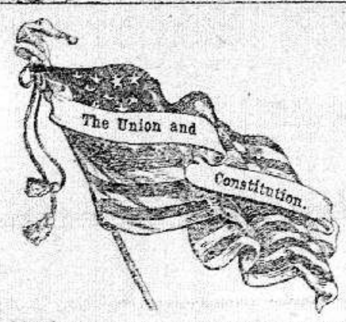

"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets, In Baer's Building—Second Floor.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....................MAY 15, 1867.

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

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

Mr. John C. Love, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Many thanks to Mr. Nolan, agent Texas Express Company, for files of late Northern and Western papers.

During the storm on Monday evening an unoccupied house, on Common street, near Milam, was struck by lightning.

General orders No. 13, has been issued from headquarters at Galveston, prohibiting all persons from sitting on juries that cannot take the test oath.

Certificates of Registry.—Our people will do well to remember that their right of voting hereafter will depend upon the fact of registry, and will see at once the necessity of taking care of their certificates, for these are the best evidence of the fact. Keep them so as to be able to produce them at the polls if your votes are challenged.

The Jefferson Times.—We are in receipt of the first number of the Jefferson Times, published by Messrs. Loughery & McCutchan. It is a large and well gotten up sheet. The editors are well known throughout the country as able writers, and we predict a long and prosperous career for the Times.

Farming Operations.—We met last week a number of our planting friends, who generally report fine stands of cotton and a rapid growth of corn; that the negroes are working better than last year; and our friends expect not only a fair cotton yield, but a large surplus of corn. We hope they will not be disappointed, for in the face of great difficulties and embarrassments, our planters have been, and are to-day, the truest of all true men.

Register.—It is a duty every man owes to himself, to his friends and to the State, to register promptly, in order to secure his right of suffrage. We urge upon our people not to delay in this matter. The board of Registrars have but a limited time to give the whole parish, and will, of course, soon leave for the country. The petty annoyances attending a political catechism, in contrast with the real freedom of the ballot, are sufficient, we admit, if no duty were to be performed, to deter any man of sensibility from an effort to secure the franchise at present; but he who from such motives stays away now, sells his birthright for less than a mess of pottage. Register if you can; but try it whether you succeed or not, unless you know yourself disfranchised.

Jefferson Davis.—Jefferson Davis is at last relieved from military confinement—and, by virtue of an order of the President, is delivered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

He returns to Richmond, the Richmond he defended so long and with such signal ability, not with the stately step and measured grandeur of the leader of the Rebellion, but enfeebled by age, by anxiety, by imprisonment, and by the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. Still as then, do Southern hearts beat in sympathy for him, but now like muffled drums, as in sorrow and tears, we follow him to the court room, to hear him arraigned for all our deeds—the one for the many. In his vicarious sufferings, the iron entered the soul of every Southern man who joined the standard of revolt.

Major Stephen F. Power.—The many friends of Major Power will hear with pleasure, that he reached his home in Natchez, in excellent health. In a short communication addressed to us, he takes occasion to return his grateful acknowledgements to his friends in this section for the kindness so generally shown him. The genial qualities of the Major recommend him wherever he goes. Speaking of the disastrous overflow of the Mississippi river, the greatest since 1828, he remarks, that, "standing on the commanding bluffs of old Natchez, the view is sad indeed. As far as the eye can reach, you see as finely improved cotton estates as are to be found in the world more or less covered with water. Heaven help our people." In contrast with the desolation around and about him, the Major recalls our "prosperous and growing section," to wish us God speed. We hope his friends will bear in mind that he is to be found with J. H. Carter, New Orleans.

Shreveport Medical and Surgical Infirmary.—It affords us much pleasure to again call the attention of the public to this flourishing institution. We can safely say that no enterprise, in a medical or surgical point of view, promises more good to the people at large than this. Practitioners in the country for hundreds of miles around, have constantly on hand cases which require for their relief rigid restraint or peculiar surgical instruments or appliances. We would say for all such conditions, the Infirmary offers rare chances and facilities. Deformities, either acquired or congenital, the various affections of the bones, and other diseases may be treated here in the most modern and approved manner. The gentlemen who have charge of the Infirmary (it is not an hospital, as many suppose,) are thoroughly experienced in the art and science of their profession, having been reared in the largest hospitals of the land which alone can test and confer efficiency on medical men. Besides, they have everything necessary in the way of instruments to perform any operation in surgery, and ample arrangements for the treatment of all affections. Man, woman or child can be made as comfortable in the Infirmary as the most fastidious taste could desire, at the trifling expense of five to seven dollars per day, everything included except surgical operations.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company took place on Monday last. The following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: W. J. Anderson, Ala.; J. W. Arthur, New Orleans; R. B. Hall, Kentucky; B. Barker, Ohio; Wm. Duffield, Ill.; J. M. Waskom, W. R. D. Ward, W. T. Scott, A. Pope, M. J. Hall, G. G. Gregg, Wm. Bradfield and Joseph Mason, Texas.

The officers elected by the board are: W. J. Anderson, President; J. M. Waskom, Vice-President; A. T. Smith, Secretary.

We learn from the report of the late President, Col. Waskom, that measures are consummated for the speedy equipment and repair of the finished road and the extension of it westward.

[Harrison (Marshall, Texas) Flag.

Missouri Store.—Messrs. Cumming, Morrison & Co., No. 28 Texas street, have recently opened their large stock of summer goods, and are now ready to accommodate their friends and the public with anything in their line. Their stock consists of fancy and staple dry goods, clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, also a splendid assortment of guns, pistols and fishing tackle. See advertisement in another column.

A New Cotton Tie.—Our young friend Wm. F. Buckalew, has just received from Washington City a patent for his new cotton tie. It is made of three-sixteenths round iron, very simple and meets the approval of all who have seen it. Planters and cotton dealers should call on Mr. Buckalew, at Gregg & Mansel's, and examine it themselves.

Furniture.—Barney Cain, No. 87 Texas street, has now in store one of the largest assortments of furniture ever brought to this market. Persons in want of furniture should give him a call.

Editorial Correspondence.

City Hotel, New Orleans, May 8.

It will be recollected that I left our thriving city on the 2d inst., on the good steamer Starlight, commanded by the Hayes family, for the purpose of visiting the headquarter camp of 5th Military District, commanded by Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

In passing down the river we noticed that the crops looked very well considering the backwardness of the season. We noticed that a great portion of the land was planted in corn, which in most cases was well worked. This comports with the information derived from persons at whose plantations we stopped. But very few plantations are all in cotton, and these are rented by Northern men. As we approached Grand Ecore a change for the worse was perceptible, which increased as we neared the lower part of the river. We noticed many fine places which in former times blossomed like the rose and afforded their owners princely incomes, laying waste and idle. Here and there some one, more enterprising than his former neighbor, was endeavoring to raise a little corn with which to eke out a miserable life in comparison to his former one.

