"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 9, 1869.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

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. LOYE, 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.

Chawles W. Keating, the Radical appointee to the Post Office at this place, came up on the Bart Able, and will, we presume, enter upon the duties of the office in a day or two.

Mr. John Howell has entered upon the duties of his office, that of Assessor and Collector of Caddo parish. We believe his first official act was to furnish each of our lawyers who had $30 about his person with a license to practice.

"Is Jack Hamilton a member of the Loyal League?" is the question now painfully exercising the minds of some of the Texas editors. Without knowing any thing about it, on general principles we should say yes, certainly, of course!

Gov. Warmoth has made the following appointments: J. L. Williams, Justice of the Peace, third ward, parish of Jackson; John W. Wilson, Surveyor, parish of Bossier; Edmond Hoffmeister, Constable, fourth ward, parish of Caddo.

It will be seen by notice elsewere that the examination of the pupils of the Shreveport Institute will commence on the 21st inst. We are gratified to see that Maj. Capers will deliver the Literary Address. He will without doubt do justice to the occasion.

We regret to state that a little son of Mr. O. L. Chamberlain, five years old, was drowned in Cross Bayou, near the steam mill, on Sunday evening last. If we are correctly informed, he fell into the Bayou from an old flat. The distressed family have our heart-felt sympathy.

Dr. J. H. Cunningham, of Natchitoches, and one of the "oldest inhabitants" of this region, has been appointed United States Deputy Marshal for that portion of the State above the mouth of Red River. The Doctor will no doubt perform his duties efficiently, certainly politely.

We regret to learn that the recent hail-storm did considerable damage to our river planters. On some places the young cotton was stripped entirely of leaves. We hear some complaint of the appearance of the boll-worm. This pest is certainly making its appearance earlier than usual.

A dispatch was received last Wednesday by Col. B. M. Johnson from J. Monks & Cobb, dated Louisville, Ky., June 2, giving the gratifying assurance that Col. Hall's death will make no change in the plans of the directors of the railroad. They say "We will extend road as fast as possible." Mr. Hauser had arrived at Louisville with Col. Hall's remains.

Fires in June are by no means a desirable necessity, yet our mornings for the past week have been made much more comfortable by them. Cold nights and warm days are apt to yield a rich harvest to physicians. We are opposed on moral grounds to old winter thus "lingering in the lap of spring." The fair maiden should not permit such familiarities.

Our Masonic friends are already preparing for their annual celebration of St. John's Day, the 24th. They are by no means selfish or exclusive, and, to judge from the number of tickets of invitation to the ball being printed in this office, all the fair dames and damsels of the city and country will have an opportunity of exercising their limbs and fascinations to their hearts' content.

The following officers were elected by Caddo Fire Company No. 1 at their last meeting: M. Kaufman, Jr., President; D. C. Heine, Secretary; L. Weidenmann, Treasurer; Thos. Byland, Foreman; R. B. Burns, 1st Assistant Foreman; Julius A. Jacobs, 2d Assistant Foreman; D. March, 3d Assistant Foreman; J. Brombacher, Steward; C. Moore, 1st Pipeman; F. N. Sanchez, 2d Pipeman; R. Byland, 3d Pipeman.

The following officers were elected by Pelican Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, to serve for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Leonard; Vice-President, R. T. Buckner; Foreman, W. F. Chase; 1st Assistant Foreman, A. Currie; 2d Assistant Foreman, Geo. Turner; Secretary, J. V. Nolan; Treasurer, T. B. Chase; Steward, Jno. W. Jacobs; Tillerman, Jno. Thatcher; delegates to Fire Department, S. M. Morrison, F. A. Leonard, I. C. Hunter.

Our esteemed friend, Col. R. C. Cummings, was in the office this week, and tells us that the river crops are doing well, though the continued rains are giving disloyal aid and comfort to the grass—that great enemy to the interests of farmers and to the lounging proclivities of freedmen. We imagine, by the way, that your genuine negro's idea of Heaven is a place where fires ever burn, grass never grows and a good range is afforded for "wild hogs."

Mr. L. D. Gustine is the traveling agent for the sale, by subscription, of a book which should be in the hands of all farmers and mechanics. The title is "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual," a 500 page book, containing a vast deal of useful information upon all subjects pertaining to the farm and work-shop. It treats of the value of various manures; gives the rules of measurement of land, hay, corn in cribs, lumber, cisterns, &c.; gives the rule for testing the strength of materials, for keeping accounts, and in short is an epitome of valuable information to all classes. It is a handsomely bound volume and the price is $4.

