"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

Mr. E. C. Fort is our duly authorized agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

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

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

Mr. F. L. Lowery, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

Late News.—Owing to the wires being down last night we are without any later dispatches than those printed in the Daily yesterday.

Personal.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting on our streets Gen. J. B. Hood, commission merchant, No. 100 Common street, New Orleans. He is on a business visit to our section of country, and we are glad to learn that he is meeting with success. He leaves to-day on the train for Marshall, from which point he will go to Jefferson.

Big Pig.—Mr. Patterson, of our city, has just slaughtered a two year old pig weighing five hundred and one pounds net. If the farmers of the country will take the hint, it will make us independent of Western pork.

Benoit's Bayou.—T. M. Gilmer, Esq., has taken the contract to fill up the mouth of Benoit's bayou. The work will be superintended by Capt. Wm. Robson, who has already commenced operations. The closing up of this bayou will reclaim a large body of land.

Beef Packing.—Beef packing commenced Friday, the 13th inst., at G. W. Stoner & Co.'s mammoth beef packery, just below the city. They commence on a drove of 500 head, and will be supplied as they are needed for slaughter. It is the calculation to slaughter 10,000 head this winter. We say success to the beef packery, and hope that others may be induced to follow the example of G. W. Stoner & Co. There's room for all.

The City Trade.—We do not remember ever to have seen such large and varied assortments of merchandise, as our enterprising merchants are now offering to the trade. Business is brisk and active and sales heavy; still our merchants continue to receive constant supplies and to keep up fine stocks. Staple articles can be bought in our market as cheap as in New Orleans, while our cotton buyers have kept too near the city figures for their own good. Now is the time, before the roads become heavy or impassable, for the farmers to bring in their produce. There is no lack of money for all purposes of trade, and they may rely on remunerative prices. Our Texas customers understand this, and are giving full employment to our railroad. Those of our own parish and DeSoto seem more backward in sending in their cotton, and yet they have to rely entirely on the public roads. A very little bad weather will make trouble follow in the wake of delay.

Public Roads—*The Grand Jury.*—Second only in importance to the extension of our railroad, is the working of the public roads of the parish. Intelligent parties have informed us, that generally speaking the work has been neglected, and, as a consequence, that the roads will be in a wretched condition, as soon as the winter rains set in; that many bridges are almost impassable and many of them entirely unsafe for loaded wagons. Now, we contend there is no excuse for this. Time and again, during the summer months, we called the attention of the Police Jury to the necessity of working the roads, and urged the practicability of utilising the freedmen for that purpose. Whether that body failed to appoint overseers and apportion hands, we do not know; but assuming it did both, the neglect must be elsewhere. This is matter of inquiry for the Grand Jury now in session, and we hope our energetic and talented District Attorney will place it before them. We are told the bridge across the Cypress, on the Kingston road, is considered unsafe, at the present time, for cotton wagons. This is one of our leading thoroughfares.

Preparatory School.—Not long since we heard it was in contemplation of the Baptist church of Northwest Louisiana to establish a preparatory or high school for boys. What has become of the project? We trust if it was projected by that large and influential body of Christians, that it has not been abandoned in despair. With the influence, power and wealth of that church, with such aid as might, we think, be readily obtained from outside sources, the design should not fail. There are good female schools in this city, in Mansfield, Keachi, Minden, Mt. Lebanon and other points in this section, and several excellent day schools for boys; but we have no preparatory or high school suited to the wants of the people or the times. Such a school, for instance, as Pike Power's at Staunton, Va., or Prof. Tutwiler's in Alabama, where young men are prepared for college; or if they do not choose a college, with such a liberal education as will go far towards supplying collegiate instruction. We hope to hear more of the enterprise in question.

Death of J. Pope Oldham.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of J. Pope Oldham, an old and well-known citizen of this place. He died on Sunday, and was followed to his grave on Monday by a large number of our citizens. Previous to the war Mr. Oldham was connected with the river business, of which he was a prominent member; but during the war he married a worthy young lady of this city, and settled permanently here. He was well known for his goodness of heart; ever open to the objects of charity with both purse and talent. He possessed in an eminent degree a musical talent, which he was not slow to display in concerts where charity was the object. How often in the last few years we have, in common with most of our citizens, listened to his melodious voice—alas! now no more. We feel that we are not alone in dropping a tear to his memory. He leaves a wife and two children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn his demise. The steamers in port displayed their colors at half-mast.

The Impeachment Again.—The New Orleans Times says: "Wendell Phillips, proposes through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard, the revival of the impeachment proposition immediately upon the assembling of Congress, and expresses the conviction that, with the aid of the Southern members, it can be consummated before New Year. Unless Gen. Grant should discountenance the movement, and probably in despite of his opinion, there is a fair prospect of the measure being carried out. The office seeking vultures are so impatient to whet their beaks upon the spoils, they cannot even wait the two months intervening before the expiration of President Johnson's term of office."

