"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 17, 1869.

Mr. E. C. Fort 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.

Jesse 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.

Thanks to Mr. James V. Nolan, agent of the Texas Express, for late western papers.

The steamer Selma, Capt. John Kouns, will leave for the city, Saturday, on the arrival of the cars. A clerk will be found on the levee, at the foot of Milam street, to receive cotton Friday morning.

For New Orleans To-Day.—The elegant weekly packet, Bart Able, W. C. Harrison, M. N. Tompkins, Jr., clerk, will leave for the city to-day, promptly, on the arrival of the cars from Marshall.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the single number scheme of the Louisiana lottery, to be drawn on the 27th instant. The plan is the same as the well-known Havana lottery, with liberal prizes, and six hundred of them. This offers a fair chance to win a large amount for a small investment, the tickets being twelve dollars, and fractions of the same in proportions. The agent, J. P. Chandler, also has for sale the combination and policy tickets.

Military.—Gen. McLaughlin, the new commander for this post, arrived here yesterday, on the steamer National. This post in future will be garrisoned with cavalry instead of infantry.

Personal.—Dr. Persons has arrived in this city and can be found at the Brooks House, where he will be pleased to see those who need his medical services. He has in the last four years made some very astonishing cures, and is able to make as many more of the same astonishing nature. See advertisement in another column.

Newspaper Publishers' Convention.—We believe it is pretty well understood that the newspaper publishers of North Louisiana and Eastern Texas will hold a convention in this city, commencing on the 1st Monday in May. Publishers favorable to this will make a note of it, and we trust be on hand. Mine Host, of the Brooks House, will see that they are well taken care of, while the Commercial Club will extend to them those courtesies so well appreciated by the press. Come one, come all.

Insurance.—We return our thanks to Mr. R. A. Phelps, of this city, for files of St. Louis papers. Mr. Phelps has just returned from St. Louis where he succeeded in securing the co operation of five of the leading insurance companies to establish an agency in this city, which will take risks at less rates than the New Orleans companies. This agency will insure on stern-wheel boats at ½ per cent more than on side-wheel boats between this point and New Orleans. The New Orleans underwriters charge ½ per cent more. The establishment of this agency here under the management of old citizens, is just the thing we need, and, besides, it will have a tendency to open the eyes of our New Orleans friends, that we can get along without them when they flay us too hard. If they cannot afford to take risks on Red river as low as St. Louis, they had better sell out to those who can.

Insurance on Freight Carried by Shreveport.—It is well known to our business men that the New Orleans and Jefferson steamers take a good deal of freight for Shreveport, and through carelessness in the manner of storing it, fail to deliver portions of it here on the trip up, take it to Jefferson and deliver it here on the down trip. Of course the insurance on all such freight expires as soon as the boat leaves this port, and the consignees have no recourse but on the owners of the boats, should they meet with an accident above. The loss of a large amount of freight on the Mittie Stephens, which was carried by this place, has opened the eyes of our merchants. And now, as soon as a boat passes this point with freight on her belonging to our merchants, they at once insure to Jefferson and back and charge it to the boats. The effect of this will be to make the boats more careful in the delivery of their freight.

Auctioneers—*New Law*—Act No. 45 of the late legislature, requires that all bonds *hereafter* required under existing laws shall be for the term of two years, and such bonds shall not affect sureties thereon except for the time mentioned. But it is to the second section of this act, we would call the attention of auctioneers. It reads as follows:

Section 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That within twenty days after the passage of this act in the parish of Orleans, and within sixty days after the passage of this act in the other parishes of this State, all auctioneers' bonds at present in force shall be deemed to expire, and the sureties thereon shall not be liable on any such bonds for any act of the principal in said bonds, after the date of their expiration as provided by this act.

The act become a law on the 27th of February last. This legislates out of office all auctioneers, and authorizes new appointments. There is just time left to go in. "The race is not always to the swift," &c.