Alexandria, once the resort of the princely planters of Rapides, still bears evidence of the destructiveness of war, though some improvements have been made by its enterprising merchants. It will be many years before it again reaches its pristine glory.

The lower part of the river banks are entirely inundated, and nothing can be seen but a vast wilderness growing out of a sea of water. Now and then the top of a hut could be seen peeping out of the water, leaving the impression that this country was once inhabited. But enough of this; let us pass to our arrival at the camp on Saturday night, fifty hours out from Shreveport.

On Sunday morning we were up betimes to take a look at the arrangement of the camp, and must confess that we did not find things to our liking. At first everything bore a dull and gloomy aspect, and the white citizens went moping about as though the end of time was near. From information furnished us they had cause. It was rumored, upon good authority, that one-half of the policemen were to be discharged and replaced with colored soldiers, and that no distinction was to be made between the whites and blacks in the street cars. This subsequently proved to be true, with the exception of the negro police. All of the new appointees are ex-white Union soldiers. During the day a serious riot between the races came very near taking place, and was only frustrated by great forbearance on the part of the whites. Early in the day a large number of negroes assembled on Rampart street, near Congo Square, and as the cars passed would stop them and drive the whites out. After riding a short distance they would get out, apparently having accomplished their designs of having insulted the whites. At the time things bore a serious aspect, and but for the efficiency of the police would have resulted in another 30th of July. Mayor Heath was on hand and made a sensible and conservative speech, which had much to do in quieting matters. The subsequent orders of the presidents of the different roads, that no distinction should be made in color, had the effect to somewhat allay the excitement. As I write everything appears quiet, though there is no telling at what moment the storm may break out. Considerable alarm is felt by the citizens.

The registration thus far amounts to upwards of 15,000, 12,000 of whom are blacks. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of well informed men but that the negroes will have control of the city after the coming election. Already a colored man is out for Mayor, and no doubt many of the citizens would prefer him to some of those "friends" who brought this state of affairs about. The rigid construction which the registrars have put upon the law has prevented many white men from registering who would otherwise have registered. The decision of the Attorney General is looked for anxiously.

I should judge that this state of affairs did not have a very great effect on the German population, who turned out in large numbers on Sunday, marching through the streets with banners flying and music playing. It was a gorgeous pageantry and made a beautiful appearance. They proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where the festivities of Mai-Fest were entered into with a zest only known to those from Faderland.

The amusement season is pretty well over, some of the theatres having closed and others preparing to do so. The Academy of Music and the Olympic are still open and are nightly crowded.

Business of all kinds is at a stand still and the money market tighter than for many years. The rumor which reached us at Shreveport, that many of the houses here had let their paper go to protest was correct, but the tale was not half told. They can be counted by scores. Of the 130,000 bales cotton on hand, about 50,050 bales remain unsold. If this could be moved without loss to the owners matters would no doubt assume a much brighter aspect.

I paid a visit to our Camp street cotemporaries and was cordially received and handsomely entertained. At the Crescent office I found a number of old acquaintances upon Col. Nixon's staff, which reminded me of old times. The Crescent has an able corps of editors, held well in hand by its able commander. Its four-cylinder press is a pretty piece of mechanism, and hustles out Crescents "like butter off a hot knife." I next visited our "six-cylinder" cotemporary and witnessed the operations of that huge machine. It is a "sure enough" six-cylinder fellow, and shells out the Times like corn from a corn-sheller. Mr. King was sick and I did not have the opportunity of seeing him, but was agreeably entertained by his able chief of staff and assistants. We left the office much pleased with our visit. We have not as yet paid a visit to the other papers, but intend doing so soon.

Yesterday being a pleasant day, a stroll along Canal street was not to be sneezed at. The beauty and fashion of the city were out in full force. We could not tell so much about the beauty, but the *tout ensemble* was magnificent and really captivating. We thought to ourself "this is where the money goes." *Nous verrons.*

M.

P. S.—The failure of Given, Watts & Co., of New York, yesterday, caused the branch house in this city to go to protest to-day. The mother house is one of the largest in the Union, and the branch the largest in this city. It is thought that many houses who bank with them will have to go under. They were the proprietors of the City Bank, where many of the leading merchants made their deposits.

M.

We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the following practical views of Messrs. Robert T. & E. E. Buckner on the policy of life insurance. Messrs Robert T. & E. E. Buckner are the agents for the well known Southern Life Insurance Company, and fully prepared to issue policies to all who may desire it:

Why is it more advantageous to insure life than property?

1. It is much cheaper. An insurance upon a house worth $10,000, for twelve months, will cost $250, while a policy, for the same amount, upon a life, at 25 years of age, will cost $121 10. This would be more than fifty per cent. cheaper even though the risks were equal: but upon a moment's reflection it will be perceived how much greater the risk is upon life. A life policy must be paid sooner or later, while not one house in a hundred is ever destroyed by fire. Men die around us every day—a fire is a rare occurrence.

2. Money paid to a fire Company is a clear loss if the property is not destroyed during the continuance of the policy; on the other hand, that paid to a life Company remains a permanent investment to the credit of the assured.

3. It is a safer investment; the life insurance business is conducted upon a firmer and more reliable basis and there is consequently greater security for the payment of a life than a fire policy. The latter is purely a matter of chance upon which no accurate estimate can be made. Fire Companies are liable at any time to an accumulation of losses beyond their ability to meet them, while in the former the business is conducted upon principles which experience and observation have reduced to the exactness of mathematical calculation. While nothing is more uncertain than individual life, nothing is more certain than the average life of a multitude.

So unvarying is the average duration of human life that the most destructive epidemics that have ever visited this country or Europe have never produced any perceptible increase in the losses of Life Insurance Companies.

4. A loss resulting from fire may be repaired by renewed energy and economy, and even if not repaired the loss is unattended by any distressing consequences beyond the mere diminution of the mass of the owners' property. While on the other hand the life policy being effected to relieve the family of the assured from want, the amount always comes to them at the time it is most needed, and consequently most valuable, when death has deprived them of their natural protector and has left them with no one to provide for their support and education.

Our Duty to Freedmen---Gen. Gordon's Letter.