The steamer Virginia reached here Saturday, bringing the heaviest freight ever before landed at our wharf. It consisted of some 750 tons railroad iron, besides other fixtures for the road, a lot of furniture for Mr. Wm. Enders, and some other packages for Burnham & Horr. The Captain tells us he had about 1000 tons of freight altogether. She left Louisville on the 27th May, and considering her size, very large for our river, and her heavy freight, she has made quite a quick trip. The freight bill of the railroad company will be over $8000, an amount of money it would trouble even the writer hereof to raise on short notice.

Ninety tons of rail will lay one mile of track, so the freight on the iron alone will be nearly $1000 per mile.

In giving the evidence of Dick Figures, the white man who turned State's evidence, the Jefferson Jimplecute says: "With mingled pity and contempt the dense throng listened to catch his slightest whisper. Ere he had long been upon the stand he gasped out that he wanted the protection of the Court against the citizens of this country. The Commission replied that they would pledge him the protection of the United States Government." In our next issue we will give his evidence in full.

We learn that only one gambling house in New Orleans has paid the license, and the rest have been closed. Of course none will pay the license here. That of the State, parish and city combined would amount to $15,000 a year.

The Jefferson Jimplecute says "Mrs. Glenn, the lady who was thought to be dead from the attacks of the brute negro [illegible] ek we are pleased to learn

Agricultural Fairs.

We were agreeably surprised to find a notice in the Sherman Courier to the effect that the farmers of Grayson actually design having a county fair. Let our farmers think of it. Here is a county that is scarcely out of swaddling clothes, in point of age, earnestly going to work to get up a fair! Do you say such things are all bosh—that no good can result? Deluded friends, permit us to assure you that very great good can be accomplished. And all that is needed for certain success is a small amount of associative enterprise; or a little liberality of purse and a large amount of coöperative concert. It was only last week, that one of the largest planters in this section, (and under cover of this allusion to him we will take the liberty of adding), a well-informed practical man, of the largest and most liberal views, begged us to continue our advocacy of a Turf, saying we, the planters of this section, will engraft on a Turf organisation, both a Fair Association and an Agricultural Society. Had we a dozen such men as our friend, a new impetus would be given at once to the industrial enterprise of our country. In fact, with that number of his character, we honestly believe we could regenerate it in spite of the rampant and hostile Radicalism of the day. For, in the first place and for the present, we would entirely ignore the presence, the pestiferous presence, of the harpies who are ready to pounce upon us and gloat their appetites on the ruin of all local enterprises; and by the exhibition, the proper proofs of our own sagacity and capacity, we would invite among us an emigration of the right sort of men—of that class of liberal, solid men from the North who, seeing us devoted to our material interests, would come and settle here, invest their spare capital, and join us in all future enterprises. Right here lies our deliverance from the dangers to come.

All sensible men know our labor is gradually diminishing; that slowly, year by year, a greater breadth of land is left untilled; that in a few years we will have lost the capacity to utilise the richest country in the world, for the benefit of its own inhabitants, and the government of which they constitute a part. We must build railroads, and to do this we must put our own shoulders to the wheel. We must erect factories, and to aid these we must put our hands into our pockets; we must organise fairs, associations for agricultural and commercial information—in a word, we must learn the great lesson of free labor, the value of associative effort. How long shall we lag behind in this, the true and now the only work of reconstruction? Shall we wait until the frontiers of Texas shame our inactivity? until other cities project our railroads, until other men build them for us; until the Sprague's of the North choose to come here with their capital and erect factories for us? God forbid! Let us go to work like men of limited means, but of common sense, and unite our efforts and our intelligence for the common good, and one success in this way will insure all.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We shall make it a rule never to notice any magazine simply because it is sent us. If we wish it we would prefer subscribing rather than undergo the wear and tear of conscience in recommending to our readers publications, possibly whose only merit consists in their being published in the land of the saints, wooden nutmegs and flannel sausages. We would earnestly recommend to our planting friends, however, that invaluable agricultural journal, the Southern Cultivator. And we do so not that we care a fig for the proprietors thereof, but because we do feel an interest in the farmers of the country. Upon them and their labors we are all as dependent for the means of life as a babe is upon its mother's breast.