Cotton to Arrive at Liverpool.—We copy as follows from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association Circular, of October 22, 1868: "The latest quotations for cotton 'to arrive' are—American, basis middling, New Orleans, ship named 10¾d.; to be shipped by 5th November 10¼d.—Savannah, ship named 10¼d. per pound." Middling cotton at 10¼d., with exchange at 145 and transportation added, would be worth in New Orleans only 21 cents for Liverpool shipments. We look for a further decline in our home markets.

The Meteors.—We learn from a number of our citizens, who witnessed the scene, that the meteoric display last Saturday morning, just before daylight, was remarkably brilliant. One enthusiastic friend remarked that it was the most remarkable display of the kind he ever witnessed, the whole heaven at one time being lit up with shooting stars. We would like to know what honest people are doing up so early in the morning. Going to market, eh?

After the Election, and What Next?

We have sufficient returns from the recent election to show, that while the Democratic party has met with the defeat of its nominees, it has gained signal advantages from the late canvass. In order to estimate properly the importance of these advantages, it should be borne in mind, that from the date of the surrender of the Confederate forces to the convention in July last, the political power of the whole country was concentrated in the hands of a congressional majority, with the exclusion of all the Southern States from the national councils; that this majority, after provoking an issue with the Executive, in regard to the policy of restoration, shaped its legislation with the sole view of perpetuating its own succession; that it passed laws professedly "outside of the Constitution" to secure partisan ends, to establish negro supremacy, and to place the people of the excluded States under the ban of military authority; that, during this long carnival of Jacobin misrule, anarchy reigned under the protectorate of military proconsuls, exercising arbitrary power over the lives and property of the people, through their favorite instrumentalities, military tribunals and the Freedmen's Bureau; that, unchecked by the influence of any counter movement, it had subsidised the negro vote, taking advantage of secret associations, to appeal to their worst passions, in order to inflame them against their late masters, who, they were made to believe, had robbed them and their forefathers, for centuries, of the legitimate fruits of their labor and industry; that, during all these four years of bitter memories, the National Democratic party of the United States was represented in the national Legislature by a mere corporal's guard, as to numbers—equally powerless to prevent mischief as to do any good.

Thus, it is necessary for us to recall, through what scenes and trials we have passed, what we have patiently borne and suffered, in order properly to appreciate what we have gained by the recent election. The corporal's guard of Democrats in Congress has been recruited to about eighty-five in number—a strong and powerful minority, considering the character and ability of the Northern representatives. Besides, the Democratic party has been successful in nearly all of the Southern States, and victoriously triumphant in our own State. Nor will this State triumph be more barren of fruitful results than the national gains. It is true, in the one case, the popular judgment was expressed against the established organisation, while, in the other, it was the sanction and the indorsement. In the former, with a near view and a recent experience of Radical legislation, the people of Louisiana, white and black, ignored and reprobated the Radical party; while, in the latter, with a distant view of reconstruction effects and results, the Northern people, by large majorities, sustained, by their support of Gen. Grant, the "legislation outside of the Constitution;" but this support was evidently founded upon an apprehension that, to secure the fruits of victory in the field, it was necessary to elect the victorious chieftain. In both cases, the popular judgment has been equally decisive.

It is also significant. From the canvass in our own State, we have learned to cope with our adversaries, and we now know that we can do it successfully. From the national result, we know that we are powerless for years to come in the national Legislature; and therefore, it becomes us, as Louisianians, to watch over our own affairs, trusting the management of party affairs there, to the intelligent and courageous representatives of the Northern Democracy—the true and tried men who fought our battles in the late canvass and will fight them again. From the Southern members, nothing is nor ever was expected. For the most part, they are neither men of ability, nor, in any sense of the word, representative men—mere iron-clad oath-takers!—whose expulsion from Congress would neither disappoint nor hurt us. It is, perhaps, fortunate for us, that in watching and attending exclusively to our own affairs, we shall have no political agitations for the next two years. Then we should devote all our energy and industry to the development and improvement of the State. The people of Caddo should undertake to develop the resources of Caddo, and the people of Shreveport should begin, at once, to look after the extension of our railroad, to the improvement of our navigation, and to the building up of our city. Here, there is plenty of work to do, and we may unite heart and hand in it. For ourselves, for the future, we shall keep these objects steadily in view, leaving national and political affairs, to the management of those to whom they have been confided. An abundant cotton yield has relieved us pecuniarily of great embarrassments. Let us go to work, make more cotton, by cultivating more lands, and, with the good understanding now between the whites and the blacks, the prospect is, every way, most encouraging.