Tricotrin, by "Ouida," is a wonderful fiction. It glows and revels and wanions in the fascinations of genius—the genius of the true poet—which is endowed with the "infinitude of comprehension," because instinct and overflowing with the "infinitude of sympathy." It is a prose poem, and as such has few equals, if any, in English or American literature. A novel it is, too, in form, but how differently are its characters presented to the reader, from the ordinary, hackneyed style of most writers of fiction; how little in common it has with even the best of Bulwer—the most classical of all novelists; how little with the stately and picturesque word painting of Scott; how little with the nice, accurate, polished touches of human nature as exhibited in the best of Dickens; and yet, in our judgment, as a work of genius and as a dramatic tale, it is, in no wise, inferior to the best novel ever published by either of these great masters of prose romance. The story, one of thrilling interest, advances with a measured step, not glibly told in mere narrative, but like the acts of a play, presented in strong contrasts of opposite characters, joined, in their association, either by kindred suffering or by fortuitous circumstance. It took the eye of the painter, and the pen of the poet, to portray Tricotrin—philosopher, patriot, poet, peer, bohemian—to show in this cosmopolite, knowing all forms and yet thoroughly unconventional, a greatness truly antique in its heroism, its generosity, its endurance, its culture and its world-wide humanity. But what shall we say of that weird creation, the Waif, Viva; that imperious, evanescent, proud child found among, and rescued from the bonds of the wild clematis; who knew no law but her own will, who believed she was, and always acted, as a princess, and who strove to live independent of all those affections, that give life, beauty and fascination to women? As we recall the various descriptions of her power, her caprice and her heaven-born beauty, we think we see the combination of all the charms of Cleopatra, Hypatia and Zenobia. What a character, too, is that of Estmere, in the desolation of public duty! There are others equally well drawn, because they were portrayed by the hand of an artist. Read the book. It is splendidly gotten up by Lippincott & Co., and may be found at M. Kennedy's, 94 Texas street.

Among the acts signed by the Governor, is one creating a Recorder's Court in this city.

Shreveport and Eastern Texas.

A gentleman residing in Eastern Texas, whom we should judge, was in favor of making two or three States out of her present territory, writes to us as follows, after spending a few days in this city. The writer resides in Smith county:

I have witnessed the permanent, if not rapid improvement of your city with considerable interest, feeling that to some extent, it foreshadowed the coming of a better day for my own section. It needs no prophetic vision to tell her future greatness. Situated at the head of navigation and surrounded by a large extent of very fertile country, with no other outlet by which to dispose of or transport its productions, her prosperity depends only upon the development of the resources of that country.

Are the present indications sufficient to warrant the expectations of those who are now investing so extensively in real estate, both by the purchase of additional property and the improvement of that already owned? This will be answered when it is remembered that between sixty and seventy thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Shreveport this season, with a proportionably large increase of return freights, requiring between thirty and forty thousand dollars daily to transact the legitimate business of the place. If this be the fact as to her business transactions of today, when the Southern Pacific railroad extends only forty miles west, what will it amount to when that line reaches the rich prairie counties of East Texas? The people of that section feel the importance and the pressing necessity of having railroad facilities, not more for the convenience of getting their present crops to market than for the development of the productive capacities of their soil in the future. No country has naturally a richer soil or one that is more susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. No people can ever attain any great degree of agricultural prosperity while the cost of transportation absorbs so large a proportion of the price realized from the sale of their products, as is the case with the greater portion of the farmers of East Texas.

Admitting these facts, it may be wondered why have not the people of that section of the State taken a more active part by some legislative enactment in such railroad enterprises as would be calculated to relieve the country from these disadvantages. The vast extent of our territory, and the great diversity, and often conflict of interests between East and West Texas, has made it almost impossible to adopt any legislation for protection or promotion, are beneficial to either section. The means of our State, the energies of our people, and the time of our legislators, have been squandered, spent and consumed in fruitless efforts to harmonise interests that are absolutely incompatable, if not antagonistic.

So it is, so it has been for the last twenty years, and so it will remain until our people can have the control and be permitted to legislate in behalf of their public interests. In short, Mr. Editor, the great question with our people now is, that of a division of the State. In point of vital importance, it is swallowing up all others. It is to affect, pecuniarily, the prosperity of all classes of the community, and they cannot, if they would, turn a deaf ear to its appeals. In the late convention at Austin it assumed proportions and towered far above any other, and all other questions. Its enemies did it legone, and used every means, both fair and foul, to defeat it before that body, but it grew in the midst of the most untiring and ceaseless opposition, and its importance and necessity is felt to day from Red river to the Rio Grande, and from the coast to our most northern limits. VIATOR.

No Extra Session of the Legislature.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 11th is pleased to announce to its readers, upon the very best authority, that the rumor which has been industriously circulated that the Governor intends to call an extra session of the legislature is without any foundation. Our cotemporary further remarks that the late "session was fruitful in appropriations, misappropriations, largesses, bonds without stint, for any and every object, and in the grant of monopolies and interminable rights to beggar the people. Another such session without a breathing spell would result in the substantial confiscation of the State. The only safeguard left is the veto of the Governor held over such bills as were passed late in the session, and to call the legislature together now would simply place the State at the feet of its mercenaries. The Governor acts wisely and patriotically, therefore, in declining to reassemble the legislature. He can now keep it off until April, 1870, if he so will; and we hope he will so determine."

