"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1869.

Mr. E. C. Foat is our duly authorised 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.

Notary Public.—The Governor of this State has appointed C. H. Spilker Notary Public for this parish.

Lottery.—We understand that a party is coming up from the city to open a lottery affair in this place, in conformity with the State law.

By reference to the New York dry goods price current, published in another column, it will be seen that cotton goods of all kinds have gone up two cents per yard.

Upper Red River.—Since the opening of navigation above the raft, eight boats have arrived here from that region with 3774 bales of cotton. There is at least as much more to come out, but it will be late in the spring before it is ready for shipment.

The members of the Presbyterian Church of this city, have purchased three lots of ground on the corner of Edwards and Travis streets, nearly opposite the Battle House, as the site for a new church. When finished it will be the finest house of worship in the city.

A New Boat for Red River.—The Memphis Appeal of the 10th says:

The steamer Mayflower was sold yesterday to Capt. J. C. McCulloch, of the firm of Phelps, McCulloch & Co., cotton factors, of New Orleans. She will remain at our levee a few days and then leave for New Orleans to run in the New Orleans and Red river trade.

The Mayflower is one of the finest packets afloat, and if we are not mistaken, will be commanded by Capt. J. M. Tucker.

The Mails.—This is a delicate subject, and one which the press seldom touches, and we would not now at this time, did we not think it would be of great benefit to the community as well as to ourselves. The New Orleans mail for some time past has been coming by the way of Vicksburg, and until the last two weeks, arrived very regular, but since the streams are all full and the low places overflowed, it arrives very irregular. We received a mail yesterday ten days out from the city. This won't begin to do for a business community like ours, and to obviate it, we will make this suggestion: That the post master at New Orleans send the mail by steamers, and in the meantime that our merchants ignore the post office, and send their letters by boat.

Beef Packing.—The season for beef packing in this vicinity is drawing to a close, owing to the poor condition of the cattle. G. W. Stoner & Co. closed their packery below town yesterday, after slaughtering over eight thousand head of cattle. J. M. Wilson & Co. closed their packery on Cypress bayou day before yesterday, after murdering 7000 head. Sheck's packery, just below this city will kill two hundred head the coming week and then close, having killed 2800 head. Total number of cattle killed and packed in this vicinity 17,800 head. These cattle cost the packeries on an average $15 per head in currency, which would amount to $267,000, a nice little sum to be distributed among the cattle raisers of eastern Texas.

The Trade of Shreveport.—Within the past six months the trade of Shreveport has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. Already over 50,000 bales of cotton have been received at this port, two-thirds of which were sold here. Over 30,000 dry hides have been sold in this market, besides any amount of beeswax, tallow, &c. The packeries, below town, have already slaughtered over 10,000 beeves, adding greatly to the business of the place. The press of New Orleans may hoot at the pretensions set up by us, but their merchants, in a small way, are making an effort to keep this trade from going north and west. As an evidence, we noticed within the past few days, sixteen agents of New Orleans houses soliciting business, although this is supposed to be the best season for business in that city, and formerly was the time they were all kept busy at home. Summer used to be the time for these gentlemen to visit the country and solicit business. Times, it seems, have changed, unless it is summer time down that way now! Eh, Mr. Metropolitan press? Put down your rates of insurance, charge less commission and take less perquisites, is our advice.

Life and Times of James Madison.—Wm. C. Rives having finished this work, the third and last volume, we understand, has just been issued from the publishing house of Messrs. Little, Burr & Co., Boston. Bancroft has said of it, that it is the best history of the formation of the Government. If this be true, and we hardly question it after such an indorsement, and with our knowledge of the ability of its author; and if, as Bolingbroke affirms, a recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary for their maintenance, this is the very book for the times—one which ought to be in the possession of every intelligent, reading man in the country. It is no longer in the power of a fanatical majority to deny, that, from the rude shock of the war, the Government was driven, by its war measures, beyond its constitutional orbit. If its fundamental character is to be restored, it must be done by a return to first principles. Mr. Madison was almost the father of the Constitution, and a history of his life and times must throw great light upon it. Will not some of our booksellers bring on the work?

Insurance.—An effort is being made by a number of our leading merchants to prevail upon the St. Louis insurance companies to establish an agency in this city. From the lights before us, we think the effort will be successful. The St. Louis rates are considerably under those of New Orleans, and, besides, they insure on a class of boats that New Orleans will not underwrite. A little by little New Orleans is losing the trade of this country, and ere long she will awake from her Rip Van Winkle nap, and find that she has lost it all.