Fourth District.—Hon. Michael Ryan, of Rapides, has been elected to Congress from this district by an overwhelming majority, the Radicals having carried only three parishes, and those by small majorities.

Rapides Parish.—The Radicals only carried this parish by a majority of 273 votes. At the last election they carried it by 1070. Bully for Rapides! Hit them another such a lick, and she stands redeemed from the thraldom of saddle-bagism.

Fifth Congressional District.—The Ouachita Telegraph, of the 11th, says: The majority for Capt. McCranie, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, in the nine parishes of Jackson, Union, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Catahoula, Ouachita, Morehouse and Franklin, is over 12,000. Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, having an aggregate vote of 9000, are yet to be heard from. Of this vote Capt. McCranie claims 2000. The remainder will be divided between Kennedy and Morey, with chances favoring the latter, unless Mr. Kennedy succeeded in winning over in Tensas, a portion of the Radical party organisation which had proclaimed at first for Morey.

Franklin Parish.—We clip as follows from the Franklin Sun, of the 7th:

The fall thus far has been a delightful one. Every boll of cotton, large and small, it is supposed will mature and open under the genial influence of the sunny sky.

Fatal Accident.—Jessie Hays, a young man about 24 years of age, was on the 23d ult., thrown from his horse near Mr. Wolfe's on Bayou Macon, and was so seriously injured, that he died from the effects in less than an hour afterwards. He was an excellent man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a native of Missouri, and his mother is living in Kentucky.

A negro man named Joe Brown was killed here on Tuesday night. He was concerned with the Ike Crawford complications against the citizens of this parish, and implicated in an attempt to assassinate a citizen of the Prairie. He had been absent from the parish for some time, and it is a wonder that he ever returned, knowing as he certainly did, the feeling that existed against him.

The Ouachita Telegraph, as a daily, has ceased to exist, it having, as the editor says, fulfilled the mission for which it was designed—the election of McCranie to Congress and the defeat of the Radicals of Ouachita.

No Tax on Cotton.—The following communication from Thomas Harland, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, addressed to Colonel Woolley, Commissioner of the First District of Louisiana, will be found important to the mercantile community, particularly to those interested in moving cotton:

Treasury Dep't, Office Internal Revenue, Washington, October 6, 1868.

Sir—In reply to yours of the seventeenth ultimo, concerning your duty with respect to cotton arrived in New York, I have to say that the attention of the Committees of Ways and Means and Finance was called to the confusion that would result if new cotton, exempt from tax, and cotton liable to tax, were thrown upon the market together, and they were urged to recommend such legislation as would enable the proper discrimination to be made. This they failed to do, and in the present state of the law, I cannot advise you to interfere with any cotton coming into your district, unless it comes consigned to you, or unless you have reason to believe in the particular case that the cotton is subject to the tax, and that the tax has not been paid.

Before the present crop found its way into the market, every bale of cotton was subject to the tax, and therefore it was not unreasonable that the holder of any bale should be required to show that the tax had been paid. Now, when much cotton is upon the market which is not subject to the tax, I do not think that we are justified in calling for proof, unless there is some reasonable presumption of fraud.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

Wheat Crop in Texas.—The Collin county Messenger, of the 30th ult., says:

We learn that the wheat crop is exceedingly promising thus far. The only complaint we hear is that it is rather thick. Farmers think there is now no danger to be apprehended from grasshoppers.

The Union Pacific Ahead.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat of the 29th ult., says: The Union Pacific railroad company laid seven and a half miles of track yesterday, passing the advance stakes of the Central Pacific.

Peace.

HOW TO USE IT—AS TO RAILROADS.

In his letter of acceptance, Gen. Grant used the phrase, "Let us have peace." It remains to be seen, how he will interpret it, or how Congress will interpret it, in practice, if he, having no policy of his own, is to be the mere mouthpiece, or rather, the executive hand of the will of that body. He may disappoint his own party as much as the opposition. He may claim, or act upon an interpretation to this effect, that having no policy of his own to pursue, he was never formally and expressly committed to the policy of the Radical party. His nomination was certainly a necessity to them, while his acceptance, and the manner of it, was a matter of discretion to him. He may choose to exercise a like discretion, under the responsibilities imposed by his judgment and his conscience, in his high office. We hope he will. However that may be and in whatever manner we are to have peace, let us, by all means, take advantage of it, to give that attention to the improvement of our city, which is so vitally necessary to its future growth and prosperity.