Our duty to the colored people may be briefly stated as follows: In the first place, to secure them protection against evil-disposed men in our midst, who, acting upon past prejudices, have not been sufficiently patient with the license of a newly acquired liberty, and who have not been willing to wait for the slow action of the law, but have chosen to right themselves in cases of petty annoyance. It is better that many peccadilloes should go unpunished, than that any illegal punishment should be inflicted. In the second place, as a part of our duty to the colored race, we should show the most exemplary obedience to law, for this is the highest civic duty. The negro is quick and imitative, if not original and reflective, and takes the tone from his superiors in intelligence, with a facility unknown to any other people. In the third place, they should be taught the relations of employer and hired laborer; that the interests of the two are identical by a higher law than any act of Congress, by the laws of unerring political economy. This is now being effectually done by those contracts which assimilate partnerships, and in which the laborers are paid in shares of the crop. And in the last place, they should be informed that there are political emissaries throughout the South who are here to secure their votes in the interests of a political party, and whose appeals and counsels can have no other effect than an estrangement of the blacks to the injury of both races, for the present and the coming time.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, the brave and gallant officer who commanded Stonewall Jackson's old corps at the end of the war, and who is now residing at Brunswick, Georgia, issued an address to his "colored friends," warning them against the agitation from the North, and assuring them of his "lively interest" in their welfare. He says:

I am in favor of extending, by every possible means, every aid toward the moral and intellectual advancement of the race, and think that peculiar circumstances authorise me to assert, with the most entire confidence, that such is the almost universal opinion of the Southern people. It was my fortune during the late war, in the Southern army, to command young men from almost every section of the South. They and their parents are my friends, and have been in the habit, wherever I have met them, of unfolding their views with great freedom to me on these and kindred topics. I assert, without reservation, that I cannot recall an instance of exception or dissent to the uniformity of these expressions of kind wishes toward your people. Nor have I found one who, when questioned as to his wishes in this regard, has not emphatically declared that he would not vote you back into slavery had he the power to do so. They who assert or insinuate the contrary are themselves the victims of the blindest delusion, or actuated by the worst motives in seeking to make a different impression. Associating with you from childhood, we have not to subdue the prejudices and antipathies to your race that belong to other sections. The white man of the South ought to be, is, and ever will be, (unless some strange delusion should enter the brain and poison the counsels of the one or the other party) in the same section. Why should it be otherwise? Acquaintance, past association, in many instances mutual gratitude and affection, as well as the mutual dependence of daily business relations, all conspire to bind them together. He who teaches you to regard our interests as conflicting, is not a friend to your race. Our interests are identical. If the white man is oppressed, his colored neighbor must suffer with him. They are embarked together, and the one cannot swim if the other sinks. If Federal legislation should discriminate against the labor of the South—if, for instance, the Congress should exempt the great Northern staple—wheat—and place a tax of three cents per pound on the cotton of this section, is it not obvious that the tax falls on the bale raised by the colored man, as on the ten bales grown by his white neighbor?

Quarrel Between the Radical Leaders.

Special correspondence of the Picayune.]

Washington, May 3, 1867.

Poor old Thaddeus Stevens is but the wreck of his former self. After remaining here until a day or two ago, he has left at last, for his home in Pennsylvania. But he has become so weak and debilitated, that he had to be carried to the cars, and placed there on a bed made up for the purpose.

There is a great fluttering in the Republican camp, on account of the radical difference that has sprung up between two such great leaders as Senator Wilson and Thaddeus Stevens. Senator Wilson goes down to the Southern States, and makes what the moderate Republicans (if there are any such people) call a magnanimous offer to the Southern people. Whereupon Thaddeus Stevens flies into a rage, declares that Senator Wilson has no right to make such "liberal concessions" or to offer such magnanimous terms, and asserts that Congress is not done with the South yet; that the lands of the wealthy Southern people must be confiscated, and divided among the negroes, and that a policy must be adopted which will place the State governments of the South, beyond all doubt, within the control of the Radical party. When Congress reassembles next December, it will be seen which of these two views will prevail. At present, those members of Congress who are here are much divided on the subject, some taking one side and some the other.

We had an intimation by telegraph of the quarrel referred to above by the special correspondent of the Picayune. The issue between them is only important from its significance. It shows, what we believed from the first, that the military bills were mere compromises between the two sections of the Radical party, between its mountain and its plain, and that as compromises, they were accepted with entire different views. On the part of Wilson and his followers, they, while not going the full length of their wishes, were regarded as finalities to effect restoration, and were accepted in the light of a necessity on the part of Congress, to propose a tangible basis of reconstruction in lieu of the repudiated policy of the President. By Stevens and his ultra disciples they were evidently accepted as the means of further irritating and provoking the South, and in the hope that a few mobs might follow, and that these would justify confiscation. Mr. Stevens, old, infirm, irritable and impractical, is disappointed in his expectation of Southern repudiation of the bills, and is hence prompt to pick a quarrel with Wilson, who, on his visit to Virginia, was impressed with the earnest desire of the people to suppress agitation, and, after a fashion, pledged himself to regard the bills as a finality if they were accepted in good faith by the Southern States. It should also be remembered that the original bill, as it was passed, was not the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, who is still another, and, we believe, the ablest leader of the party. There are then no less than three factions of the Radical party. "A house divided against itself cannot long stand. Whatever is the practical result of the reconstruction bills upon restoration, whether they accomplish the readmission of the excluded States or not, the day is not distant when the party in power will become the party of the minority. Yet a little while, we hope our people will be patient.

Partial Resumption of Business.—We are pleased to learn that the house of Given, Watt & Co., of this city, whose suspension was announced yesterday, has resumed business to the extent of paying off one-fifth of the deposits of the City Bank, to-day, which is now being done pro rata. The total amount due depositors is less than $200,000, and the sum to be divided to-day is $40,000, while the balance, we are assured, will be paid off from day to-day, as the firm may be able to realize on their assets. It is also asserted, on good authority, that Messrs. G. W. & Co. will resume business in full at an early day, having ample resources of their own, and full assurance of support on the part of their branch houses in other cities to meet the whole of their liabilities. This is certainly gratifying intelligence, and redounds to the credit of that time-honored company. [Crescent.

For debility use Peruvian Bark Bitters.

The old and reliable house of E. & B. Jacobs have decidedly the largest stock of goods ever brought to this section of country, embracing every description of fancy and staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, iron, boots and shoes. The entire stock was bought from first hands, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Sale & Murphy, corner of Texas and Spring streets, have one of the choicest stocks of fancy and staple dry goods to be found in this city, which they are disposing of at the lowest market rates. They have also on hand a large stock of fresh groceries, clothing, boots and shoes.

J. B. Lewis, No. 9 Texas street, has a large and well selected stock of boots, shoes, hats and caps, manufactured expressly for him, which he is offering to the trade at New Orleans prices.

"While there is life there is hope." True! Let not the sufferer despond; for all who suffer from coughs, colds, or influenza, can find a cure by using Marsden's pectoral balm. For sale by all druggists.

Messrs. Bertrand & Enders have a good assortment of furniture, which they are offering at New Orleans prices. See advertisement.

