. The precise cause of the disaster is not known, but the engineer has been arrested and will be examined on the charge of manslaughter.

LETTER FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.—The West Point (Ga.) Gazette, of the 4th inst., contains the following:

We have received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 25, 1867.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I knew that if defeated, or not carried out by the South, other means ruinous to them, in every way, would follow.

I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to its acceptance than I would be if I had voted against it.

My advice therefore is, and I give it *most anxiously*, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organise under the act at once and in good faith. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. Castellaw, Esq.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION—*Gold not Money but Merchandise.*—In the Supreme Court of New York, Mr. Justice Sutherland has decided an important question between currency and gold. The issue turned on an agreement made to pay a certain sum at a time when gold was the ruling currency. The sum was tendered, but in legal tenders; hence the litigation. Mr. Justice Sutherland holds that an agreement to pay in gold cannot be legally enforced, though, treating gold as a commodity, a contract for its purchase or sale is perfectly safe and proper. He declares that the result of the Legal Tender act is that gold has practically ceased to be a currency, and become exclusively a commodity. The decision appears to be identical in principle with one recently delivered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by which, upon a contract for the payment of a specified sum in gold, a tender of the amount in greenbacks was held good.

Jo. McDermott, at the Ladies' Bazaar, No. 35 Texas street, has a full and complete stock of spring and summer goods for ladies' or gentlemen's wear. The goods are all fresh and of the latest styles, laid in by an expert at the business for this trade. Mrs. Wells has charge of the dressmaking and millinery department, and is well up to the latest fashions.

RETURNED.—The Crescent of the 16th says W. Jasper Blackburn, Esq., of the Homer Iliad, has just returned from Washington, and will proceed forthwith to his country home for the purpose of personally resuming the editorial management of his paper.

A Washington special to the New Orleans Crescent says Secretary Seward urges the cession of a portion of British America to the United States, on the ground that it is needed as an equipoise to the proposed kingdom of Canada, and that he offers to cancel the Alabama claims for the territory in question.

A superior A No. 1 piano for sale. Inquire at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 22, noon.—Stocks strong; bonds 109¾@109⅞. Gold 138¼.

In the cable dispatches of the 20th, the receipts of cotton at Liverpool were stated at 284,000 bales ahead of the receipts for the same time last year. It should have been 234,000 bales *less* than for the same time last year.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton, sales 3600 bales; prices irregular and easier; low middling 22@23c.; receipts 3490 bales. Sugar, fair, 12¾c., and prime 13½c. Molasses, prime, 72c. Flour, small sales. Corn advanced 2½@5c. Oats dull at 80c. Bacon, ribbed 12c. and clear sides 12¾c. Lard firm and unchanged. Whisky $2 10@2 30 for Western. Gold 138¼. Sterling 47½@50; New York sight ⅜ premium.

NEW YORK, April 22, evening.—Cotton dull; no change; sales 1600 bales at 25c. for middling uplands. Gold 138¼.

NEW YORK, April 23, noon.—Stocks active; bonds of '62, coupons, 110¼@110½, of '64, 108¾, of '65, 109; new issue 107½@107⅝; 10-40's, 98¾; 7-30's, first series, 105@105½; others 105¼@105¾. Money 6 ⅌ct. Gold 138¼.

Cable Dispatches.

VIENNA, April 21.—The official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal party.

Dispatches received here to-day from Paris report that rentes are drooping.

Telegram from Frankfort state bonds advanced a quarter, and are quoted at 74½.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, noon.—The bark Annie Ramsay, from New York for Bristol, has been abandoned at sea.

Markets generally closed on account of the Easter holidays. Cotton very irregular and quotations merely nominal. Middling cotton is quoted on the streets at about 11d.

LONDON, April 22, noon.—Stock boards and markets closed on account of the holidays.

PARIS, April 22.—It is stated on very good authority that Napoleon is endeavoring to purchase arms in the United States. Chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxembourg question. It is stated Prussia disapproves of the compromise proposed by the great powers.

LONDON, April 22.—Peace between France and Prussia is almost despaired of. The Prussians are quietly arming and preparing for the expected shock of arms. The warlike aspect of things caused considerable alarm on the London stock exchange, and the tendency of affairs is towards a financial panic.

LONDON, April 23.—Gladstone is much censured by members of the Liberal party and the friends of the Liberal cause for what they term his mismanagement of the reform movement.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—Bonds 73¾.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arrived, steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans. The Great Eastern was spoken April 18. All well.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was four hundred and six.

On the Fashion Course yesterday the chestnut mare Henrietta and the bay mare Lady Kendall trotted for two thousand dollars, best three in five, in harness. Henrietta won the race after five closely contested heats.

AT a recent trial of twenty inch guns at Fort Hamilton, a range of four miles was attained with a projectile weighing one thousand and eighty pounds.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The Idahoe Statesman says Indians attacked the stage coach near Fernitz's ferry, on the 26th ult., and killed driver Younger and two passengers. Three other passengers escaped.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Statements of preparations for a Russian-American exploring expedition were premature. The State Department thinks it would be discourteous to Russia to organise such an expedition until the cession is complete.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The city has negotiated a loan of $600,000, enabling her to meet the interest on the June, July and August bonds and other liabilities.