And first, in importance, is the extension of the Pacific railroad beyond Marshall. From the efficient management of the present company and the paying character of the road itself, we have the amplest assurance that this will be done. How soon, will depend, in a great measure, upon the energy, liberality and intelligence of the people of Shreveport. If they, in the first place, will duly comprehend not only the importance of this extension, but the actual danger to their commerce from failure or delay; if they will see, before being compelled to realise, the losses to their business, if the Texas roads northward are built in advance of a connection with them—by the diversion of trade to Houston and Galveston—we feel certain there are energy and liberality enough, among them, to help the present company in the most effectual manner—by subscriptions in money to be taken in stock of the company, or by sales of land for stock. If these subscriptions were payable, say at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, in small amounts, or lands conveyed to the company at reasonable rates, we believe the liberality of our own people, and of the people of Texas along the line of the road, would justify the present company in undertaking an extension beyond Marshall at an early day. And, if we are to have the peace we hope for, we are confident these subscriptions could be made the basis of a Northern credit. Houston and Galveston are pushing forward their road, this year, beyond Bryan station, we are informed, thirty miles. This fact should admonish us, not only what can be done, but of the correlated necessity of prompt action and the danger of procrastination on our part.

The South to Bring About a Commercial

REVOLUTION.

The Southern States promise to be the motive power by which our capitalists and commerce shall be dragged out of the rut in which they have been stagnated since 1865. Last year the South was in debt, and its surplus money was mortgaged to and swallowed up by Northern capitalists. This year they are comparatively free from debt, because their credit is limited. Their crop of cotton, tobacco, etc., are likely to realise in money value more than ever, at least $300,000,000. The Southern crops differ from those of the North and West, essentially so far as they affect our money markets, inasmuch as they command specie in the markets of the world, even on their own soil. Europe and America compete to buy Southern products on Southern soil, for cash, at the option of the Southerner, in greenbacks or gold. Besides the $300,000,000 of produce saleable for cash, in the markets of Europe and America, the Southerners, owing to their poverty and the crushing policy to which they have been subjected by Congress, and the sentiments which swayed Northern capitalists, have this year raised corn, wheat and other food, which will leave them with a larger amount of surplus cash on hand than the South has ever seen in any one year since the foundation of our Republic. The Southern States before this year were dependent on the Western States for the bulk of their food, but now they are not only wholly independent of them in this respect, but they have commenced to be exporters of wheat and flour. The Southern States will this year realise from their products a cash surplus and net profit, over and above all their expenses of living, of at least $60,000,000. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a strong popular prejudice against the national banks throughout the whole Southern country, so that the New York City bank managers will do well to prepare in time for the absorption and retention in the South by private hoarding of at least $50,000,000 in green backs, and perhaps some gold. The New York banks are not in the condition they ought to be to respond to this drain for $50,000,000 in greenbacks. The South will not be put off with national bank notes, owing to the strong prejudice which exists against them there. The temporary locking up of greenbacks by stock gamblers, limited to about $10,000,000, is of trifling importance compared with the locking up of $60,000,000 greenbacks in the South. Reference to the contraction of greenbacks by Mr. McCulloch will awaken some doubt as to whether the aggregate amount in circulation will be sufficient to respond to this Southern drain for $60,000,000, without producing a financial crisis in the North. On October 1, 1865, the amount of legal tender notes in circulation was $678,129,948, and on September 1 of this year they were reduced to $337,323,291 legal tenders, and $62,205,000 three per cent. certificates; making the total outstanding legal tenders $159,028,291, showing a decrease of $228,000,000 since October 1, 1865. These are startling facts. They are the opening up of a new era in financial affairs, in which the Southern States are destined to produce a revolution in our banking and currency system for which every prudent banker and merchant will prepare. "Bank contraction," enforced and inevitable, is near at hand from this drain of greenbacks to the South.

The New Orleans Times of the 6th inst., says: Politics may henceforth be regarded as a permanent element of the Northern pulpit, and political opinions will be made a more exacting test of grace than theological lore or pulpit eloquence. The advantages offered by the rival party roads to heaven promise to supersede, as a sensational topic, all the dull argument heretofore exhausted upon "the broad" and "the narrow path." So far, the preference is decidedly with the Radical route. It has more ministerial "chaunters," more advertising qualities, more traveling agents, than the other, and in a few months will doubtless be rendered further desirable by an impressive ceremony of Radical baptism in which Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass and Ben Butler will be invoked as the human trinity. It is sad that our people will persist in not seeing the error of their ways, but political wickedness was always stubborn and somehow we seem not only to get along very well with it, but to rather enjoy it.