The Question of Disfranchisement.

We expressed the opinion in our last issue, that we would be able to-day to give the Attorney General's construction upon the question of disfranchisement; but we were over confident and have been disappointed. We have waited until going to press, in the hope of furnishing this very important document, and, now at the last moment, reprint the following extract from the New Orleans Times, as the next best thing we can do. As soon as the opinion of the Attorney General is received, we will give it to our readers in an extra; and meantime we repeat the advice already given to our voters; register without loss of time, as a question of time, register as a matter of duty, register because it is your right, and allow no discouragements to prevent you:

Our special correspondent at Washington, in a letter dated the 1st inst., writes as follows in reference to the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject of disfranchisement, under the recent acts of Congress:

The opinion of the Att'y Gen'l will doubtless have been telegraphed to the Times by its vigilant telegraphic correspondent here long before this will reach New Orleans. I cannot, however, refrain from remarking that some of the "loyalists" in your city must be surprised to learn that the words "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," where they occur in the Constitution, and consequently in any law of Congress, have no meaning whatever where the enemies are rebels, but apply exclusively to foreign wars and to alien public enemies; and that all authority, English and American, without exception, is to that effect. Unless, therefore, there are persons who, in 1812, to the British, or later, to the Mexicans, gave "aid or comfort," only a monstrous perversion of these words in the statutes could occasion any disfranchisement under this head. So also the words "engaging in the rebellion," only apply to acts of participation indictable under the law.

Neither can the term State officers be legally applied to military officers, policemen, tax-gatherers, assistant deputy street commissioners, constables, notaries, public school directors, commissioners of courts to take depositions, overseers of the poor, inspectors of commodities, weighers, gaugers, and the numberless petty and inconsequent posts of counties, cities, towns and parishes. In short, the regular officers of the State are to be discriminated from officers of any chartered municipality within and under the State. Whether the charter be general or special—i. e., by way of a State law erecting, etc., with vested powers, or of a special franchise vested in the people of a particular locality or for a particular public purpose.

As to officers of States who have "taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States," this must be taken to mean where that oath was a qualification for office by force of the National Constitution. But the latter requires only the oath from legislative, executive and judicial officers of the States, and when taken by any official of a State not of one of these three classes, or by an officer of a private corporation, it was no part of his qualification, and, therefore, could with no propriety be said to be taken by him as "an officer."

The Attorney General, in his opinion, takes the ground that every doubt must go in favor of the citizen. His interpretation, which General Grant will order the Generals in command of military districts to be guided by, will put a stop to the unprecedented proscriptions so justly complained of.

The Reconstruction Party.

From the N. O. Times.]

The great mass of citizens who compose the Conservative or Reconstruction party in this city and throughout the South consists of those who have no other interest in political affairs than that of electing honest officers, securing just and wise laws and protecting the peaceful relations of all classes of the people. Those who attribute to that party any sinister, unjust or unrepublican designs—any desire to oppress or distinguish between classes, or to oppose the fair and just execution of the laws—grossly misunderstand or shamefully misrepresent them. Not from the good, peaceful and real population of our city, proceed the efforts to keep alive distinctions, founded on color, class, sectional divisions, or past political issues. It is not they who are clamoring for vengeance, and striving by incendiary and malignant appeals to keep alive the passions engendered by the late war. It is not they who employ every base partisan art to arouse and excite to malevolent feelings a large class of our community, whose prosperity and welfare depend so greatly upon the cultivation of amicable relations toward those whom they are called upon, by speculating adventurers and unprincipled demagogues, to hate and war against. This diabolic purpose and animus belong to a miserable faction. What reck these incendiary agitators of the future of the poor negro—of his material and social advancement—of the profitable employment of his industry and the growth of his intellectual and moral powers—after they have used him for their miserable selfish purpose of getting office? What interest have they to help him to become a useful and productive member of a society of which they are mere excrescences, hangers on, living upon office or by the misfortunes and taxation of the people? When they have filled their pockets with the money extracted from the industry and property of the people, they can take flight to distant lands and there fatten upon their ill-gotten spoils. Not so with the negroes, not so with our citizens, who have accumulated property and raised families here, or who have established reputations upon which they depend for subsistence—who are identified with the place in so many ways. They will remain, they are compelled to remain; and it is their interest to preserve amicable and kindly relations toward each and all of their fellow citizens. Nothing could be more unfortunate, nothing more wicked in intent and in consequences, than to excite or promote hostility between two classes bound by so many relations and considerations to a common destiny. Those who, without provocation are laboring with such satanic virulence to kindle these unnatural and fatal social hates, are the worst enemies of our government and society.

It is to defeat their foul conspiracy, to organise our honest and peaceful citizens, of every party, race and color, so as to present a strong and united front against pestilent demagogues and breeders of social animosities, that the Reconstruction party, as it is styled, is now actively engaged, and ought to have the cordial and earnest aid and support of every good man.

Insurance on Cotton.—The following circular from the New Orleans Times has been issued by the Board of Underwriters of that city:

The attention of the members of this Board has for a long time past been called to the great irregularity in the valuations of cotton insured in the various insurance companies of the city, the great disparity existing in many cases between the insured value and the actual market value of the time, and the necessity of applying a remedy for these inconveniences. The only legitimate object and intention of all insurance is indemnity for loss, and any insurance that looks to making a profit out of disaster is a departure from this legitimate principle, and therefore vicious.

In order, as far as possible, to apply this rule of indemnity to the river insurance on cotton, a clause is inserted in the policy which provides for a change of valuation from time to time, always having reference to the market price; but owing to an opinion prevailing in the country, that it is more profitable to the planter to have an extreme valuation, this clause has not been found a sufficient regulator, and the Board finds it necessary, in the interest of all parties, to take this matter in hand, and ask the concurrence of factors in establishing a uniform rule to govern all cotton insurance, so that in case of disaster, every settlement would be as near as possible an indemnity for the loss, and nothing more, and possibly the same in every insurance company throughout the city.

The annual revision of the tariff, on the 1st of September next, will afford time and opportunity for the establishment of some new and satisfactory regulation, and in the meantime the board would respectfully suggest that on all cotton shipped after the 15th of May next (1867), the valuation shall be as follows:

From points or places on the Mississippi river, not exceeding $110 per bale. From Red, Arkansas, Alabama and Chattahoochee rivers, $125 per bale. To be changed only, when circumstances require it, by a majority vote of the board of underwriters.

Try the efficacy of the Peruvian Bark Bitters.