Mere Cabinet Work.—President Grant has been tinkering again at the cabinet business. This time he has served up Hamilton Fish, of New York, (brother of Preserved Fish) for Secretary of State, in place of Washburne, who is appointed to represent the best government the world ever saw, at the court of St. Cloud. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is made Secretary of the cash box, in place of Stewart, of New York, the dry goods man who sold $42,000,000 worth of goods last year, and raised a subscription of $100,000 for Grant and Sherman. Selah! Rawlins is made the first fiddle in the cabinet orchestra, from all accounts this is nothing new, as he has been filling that line of duty for sometime, while his master got the credit. Longstreet, Jerms, has been appointed Surveyor of Customs for the port of New Orleans. That is pretty hard on New Orleans to say nothing about the port.

The New York Press on the Inaugural.—The New York special correspondent of the New Orleans Times under date of the 5th, says "the tone of the Sun, Times, and Tribune on the inaugural is non-committal, the Tribune particularly so. The Herald approves the document, and the World says it is marked by crudeness and bravado. The World also has a long communication urging a convention of all the States under the fifth article of the Constitution, and editorially indorses the proposition as a means of settling the political situation without recourse to Congress. Business men generally approve Grant, but express the idea that the settlement of the financial question must depend more on circumstances as they may arise, than on the disposition or wishes of the Executive.

The Members of the Legislature Look Out for No. 1.—We clip the following from the New Orleans Times of the 9th: The last legislature made a very thrifty arrangement for their own relief. They passed an act appropriating $250,000 to pay the expenses of the session just closed, which amount must be paid by the Treasurer out of the first funds collected, before any other indebtedness of the State. Not until this $250,000 is paid, can any other claim against the State be liquidated. The other State officers, the charitable and educational institutions, the holders of interest coupons, the teachers of the public schools, the judges, every other claimant on the State Treasury must stand aside and await until our legislators are satisfied.

Greeley at the Inauguration Ball.—Washington letter writers to the evening papers of the 5th, contain amusing accounts of Greeley at the Inauguration Ball. They say that his venerable white head and spectacles made him a conspicuous object wherever he moved, causing him to recognised by everybody. He looked like a cat in a strange garret, in the midst of the gay throng, and was continually getting stranded in some hopeless position. At one time he was fastened upon a stair way in an eddy of the currents of moving humanity for nearly an hour. Slow of motion, he was continually being scrouged and bustled and crushed by the pretty women revolving about him.

Legislature.—In the proceedings of the House on the 9d, we find the following introduced by Mr. McVean:

Act for the relief of B. Wild, who, a citizen of Shreveport, during the war, furnished provisions to families deprived of their natural protectors, asks the General Assembly to authorise him to sue the State. The claim he makes is $134,000. The bill went to its final passage—yeas 47, nays 14.

We must confess that we know not the man, nor have any knowledge of the provisions furnished, as claimed, and therefore, came to the conclusion that it is a trick of McVean's to raise the wind. Go it Mac, she's all OK.

Situation in Cuba.—As near as one can judge, says the Chicago Times, from the news from Cuba, the insurrection is put down, and the rebellion is successful. In addition to this, the insurgents are carrying everything before them, while the loyalists are invincible in every direction. Neither party has lost a battle, and both parties have gained every fight in which they have participated.

Another Duel in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers of the 6th notice a duel which came off the day before at the Metairie Course, between Louis Lalaurie and Leonard Sewell, in which the latter was wounded in the right foot. The duel was caused by some misunderstanding in a business transaction. Three or four shots settled the bill.

The Louisville Courier Journal comes out of a new office, with a new dress and head. It is one of the best papers published in the country.

Ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, appointed to the Department of the Interior, in Gen. Grant's cabinet, is said to be an anti-negro suffrage and woman's rights man.

The Case of Lieut. Brain.

By the release of Lieut. Brain the last of the numerous victims incarcerated in Federal dungeons, during and subsequent to the war, has been set at liberty.

His capture of the steamer Chesapeake differed in no material respect from similar captures made by other naval officers in the service of the Confederacy, and who were acting under orders from their Government. That Government, by the blockade of its ports, by the exchange of prisoners and by repeated decisions of the Admiralty Courts, was recognised as belligerent, and its officers were thereby entitled to all the rights appertaining to a condition of belligerency. Yet Lieut. Brain was denounced as a pirate, and was charged with murdering the second engineer of the Chesapeake, who shot at and wounded one of the captors, and who, although wounded in return, is alive at this day.

The audacious falsehood did its destined work. From all the North rose up the cry of vengeance, although Mr. Seward apologised to the British Government for the recapture of the Chesapeake in Canadian waters, and by this apology recognised the seizure of the steamer by Brain and his companions as a legitimate act of war. Nevertheless, the same vindictive spirit of the dominant faction which demanded the blood of Wirz for the deaths that occurred at Andersonville, hounded on the Federal authorities to seize Lieutenant Brain, who, the war being then over, had returned to the South and was engaged in peaceful pursuits.