The Homer Iliad "Mobbed."—The Homer Iliad, published at Homer, La., has recently been mobbed. The only information we have on the subject is the following:

To Whom it May Concern—Our office has again been mobbed—this time entirely ruined—so that we are only able for the present, with the courtesy and assistance of our neighbors of the Advocate office, to issue a supplement or advertising sheet. This will enable us to fulfill all our contracts and obligations of an official character, until it shall be definitely decided whether a freeman, in a free country, shall be permitted to publish a free and outspoken newspaper, secure from the spoliations of outlaws and assassins. Meantime, we call upon all good men to sustain us in the right, and trust our friends will not forget us in the matter of our legal dues. We know our rights, and knowing shall maintain them. And we will be assisted, if necessary, by all the powers of this great Government.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
November 7, 1868. Editor Homer Iliad.

The Virginia Peanut Crop.—Says the Petersburg Index:

The new peanut crop is beginning to come into market. Quite a large breadth of land in this section was planted in them this year, and the season is said to have been favorable to their growth, and the yield satisfactory. Prices are good, and the cultivation of this crop is attended with profit. The consumption here is large, and there is ready demand for all excess in northern markets. We hear of several persons who contemplate engaging in the cultivation of peanuts next year on a scale more extensive than ever before known in these parts.

Trying to Live on His Salary.—The Hartford Post is responsible for the story of a conductor of a road not a thousand miles from Hartford, who had agreed, in the kindness of his heart, to pass a poor penniless fellow on his train. An officer of the road, sitting in the same car with the man, observed that the conductor took no fare of him, and called him to account for it. "Why do you pass that man," said the treasurer. "Oh, he's a conductor on the ——railroad." "He's a conductor! why what makes him dress so shabbily?" "Oh, he's trying to live on his salary," was the quick reply. Mr. Treasurer saw the point and dropped the subject.

Indictments for Treason Dismissed.—The indictments for "treason" and "conspiracy," in the federal court at Nashville against many prominent "rebels" were dismissed Saturday on the plea of amnesty. In the long list of names we see those of Gens. Polk, Morgan, Bragg, Forrest, Buckner, Breckinridge, Hardee, &c.

Last year the Baptists increased 64,000, and now number in this country over 1,100,000.

BY TELELGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

[From Tuesday Morning's Daily South-Western.]

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

London, Nov. 16, noon.—Consols 94⅛; Bonds easier, 74¼.

Frankfort, Nov. 16.—Bonds firm at 78⅛@78⅝.

Liverpool, Nov. 16, noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

London, Nov. 16, afternoon.—Consols 94; Bonds heavy at 74.

New York, Nov. 16, noon.—Cotton firm at 24½c. Stocks opened very excited. Money easy at 4 on Governments and 6@7 ⅌ct. on mixed collaterals. Sterling 9½. Gold 135⅝.

New Orleans, Nov 16.—Cotton—middling advanced owing to the advance in gold and sterling exchange, 22½@23c.; sales 6700, receipts since Saturday 7643 and exports 5316 bales. Gold 136¾@137. Sterling unsettled; Commercial 47½@47¾ and Bank 48½@48¾. New York sight par. Sugar declining and receipts increasing; common 9½, fair 10½ and yellow clarified 14½c. Molasses declining; prime 62½@65 and choice 70c. Flour dull; no sales. Corn scarce; new $1 05@1 10. Oats depressed, 60@61c. Bran dull at $1 25. Hay declined; Western $27@28. Pork dull at $35. Bacon lower; shoulders 14½, clear rib 18½ and clear sides 19c. Lard dull; tierce 16½@16¾ and keg 21c. Coffee—prime Rio 16½@16¾ and fair 14@14½c.

New York, Nov. 16, evening.—Cotton firm; sales 2300 bales at 24½c. Money easier; call 6@7 ⅌ct. Sterling weak at 8½. Gold excited, closing at 136½; transactions to-day enormous, gross clearings being $177,000,000.

Liverpool, Nov. 16, evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands 10⅝@10¾ and Orleans 10⅞@11d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Herald says regarding Cuba, according to government accounts, a band of twelve revolutionists were arrested at San Cristobel. They were preparing to create a revolution in the Vuelta a Baja region. A merchant of Yara, charged with receiving arms and ammunition for the rebels, has been arrested. Comte Balmezada, at Manzella, had issued a proclamation giving the revolutionists eight days in which to lay down their arms. A private letter from a prominent insurgent in Cuba states that the revolutionary Junta in Havana has sworn to destroy the property of every individual who shall, over his signature, offer his life or wealth or protection in favor of the government cause, but in no other case shall property be attacked.