Indian Killing.—The first fruits of General Hancock's Indian Expedition were announced in yesterday's Sun. They consisted in the burning of an Indian village, involving a loss of about one hundred thousand dollars. If Gen. Hancock is aiming to imitate the barbarism of the Indians, he is certainly very successful; but if the Government approves such barbarity, let us hear nothing more about rebel cruelty. If we intend to place the army on a level with the Indians in burning and butchering, let us, for the sake of consistency, keep mum about the brutality of soulless rebels. A war of extermination against the Indians has apparently commenced, and if this policy be continued, we will have a repetition on a large scale, of the Florida war. The war against Billy Bowlegs and his Seminole followers cost the Government thirty million dollars, equal to about fifty thousand for each of Billy's followers. Question for schoolboys: If you can kill 600 Indians for $30,000,000, what will be the expense of killing 100,000 Indians? Answer: $5,000,000,000. [N. Y. Times.

Baltimore.—The Picayune's Baltimore correspondent, in speaking of the election of Judge and Clerk for the new City Court authorized by the last legislature, says there are upwards 31,000 voters, registers of which three-fourths are known to be Democrats. This correspondent predicts that T. P. Scott, a Democrat, who was arrested during the war for his Southern sympathies, and confined ten months at Fort Warren, will be elected over his competitors, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Conservative, and Gen. John R. Kenley, Radical.

Col. D. B. Martin, cotton factor, No. 5 on the Levee, has between 300 and 400 bales cotton on the market, which we would advise buyers to call and see.

Marsden's pectoral balm for consumption and asthma.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

New Orleans, May 13.—Cotton sales 3500 bales; market easier, low middling 25@26c. Sugar 12c.; choice 13¾c. Molasses—fermenting 40c., and prime 72c. Flour dull; superfine $13. Corn $1 40; white $1 45. Oats firm at 92@95c. Pork firm; mess $24 25. Bacon 9½c. Lard quiet at 13@14c.

New York, May 13, evening.—Gold 135⅝. Bonds 109¼. Cotton easier; sales 1800 bales at 27½@28c. for middling uplands.

New York, May 14, noon.—Cotton, sales of middling uplands at 28c.; market steady. Gold 136¼. Sight drafts on London 10½.

New Orleans, May 14.—Cotton, sales 2700 bales; prices irregular; low middling 24½@25c.; receipts 2666 bales for four days; exports for same time 12,849. Sugar and molasses nominal. Flour dull; superfine $13@14. Corn dull and drooping at $1 40@1 45. Oats firm at 90@95c. Lard firm and unchanged. Pork firm at $24 25@24 50. Bacon in fair demand; prices unchanged. Gold 136¾. Sterling 45@49½; New York sight par@½c. premium.

New York, May 14, evening.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 28c. Gold 137½.

Cable Dispatches.

London, May 12.—The treaty signed yesterday has been ratified by the respective Governments. Prussians are to evacuate Luxembourg in one month.

Liverpool, May 13, noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11½d.

Liverpool, May 13, evening.—Cotton improved during the day and closed firm at 11½d. for middling uplands; sales 15,000 bales.

London, May 14, noon.—Bonds 72⅝.

Liverpool, May 14, noon.—Cotton somewhat firmer; estimated sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11½@11⅝d., and middling Orleans 11⅝d.

Liverpool, May 14, 2 p. m.—Cotton brisk; 15,000 bales sold; prices unchanged.

Liverpool May 14, evening.—Cotton active and firm at 11½@11⅝d. for middling uplands, and 11⅝d. for middling Orleans; sales 15,000 bales.

Miscellaneous.

New Orleans, May 13.—A Republican mass meeting was held Saturday night on Lafayette Square, Mayor Heath president, which was addressed by Congressman Kelley, of Philadelphia, and Hamlin and Conway. Between four and five thousand persons, five-sixths of them negroes, were present. Various negro ward-clubs came in procession, headed by music and displaying transparencies. Considerable excitement and shouting on the march. There was no disturbance until 12 o'clock, midnight, when the negroes stopped the St. Charles street car and cleared it of its white occupants, shoving their clubs through the windows. They took possession and compelled the driver to go ahead. Saloons were closed at eleven o'clock by order of the chief of police. The Republicans are advocating negro policemen, and some talk of running Jordan, a prominent and popular negro, for Mayor.

Washington, April 13.—Mr. Davis was bailed at $100,000.

The Virginia case was continued and the Georgia and Mississippi cases were dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The argument of the Court will be delivered hereafter.

Richmond, May 13.—Among the sureties for Mr. Davis' bail, Horace Greeley was the first, followed by Mr. Augustus Schell, of New York, Jack Mann, of Philadelphia, and others.

Washington, May 13.—The Peruvian Congress declared all disagreements with Chili had ended.

A telegram from Berlin announces the death of Gov. Wright on the 11th, of dropsy.

Warm gratitude is expressed in French society to Queen Victoria, whose personal intervention would prevent the great calamity of war. It would tend to draw closer the bonds of amity between the two countries.

It is stated France continues to prepare for war, and troops are arranged so as to concentrate almost immediately. But opinions are generally favorable to peace.

Memphis, May 13.—Considerable excitement among the Millerites here to-day, who expect judgment to-morrow. Several merchants have closed their stores and books, preparatory to a final settlement.

Washington, May 13.—Only the Georgia injunction bill was dismissed to-day, the Mississippi bill was amended so as to cover the Arkansas treasury case. The case will probably be argued on Friday.

Washington, May 14.—A petition from Irish citizens will be presented to the Cabinet to-day by the President, requesting Government intercession in behalf of Fenians who claim American citizenship.

San Francisco, May 12.—It is reported that a company of United States troops had been defeated by the Indians, and forty killed, in Arizona, and that a train of seventy mules loaded with goods were captured.

Washington, May 14.—Considerable interest is attached to the amended Mississippi bill, and strong hopes are entertained that the Supreme Court will restrain Ord from measures exposing the State's property to waste. The question will not be argued further, the whole ground having been covered in the previous debates. That the amended bill has weight with the Court is inferred from the fact that it was not decided yesterday.

New Orleans, May 14.—Two important decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of Louisiana yesterday. In the case of Wainright vs. Bridges, the court holds that no recovery be had, notes being given for the purchase of slaves. In the case of Bower vs. Shackelford, the court holds, as it had previously held, that no recovery be had, the notes being based on Confederate money. In other words, such money was illegal and no consideration; and further, that notes signed before the passage of the stamp law, don't require to be stamped to be used as evidence.

The First National Bank is in the hands of the examiner and payments suspended.

Hon. Henry Wilson arrived to-day.

Rock Island, May 13.—The steamer Lansing exploded eight miles above this point. George White, pilot, Wm. Massenger, cook, Jas. Tracey, fireman, and three passengers are killed or missing. A number of passengers were badly scalded. The boat immediately took fire, and is now a total wreck.