The Fenians endorsed Gen. Piles advocacy of the recent Congressional resolutions of sympathy for Ireland by a serenade. Piles responded, favoring universal freedom.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The steamer Tahoma, arrived at Galveston from Tampico the 17th, brings positive confirmation of the capture of Puebla, and says the revenue of the custom house at Tampico was being gobbled. Letters from the Liberal's camp at Queretaro, say Diaz has shot six officers and sixty one of a lesser grade, captured at Puebla, it is alleged, in retaliation for the October decree.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Quartermaster General has issued a circular, showing that by the terms of purchase, sums due certain railroads for carrying mails &c., must be withheld till the material purchased from the Government is paid for, and making rules by which connecting roads, not indebted, may be promptly paid. Quartermasters are directed to issue separate bills of lading to indebted roads when practicable. Indebted railroads are required to present accounts to Col. F. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster at Washington, for the Atlantic roads; Gen. C. G. Sawtell, at New Orleans, for the Gulf States railroads; Col. S. R. Hornell, at Louisville, for all other roads. The list of indebted roads comprises forty-one.

Butler is here waiting the decision of the Gray Jacket case.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the Louisiana district court in the case of the blockade steamer A. M. Bagley. This is the case where one loyal and three pardoned owners claimed the proceeds of the vessel and cargo. The decision is adverse to their claims.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that United States district courts alone have jurisdiction over internal revenue matters. Revenue receipts to-day half a million.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Hancock's Indian expedition has reached Fort Sound. The Cheyenne Indians made professions of peace, but during the night abandoned their wigwams. Gen. Custar was sent in pursuit.

DENVER, CALIFORNIA, April 22.—Lookout station, 270 miles east of the Smoky Hill route, was destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians on Monday last. Three employés of the United States Express Company were killed and scalped.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order reorganising the sub-districts of his department, and providing additional regulations for the same. He forbids the sale or gift of liquor to United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Among the provisions of the order is the following: Post Commandants will exercise a supervision over all magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables and police within their commands, and will, whenever necessary for the preservation of order and the efficient discharge of duties, assume command of the police forces.

MONEY TO INVEST.—An intelligent London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 6th of March, says:

I am inclined to think if we get things settled in America, and arrange our difference with England before the end of this year, that the next European mania for speculation may turn toward the United States, very likely to the purchase of Southern lands and grand plans of emigration. In another year something must be done with the vast accumulation of money now lying idle here and on the continent. The United States is in high favor. If we have no serious mishap, this will increase. The lavish expenditure of Americans in Paris and elsewhere, backed as it is in most cases by unquestioned and rapidly acquired wealth, is making a serious impression upon Europeans.

Try the efficacy of the Peruvian Bark Bitters.

BOOTH'S DIARY.—The following statement is from the Albany (New York) Evening Journal:

It is asserted by some of Butler's friends that the eighteen pages spoliated from Booth's diary contained evidence regarding the preparations for the assassination and the reasons for the abandonment of the abduction plot. The fact is, however, that all the evidence that has ever been elicited in regard to this diary goes to show that it is now in precisely the condition in which it was when taken from Booth's body. Detective Baker once affected a knowledge of the contents of these missing pages, but when brought to a pointed examination could remember nothing that he had read.

THE MEXICAN LOANS.—A number of subscribers to, or holders of, Mexican bonds, have addressed a letter to M. Berryer, Deputy in the French Assembly, from Marseilles, asking him to interfere for their protection. They assert that they never would have loaned their money to Maximilian's government, had it not been for the flattering official statements of the French Government. They put in, as evidence, several official dispatches. M. Berryer declines to do anything for them, and reminds them how he, in a public address, had advised them not to loan their money on such security, and that the risk was wholly their own. They took it with their eyes open, and must be the losers.

COTTON.—The sales for the week ending March 22d, at New York, were 18,500 bales; receipts, 11,500; exports, 20,300. Receipts there since 1st March, 50,190 bales; exports, 55,840. Receipts there since 1st September, 464,748 bales; exports, 259,140. Receipts at all the ports for the week ending March 22d, about 40,000 bales; for the week ending March 15th, 47,500 bales; for the week ending March 8th, 53,500 bales; for the week ending March 1st, 61,000. Receipts at all the ports since 1st September to March 22d, 1,517,500 bales. [New Orleans Bee, April 10.

Marsden's pectoral balm never fails to relieve and cure.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.—The stock market in Paris to-day is almost in a panic, and all classes of French securities have been persistently offered at rapidly depreciating rates since the opening of business. The cause of this display of alarm is attributed by some to the recent discussion on foreign affairs, and by others to the treaty of alliance, which was published yesterday, between Prussia and the Southern States of Germany. [London Morning Post, 28th ult.

Washington News.

"Raconteur," the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times, under date of April 10th, gives the following gratifying news:

The fur trade and the fisheries are the most important sources of wealth in the newly acquired Russian territory, and the lumber trade is increasing. But it appears that Russian America possesses in its minerals and ores, far greater riches than its furs or fisheries, or even its forests can be made to yield, the turning to account of which would give life to the whole region, and tend to raise villages and towns as prosperous as those which have sprung into existence in the far more inhospitable districts of Siberia.

Coal and copper have been found along the McKenzie; and the writer has little doubt from the comparison he has made between the geological features of the two countries, that the whole region is as rich in other minerals and ores as Siberia; that upon a proper exploration, gold will be found in its rivers and valleys, and platina, lead, silver and diamonds, and all precious stones of Siberia in its mountains. Several valuable minerals, such as fine jasper, porcelain, clay, semi-opal, plumbago, gypsum, various colored porphyry, variegated marble, and also iron ore, has been discovered in many parts of the country.

The President will not interpose on the Mexican question, except to request Juarez to prevent any treatment of the deposed Emperor not authorised by the rules of war, and to bring him away in a national vessel should he seek refuge under our flag.

The Southern relief fund will be swelled to ten thousand dollars before