Recruiting for the Cuban expedition has ceased in this city; Col. Gibbons having already enrolled 6500, which is 1500 more than he wants. He alleges that the whole command is to devolve upon a wealthy Habanese, who was famous as a military leader under Don Carlos and Maximilian, and, who, so far, has furnished all the funds necessary. The intention is to annex Cuba to the Union. A public meeting is to be held in relation to the matter in Cooper Institute soon.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The observatory's meteor report concludes: The time of maximum frequency of the meteors was about —, when they fell at the rate of about 2500 per hour. The radiant point was quite well defined during the later part of the shower, and was found by estimation, to be about 149 degrees in right ascension and 22 degrees and 30 minutes in declination. The trains were unusually brilliant, presenting the various shades, and remained visible for an unusual length of time. Frequently as many as five could be seen at once, presenting the appearance, when nearly dissipated, of light cirrus clouds. The shower commenced several hours before it was expected, as it was predicted last year that it would be seen in 1868 only on the Pacific ocean. A number of star charts were distributed several days ago to the various observatories and scientific men of the country, and it is believed that many valuable observations have been made, of which we shall soon learn.

Washington, Nov. 16.—John W. Smith appointed supervisor of the Northern District of New York.

McCulloch ordered the dismissal of twelve inspectors from the Philadelphia Custom House. McCulloch and Rollins had a long interview to-day. Several supervisors will be appointed tomorrow.

Controller of Currency recommends the redemption of National Bank notes in New York and the prohibiting of the payment of interest on bank balances by banks in the city of New York. Report contains usual statistical information, showing condition of banks, amount of taxes paid, lawful money received, &c. Twelve banks have organised since last report; nineteen are winding up, and four have failed.

Schofield returned. Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual reports, urges decision by Congress regarding the New Orleans mint, which he denominates unsightly and a half finished mass of masonry. Also urges the purchase of battery at New York and building of appraisers' stores and ultimately new Custom House, which necessities of merchants already demand.

Rollins has issued stringent orders to gangers about stamping and branding whisky barrels. Neglect will lead to immediate dismissal. Orders include this paragraph: Collectors and other seizing officers are instructed to retain any and all casks or packages of spirits gauged, after the receipt of these instructions, which are not marked and branded as required by the instructions series 4 number 7, and the supplement thereto, and forthwith report the facts to this office. The owner of the spirits will find it for his interest to insist that the gauger does his work correctly.

A large number of printers lately arrived, seeking places at Government printing office. Superintendent answers that he has sufficient force, and has already made engagements to meet all business demands in future.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 14.—The inhabitants of Puerto Principe and vicinity united in an address to the Captain General of Cuba, Lersundi, regretting depredations of the revolutionists and offering their services to quell the rebellion. The signers of the address hope for speedy peace, and believe the intimation of the reforms given by the mother country will soon bring about the result. The document is signed by the most influential portions of the population and many native Cubans, among them Varona. The address is almost certain to exercise great influence throughout the entire island, as it is well known Puerto Principe has been always considered the stronghold of Republican Cubans.

The Captain General denounces the statement published in certain New York journals of his having prohibited the American Consul sending a dispatch by the Cuba cable to Washington, asking the American Government to send a squadron to Cuba. The story is a base falsehood. The following is authoritatively given as the true version of the affair: The American Consul wished to telegraph to Washington that Puerto Principe had revolted. The Captain General was certain the intelligence was untrue, and convinced the Consul of that fact, who immediately and voluntarily withdrew it.

A dispatch from the New York Associated Press, announcing the attempt to organise a filibustering expedition in that city and New Orleans against Cuba, was promptly received here. Captain General Lersundi is also in receipt of dispatches to the same effect. All necessary precautions have been taken to receive the invaders. Spanish war steamers are cruising about the coast.

Col. Guiros has returned to Santiago de Cuba from the insurrectionary district. He was unable to remain there any longer, as he was out of provisions and that region was entirely bare.

The Captain General has received a dispatch from the provisional Government at Madrid, approving his course in every particular. The dispatch mentioned the fact of the appointment of Gen. Dulce, as Captain General of Cuba, who was nominated on account of the receipt of the resignation of Lersundi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14.—A brilliant shower of meteors was observed at one o'clock this morning.

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 14.—No new phase in impeachment matters to-day. Citizens much interested, but no excitement. Counsel for Gov. Reed, are J. C. Anderson of Jacksonville, and A. J. Peeler, of Tallahassee; for Lieut. Gov. Gleason, ex-Gov. Walker, of Tallahassee, D. P. Holland, of Savannah, and F. A. Dockery, of St. Augustine. With the exception of the last named, all ex rebels.

New York, Nov. 14.—Bank statement—loans decreased $7,492,000; specie decrease, $1,910,000; circulation decrease, $104,000; deposits decrease, $496,000.

New York, Nov. 15.—Warmald telegraphs he will fight O'Baldwin at two weeks notice for one or five thousand dollars.