For the past three years this young man has suffered close imprisonment, with an indictment for piracy and murder hanging over his head. He comes out from his dungeon crippled up with acute rheumatism, and with hair turned prematurely gray. And now, Attorney General Evarts, in his letter directing a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case, declares that he entertains no doubt, from the evidence placed before him, "that Brain, at the time of the action of irregular warfare which constitutes the ground of the indictment, was a duly commissioned officer of the navy of the so-called Confederate Government, and that fact being established," he adds, "I am not disposed further to insist upon the treatment of the case as falling within the ordinary principles of the administration of criminal justice."

Here, then, in spite of all reservations, we have the official recognition of the fact that Lieut. Brain was, unquestionably, at the time he captured the Chesapeake, "a duly commissioned officer of the so-called Confederate States;" that the act, though qualified as one of "irregular warfare," was in no sense a criminal act, and that the charge of piracy and murder, for which he had been so recklessly indicted—and under which it was intended he should be tried as a felon and punished with death—was as false as it was malignant.

The story is but one of the many which are equally illustrative of the unscrupulous course of the Radicals, and which only differ as to time, and place, and circumstance. At the height of their power, and in the delirium of the war, every man who acted not with them was an adversary to be silenced or crushed, and personal hate, a horde of professional spies, secret denunciation, the subornation of servants, and all the infamous enginery of oppression were brought to bear to beat down opposition. The case of Lieut. Brain is, therefore, only singular in that he was the last prisoner remaining in a Federal bastile, and that his imprisonment was more prolonged than that of others, and his sufferings more acute. [Baltimore Gazette.

All About that Hoar.—We clip as follows from the New Orleans Republican of the 6th:

Hon. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the new Attorney General of the United States, is a son of the late Judge Hoar, of that State, who, as the agent for Massachusetts, visited Charleston to protect colored men taken from Boston vessels and thrust into prison, but who, together with his daughter, was driven from that city without being allowed to perform any part of his mission. The brother of the new Attorney General, Hon. George Hoar, is a member of the present House of Representatives, and was elected in the eighth district. The last attorney General of the United States appointed from Massachusetts was Caleb Cushing, of President Pierce's Cabinet.

Napoleon and President Johnson.—A Paris dispatch of the 26th ult., says the offer of an apartment in the Tuileries to President Johnson has been motived, it is said, by the presentation of his life to the Emperor by John Savage, the Fenian Executive, now in Paris. Louis Napoleon having read the history of our distinguished Chief Magistrate, was so struck by the interesting incidents narrated in it, that he manifested a desire of knowing him personally, and having under his eyes a man who, by a single effort of his indomitable will, had raised himself to one of the first official positions of the world.

The New Speaker of the House.—The New Orleans Times of the 6th says Mr. Blaine, the newly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is another specimen of the Chandler type of new men who believe in the weight of capital as a controlling element in politics. In the late Maine campaign he was openly and persistently charged with buying more votes than he ever gained by his speeches. He tied the Radical capitalists like a Sangrado, and at once established his reputation as a man fitted for the lead of one new contingent, which would, in and only in such the beam of talent.

Grant and the Vicksburg Order.—A Washington exchange says the letter-book of Gen. Halleck has been found, containing all the correspondence on the subject of his removal of Grant, when at Vicksburg, including the order for the removal of Grant. The order was signed by Halleck, but was inspired by Stanton, who, at that time, dictated all the correspondence of Halleck. Gen. Banks' friends are urging him to give all the papers in his possession on the subject to the public, but he still refuses to do so.

Military Arrests in Mississippi.—On the 11th ult., six citizens of Panola county, Mississippi, were arrested by the military authorities and placed in jail. No cause was given for the arrest, except "that they were arrested by a direct order from Gen. Gillem." These men—now in Vicksburg—have the sympathies of that entire county, and of honest men everywhere. There names are: Dr. P. M. Miller, R. W. Perry, Andrew Dickins, Robt. Dickins, John Murdock and Robert Gregg.

Memphis Items.—A special telegram from Memphis to the New Orleans Times, under date of the 5th, says McCoombs, the Claim Agent, arrested a few days since, has been released. The case of Earle, arrested on requisition of Gov. Clayton, creates intense excitement. A number of prominent Radicals, including the Superintendent of Police, are using every means imaginable to get Earle taken to Arkansas. It is reported that there is a plot on foot to kidnap him and carry him across the river. It is said that men from Arkansas are now here for that purpose.