It will not do for farmers to scout what is too often sneeringly termed "book farming." More attention must be paid to the details of planting than in days past. A system of manuring poor lands must be adopted, and one of plantation economy generally. As labor diminishes of course less breadth of land can be cultivated, and it is equally certain that success is dependent upon the improved quality of that land. A world of information upon this and kindred subjects can be gleaned from the pages of such a journal as the Cultivator. Many of the most practical farmers in the South are its contributors, prominent among whom is David Dickson, of Hancock county, Georgia, accounts of whose success in farming are almost fabulous. Our recollections of Hancock county are of red hills and briar patches, and yet those very lands, which thirty-five years ago with the most desperate efforts could scarcely sprout a pea are now cultivated with astonishing success. Let our bill planters, then, cease to complain of their poor lands. Let them manure well and plow deep, and a plentiful harvest will smile upon their efforts. Let them take better care of their manure and of their stock, take this advice kindly, and while they are taking, take the Southern Cultivator. It is published in Athens, Georgia, at $2 a year or six copies for $10.

We learn that the railroad is now bringing in daily some 3000 feet of lumber, to be used in the establishment of a brickyard, one and a half miles from town. Mr. Burnham and some gentleman whose name we did not learn, have purchased forty acres of land and design starting a brickyard on an extensive scale. It always affords us pleasure to chronicle movements of this sort. That Mr. Burnham will carry through what he undertakes is assured by his energy and financial ability. In this connection, we would remark that it seems evident that works of general utility can alone be carried out in this community by individual enterprise. Coöperative effort will accomplish nothing. If Mr. Stoner instead of going to work on his own account, had endeavored to form a joint stock company to establish a beef packery he would have grown grey in the effort and finally quit in disgust. We very much hope, and believe he will reap a rich reward from his labors. We hope it because he is a clever gentleman, and deserves success, and believe it because his energy and capacity must needs command it.

Editors are now in painful expectation of what is to be the next absorbing topic. The Alabama question has been worn to a frazzle; reliable reports of the Cuban revolution are too meagre to justify elaborate leaders; Grant's stupidity and Radical rascality are facts patent to every ten year old in the land, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, and are so unvarying as to preclude comment; Napoleon will persist in governing France so wisely or so firmly, that the French cannot "revolute;" whisky frauds are sadly on the decline since the reduction of the tax; Washburne has left his country for his country's good; Rollins, the irrepressible Rollins, has bought off the telegraph we suppose, for, oh no! it never mentions him, his name is never heard; the question "have we pure Bourbon among us," has been settled negatively by the New Rork World's reporter. So, in breathless expectancy we exclaim, "what next?"

The commercial column of the Jimplecute has the following:

Receipts of cotton has almost come to a stand still, with also a decided falling off in the receipts of hides, wool and other species of country produce. We are pleased, however, to note a large amount of country bacon coming in, as it shows a healthy state of affairs in the interior, and has caused a decided decline in the price of this leading article.

The last paragraph is certainly gratifying. The Texas framers are a long way ahead of those of North Louisiana on the hog question.

The Texas Republican and Jefferson Times are to consolidated under the title of the "Times and Rebublican," by which arrangement subscribers and advertisers will be largely benefitted, as the paper is to be enlarged and the subscription lists combined. Mr. Loughery expresses his regret at leaving Marshall, the scene of his successful editorial labors for twenty years.

We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Smith & McKenna, 87 and 89 Poydras street, New Orleans. This firm offers very great inducements to the trade, as their arrangements are such as to enable them to sell rye whisky at distillers' prices, freight and insurance only added. Their arrangements in New York also enable them to sell teas on the most favorable terms.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of those sterling merchants, Messrs. Gregg & Martin. These gentlemen, though comparatively new comers, have by their energy, enterprise and liberal dealing, secured for themselves an enviable position among our leading merchants. They have alike deserved and reaped success.

The Houston direct navigation company advertise that they will transport cotton from Houston to Galveston at twenty-five cents a bale.

A Word of Advice.