The Prisoners at Jefferson.—The Marshall Republican of the 22d, says "Saturday next will be eight weeks since the first arrests were made in Jefferson, and, so far as we can learn, no charges have been preferred against any of the prisoners. They are left entirely to surmise and rumor as to the character of the crime in which they are implicated, the witnesses, and the testimony. What a commentary do these facts furnish!"

Revised Statutes.—A committee was appointed at the last session of the House to revise the statutes of the State of a general character. They reported a few days ago that they had intrusted the work to John Ray. He promises to complete it by by January 1, 1870. Until then the statutes will remain unrevised.

The Remains of Gen. Rousseau.—The Picayune learns that Mrs. Gen. Rousseau, yielding to the urgent requests of his numerous friends here, has consented that his remains shall be finally laid to rest in that city, where they will be honored and respected as much as in his native Kentucky.

A New Insurance Ring.—We learn from the Memphis Appeal that steamboats running to points in Arkansas now take exceptions on bills of lading against robbery by armed militia. The same precautions are taken by boats landing at Osceola.

A Pacific Road South a Military Necessity.

It is well known, says the Round Table, that notwithstanding his guarded reticence, Gen. Grant has freely expressed himself in regard to public expenditures; that "he is determined, so far as he can bring it about, upon the most rigid economy. He is certainly opposed to all jobs. He wants the railroads and levees and rivers and harbors to take care of themselves, and to let the Government alone." That in these views he will be opposed "by nearly all the great Republican magnates, who are all, or nearly all, committed to one or more great schemes that need and are intriguing for the national aid." We have no doubt but all this is true, and hence, before seeing the statement of the Round Table, having sufficient evidence indeed from other sources, we come to the conclusion that we could not, with any hope of success, apply for Congressional aid for a Southern route to the Pacific, at the present time. With no concert of action, without an agreed point of starting for a common or trunk line, each and every projected route would appear as a jobber in its own interest, and as the open or disguised foe of each and every other route. Such a beggarly competition for favor would, we are sure, bring all the proposed routes and their representatives into deserved disrepute. Now, while we sincerely hope, Gen. Grant will enforce the most rigid economy and will say, to all jobbers for petty schemes pretending to be grand enterprises, "*procul, procul, O profani!*" we are confident his military sense will, at once accept the policy of Congressional aid, to a single Southern route to the Pacific, as a military necessity. We believe he would favor, and largely favor, any route that would combine the requirements of a great military, as well as a great commercial highway. Take for instance the proposed International route, composed of various link routes, commencing at Cairo, crossing the Arkansas river at Little Rock, the Red river at Fulton (or Shreveport, better still for the argument) and running south just by the Brazos branch, across that river, and to Comargo on the San Juan (a few miles above its junction with the Rio Grande,) and thence to San Blas or Mazatlan on the Pacific, and you touch every objective point aimed at by the Federal Government during the late war, and near the head of navigation of all the navigable streams crossed by the road. Would not this be a national and a military road? In the event of a war with Mexico, we could land our whole army on her borders, before she could throw a regiment for defence from her interior States. Nor would it be less advantageous to us against an enemy attacking these States from the Gulf of Mexico. But we do not propose to discuss the question of military necessity. That was demonstrated long ago by Mr. Davis when Secretary of War. We believe Gen. Grant, as a military man, would take the same view as Jefferson Davis did. What we are to avoid is the prejudice resulting from a jobbing competition, and what we ought to work for, is cooperation on an unexceptionable plan of action. We think a convention is the fittest mode of expressing the popular will on the subject. Can we not agree?

Legislature.—Caddo has the honor of being represented in the House of Representatives by two scalawags and a colored waiting boy. Lowell and McVean have occupied prominent positions all along and had their names figure extensively in the papers. But the negro Sterrett had been kept in the back ground until, we suppose, he would not stand it no longer. We don't know about that point, but at any rate, his name figures in the papers at last. Col. Lowell, his brudder man and confrere has appointed him a member of the Committee on Registration. Now Sterrett, my boy, is the time to show your mettle; you have mounted the first round of the ladder, stop not until you have reached the pinicle of fame. You made a first rate waiting boy, and we see no reason why you should not make a good legislator. The duties are similar in many respects, but the latter, is no doubt, more profitable though not as honorable. Blood will tell, Bill, and now show your scalawag friends what you can do.

A resolution allowing each member $10 for postage stamps, came up but was not adopted.

[Proceedings of the House.

No wonder, after Sterrett told the honorable body that McVean had had experience in that line, and he would be sure to steal them all.

An act has been introduced into the House to abolish the present city government of New Orleans and to provide a provisional government. It was referred to a special committee of three.