The Vagrant Act.—During the last days of the sitting of the Legislature, they hatched out a vagrant law, of which the New Orleans Times speaks as follows:

The passage of the vagrant act has inspired the police force with new energy. Preparations are at once to be made for the arrest and confinement of all noted thieves and suspicious characters, who for months have been carrying on their schemes of villainy. Captain Cain feels that in the course of two or three weeks he will rid the town of their presence. The passage of the bill was secured by the energy and unremitting attention of the Superintendent.

Gen Grant Gets a Broom.—A Washington dispatch of the 2d, says Gen. Grant, that morning, received by express, a stout, new, three-stringed broom, with a red-white-and-blue handle, from the factory at West Mill Grove, Ohio. Several persons were present in the General's room when it was handed to him, and numerous jokes passed as to its being an intimation that he should "sweep clean," but the General himself expressed no opinion.

The "West Alabamian," published in Pickens county, Alabama, mentions the death of Col. Jas. J. Cook, by suicide, on the 31st of January. He was formerly a citizen of Texas, and during the late war was in command of the artillery on Galveston Island. He was much esteemed as a man of worth.

Gen. Hancock's New Command.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 9th, says the command to which Gen. Hancock is assigned is not so bad a one after all. It embraces the State of Minnesota and the territories of Montana and Dacotah, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota, a most delightful spot.

Cuba.—The New Orleans Times says the new captain-general of Cuba is Caballero de Rodas, an officer of a good deal of enterprise. He commanded the royalist forces during the recent troubles in Malaga and Cadiz. It is inferred that his policy will be, in the highest degree, severe and repressive.

School Children in New Orleans.—We learn from the Crescent that there are in New Orleans 91,138 children going to school, of which 23,906 are white boys, 14,445 black boys, 30,732 white girls and 16,055 black girls.

Industrious!—Governor Warmoth has, for his consideration, a pile of public and private acts about a foot high, which shows that the General Assembly has been very industrious in the passage of bills. [New Orleans Republican.

Greenback bills, eh! for the benefit of the Ring?

Miscellaneous Items.

"Antelope," the well-informed New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, intimates that the Atlantic cable is employed in the interest of the "bears" of Wall street. [Exchange.

"Antelope" is not alone in his glory, for many a one thinks the same thing.

A Mobile magistrate awarded a negro girl twenty-five dollars damages, for being put out of a street car.

Rev. Warren Sparrow fell dead at his residence in Owen county, Kentucky, a few days ago.

An exchange says that Mrs. Lincoln has been offered a large salary to remain at Baden-Baden as guest of one of the gaming houses there, which offer has been accepted. Thanks for that much.

Northwestern mercantile journals represent the meat crop exceedingly short, prices high, and good prospect for higher figures later in the year.

Carlotta writes letters to Maximilian every day. They are said to be beautifully written.

In Alabama, 952 miles of railroad are in operation, 625 projected and in process of construction.

The Grenada Sentinel says there cannot be the least doubt but that the peach crop, if not entirely ruined, has been greatly damaged by the late cold spell.

A catfish was recently caught in the Mississippi river with a six pound cannon ball in his stomach. Pitcher it was fired down his throat during the war or he had taken it medicinally, believing it to be a blue-mass pill.

In California there is one-fourth of a female to each male.

Miss Mary Louise Warner, aged fourteen, is the most popular barber in Lansing, Michigan. She is established in her own shop.

There are signs, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, of a great emigration southward in the early spring. Many families are preparing to leave Pittsburg for Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

The dust from the macadamized streets of Paris yields an income of $3000 per mum to an ingenious individual of that city, who converts it into yellow bricks for knife cleaning.

John C. Breine is confined in the county jail in Brooklyn, and is a mere wreck of his former self, being afflicted by disease and compelled to go about on a crutch.

A thrifty Scotchman, describing the extravagances of London, related to a friend that he hadn't been there above half a day when "thang! went a saxpence!"

One Bellamy lost $3000 on the streets of St. Louis. He offered $500 reward, and has received $2500 through the post office, without note or comment.

Before deciding abruptly whether the coming man will drink wine, it might be pertinent to ask whether the present man drinks wine. [New York Tribune.

Fishes' eyes have been utilised. They make a fine description of gluten, and attention has been turned to their preservation.

DeSoto county, Mississippi, is now without civil officers, all the former incumbents having failed to take the oath required by Gen. Gillem's order.

We had no idea how very scarce water is in Texas. The Goliad Guard advertises for a printer that never drinks.

An Ohio editor compares the editor of a rival sheet to an ostrich "with its head in a sand bank and its prodigious rear all in the air."

Many ladies in Havana have sold their jewels to contribute to the patriotic army, and many planters have given much money.

A young lady living in the country adjacent to Atlanta, Ga., has four suitors, aged, respectively, thirteen, eighteen, thirty-five, and sixty. She is twenty-four, and has the four seasons to choose from.