If we might presume to dictate to our Texas friends in regard to the approaching election in that State, we would tell them to make no compromise for policy'sake with the Radical party. Policy is a snare and a delusion. The South has lost her self respect and forfeited that of the rest of the world, by a sneaking and whining disposition to "conciliate," and all for what? The Legislatures of the reconstructed States are a hissing and a scorn to all honest men. Look at the delectable State government of Louisiana. The traveling mountebank who disgraces the gubernatorial chair has about as much regard for the material interests of the State as your genuine Yankee has for common honesty. He is a specimen of the full-fledged carpet bagger—has the brand and all the ear-marks of the brute. He cries off offices to the highest bidder just as our auctioneers cry off a yard of calico. Nor is this all of the evil. Human nature is so frail that the officials of a State have almost as great a corrupting influence upon the morals of the people as the court of Louis XV had upon the population of Paris, and so many men who call themselves true Southern gentlemen lend themselves to this knavery that money may flow into their pockets. This is particularly the case in New Orleans. The rural districts are a little more exempt from the charge, probably because the same temptations are not brought directly before them—they are fortunately removed from the center of this vortex of corruption.

And what can the people of Texas expect from such a man as Jack Hamilton and the sweet-scented crew of scoundrels, scalawags, and carpet-baggers he will have around him? These foul birds of ill omen will flock to Austin to the harvest over the dead body of honest government, as vultures flock to the lion's carcass.

By an insidious clause of the constitution, now being submitted to the people, a miserable set of officials will be saddled upon them firmly as the Old Man of the Sea, only to be shaken off when they have become drunk with the spoils; and a class of men elected to the Legislature, the effect of whose legislation may cripple the best interests of the State for years to come.

Our opinion may not be worth much, and we may be too prone to act upon impulse rather than cool judgment, but we are utterly intolerant of that class of trimmers and policy mongers who have helped to humiliate the South, and in God's name, for what? Jeered at and booted by Northern scrubs who have no more idea of magnanimity to a conquered foe than a hog has of the Talmud, with tears in their eyes these "policy" gentlemen beseech us to be meek and patient and to turn and turn again that a fairer mark may be presented to the Northern boot; and gravely assure us that even Yankee leather cannot, in the nature of things, last forever. Consoling reflection!

Then, we repeat and repeat again, that if our neighbors would profit by our experience, they will make no compromise of principle with Jack Hamilton, nor any jack of his breed. They will at least have the proud consciousness that they have not sacrificed their self-respect and received but kicks in recompense.

Mr. Atkins, a Radical member of the Georgia Legislature, was, as our readers are aware, assassinated recently in that State. The Radical leaders and organs ascribe the deed to unknown Democrats, but the Democrats could have no political motive for killing him or getting him killed. They had a decided majority in the Legislature before he was killed, and that's all the advantage they have in that body now. Men don't generally commit or procure a murder without a motive. Atkins, like Dr. Ayer, who was killed a few weeks ago, was a habitual inmate of negro brothels, and he is most likely to have been killed, as Ayer is proved to have been, by a negro robber, or else by some negro under the influence of jealousy, or by some personally aggrieved white man. Indeed we see in several Georgia papers detailed accounts of his having been killed by a one-legged soldier named Davis, whose sister he grossly insulted. He was among the most degraded of the scalawags.

Our Northern "friends" are the most unreasonable people in the world. They won't allow us the privilege of killing vermin—neither those they send us from an overfull nest, nor those that are "native and to the manner born." We are certainly more excusable for getting rid of such characters by violence than they would be, for if the system were fully carried out up there the entire North would be depopulated.

Seward is going to Alaska to look at the extent of his purchase. Thus it is ever in age and humility, we are forced to stare the sins of our youth in the face, that repentance may be born. We have no doubt Mr. Seward will repent, with chattering teeth, when he once gets a sight at Arch-angel. That will be all very well, but how are we to get our money back again? That's the question. [New Orleans Times.

Seward very rarely does anything without a motive, and if the truth were known he purchased Alaska to afford retired politicians a cool place of resort, after having been fried, roasted and stewed in the hot bed of political rascality and corruption. If all the political scoundrels do congregate there Alaska will have a teeming population, and the place will soon be hot enough in all conscience. Butler, and Sumner, and Washburne, and Stanton, and Grant, and the more modest gentleman whom the Times once spoke of as spelling his name with two ll's, must all ultimately emigrate to that favored region. Won't they make it an ll of a place!

It is greatly to the credit of the Jews that their arrangement for taking care of their poor are so thorough that a Jewish beggar is seldom or never seen. Their system of charitable reliefs is founded in the principle of placing the needy in a situation to earn their own living, if they are physically able to do so. Otherwise they are pensioned, put into a hospital, or furnished with such regular relief as may be necessary.