Washington, May 14.—The case of Texas vs. White, Childes, Hardenberg and others, to prevent the sale of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of Texas indemnity bonds, which it is alleged were illegally obtained by the defendants, will be concluded to-morrow.

Baltimore, May 14.—The Radical State Convention, half black, assembled to-day. No disorder.

Boston, May 14.—The bark Almira Combs has arrived, bringing the crew of the ship Continent, Capt. Massey, from New Orleans for Havre. The Continent sprung a leak in the heavy gale on the 8th, and the water continued to gain on the pumps, though they were kept constantly going; the main and mizzen masts were cut away without affording relief; the sea broke over the ship, ripped up the deck, stoving the bulwarks. The Combs hove in sight on the 9th, but owing to the severity of the gale the crew was not transferred until the 10th, losing everything, and only saving themselves by clinging to the fore rigging. The cargo consisted of 2600 bales cotton, 32,000 staves and $8000 in specie. The ship was a complete wreck when abandoned.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Charleston Mercury of the 2d, announces the death of George Kinloch, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that city.

The last registration in New York city shows 126,531 voters—an increase of over seven hundred on the last registration.

Only one Indian ever received a degree at Harvard college, Caleb Cheeshapteamuck, who graduated in 1865, and died in Charleston the next year, aged twenty.

A dispatch from Washington City states that the Democrats carried Lancaster, Pa., by a majority of 570, which is a gain of 2000 since last year.

Over the entrance to the hall where the French Court concerts are held, is the announcement that "You must not look at the Emperor through an opera glass."

Changes of fashion in dress within a year are said to make a saving of from ten to fourteen yards of silk in each pattern. It is supposed that the change will decrease the revenue tax materially.

A young man in Ashland, Ohio, recently jilted by a coquette, who married another, recovered two hundred and thirty dollars for presents made her during courtship, and six cents for injured affections.

A man in Albany lately had a fishbone, about three-quarters of an inch long extracted from his neck, where it had formed a tumor as large as a hen's egg, having worked its passage through from the throat in twenty years, and become encysted.

A list of Irish kings, from 1,300 B. C. to the days when Henry II. annexed that island, points out the curious historical and ethnological fact that out of some hundred and forty monarchs, about one hundred and twenty of them were either slain by their successors or killed fighting.

In Plymouth, N. C., a negro by the name of Ash, is elected to a town office. Ash says he "is a gwine to stop de niggers from totin guns and pistils troo de streets; dey am too careless how dey shoot em off, and dey might happen, 'cidentally to kill a nigger instead of a white man."

Senator Dixon received a welcome home at Hartford, Connecticut, recently. In a speech made by him he spoke of the South as in a state of slavery under the military bill, which placed in the hands of the President the lives of all the citizens without trial by jury.

Eggs with iron shells will be a fact at the Paris Exposition. A Berlin chemist caused his hens to produce them by feeding them on a preparation in which iron was made to take the place of lime. The iron-clad eggs may do very well for transportation, but how are the chickens to get out?

Several Chinese girls arrived in San Francisco on the Colorado from China, recently, under circumstances which led to the belief that they were to be sold into a life of degradation. The Chinese merchants, aided by the chief of police, investigated the matter, and having ascertained that such was the intended disposition to be made of them, have made arrangements for returning them to their homes by the Colorado on her next trip.

Notes on the South.

Mr. Prime, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, who visited the South a few weeks ago, has commenced a series of "Editorial Notes on the South." We copy below his first article, which appears in the Journal of Commerce of the 27th ult.:

It is to be remarked at the outset, that the information which has been published in Northern papers has been so diverse and contradictory that but little dependence could be placed on it; and a traveler in the Southern States is daily astonished at the inaccuracy and apparent misrepresentation which have characterised the accounts he has read before leaving the North. While in some cases this is to be attributed to international false-witness by political partisans, it is by no means necessary to charge such motives on all the correspondents, even of violent partisan presses. For it is next to impossible for any man to judge of the real condition of things by a residence in any one locality, or to form an estimate by information received at any one point. A remarkable feature of Southern life at present is the want of communication between different sections. The people travel very little; poverty forbids it. The railways are in very good order; but the trains run with few passengers. From New Orleans to Wilmington it is rare to see a train with over twenty-five first class passengers. There is, therefore, but little commingling of the people; and as a necessary consequence, there is no expression of public opinion.

It is almost literally true that there is no such thing at present as public opinion in the South. The people are isolated, every man thinking for himself at home, and seldom talking with others. Even in the cities there is no general discussion of public subjects, and very little interchange of opinions and views. In large hotels, where crowds congregate, there is no general talking, almost no conversation at all. On the contrary, the people sit silent around the stoves, or scattered here and there, speaking in low tones when they speak at all, but for the most part silent, downcast, and apparently in deep thought. If a loud voice is heard, the chances are a thousand to one that it proceeds from a Northern man, and it attracts the attention of all as something curious. Whatever information is given on general facts, if it is to be trustworthy, must be derived from observation in different places, and by free intercourse with all classes of people in different States. The condition of things varies much in various localities, both with the white and black population. But there are some facts of universal truth. No representative men are to be found anywhere. No one has the authority to express the views even of his neighbors, and there are no leaders in opinion. No one talks politics, no one thinks politics, no one seems to care for politics. This is the general rule everywhere. Very few politicians are to be found. The grand fact is that, at the present there is a desperate struggle for the means of life, the actual necessities of the day, with nearly every family in the South, and no one cares to think of or discuss political questions until the food and clothing question is settled.

It is impossible to exaggerate the poverty and distress of the entire Southern people. Here and there men are found who have wealth, and others who have at least the means of comfortable support, but these are the exceptions. Some sections are better off than others. But distress is visible everywhere. It is not alone the laboring classes who suffer. Those who were wealthy are impoverished, and countless families once rich are seeking food by manual labor without finding it. This state of things includes all classes, and among the greatest sufferers are those who, during the entire war, never swerved in their affection for the Union. In considering the South as a whole, it is too often forgotten that there are such persons there, who were not protected by the government, and who have nearly perished in the common ruin. It would be impossible for any pen to describe with sufficient power the mournful condition of things in the cotton States. A dark cloud seems to hang over all the land. Sunshine utterly fails to reach the heads of the suffering people. Heavy, depressed, dispirited, there is an apparent absence of all vigor and spirit from the minds of men. This is mainly due to the uncertainties of the future.

There is an earnest desire to have some definite plan of government. The traveler does not hear complaints of government measures so much as questions whether these measures are final. "Give us whatever government you please, but give it to us definitely and decisively, and we will go to work," is the universal idea.

There is a general determination to proceed under the military reconstruction bill; but there is a great want of confidence in it as a finality. This is at present the chief course of the South. It is not the oppression of the bill, nor the fact that it disorganizes labor and demoralizes the negro, but it is the anticipation that it must not be regarded as a final measure, and that new complications, new military bills, penalties and confiscations will be administered on them hereafter.