A Boston paper says Mr. Burlingame, when in this country, said the Emperor of China would take stock in the Darien Canal to the amount of $80,000,000 and supply all the labor needed.

Dr. Judson baptised the first Burman convert in 1819, and since that time more than 40,000 converts have been baptised—Burmans, Karens and Shans—making an average of about two every day. Of these 20,000 are now living, and but a small portion of the Karen population has been even visited or their territory explored.

France has an available military force of 1,028,550 men. Of these 700,000 are regulars, of whom 578,852 are at home, 64,521 are in Algeria, and 5526 in Italy. She has 421 vessels in her navy, of which 331 are wooden vessels, 40 are iron clads, 31 are on the stocks, 7 uncompleted, and 2 are used for training schools.

A young lady, who is indignant at the typographical errors in her first published poem, expresses herself as follows:

"I wish I had that editor about half a minute;
I'd *bang* him to his heart's content, and with an *h* begin it;
I'd *jam* his body, eyes and bones, and spell it with a *j*,
And send him to that *hill* of his—he spells it with an *e*."

Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated farm in Florida is for sale. It is said to have proved anything but a success.

A "Loil" State.—Twenty-one murders in ten days in Indiana, and only ten arrested. For a State, barren of [illegible], filled with "rough loil" people, and enjoying a Radical government, this exhibits a most lamentable dearth of high moral ideas. New England should send out its missionaries immediately. [New Orleans Times.

Army Officer Dead.—Capt. Irwin W. Potter, 15th United States Infantry, died very suddenly at his quarters in the town of Nacogdoches, on Sunday the 28th ult. [Rusk Observer 6th.

The Spanish recipe for salad dressing is a model of terseness and exactness: "A spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a counsellor for salt, and a madman to stir it all up."

An engaged couple, too poor to get married, were walking the streets of Rockport, Maine, when they fell into a hole in the sidewalk. Each broke a leg, sued the corporation for damages, recovered $12,000, and got married forthwith.

The only man in Washington not an applicant for office, is said to be old Jesse Grant.

Duty on Salt.—The New York Tribune says that the duty on foreign salt is only eighteen cents a hundred pounds. But salt is worth at Turks Island ten cents and at Liverpool eight cents per bushel of eighty-five pounds, so that the duty of only eighteen cents per hundred pounds amounts to only 160 or 170 per cent. ad valorem. What modest, considerate creatures the salt monopolists are. [New Orleans Crescent.

The police of New Orleans made a raid last Monday night on the keno banks, and captured fifteen of them.

The Empress Eugenie, according to Figaro, has recently become a convert to spiritualism, through the influence of a clever clairvoyant, Mlle. Elise Cu'ten, who calls herself the "Light of the Future." The empress has recently attended almost daily the seances of this woman, and even Louis Napoleon is said to have consulted her.

The Forty-First Congress.—The Republicans now have fifty-six members of the United States Senate, in place of fifty four in the late Congress, and one hundred and thirty-four members of the House, in place of one hundred and seventy six, with twenty to be elected to the latter body.

Personal.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 11th, pays the following compliment to the Hon. C. B. Pratt, member of the State Legislature, from Claiborne parish:

Hon. C. B. Pratt.—Among the Democratic members of the Legislature who have distinguished themselves for their steadfast opposition to the many iniquitious measures of the last session, no one is more entitled to the plaudits of his constituents and the gratitude of the whole people than the talented and fearless young representative from Claiborne, the Hon. C. B. Pratt. Constant in his attendance, quick to perceive the enormities contemplated by the Radical majority, and always prepared to expose and denounce them, he has justly made himself one of the ablest champions of the white people of the State, and his services in their behalf, should not and will not be forgotten. He leaves to-day for his home, where he will receive the warm congratulations of his many friends, and he carries with him from this city the honor and esteem of the community, for his bold, manly and upright course. May he live long, as the country needs the valuable services of such young men as the Hon. C. B. Pratt.

License on Gambling Houses.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 11th, contains the following;

The revenue bill passed at the last session of the Legislature of Louisiana, became a law yesterday, by the approval of the Governor. Among the provisions of this bill is one to license gambling houses, the license being fixed at $5000 per annum. We presume the proprietors of the larger gambling houses will greatly prefer to procure their licenses from the tax collector, rather than from the parties from whom they are now obliged to obtain them, not to speak of the special guarantee which will be afforded by the State law. The small fry gambling saloons, whose name is legion, will be obliged to shut up shop, we suspect.

Medical Properties of Celery.—"I have known many men, and women, too," says a physician, "who, from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness that when then stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot-stalks of celery leaves as a salad, became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who, were, also, effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal-times."