The Jews of Shreveport are not exceptions to this rule. The Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Association is steadily kept up, while we regret to say that the Young Mens' Christian Association has long since been numbered with the many other abortions of the place.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in giving particulars of the enormous imports of the last four months at that port, shows that of the $19,517,740 to which they amount, only $38,121,941 were of dry goods; that is, contrary to general belief, dry goods constitute only about one-third of all the foreign products for which we have to pay. Our legislators have made the United States the dearest market in the world; consequently we sell little and buy much. That proposition is so plain that the most illiterate reader can understand it.

There is said to be a singular statement going the rounds of political circles in London to the effect that Bright received a letter from Senator Sumner, written on the 19th and 20th of January last, in which the American Senator states that if the Johnson-Stanley treaty had arrived in Washington a month or six weeks sooner than it did, it would have been almost unanimously ratified by the Senate, and expresses a wish that such a result had been arrived at. Such are politics, and such a fellow is Sumner.

The Harrison Flag has the following, which will probably interest many who have known the old party alluded to for many years:

Ward Taylor, Jr., editor of the Jefferson Jimplecute, in commenting upon the marriage of J. M. Taylor, of this place, very classically and forcibly remarks:

Well, it was always a family failing in our line of the Taylors to love women, but if Uncle Joe ain't spunky at his time of life well be d—d.

"Uncle Joe" is something under a hundred.

On a recent trip to Washington, ex-President Pierce alluded freely to public matters in conversation relative to foreign complications. He spoke favorably of the appointment of Mr. Motley, and expressed the opinion that it was no time for thoughtless and loose declamation upon foreign issues. The state of things on the whole view he regarded as delicate and critical, and that a general war might result, with effects and consequences of a more serious nature than any could foretell.

Mr. A. Simon has a "Cosmopolitan News Depot" at No. 94 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, and keeps his shelves loaded with the current literature of the day, stationery, &c. He also receives subscriptions to all periodical publications. The reading public should not forget Mr. Simon while visiting the city.

"If this should reach the eye of John Smith," said an enraged man, doubling up his fist and shaking it as he spoke; "he will hear of something to his disadvantage."

American Credit Abroad.

The London Daily News of the 8th says:

In estimating the possible scope of this monetary disturbance, it is very important to bear in mind that trade has little or nothing to do with it; the embarrassment arises almost exclusively from our excessive imports of foreign stocks—American and Continental—and from our engagements in new foreign loans. The latter branch of the subject calls for special attention, because our holdings in new scrip entail financial obligations in the future which we cannot get rid of so easily as in the case of paid up stocks having free currency throughout the markets of the world. The collapse which has taken place to-day in this class of property shows how frail is its basis under the existing conditions. Senator Sumner makes an exaggerated speech—the Bank of England raises its rate of discount ½ per cent., and the foreign stock market is at once thrown into a state of panic. Upon the inherent unsoundness of this department of the Stock Exchange, resulting from the fact that a very large amount of foreign stock is held merely upon borrowed money, instead of being placed among bona fide investors, we have of late repeatedly insisted. The prices of foreign stocks had been carried by speculators to a point at which the London market was constantly attracting fresh supplies from all quarters. Had the movement proceeded much further, we might have found ourselves plunged into deep embarrassment. The present reaction may be regarded as natural and very salutary. A decided check, though, of course, involving much loss to individuals, was greatly required. Owing to the low value of money which prevailed so long, and to the lamentable feeling of distrust of home joint-stock enterprise, foreign governments have lately had an opportunity they sorely wanted. For something like two years they may be said to have almost monopolised the English market, borrowing freely at exorbitant rates of interest, and at least, consistent in one respect, i. e., in showing an utter want of consideration for the interest of the holders of their previous loans. All these new issues have now fallen together, as might have been expected, at the first signal of alarm, whether in the political or financial world.