The Stewart House, 480 Broadway, caught fire from a furnace. Lodgers rescurred by firemen with ladders. Loss aggregate $70,000.

Mrs. Mann, alias Pauline Cushman, alias Miss Harriet Conard, noted as a Union spy during the war, has been committed on the charge of stealing forty-one dollars.

Details of the Fulton ferry accident show that George Brewer, apprentice to the printing business, killed, and William Brock, a fellow apprentice, fatally injured. Following fatally injured: George Devoe, since died; John Thompson, Alfred Hart, Francis Meary and William Cummings. Following badly hurt, limbs broken, &c.: Kate Narrell, Juliet Mahan, Mrs. Quinley, Chas. Nantlast, Mrs. and Miss Carrigan, Michael Hart, Michael Marrill, Sarah Clark, Lizzie Darley, Catharine Manelly, Miss Cunningham, and a number of others whose names not ascertained.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Fire in Riascoe, Clark & Co's saw mill, in the north western part of the city. Loss $25,000. Small insurance. Adjoining building, used for Wintering Forepaugh's menagerie, partially destroyed. Several valuable animals consumed. Others escaped into the streets, causing great alarm, but did no damage. A large african lion was caught in the street by throwing over him a box used for mixing mortar. A leopard rushed into a house where there were several women and children, but the beast, as well as the humans, took refuge in the seller without biting any one.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—Thos. Armstrong, of the firm of Armstrong, Cates & Co., aged 90, dead.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 16.—Steamer Mantanzas, from Savannah for New York, loaded with cotton, blew out tube off Hatteras, firing the vessel. Crew compelled to take to boats, and were picked up after seven hours, and brought here.

New York, Nov. 16.—Gen. Badeau, of Gen. Grant's staff, to-day, in answer to the question whether Gen. Grant intended to be present at Mr. Evarts' dinner, stated that it depended on whether Sec'ys Wells and McCulloch, or Postmaster General Randall, would be among the guests, as the President elect did not desire to meet either of these gentlemen.

Four distinct shocks of earthquake felt at Elizabeth, New Jersey, last night, at a quarter past 10 o'clock. The fourth shock continued about twenty seconds. Chairs, tables, beds, and other articles of furniture swayed to and fro.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 15.—Rio Janeiro advices to October 24th received. Allies reconnoitered position held by Lopez. It is thought to be impassidable.

Gen. McMahon, now United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived at Rio Janeiro.

Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate the new President of the Argentine Confederation, Sarmiento, in favor of a continuance of the war.

London, Nov. 15.—The election absorbs all classes. Little business will be done this week. Cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock exchange will also be closed Tuesday. Sanguine Liberals estimate Gladstone's majority in the next House at 130.

The prosecution by the French Government of parties who promoted a subscription for one of the victims of the coup d'état of 2d December, resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom were heavily fined and their civil rights suspended. This result causes popular indignation, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. Police and military are taking extraordinary precautions.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—Immense demonstration Saturday in favor of monarchy. Fifty thousand present. Olloyoga, Martos, Serrano, Prim and Topete spoke. Much enthusiasm.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothischild, head of house, dead.

The Next Congress.

Although General Grant is to be the next President of the United States, the Democracy have some little cause to feel gratified at the result of the election for members of the lower House of Congress. The overwhelming majority which they had in the Fortieth Congress is cut down to barely a working majority. The following from the New York World, of the 5th, on this subject is not without interest at this time:

The Fortieth Congress, including the Southern carpet-baggers, was thus politically divided:

Radicals	162
Democrats	52
Radical majority	110
Two-thirds	142

According to the latest returns at hand, the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be as follows:

Radicals	138
Democrats	77
Radical majority	61
Two-thirds	144

In this calculation it is assumed that the Radicals will elect three Congressmen in New Hampshire next March, and two of the four to be chosen in Connecticut in April, though in the latter State they may not secure but one, as was the case at the Congressional election of 1867. Thus, it will be seen that the Radicals will not have a two-thirds vote in the Forty-first as they have in the present Congress. Not only will the Democrats have an effective working minority, but among them will be men who will make their mark on the floor. Their influence is sure to be felt. Among those who are likely to be especially prominent are S. S. Cox and James Brooks, of this city—the former the most efficient parliamentarian who has been in the House during the last ten years (with the possible exception of Alexander H. Stephens and the late Thad. Stevens,) and the latter a very useful member by reason of his abilities as a speaker and his journalistic facility in handling statistics; S. S. Marshall of Illinois, and Michael C. Kerr of Indiana, both singularly efficient men, in any deliberative body, and doubly so in the House, because of their long experience in the Capitol; Daniel W. Voorhies, of Indiana, a ready speaker and debater, and more than a match for any opponents whom he is likely to meet at Washington; Judge Woodward and Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, both men of more than ordinary ability; and Joseph H. Smith, of Oregon, of whom report speaks in very laudatory terms. In all these gentlemen, and others who might be mentioned, the Radicals in the House will find foemen worthy of their steel, and, we more than suspect, adversaries with whom they will be reluctant to cross swords.