The Planting Interest.—We have noticed for the past week or two quite a large number of planters in town, looking after hands for this season. One could hardly pass a corner but what he could see a crowd of freedmen bargaining for the season, which we believe is now considered the most desirable, though many prefer to hire by the month. Owing to the profitable crop last year our planters are well prepared to pay promptly by the month. The wages are about the same as last year, a little better if anything. We have noticed a decided improvement in the looks and dress of the freedmen from last year. There is much less changing from one plantation to another than what was expected, many of the planters retaining their full force. A larger amount of land will be planted this year than last. In fact the whole laboring force of the country will be put in action.

Southwestern Pacific Railroad.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Republican, under date of the 16th, says Senator Kellogg's bill, incorporating the Southwestern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, names, as commissioners to obtain subscriptions in Louisiana, Messrs. Minor, Warmoth, Adams, Bigney, Hahn, Oglesby, Roselius, Frederick Hunt, Weed, Ray, Folger, Longstreet, Moulton, Tucker, Herron, Stockdale, Higby, Davis and Packard.

"A Little Strategy."—An enemy of Brick Pomeroy advertised a forthcoming book, purporting to unmask that gentlemen, and show him to be a great scoundrel. While the author was leisurely reading his proof sheets, Brick, by what he calls "a little strategy," secured the original copy and produced it in full in one of his papers—price six cents—against fifty cents for the book which had not yet appeared.

Arkansas.—A Memphis dispatch of the 19th, says three negro militiamen who outraged Mrs. Galloway and Mrs. McGee last week, were shot this afternoon at Marion under sentence of court martial. The youngest girls outraged by the militia on Friday night are reported dying from the injuries received. The names of the citizens shot by the militia Saturday, are A. C. McCallister, William Ticer and George H. Harney.

Heads Off.—The special Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Republican, under date of the 16th, says: Prepare to find every Federal office, except two, in Louisiana filled with new men within the next two weeks. They will probably be Republicans, as Johnson seems determined to characterise the remaining days of his administration by a clean sweep, and the appointment of men who can be confirmed.

Lands in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Republican says five and a half million acres of public lands belonging to the State of Louisiana remain unsold. These lands can be purchased, in tracts of not more than three hundred and twenty acres, at twenty-five cents per acre. Quarter sections can be bought at the same rates.

Presidential Election.—The full returns of the Presidential election (Nevada estimated) show a total of 5,722,964 of which Grant received 3,016,358, and Seymour 2,706,631; Grant's majority 309,722. In 1864 the total vote was 4,004,789, and Lincoln's majority 411,281.

Cotton on a Gold Basis.—A New York special, under date of the 18th, says it is privately reported that Senator Sherman's new finance bill provides for a fifty million issue in gold certificates, and the Express says this will undoubtedly put the cotton business in the South on a gold basis.

The Age of Leading Men.—Gen. Grant is 47 years of age, and Mr. Colfax 43. Andrew Johnson is 61; Mr. Seward 68; Gen. Schofield but 38; Mr. Wells 67; Mr. McCulloch, 58; Mr. Randall and Mr. Browning 59; Mr. Wade, the President of the Senate, is 69; Senator Sumner is 58, and Senator Trumbull 55.

Tisdale Uses Cross-Words.—A Washington dispatch of the 9th, says supervisor Creecy had occasion to suspend Tisdale, of the 3d district of Louisiana, and in reply received a telegram from Tisdale in these words: "Go to hell. I don't know you. If you want to suspend me come here and do it."

The President and his Amnesty Proclamation.

It will be recollected by our readers that the telegraph informed us, a few days since, that the Senate had called upon the President for his authority for issuing his amnesty proclamation, and that his answer was that he did it by virtue of the power conferred upon him by the Constitution. But the telegraph gave no particulars nor any precedents. "Cito," the special correspondent of the New Orleans Times and the President's private secretary, in his dispatch of the 18th, makes the matter plain, and it is of such interest that we give it in full:

"The President says the Federal Constitution is understood to be, and is regarded by the Executive, the supreme law of the land, and that power is exercised in issuing the proclamation, which is in conformity to the judicial exposition of the Constitution, and is in accordance with the precedents of former Executives, Washington, Adams, Madison, Lincoln, and of the present Executive. The proclamations cited, are: First—Washington, July 10th, 1795. The whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, in which a general pardon, excepting certain persons, of all treasons and other indicted offenses. Second—Adams', 21st of May, 1800. Similar pardoning of persons excepted by Washington's proclamation, remedying and releasing to all such persons pains and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred. Third—Madison's, 6th of February, 1815. Certain foreigners, from the dangers of their own homes, and some citizens of New Orleans, forgetful of their duty, had cooperated in forming an establishment on the island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade, the Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, etc., for the reasons set forth in the proclamation. President Madison grants to the offenders a full pardon of all offenses committed against the revenue laws or touching intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and the President directs all such indictments and prosecution for fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to be discontinued and released. Fourth—Lincoln's amnesty proclamation of December 8, 1863, and fifth, of 26th March, 1864. Sixth—Johnson's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, similar to the Lincoln proclamation. Seventh—Johnson's proclamation of September 7, 1867. Eighth—Johnson's proclamation of July 4, 1868."