The Vagrant Act.—The vagrant act passed by the legislature only takes effect in the district governed by the bounds of the metropolitan police. The scalawag legislators could not bear the idea of making their pauper constituents in the country amenable to a law compelling them to labor for their bread when they can steal it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Liverpool, March 16, noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 12@12½ and Orleans 12¼@12¾d.; estimated sales 8000 bales. Bombay shipments 25,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 16, afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer.

New York, March 16, noon.—Money steady at 7 ⅌ct. Exchange 8¾. Gold 131⅞. Louisiana levee's 69. Cotton a shade lower, 28¼@28½c.

New Orleans, March 16.—Cotton declined; middling 27⅞@28c; sales 2500, receipts 3412 and exports 1511 bales. Gold 132½. Sterling 48½; Commercial 42½; New York sight ⅜⅌ct. premium. Flour dull; superfine $6 25, double extra $6 60 and treble extra $7. Corn firm, 80c. Oats declined, 72c. Bran dull, $1 15. Hay—prime $27. Pork firmer, $33. Bacon—good demand and advanced, 14⅝@17⅞@18c. Lard dull and unchanged. Sugar dull; common 12@12½ and prime 14½c. Molasses dull; prime 70@75c. Whisky depressed; Western rectified 92½@97½c. Coffee nominally 15@15½ and prime 17@17½c. Texas beeves—1st quality $45@50, 2d quality $30@@35 and 3d quality $18@25. Sheep—1st quality $4@7 50.

New York, March 16, evening.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 1800 bales at 28¼@28½c., closing a little more steady. Money 7⅌ct. Sterling 8¾. Gold 131⅞@131¾.

Liverpool, March 16, evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands 12@12½ and Orleans 12¼@12¾d.; sales 8000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 15.—Confidently asserted in Radical circles that Gen. Longstreet has requested the withdrawal of his name.

Failure to confirm Casey as Collector at New Orleans, excites comment. The reason appears to be that Stockdale was referred to the Finance and Casey to the Commerce Committee, and that the latter committee was not ready to report to-day. Trivial character of to-day's nominations creates an immense stir among office seekers, and goes to confirm the alleged expression of Grant, that he would only make changes in his own and the interest of soldiers until the tenure of office act is repealed. Restriction of to-day's nominations to pension agents confirms the impression of Grant's stubbornness in this respect.

Washington, March 16.—Hamilton Fish arrived. Ultimate confirmation of Longstreet and Casey is considered certain.

Reconstruction Committee had an informal meeting, but did nothing. Election Committee resolved to report first on prima facie right to seats of members from Georgia and Louisiana, under Ballock's and Warmoth's certificates.

Washington, March 16.—President nominated several naval officers for promotion. Senate confirmed a St. Louis pension agent. Nothing else.

Mr. Johnson departs Thursday. Fish assumed State Department. Full and prolonged Cabinet meeting.

New army order under preparation assigns Gen. Hallock to the command of the States now commanded by Thomas and Meade. Order consolidating the army into twenty-five regiments is published.

Order just issued assigns Sheridan to the Division of Missouri; Gen. Hallock to the Division of the South, comprising the departments of the South and Louisiana, the fourth military district and the States comprising the department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville; Thomas to the Division of the Pacific; Schofield to the Department of Missouri, and Gen. O. O. Howard to the Department of Louisiana. Until Howard's arrival Gen. Mower will command. First military district added to the Division of the Atlantic.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 15.—Revolutionary assembly of the central department, with the sanction of military commanders, decree; 1st, Slavery was brought to Cuba by Spanish dominion, and ought to cease with it; 2d, Pledges indemnification for slave property; 3d, Freedmen may bear arms; 4th, Freedmen have equal rights and privileges with all patriots, of whatever color, and under equal obligations to the cause. Official dispatches report a column of 500 troops, supported by heavy artillery, drove 2-0 insurgents from fortifications around Majjari, and captured Majjari. No rebel version of the affair received.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 15.—Without seeking it, Montpensier declares he will accept the Spanish throne, but deprecates civil war in his behalf.

London, March 16.—Slight earthquake in Lancashire. No damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlanta, Ga., March 15.—The 15th amendment is made the special order for to morrow and indications are that it will pass.

Gen. Meade and staff left last night for Philadelphia to assume command of the division of the Atlantic.

Richmond, March 15.—Gen. Stoneman issued his order to day, republishing the act of Congress vacating offices within thirty days from the passage of the act, and ordering that all persons who cannot take the iron clad oath shall be removed from office on the 15th. This creates quite a panic in State officers, for nearly one third of the offices are those that pay no salary. The Commanding General has had no applications, and consequently no appointments have been made. For many of the judgeships there have been no applications, which leaves the legal business in a chaotic state. This evening a batch of new appointments were made for city council, and some minor city offices. To-morrow, it is stated, a new set of officers will be appointed in the Capital. Thermometer fell from 56 to 31 in seven hours.