The failure of crops last year was a great affliction, but would not have been felt so severely had this year opened with a steady system of government, and a definite plan to which they might look. The anticipation of new evils to come has always the most depressing effects on the human mind. The Northern people are now suffering from the retroactive effect of this Southern depression. It is impossible for one portion of the country to be in such a condition without its effect on other portions. The health of the whole nation, its vitality, prosperity, tax-paying and tax-bearing ability, all are affected, all might be vastly benefitted by Southern relief.

If it were asked what would now be the greatest blessing to the South, the answer unquestionably would be "the assurance that the military reconstruction bill is a finality." It is probably true, therefore, that the conservative men among the Republicans have it in their power to do more for the good of the South and of the whole country than any others. If they can in any manner convey to the Southern mind the conviction that the extent of radical legislation has been reached, and that the rank and file will not follow the leaders any further, they will, by so doing, add millions to the wealth of the country, and contribute vastly to the immediate benefit of the South and its population, black and white. The demand is not for the repeal of the military measure, but for the assurance that it is definite and final.

The Views of a Virginia Freedman.—A negro man in Richmond named Wyatt Lewis has issued an address to the freedmen of that city, in which he earnestly advises them not to enter into any party organisation pledged to oppose the Southern whites, and warns them against the efforts of the men now engaged in persuading them to do so. He says:

These men require of us a species of conduct positively dishonorable. Many of us are in the employment of gentlemen who, as we have reason to think, are disposed to deal towards us with fairness and honor, in our business relations. But we are expected and required, after receiving employment from respectable gentlemen in the day time, to go at night into political meetings and societies, where the violent abuse of these employers, their class and race, is the principal theme of the speeches. If we are forced into this course of conduct, then the common instincts of honor require that we should quit our employments, leave homes which are pleasant to ourselves and to our families, in order that we may indulge, without the pangs of dishonor and ingratitude, in the new and unnatural hatred, which violent men insist upon kindling in the breasts of the colored people.

The impolicy of this course is as palpable as its impropriety. In Virginia the colored race is in a minority. To band them together, is to force the white race into a counter combination, in which event our race must certainly be outvoted. It is claimed, in opposition to this view, that the white laborers and mechanics will unite with us against the well-off whites. But you know that there is less affection and sympathy between our race and the laboring whites than with the richer class. We compete with each other in the labor market. We want many things of the new State government. We want the new constitution to provide for the education of all children, white and colored, out of the public taxes. We want this constitution to level and obliterate all distinctions of color before the law. We cannot secure these most desirable and most vital and priceless objects by forming ourselves into a minority party of colored men, and forcing the white majority to vote us down. Our great aim should be, not to create enemies, but to make sure and safe our rights and liberties.

The Suicide of Major Samuel R. Harrison.—The citizens of this place, says the Iberville South of the 27th ult., were much surprised and pained on Sunday morning last, to hear of the death of this gentleman. He arrived the evening previous from his plantation on Fordoche, per steamer Rose, and was seen on Sunday morning about our streets attending to the wants and necessities of a lot of stock and several freedmen he was moving out of the overflow to another plantation near Laurel Hill, in the parish of West Feliciana, and although in great trouble continued quietly to attend to the duty devolving upon him, up to about 9 o'clock, when he retired to his room at the Marix Hotel, and shortly after was found dead on the floor, with a bullet hole through his head from temple to temple, and a revolver lying near. Upon a table was found the following note, written in pencil:

Plaquemine, La., April 21, 1867.

I am about to terminate my existence. I am a Master Mason, of Asylum Lodge 63, Woodville, Miss. I wish the Masons of Plaquemine to put away my body at this place. I do not wish it sent to my family. God forgive my sins, for they are many. My troubles are too great, I can bear them no longer. The watch belongs to my wife; please send it to her.

Samuel R. Harrison.

The pistol belongs to Mr. Levy, at the corner.

S. R. H.

I regret to leave my darling wife, but God the good, the merciful, will protect and watch over my darling. Jennie pray for me, you are good and will be heard.

S. R. H.

Major Harrison was a fine looking man, about forty-five years of age, served with honor in the late war, and had been married but a few months. His remains were buried here by the Masonic fraternity as requested.

The dogs in Chicago have become so shy of policemen that the latter have to dress up in citizen's clothes when they go out to execute the law on unmuzzled canines.

Heavy Blow on the Gulf Coast.

DESTRUCTION TO SHIPPING AND OTHER PROPERTY.

From the Crescent, of the 9th.]

The officers of the steamer A. G. Brown, which arrived yesterday from Fort Jackson, report having experienced a very heavy gale on the 5th and 6th inst. in the river. The storm lasted thirty hours, the back or salt water behind Fort St. Philip having risen several feet, overflowing the soldiers' quarters and surrounding buildings. Four feet of water are reported in the powder magazine. The hospital building at Fort Jackson was damaged, the roof partly blown off, the flag-staff prostrated inside the fort, and the water was all around the quarters.

At Buras Settlement the levee was broken; also at Mrs. H. L. Smith's and at Dr. Westerfield's. The U. S. survey schooner Hall went ashore near Mrs. Johnson's landing. A break is threatening at Bernard Fasterling's. The landing at that place is washed away, the wharf at Capt. Brainard's is gone, and the water is flowing over the levee. There is a crevasse at Tropical Bend below Alfred Buiz's place. Several buildings are in the water. The orange trees and rice crops in this vicinity are probably ruined.

The inhabitants are in great distress. The levees are broken at Blanchmine's and Bellevue plantations (Petit Prairie). The water is also running over the levees at Point Michel. A crevasse occurred at Riceland (fifty miles below the city) about three hundred yards in width, and the new and old levees both gone.

The people desire immediate assistance from the board of levee commissioners.

From the Times, of the 9th.]

The following in regard to the loss of the sloop Rosetta, belonging to Ship Island, and the suffering of her unfortunate crew was written by a gentleman of New Orleans who was personally cognizant of the circumstances:

Capt. D. A. Ward, Lieut. H. B. Quimby, 30th U. S. Infantry, and Mr. Wm. B. Parsons, Jr., Post Sutler, together with two soldiers and one sailor, left Ship Island with official mail for Mississippi City on the afternoon of the 30th of April. When within about three miles of the city a squall from the west struck her, capsizing her instantly. As she went down, prow foremost, the ballast, which consisted of sand in bags, shifted forward, and that, together with her anchor, buried her bow in the mud, leaving her stern about one foot above water. To this the unfortunates clung until the wind abated, when with considerable exertion, they managed to seat themselves on the gunwale, with their feet on the combings of the little cabin.