Red River Freights on Agricultural Instruments. Under this head the Henderson Times of the 15th, states that at the January meeting of the East Texas Agricultural Association, a committee was appointed to establish agencies in Shreveport and New Orleans for the purpose of taking such action as they deemed necessary to procure the transportation of agricultural and other useful instruments of husbandry at reasonable rates.

There is no question in the world but what the charges on these articles are unreasonable, and in many instances, not proportionate. We have heard the complaint made before, and on different occasions called the attention of steamboat men to it. We think if our friends of the Association go to work right, they will accomplish their object. Our cotemporary makes out a strong case. We copy as follows:

It was reliably stated that a washer and wringer, in one instance, paid eight dollars freight from New Orleans to Shreveport, being more than one-third of their original cost. In another instance the same articles paid six dollars freight. The articles together do not seem to be of larger measurement than a barrel. An ordinary Brindley Cultivator paid five dollars. Many other instances might be enumerated, but the above are sufficient to show the bearing of the question.

We see that Shreveport has moved in the matter of the reduction of insurance. We hope she will make another equally important one, to wit: To the point of uniform and reasonable freights on agricultural implements and machinery. If there be cities in the world that should look sharply to these matters they are Shreveport and New Orleans. Therefore, we hope that the committee will be entirely successful in their mission. Surely they will succeed in a matter which so strongly appeals to the prosperity of all.

Starving rates are not desired, but only such as will live and let live. Our business friends are in New Orleans and Shreveport—our business transactions are conducted in these cities. We ask their influence in a matter which we know is very important to them as well as to ourselves.

Gen. Thos. L. Price.—As one of the lessees of the Opelousas railroad, the following from the Jefferson City (Mo) Tribune, the home of Gen. Price, is not without interest to the friends of this great enterprise:

Those who are personally known to Gen. Price need not be reminded of this. His inflexible will, enterprising, whole-souled views, untiring perseverance and vast business qualifications, are well known to every citizen of Missouri, and he generally accomplishes whatever he undertakes. The people interested in the completion of the Opelousas, New Orleans and Great Western railroad, and who are anxiously desirous of free communication between the great commercial city of New Orleans and interior of Texas, may well congratulate themselves upon the fact that Gen. Price has taken hold of the work, and rest confidently assured that the road will be built within the stipulated time.

Reduction of Fares.—The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad has recently made a reduction in it tariff of rates of travel. The New Orleans Picayune thus states the rate from that city to the principal points north of it:

First class passage to Vicksburg will be hereafter $10, to Memphis $18, to Cairo $56, to Chicago $38, to Cincinnati $38 25, to St. Louis $32, to Louisville $33 75, to Detroit $43 50, to Niagara Falls $52 75, to Buffalo, N. Y., $52 25.

Ohio Carpet Baggers Preparing to Come South. A Cincinnati dispatch of the 5th, says the church at Mount Washington, near this city, was stripped of its carpeting by burglars last night. Similar robberies have been committed at several other churches hereabouts within a short time. In one case they stole from a church an old carpet, and when the church was refurnished with the new the thieves returned that first stolen and took the new.

Immigration.—A New York exchange says there has been a great falling off in immigration to this country both from Ireland and Germany during the past year, some thirty thousand fewer have entered at the port of New York in 1868 as compared with 1867. The assigned cause is that the supply in both countries is falling off, and that handicraft occupations are not now so remunerative here as they were wont to be, while the expense of living is much higher.

Steamboats Lost.—The Courier Journal of the 8th, says the following named boats have been lost since the 1st of December: Jewess, Monsoon, St. Nicholas, Success, Ingomar, New States, Itasca. This is considerably faster than they can be built. The last month of 1868 was a hard one on steamboat owners and insurance offices. At this rate of destruction the tunnage on the western waters will soon be reduced to the right size.