The London Star of May 8, says: The alteration of the bank rate has told very heavily upon the markets to-day. The business community appear to have been completely taken by surprise, and their attention having been drawn to the bank reserve, they find it so much worse than they expected that the result has been a species of incipient panic. An attempt has been made to draw off the attention of the public from the real difficulty, viz: the insufficiency of our banking arrangements to meet the greatly extended business of modern times, by representing the advance in the rate as the consequence of advances on the investments in five-twenty bonds. A threat has been held over the business community that the Bank will put a stop to the business, even if the rate should be raised to five or ten per cent. According to this authority, it is the mission of the bank to "check the ardor of those who are placing their money on these securities." This is a new version of the Bank's mission, which, probably the directors will not thank any one for announcing on their behalf. The business of the city of London, is free to all, and especially in the matter of the bonds and loans of foreign governments, the door has never been shut. We are also told that about £150,000,000 of United States bonds are held in Europe, and that other foreign bonds must pale before this enormous total. But it will be observed that this amount is held in "Europe," and not in England; that it is scattered from Amsterdam to Florence, and is, above all, largely deposited in thrifty Holland and careful Germany. It must also be kept in view, that this amount has been gradually accumulating during and since the war; that it is no sudden accession to our securities; and, moreover that Europe did not pay £150,000,000 for what is now worth that sum by the gradual improvement of the value of these bonds. It is hard to see why it should be the special mission of the Bank of England to punish, by raising the rate, the whole commercial community, because a number of capitalists choose to make themselves creditors of the United States. There is nothing more childish than to suppose the Bank can control the kind of investments or trade which may be indulged in. If it is profitable, it will be continued; if not, it will be abandoned; and if the former, the Bank and the country will have to shape their financial arrangements to meet the trade, and not to attempt to kill it off by raising the rate.

We are in receipt of the San Diego Union of the 21st April, which contains a long and highly interesting communication from Mr. B. F. Williams, a young lawyer, who spent a short time in this parish last summer. He is represented by his friends to be a gentleman of fine talent and one whose assertions may be implicitly relied on. After leaving here he went to El Paso, where he has been practicing law, and whence he occasionally corresponds with a friend in this place. His letters give a glowing and almost fabulous account of the fertility of the soil near El Paso, of the salubrity of the climate, and of the rich gold and silver mines of Arizona, a country as yet entirely undeveloped.

The object of the communication to the Union is to call the attention of the public to the immense advantages offered by the El Paso railroad route over any other. There is no doubt but a road to the Pacific will be built on this line, but when, is a question open to more serious discussion. There is so little of unemployed capital in the South, and so little of employed enterprise, that we have very little hope of living to see the completion of this road. Its friends are hopeful of assistance from foreign capitalists, as well as from those of the North, but property is proverbially timid, and men are reluctant to invest money so far from home unless prompted by such dazzling hopes of gain as lured on the followers of De Soto. And again, the unsettled condition of the governments of Europe as well as of this continent may well deter men from doubtful ventures. That the people are and have for some time been in a chronic state of restlessness and excitement is painfully evident. No sooner is one disturbing element quieted than another springs into active and threatening life. A mutual distrust pervades the minds of nations as of individuals. In this age it might be supposed that enlightened policy, moving hand in hand with christian charity and fellowship might make the civilised world one great brotherhood. Alas, that jealousy, which has its root in lust for gain, forbids.

We regret that its length precludes the publication of Mr. Williams' article. It thus closes:

Such are the resources of the Northern States of Mexico. The effect or results of a railroad near the 32d parallel, on this country, can be readily imagined. The country would soon fill up with enterprising men with capital, and this immeasurably rich section would soon yield a golden harvest. A new Pactolus would be unsealed by the Anglo Saxon race, and the whole of the United States would, to its remotest parts, feel its benefits.

It must be plain to any thoroughly informed person, that the road upon parallel 32 can be built cheaper than upon any other route; that the country which will be tributary to it is of remarkable richness.

The State of Texas offers for every mile of railroad completed, and running within her border, 10,000 acres of land. The proposed Southern Pacific Railroad Company would, from Texas, be entitled to about eight millions of acres of land, which, at five dollars per acre, would be worth forty millions of dollars. With such a magnificent donation this company would become in time one of the most opulent in the world. I have done, and yet I feel that I have not stated half the facts which I ought to.

No scheme has ever been presented to the consideration of the American people, so fraught with important consequences, as the Southern Pacific railroad. Press its claims with indefatigable energy upon the public. Let not that huge monopoly, the Union Pacific, swallow up every other interest; act promptly, boldly and at once; for before long the Union Pacific, if it has no opposition, will control the general Government.

Who has not heard of the weakness of blue eyes? Yet Baer, an eminent German physician and oculist, says that they are capable of supporting a much longer and more violent tension than black ones. The strength and duration of the sight depend on the different color of the eyes, and that depends upon a greater or less degree of clearness of the pupil, as the defects of the sight depend on a color more or less dark. It results that in this point of view blue eyes are infinitely better than black. The former, therefore, possess in a more eminent degree than the latter the perfections adapted to their functions. Dr. Baer also remarks that black eyes are more subject to cataracts, and he also observes that out of twenty persons with black eyes there is hardly one satisfied with them. And yet the Doctor's last argument is not worth a cent, for whoever heard of a woman that was satisfied with the color of her eyes, the color of her hair, or with her stature?