New York, March 15.—Three negroes arrested for stealing from philanthropist Vincent, collier, their employer.

Central railroad involved in a suit with the Government on the question of five per cent. on net earnings. Sum involved $1,2[illegible],000.

Sub-Treasury balance $88,250,000.

San Francisco, March 16.—Indian troubles in Humboldt county. Plowman shot. Indian troubles in Arizona increasing. Numerous murders, and people becoming exasperated, extermination is suggested, commencing with Indians on reservations.

New York, March 16—The Evening Mail has Cuba advices, via Nassau. Gen. Lesca was repulsed three times, with heavy loss, on his way to raise the siege of Puerto Principe. Puerto Principe still besieged, if not captured.

Atlanta, Ga., March 16.—House passed 15th amendment—yeas 64, nays 46. Republicans present and not voting 18; Republicans voting nay 4. It is the special order in the Senate to-morrow, 3 P. M.

Galveston, March 16.—From the Brownsville Ranchero of the 7th, we get the following extracts: The Matamoros Observator of the 6th, says a courier just arrived, brings news of the defeat of Vargas who, in his blindness and courage, dared to attack Martinez's position at Sauz. After a combat of two hours, Vargas shamefully retreated into the woods, leaving the field covered with dead. Gen. Cortina vigorously pursued Vargas into the woods, and when the courier left Vargas had been completely defeated. The State of Tamaulipas will now enjoy peace, security and order, which have been so long interrupted. Gov. Bustamente entered San Luis Potosi on the 13th ult., amid great rejoicing.

New York, March 16.—The steamer Chauncey from Panama has arrived with $334,000 in treasure. The steamer Santiago from Valparaiso for Liverpool sunk in the Straits of Magellan. Two sailors and a child lost. Earthquakes continued along the Peruvian coast. Yellow fever prevails in Peru; very severe at Arica. President Malgarejos declared himself dictator of Bolivia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 16.—*House*—Number of petitions removing disabilities presented. Willey, of West Virginia, said the old Virginia offices could not be filled without further legislation. The following resolution passed:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the removals from civil office in the provisional government of Virginia, provided for in the Joint Resolution to which this joint resolution is amendatory, shall not be made until thirty days from and after the passage of this joint resolution.

Holman, of Indiana, introduced bill dividing Texas into three States. Referred to Reconstruction Committee. Dawes introduced resolution regulating compensation of contestants. Adjourned.

Senate—Sherman introduced resolution authorising recognition of Cuban independence. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Bill reorganising Navy passed. Tenure of office regained and discussed to adjournment, without action.

The Locks on Ouachita River.—We find in the Camden Journal of the 24th ult., a communication addressed to Gen. T. P. Dockery, of Arkansas, from John Roy, a practical engineer, on the question of building locks and dams on the Ouachita river. He estimates that it will be necessary to have five locks, and that the total expense will be $750,000. This would make the Ouachita river navigable to Camden for boats of the size of the Pargoud. Gov. Allen or Vicksburg, during the entire year. He considers the white sandstone found near Harrisonburg the best sandstone he has seen in New Orleans during the past twenty five years, and the very material for such a work. We hope to see this project agitated by the press of New Orleans and the Ouachita country, as, if carried out, it would prove of untold value to our entire section. [Monroe Intelligencer, 3d.

We are deeply pained to have to announce the sudden death of one of our most eminent citizens, Lucius J. Dupre, which occured at his residence, in our town, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Judge Dupre was suddenly prostrated by a crushing stroke of paralysis, on last Monday morning, and was speechless, though apparently not unconscious, from that moment up to the hour of his death. The death of Judge Dupre will long be mourned in our community, where he has left a host of friends and many relatives who loved and admired him. [Opelousas Courier, 6th inst.

In 1861 Cresswell, the Maryland scalawag, now postmaster general, was a strong secessionist.

[Dispatches, from Tuesday Morning's Daily].

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 15.—Gen. Butler introduced the negro Joubert to Boutwell as an applicant for the New Orleans assessorship of revenue. Joubert said he had no pecuniary interest, but wanted to test whether his race was to have equal rights under the new administration.

Government has ordered thorough investigation of Southern railroads in the matter of rolling stock and other material turned over to them at the close of the war.

Washington, March 14.—Until Congressional action, Gen. Ames will act as commander of the Fourth Military District and provisional Governor of Mississippi.

Joubert and Dumas, the colored men, from New Orleans, who came here for foreign appointments (Dumas desired the mission to Hayti and Joubert a consulship) were persuaded the interest of their race required they should stay at home, and Joubert