Religious Crusade.—In the national House of Representatives John Covode has made an attack upon the Catholic Church, because some of its members voted the Democratic ticket in his district at the last election. The negro mania being on the decline, a religious crusade is to be commenced, in order to help the Radical party.

Indians at Washington.—The Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw delegates to Washington have united in a representation against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and also in a request that the recent affair between Gen. Custer and Black Kettle's Land shall be investigated.

The Census of Memphis.—We learn from the Appeal that the full census returns of Memphis show a population of 39,587, of whom 7733 are white males over 21, and 4820 colored males over that age. There are 12,302 white males, and 11,116 white females; 7252 colored males, and 8041 colored females.

Cotton Going Up the Mississippi.—The Sun says the Silver Moon carried out from Memphis, for the Ohio river, 2217 bales of cotton, the largest trip of the season and the second largest on record. The same vessel took away 2242 bales last season and won the horns.

Going to Contest.—Newsham, the carpet-bagger who misrepresents this district in the present Congress, has addressed Judge Ryan a letter, notifying him that he intends contesting his (Judge Ryan's) election. His reasons for so doing are not published.

A Heavy Undertaking.—Brick Pomeroy promises that, if nothing happens, in three years he will own a Democratic newspaper in every State in the Union.

The total number of steamboats arriving at Cairo, Ills., for the year ending Dec. 31, was 3,720.

The Southwestern Pacific Railroad.

SENATOR KELLOGG.

Senator Kellogg, the telegraph announces, introduced a bill in the Senate on the 16th inst., to incorporate a railroad and telegraph company, with the above name. The route proposed is from Fulton, Ark., crossing the Trinity river between the 32d and 33d parallels, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence through New Mexico and Arizona to a point on the Rio Colorado, near the southeastern boundary of California, and thence to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego, and a branch from the crossing on the Trinity to connect with the Shreveport and Marshall road at the latter place. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000,000. In aid of this enterprise—says the telegram—the bill proposes to grant twenty sections per mile on each side of the line and six per cent. thirty year bonds of the Government to the amount of $2,000,000 (this we suppose is a telegraphic error for $20,000) per mile in New Mexico and Arizona, and $16,000 per mile for the rest of the line, to be secured by a second mortgage. We hope this bill will pass, although we do not believe it will at the present session. Its introduction, however, is not only opportune, but the route proposed is one that will meet with general favor. It favors the International route, as it is termed, by bringing the initial point as near as Fulton, thus securing the connections with both Cairo and Memphis. It favors the old Southern Pacific, by its branch connection with Marshall, and the adoption, after crossing the Trinity river of the old line. It favors the southwest branch from St. Louis, by a choice between a connection at Fulton or a point further west, and either is practicable. It favors the Houston Central by the promise of an intersection at, in our opinion, about the right place, while its adoption would secure, certainly, the completion or construction of the International road from Marshall via Henderson &c., to the Rio Grande, at no distant day, as a military if, not a commercial necessity.

Senator Kellogg is a new member of the Senate. What prestige he can give to his grand enterprise remains then to be seen; but if, devoting himself to the business, he should secure its adoption, he will be a lucky man—for it would identify his name with the greatest Southern enterprise ever projected. Should the bill not pass at the present session, its claims would be greatly strengthened by the endorsement of a general railroad convention.

A Radical Parson in Trouble.—Our readers will recollect that two scalawag officers were killed in St. Mary parish, by some unknown persons, whereupon Parson Newman, of the Christian Advocate, took occasion to vilify and slander the whole people of St Mary. But it seems the people are not going to submit to it tamely. The last Planters' Banner says:

A lawyer of this place authorises us to say that he has commenced preparing the papers for a suit against Parson Newman for $100,000 damages for slanders uttered against citizens of this parish through the New Orleans Advocate. They will show Parson Newman that, though two men were killed by unknown hands in the town of Franklin, it does not give him unlimited license to publish the blackest and most malicious slanders against the whole parish, or against respectable citizens of the parish.

New Postage Stamps.—We read in an exchange that a new series of postage stamps is in course of preparation by the Post-office Department. They will be smaller than those now in use, but of handsomer finish and design. On the two-cent stamps is an engraving of a post-boy on horseback, and on the three-cent a locomotive under a full head of steam. The five-cent stamp contains a head of Washington, and the ten-cent stamp a picture of the Declaration of Independence. On the twelve-cent stamp an engraving of an ocean steamship is seen, and the thirty-cent stamp is decorated with the surrender of Burgoyne.