The Paris Press learns that there is a gentleman from Devonshire, England, now visiting portions of Northern Texas, looking out for the best localities for British emigrants. In putting in a word for Lamar, the Press expresses the hope that the tide of emigration from all parts may be turned thitherward, "believing as we do, that we have the finest cotton lands in the State."

What becomes of our South-Western? We havn't received a weekly or daily by mail in two weeks. It is out of the question for us to do without this indispensable exchange. We feel isolated without it. [Rural (Sparta) Times.

The approval of our cotemporaries is source of much gratification to us, and we very much hope that the South-Western will continue to merit it. For the non-reception of the paper the mails must be to blame.

The Gold Market.

"Antelope," the New York correspondent of the Picayune comments upon the effect of Secretary Boutwell's plan to reduce the premium on gold as follows:

The new Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to fight the gold tiger. Chase tried this once—dumped $30,000,000 of coin upon the market, and the premium rose, in spite of him, 10 per cent. Boutwell a few weeks since thought he'd try his hand at knocking down the premium, and advertised that he would sell a million weekly. But much to his amazement the price instead of receding advanced! The advance was laid, however, to rumors of apprehended trouble with England on the Alabama question, and the rumor that the Government was about to recognise Cuba, and to a break up or a break down of the Cabinet. But for those, said Boutwell, gold under my sales would have been lower. When the next weekly sale was announced, there were no rumors of consequence, and the Secretary had the coast clear. But Moses! the premium in the open market advanced one per cent. within an hour after his sale was concluded. This was too much for the new head of the Treasury, and he forthwith resolved to double the dose. Instead of a million weekly, he would sell two millions. The first million under the new arrangement, (there is to be a million sold on Mondays and a million on Wednesdays) was disposed of to-day, and no sooner was the sale over than the premium again advanced!

And so it must continue to do while the foreign balance is so heavily against us, and the supply of gold in the country is so light. Those who take a practical view of the situation wonder at the stupidity of Mr. Boutwell, or any other man who, under the circumstances existing, could think of permanently putting down the premium, no matter what amount the Treasury might sell. Mr. Boutwell intimates that he will keep selling until his gold balance is reduced to twenty-five or thirty millions. If he does, though a continued pouring of coin upon the market may cause a temporary wavering of the premium, when he has reached the end of his rope he will see gold jump three per cent. a day, and the price twenty per cent. higher than when he commenced to sell. Not only this; but gold will have become so scarce, that a heavy demand for shipment, or a sudden return of bonds from Europe, would send the premium to a higher figure than it has ever yet reached. Were the Secretary a wise man, he would cease his tampering with the gold market and the laws of finance at once. But as it is, he bids fair to precipitate a panic, which will not only break many of our merchants, but sweep him from power amidst the curses of ruined hundreds. I learn that the President has been appealed to to interfere in the Wall street movements of his Secretary; but report says Grant prefers that Boutwell shall run the Treasury machine untrammeled.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.—The Boston Journal thus closes a long article on the prospects of cotton the coming season. It might have been well for the South if her planters could have been made to believe that the present high price of cotton could not be sustained if they bent every energy to its production at the expense of breadstuffs:

How will it be with cotton? The stocks must be light, nearly exhausted by July, and this must, for the present, tend to sustain prices, but by the autumn may we not well anticipate an accession of three hundred thousand bales from the increased growth in India and Brazil, and at least half a million bales from our Southern States? In the face of light stocks and a growing consumption in this country and on the Continent of Europe, an accession of eight hundred thousand bales might not seriously depress prices, but there is a new element to be taken in account, the promised completion of the Suez Canal in October. This will reduce the passage to France, Spain and England, by propellers through the canal, in place of ships by the Cape, at least four months. May we not reasonably expect the cotton of Bombay to take this route, and will not the effect be to accelerate the delivery of India cotton to the manufacturer, at least four months, and will not this be equivalent to adding for the first year one-third to the deliveries from India, say six hundred thousand bales? An accession of fourteen hundred thousand bales must, of course, depress prices. If our anticipations are realised, we shall begin to feel the increase by November, and may well expect to see cotton decline below twenty-two cents by the close of the year, and take at least a twelve month to recover.