While in this predicament a ray of hope gladdened their hearts on perceiving the steamboat Creole leave the wharf at Mississippi City, and steer directly for them. The better to insure their situation being perceived by the people on board the Creole, an outer board was with difficulty detached from the Rosetta, to which Mr. Parsons attached his shirt, for the purpose of signalling. This signal kept waving at a hight of from twelve to fifteen feet above water, in the calm, clear air, was accompanied with shouts from six human voices, such as the fear of an untimely death only could inspire. The Creole passed them, however, between the wreck and the shore, and the unfortunate sufferers were fain to believe that their situation was unperceived; but such a conclusion seemed beyond the possibility of truth. A lofty steamboat not more than one-and-a-half miles distant, a clear sky, and the sun shining brightly. When it appeared evident they could expect no succor from that quarter, black despair settled on the countenance of all, and

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell."

In this awful situation they remained during the long hours of a dismal night, rendered still more terrible by a brisk north wind which sprang up about midnight, causing the waves to roll continuously over their devoted heads. Nothing, under Providence, but the strong and determined resolve which had oftentimes before sustained these men in many a trying scene, enabled them to battle through the horrors of that fearful night. Having clung to the wreck about twenty hours one of the soldiers, unable longer to sustain himself, became delirious, fell off and sank, to rise no more. Soon after the survivors were observed and rescued by Peter Vickowitch, of Mississippi City, who, having treated them with every possible kindness, landed them safely at Ship Island, where they were met by anxious, but so far as rendering them any assistance was concerned, powerless friends.

Southwest Pass, May 6—Midnight.—The gale which had been increasing hourly since sundown had reached half hurricane force with heavy rain, varied with severe squalls. Barometer stood at 29:70. At 4 a. m. the wind began to moderate, the barometer still falling. At 6 a. m. it marked 29:50, the lowest we have noted for several months.

The wind during this time had been from northeast to southeast. The water completely covered the telegraph wharf. At 6:51 the wind hauled W. N. W., and blew sharply for twenty minutes, when it as suddenly shifted to northeast. A real hurricane now set in, the river rose two feet, and in a very few minutes the cane in the marsh was bent to the surface of the water. A steamy cloud of spray covered the face of the land and sea, against which nothing human could stand up.

At 7:15 a. m. the ship Wyoming, with two anchors down, began to drag, and in a few minutes brought up on the bank on the east side of the river, careening over until her keel was almost visible. At the same time the bark Emily, with two powerful tugs alongside, went ashore about a mile below the Wyoming. The tugs, single handed, could scarcely stem the tornado.

At 8 a. m., the bar excavator, which was moored to the lower telegraph wharf with seven hausers, blew adrift, taking with her piling, planking, etc., fortunately she had steam up, and Mr. Burrows, the chief officer, tried to round her to, but finding she would foul the Emily, slipped her anchor and stood over for Stake Island and found shelter.

The manœuvre was executed in a most seamanlike manner, and to him should be given great credit for saving the vessel, which seemed at one time about to be blown out to sea, only to go down with all on board.

The pilot boat Eclipse dragged her anchors, and piled up on the bank with her jib torn to tatters, the sea making a clean breach over her.

The revenue cutter Wilderness lifted her anchors, and kept her place by her powerful engines. Later in the day she came to, with two anchors, still working her engines.

The powerful tug Achilles, Captain Schillenger, steamed slowly up the west bank of the river, keeping a bright lookout for our isolated houses, ready to take us off if the hurricane should force us to quit them.

The telegraph station had its outhouses blown over and a portion of the roof damaged. The office was completely deluged, and in spite of our usual precautionary measures, we nearly lost our boats. The wharf was destroyed.

At 9:30 a. m. the barometer stood at 29:60, the wind blowing a terrible squall.

At 10:30 it was a dead calm for about seven minutes, when the gale resumed its wonted fury. The sky overhead suddenly became a clear blue with heavy cloud banks around the horizon.

About 2 p. m., the sky again became entirely overcast and we had severe showers of rain. At 4 p. m., the barometer began to rise. At 5 p. m., it was 29:75. At 7 p. m., 29:80, the wind moderating but still blowing a heavy gale.

Southwest Pass, May 8.—The ships Emily and Wyoming got off at 12 m. The Emily went to sea at 1 p. m.

The schooner Neptune, from Havana, with cargo of sugar and molasses, is ashore at Dr. Westfield's. She will have to be lightered before she can be got off.

Severe Northeaster.—The Galveston Civilian of the 6th, says: "About 10 o'clock Saturday night the lowering clouds, for some hours hanging like a pall over our devoted city, let loose their flood gates, and for about twenty hours our streets were literally deluged with one of the heaviest showers of rain we ever saw fall from the heavens. It not only rained, but it poured—one incessant and uninterrupted flood of water until every street was submerged, and pedestrians were either compelled to stay within doors, or wade knee deep in water. With the rain, came one of the most severe northeasters we have ever experienced on this coast, causing great damage to the shipping in the harbor, and bringing the highest tide known here for years. Vessels in port were prevented from going out, and those outside wishing to come in were obliged to put out to sea for safety, and drop their anchors until the storm abated.

The steamship Alabama, from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, under the command of the experienced Captain Atkins, heavily laden with merchandise and Government stores, anticipating rough weather, put into our harbor for safety on Friday, and up to the present writing still remains.

Wreck of the Prince Albert.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 6th inst., referring to the loss of the Prince Albert, in the recent storm, says: When she left Corpus Christi, she was in bad condition, some part of her machinery being out of order, and only being able to make three and a half knots an hour; but it was thought with the fine weather then prevailing, she would be able to reach New Orleans, where it was designed to lay her up for repairs. The Captain and crew numbering 34, and one lady passenger were all that were on board. They all remained on board until near dark, in the hope of saving her and getting her off when the storm abated, when she broke in three places, and commenced going to pieces. The captain then ordered the boats to be lowered, and the entire crew, including the lady passenger, succeeded in reaching the beach in safety. The cattle, in the meantime, were let loose and driven overboard. A portion of them succeeded in swimming ashore, but a great many of them were drowned in the attempt. The ship and the balance of the cargo will prove a total loss.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mississippi, met at Vicksburg, Wednesday, April 24th. The Bishop being absent, from ill health, Rev. W. C. Crane, D. D., presided. Mr. John Duncan resigned the office of Treasurer, owing to ill health, and Mr. John A. Klime was elected in his place. The following persons were elected as the Standing Committee: Rev. Messrs. W. C. Crane, H. Sansom and J. T. Pickett, and Messrs. Dr. Wm. T. Balfour and Dr. Poindexter.

At Rochester, New York, if a colored man attempts to drive a coach, the rival white coachmen cut and disfigure his vehicle so as to make it useless.