The Decision Restoring Lawyer Bradley.—A Washington dispatch says the decision of the Supreme Court, restoring Lawyer Bradley, who had been disbarred by the Supreme Court of the District for insulting Judge Fisher on the bench, and afterwards challenging him, is creating a great deal of bitter comment among Republican lawyers, and they, with the Judges of the District Court, hold that the Supreme Court has no shadow of jurisdiction in the matter, and the probabilities are that no attention will be paid to the mandamus issued restoring Bradley, except to make known the opinion of the court that it is not binding.

Brigham Young and his Telegraph.—Brigham Young has telegraph wires leading to his office and connecting with every hamlet in Utah—a line 500 miles long. Every settlement of a half a dozen houses has a telegraph office, with female Saint operators, and in charge of a Bishop of the Mormon Church, and who can report at any time all that takes place to Young. From his private office in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, Brigham may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New Mexico.

Shooting Affray in Memphis.—A Memphis dispatch of the 15th, says a shooting affray occurred in the Chancery Court this afternoon, between Dr. Dickens and Capt. Patterson, citizens of the county, resulting in slightly wounding both, and badly wounding B. H. Thompson, a bystander. The Judge fined both parties and committed them to jail.

Dr. Simonds, a sporting man, formerly of Cincinnati, was killed by a man named Markham, on Monday, at Water Valley, Miss. Markham fled.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis.—The latest advices from Europe state that Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in London on December 31, from Leamington, where they had been staying for several weeks. During his stay in Warwickshire, Mr. Jefferson Davis visited the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leigh) and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and their family intend passing the winter in the south of France, Mr. Davis being still in indifferent health.

Trains on the Central Pacific.—A St. Louis dispatch says trains on the Central Pacific railroad are running on schedule time to Carlem, in the northeast corner of Nevada, 600 miles distant from San Francisco. Track layers are at Humboldt Canon, 25 miles further east. No interruption has occurred from snow so far. The 22 miles of snow-sheds at the summit of the Sierras are working satisfactorily. The commercial business of the Central for December exceeded $840,000.

The One Per Cent Tax.—We copy as follows from the New Orleans Republican of the 12th:

We understand that Collector Mahan, of the First and Fourth Districts of this city, has collected already about one hundred thousand dollars of the one per cent tax. There are but few who resist the payment of this tax, the declaration being generally made that it is useless to resist the law on account of any alleged defects therein, for if there are any defects the Legislature now in session will remedy them.

Fighting His Own Flies.—The Claiborne Advocate is getting in a weaving way. Hear him:

Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine is the race, and coffee has the inside track, with his tail curled. Many white men have started with their tails over the "dashboard." We shall be as before, like a bob-tail bull in fly time, stand in the high grass and fight our own flies.

Belle Boyd Rampant.—The Houston Telegraph says there was a "scene" at the Houston Theater, a few nights ago, not down on the bill. Belle Boyd, who had taken the part of Miss Maud St. Leon in a quarrel with the manager, rushed before the curtain, declared she had been insulted, and refused to continue her engagement.

Cleaning out the Dungeons.—It is rumored in Washington that the President, before going out of office, will issue a proclamation cleaning out the dungeons in all parts of the Union, of political prisoners. The friends of the President feel confident that he will do it, so says a Washington dispatch.

Arkansas.—Gov. Clayton has withdrawn his proclamation of martial law in the counties of Lafayette and Columbia. These counties border on Rossier parish.

A Washington dispatch says: There is a strong delegation here in the interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They have money and brains, and will doubtless do something.

Capt. M. M. Grady has been appointed Assessor and Collector for Ouachita parish by Gov. Warmoth, and confirmed by the Senate.

Militia.—Captain George A. Sheridan has been confirmed by the Senate as Adjutant and Inspector General of the Louisiana State Militia.

BY TELELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

New York, Jan. 25.—Louisiana 6's, 75; levee's 71½. Sub-Treasury balance $87,000,000.

Liverpool, Jan. 26, noon.—Cotton dull; uplands 11⅞@11¾ and Orleans 11⅞@11¾d; estimated sales 8000 bales. Bombay shipments to the 22d 5000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and nominal.

New York, Jan. 26, noon.—Money easy at 7 per ct. Exchange 9½. Gold 136¼. Cotton firm, 28½c.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—Cotton steadier and stiffer; middling 27½@27¾c; sales 5000, receipts 5947 and exports 1362 bales. Gold 137½. Sterling 48½; Commercial 48¾; New York sight ½ per ct. discount. Flour and corn firm, but unchanged. Oats firm, 70c. Bran dull, $1 10@1 15. Hay quiet; prime $21. Pork tending up; speculative movement, $32 25. Bacon firm; shoulders 15½, clear rib 18¾ and clear sides 18½c. Lard active; tierce 20½ and keg 22½@22¾c. Sugar easier; common 10¼@10½, prime 12¾@13 and yellow clarified 14½@15c. Molasses easy, but unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Coffee firm, but unchanged.