The Radicals have re-elected a number of their brightest lights, at the head of which is Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, by all odds, the sharpest man in debate on their side of the House. Among their other champions who have been re-elected are Robert C. Schenck, John A. Bingham, George S. Boutwell, James G. Blaine, William D. Kelley, E. B. Washburne, John A. Logan and James A. Garfield, all men who have attained prominence in the present Congress by reason of the poor stuff of which the Radical portion of it is composed. The Radicals, however, will miss the counsels of Thaddeus Stevens and James M. Ashley, of whom the former has gone to his last account, and the latter to settle certain accounts the mere mention of which never reflected much credit upon him.

The country will be the gainer by the increase of Democratic Representatives and Democratic brains in the next Congress. The experience of the last two Congresses has shown how disastrous a thing it is for one party to have an overwhelming majority in the National Legislature; and though the Democrats in the Forty-first Congress will be too few to check all Radical legislation, they will still be strong enough in numbers and brains to prevent a repetition of much of the ill-advised and hasty action which has well nigh made the mere name of Congress a by-word and a reproach in the opinion of all honest men.

Texas Items.

Wise County.—We clip as follows from the McKinney Enquirer, of the 5th:

A Mr. White, from Wise county, has been in town, and we learn through him that the Indians murdered a Mrs. Vicks, a few miles from Decatur, also a young man whose name we have forgotten. Mr. White saw the Indians as they passed out of the upper cross timbers into the prairie. They were not exceeding two hundred yards from him, and they were dressed in blue blouses, with Spencer rifles swung to their persons in the same manner as worn by United States cavalry troops. The Indians had a large herd of horses driving along with them at the time Mr. White saw them. Mr. White states that there are no settlements now in the county west of Decatur, and that the settlers living north of town, and in the adjoining neighborhoods are moving to Decatur; others are leaving the county and seeking places of greater safety.

We also learn from Dallas that the citizens of Tarrant county had requested assistance from that place, as the Indians were depredating in Tarrant and Parker counties.

Lamar County.—The Bonham News of the 7th, says:

A gentleman informs us that the grasshoppers have made their appearance this week in great numbers between this place and Red River. It is thought that they have come too late, however, to do much damage.

Marion County.—The Jefferson Times of the 12th, says eight thousand dollars in gold have been subscribed for the erection of a new Baptist church in that place, which is designed, when completed, to be the finest religious edifice in the State.

Grayson County.—We clip the following items from the Sherman Courier, of the 5th:

Just as we are going to press, we learn from a reliable source that Judge Weaver was arrested at Gainesville, on last Tuesday, by Lieut. Winchester, by virtue of orders from Gen. Reynolds, and has gone to Austin via Jacksboro. It is rumored that the cause of the arrest was for attempting to organise an expedition against the Indians, in violation of military orders. It is also rumored that Gov. Throckmorton was arrested at Denton, but we do not credit the report.

The Indians were within a half mile of the town of Denton on Saturday last. The Indians, with the assistance of the order of Col. Starr, will unquestionably depopulate the frontier in a few weeks. The people are prohibited from arming in self defence, and of course their only safety is in immediate flight. The people of Grayson cannot hope to escape much longer. More anon.

Anderson County.—The Palestine Advocate is glad to find that its fears of high prices for pork are not to be realised. It is offering in that county at 24c. per pound.

The Civil Rights Bill not for White Men Alone. The New Orleans Picayune says that quite a number of the good citizens of St. Mary, most of whom were absent when the deed was committed, and who were arrested and brought before U. S. Commissioner Warren, of that city, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Messrs. Pope and Chase, have been heard and discharged, no evidence being adduced to show the least connection between them and the act in question. Judge Spofford, who appeared for the accused, raised the important objection that no such prosecution can be instituted before a United States Court when white men alone are the parties, as the civil rights bill, under which it was begun, being intended only for the benefit of negroes. Commissioner Warren intimated a coincidence in opinion with Judge S.

Gen. Grant.—The New Orleans Times, says the election returns throughout the country all go to show that it was Grant who was victorious, not his party, and it hopes he will properly weigh this consideration in administering the high trust he has been invested with.

The Mobile Register states that Mr. Marble owns the whole New York World establishment, with the exception of a small interest, which is pledged to him whenever he chooses to purchase it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tobacco! Tobacco!—E. & B. Jacobs are in receipt