New York, Jan. 26, evening.—Cotton firm, but quiet; sales 1500 bales at 28½c. Money closed sharp at 7 per ct. Sterling easier. Gold closed steady at 136⅞.

Liverpool, Jan. 26, evening.—Cotton easier, but not lower; uplands 11⅞@11¾ and Orleans 11⅞@11¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Supreme Court—Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company vs. John Tweed from Louisiana—Judgment of Lower Court reversed and case remanded for new trial.

One of the Baltimore banks, the name of which is withheld, has been robbed of $125,000. Among the securities stolen was $30,000 of bonds of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad, and $8000 of New Orleans and Jackson railroad.

It is stated that the committee on roads and canals will report unanimously in favor of the Government endorsing the bonds of the International Pacific railroad, extending from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

District Court shows no signs of obeying the Supreme Court mandamus restoring Bradley to the roll of attorneys.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Supreme Court decides New York pilot laws constitutional, and in and outward bound vessels must have pilots.

Maryland congressional delegation proceeded in a body to the White House for Dr. Mudd's pardon.

President nominated Edward D. Neal Commissioner of Education. Full Cabinet to day.

District Supreme Court ordered mandamus from Supreme Court under protest, but adopted a rule which effectually excludes Bradley from practice, except on appeals.

Sheridan reports the destruction of sixty Indian lodges at the junction of Salt fork and Elm creek. Three soldiers wounded, one mortally. Number Indians killed unknown.

A special to the New York Tribune says Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position, nearly in his own words: The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed; whereas, the damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-rebels and pirates. In addition to this, the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.

Col. Christy, elected from the 6th Georgia District, addressed the reconstruction committee. Committee devote to-morrow to Virginia matters. Schofield's evidence expected.

Sheridan assures Sherman no further depredations from Indians in the neighborhood of his operations need be apprehended.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Firing in the streets last night between volunteers and citizens. Several persons killed, among them Samuel Cobener, American, and Roebling and Sappleburg, German merchants. Shots were fired near Lonore coffee house, Tacon and Villa Nueva theatres. At the latter place of the audience two ladies and some children were killed.

A Key West schooner has been seized by the Spanish government on suspicion of aiding the rebels. Dulce has withdrawn volunteers from the streets and substituted sailors from the fleet as patrols. Everything now quiet.

Havana, Jan. 25, night.—All quarters of the city inside and outside, quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the tranquility. Sailors patrolling the streets. Volunteers will only leave their homes when twelve signal guns are fired.

Havana, Jan. 26.—American Consul demanded the body of Cobener, American photographer, killed by volunteers. Also asked Dulce, if able, to protect American citizens; otherwise the United States would be compelled to protect them. Dulce, replying, regretted bloodshed, and requested Consul to furnish a list of Americans. Last night passed off quietly.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Jan. 26.—Pereiro, from Havre the 15th, for New York, returned, badly damaged. Six killed; son of Dr. N. Green, of Louisville, aboard, unhurt.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Paraguan advices deny their total defeat at Valletta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25.—Robbers attacked House, ex-sheriff, and Reuben King in Robson county, near Lumberton, on the 23d inst., and mortally wounded King and S. E. Ward, vistor to King's house. Little hopes of recovery. The perpetrators of the foul crime escaped.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25.—Gen. Stoneman issued an order to-day appointing Gens. Wilcox and Granger and Col. Franklin to constitute a board which shall investigate and report on applications for any of the offices in Virginia, except the executive State offices, in the capital and thus enable the commander to fill vacancies now existing, and which it is contemplated may exist within the next thirty days. All applications for office must be addressed to Col. W. E. Stone, recorder of the board, at Richmond. The military has so far removed 729 civil officers, leaving about three thousand offices whose occupants are ineligible to be removed. The value of these offices range from $700 to $6000 per annum.

New York, Jan. 26.—Tug Hercules ran down a boat in the harbor containing Capt. Osborn, of the ship Plymouth, his wife, and his wife's sister. The latter drowned.

American Consul at San Domingo protests against the grant of the Alta Vela mines to the English, and has sent for an American war vessel.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 26.—Stockton elected Senator.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 26.—*Senate*—Finance Committee reported back bill re-organising Treasury Department, with report that no bill could be matured to meet the various views regarding the civil service of the government. Resolution passed raising special joint committee of three from Senate and five from the House, to which the whole matter is to be referred. Protest of Winchester, Virginia, Union League against removing Judge Parker's disabilities presented. Sumner classed Parker among atrocious judges. Bill incorporating Southern Express Company introduced. Pacific Central railroad branch resumed. Kellogg introduced bill for railroad and telegraph from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas on the Pacific, and branch lines. Guarantees interest on company's bonds for thirty years for $25,000 per mile and grant of eight sections of land per mile, to be selected from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi Arkansas, Georgia and Florida, and landless laborers on the road shall have forty acres, at one dollar per acre. Adjourned.

House—Heaton introduced bill to amend the eighth section of the act of August 5, 1861, to provide increased revenue from imports, &c., by suspending and abating collection of uncollected direct tax laid in that section upon North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas; referred to Ways and Means Committee. Pensions resumed, but postponed. Finance bill discussed till adjournment.

[Dispatches, from Tuesday Morning's Daily].

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Riot attempted at Regla, opposite Havana. Volunteers called out and quiet restored. About the same time shots from small arms were fired against Forts Cabanis and Numero Curatro. Firing kept up until one o'clock, but when the volunteers advanced the enemy had disappeared. Shots were exchanged here Saturday between natives and volunteers, after which tranquility was restored. Captain General Dulce issued a proclamation, saying, while justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will follow violations of order. Four men were killed and many wounded in the affair at the theatre Friday night. No business Saturday on account of excitement. Barcoda del Comercio resumed under arrangement with creditors, deferring full payments. Advices from San Domingo are conflicting. Whole coast excited and affairs unsettled. Domz is negotiating a loan of two millions sterling, the collateral being copper and coal mines on the Samana and guano on the Alta Vella. It is expected the contract will be closed this week, when English war vessels will proceed to Samana and Alta Veila to protect the grants.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Four soldiers assassinated Sunday. Great uneasiness exists.

FROM EUROPE.

Florence, Jan. 24.—Violent debates in Parliament last week on the mill tax, the collection of which has lately caused so much riotous agitation. Action of the government was severely denounced by the opposition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Virginia committee of nine have secured a commodious room on the Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel.

American Consul at St. Thomas, January 9th, reports the island perfectly healthy.

The Navy Department has advices that Bliss and Masterman, taken from Washburne by Lopez, have been restored to Admiral Davis. Admiral Davis was treated with perfect civility by the Allies and Paraguayans. Health of squadron good.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Election Committee heard Louisiana contest, and give further hearing to-morrow. Reconstruction Committee heard a number of Radical Methodists in opposition to the plan of the committee of nine, as it affects church property. House allowed Arkansas representatives full pay for Fortieth Congress. Robinson introduced a protest against the ratification of the Alabama claims treaty.

Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely to seating Hill from Georgia. Trumbull submitted a minority report. Retrenchment Committee reported House bill repealing the tenure of office bill with amendments.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Col. Robert C. Buchanan, of the First Infantry, and Col. Alvan C. Gillem, of the 24th Infantry, have been assigned to duty under brevet rank as Major Generals.

Amendments to House bill repealing tenure of office provide that Cabinet officers may be removed during recess, and other officers suspended at the President's discretion.

An autograph petition from Mrs. Lincoln for pension presented to Senate to day.

Several editors here, because of the meeting of the direct trade convention at Knoxville, February 10th, desire postponement of the Southern Press meeting at Mobile.

Gen. Schofield appears before the reconstruction committee to-morrow in reference to Virginia affairs.

Senate Judiciary Committee report adversely to seating Hill. Among other reasons, because the Georgia Legislature comprised ineligible members. Trumbull's minority report favors the seating of Hill because he is an unobjectionable man and Congress has recognised Georgia as a State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, Jan. 24.—Defalcation of forty thousand dollars reported in the 4th New Jersey collection district.

Boiler exploded at Newark, killing one and wounding others.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 25.—*Senate*—Edmonds, on reporting amendments to House bill repealing tenure of office, moved it be indefinately postponed. After a struggle for precedence of business, Sherman's currency bill postponed by 21 to 20, and Pacific railroad discussed to adjournment.

House—Among bills under regular call: Appointing committee of seven to investigate election irregularities in South Carolina; appropriations for improvement of Savannah river; several railroads, and removal disability bills; by Carley—for better protection of loyal men South; by Prince, of Georgia, incorporating Southern express company. The suffrage amendment was postponed to Wednesday, and Denver railroad resumed and referred to Committee on Public Lands, which is equivalent to killing it. Adjourned.

Cotton is King.

The Memphis Appeal, in a recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, concludes that they are better off than ever before, and that their prospects could not well