We do not look for the prices of 1869—they cannot well be anticipated; but the coming winter will subject cotton to a new ordeal.

A taxpayer asks us in what funds he may pay his State and city taxes, and whether the State authorities can require the ten per cent. damages for non-payment of the one per cent. special tax?

We are embarrassed in answering our correspondent's queries by the undetermined state of the law.

The Council passed a resolution requiring all city dues to be paid in greenbacks. But many taxpayers have tendered city notes and warrants, and Judge Leaumont, of the Fifth District Court, has decided that the city is bound to receive them for wharfage and other dues. But Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, has decided that they cannot pay that portion of the tax which is collected for the consolidated loan, in anything but greenbacks. The Supreme Court has not passed on the question. A case which involves the right to pay State licenses in the notes of the States is now pending, and has been long before the court. It does not involve the same points which arise in regard to city notes, but a decision against the State would strengthen the position that the city is obliged to receive its own notes for all dues.

Whether the State Collectors can require the ten per cent. damages for non-payment of the one per cent. special tax, depends upon the letter of the law allowing these damages. We have not the law within reach. If it is silent, we think that the collectors are bound to receive the damages in the same money in which the principal is paid. [New Orleans Times.

The Claiborne Advocate, in speaking of the close of its contract with Blackburn to publish for him in supplement the laws of the State, Blackburn having been given that contract, wishes it distinctly understood that it looks upon that celebrated printing bill as one of the most corrupt and thieving measures of legislation ever concocted by mortal mind. The editor goes on to say:

Whatever may be our political differences, we ask for Mr. Blackburn, his family and his property, all we ask for ourselves—"protection to life, liberty, family and property."

If Mr. Blackburn is still a Radical, and is identified with the Radical party, we expect to make it our chief glory to charge his battery. The Lord do so to me and more also if we don't give him the devil. But if his views have undergone a change, and he has his fill of the national and State corruptions, and brings forth fruit meet for repentance, then we are silent. But in any event, let his press alone; touch not his person or property.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND MRS. LINCOLN.—When the fact was published that President Lincoln's wife had received expensive dresses, valuable diamonds, and other costly presents, every man and woman, realising that the gifts had been made as bribes, felt that the Government was humiliated, and shamed. The gift bearers, however, did not, so far as the public know, directly approach *Mr.* Lincoln, and perhaps, if they had done so, they would have been repelled and rebuked. But President Grant, although he has a wife, lets himself be directly approached, and has received gifts of twenty times the value of all that Mrs. Lincoln ever got. We don't know that the donors in Mrs. Lincoln's case were ever rewarded at the expense of the people, but we do know that those in Grant's case have been. If, then, Mrs. Lincoln's conduct humiliated and shamed the Government, what shall we say of Grant's? Should not the lady and the gentleman be forever associated in men's minds, bound together as by golden clasps of thought? The widow Lincoln, with all the trouble she took, did not succeed in selling her largesses, but wouldn't there be brisk bidding if Grant's were to pass under the hammer? [Courier-Journal.

SOLID MEN OF GOTHAM.—Some idea of the wealth of a few of the solid men of New York is given in the income returns from the Eighth Congressional District. This district comprises the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty First Wards, and is the richest in the United States. Mr. Alexander T. Stewart heads the list with $3,019,281, followed by Elias S. Higgins, $431,128; J. H. Benedict, $311,589; Harvey Fisk, $286,129; Moses Taylor, $279,453; A. S. Hatch, $278,261; George Fox, $271,411; Francis Warden, $263,567; Paran Stevens, $244,355; Peter Geoler, $235,663; Aaron Arnold, $230,609; W. E. Dodge, $221,375; Ames R. Eno, $217,275, and William Sloan with $202,597. Then follow a large number who are trying to struggle through life with the small yearly income of from $100,000 to $190,000. Of these J. G. Bennett returns $186,500; Robert Bonner, $188,841; Senator Morgan, $120,000; Peter B. Sweeney, $181,703; Louis Delmonico, $125,931; John J. Cisco, $120,602; George Moke, $174,019; L. P. Morton, $124,322, and Theo. Havemeyer, $141,111.

We find the following paragraph in the Claiborne Advocate of the 29th May:

We are happy to announce that the contest between N. S. Scott and H. A. Drew as to the Judgeship, has ended. Judge Scott surrenders, by force, the office, books and papers to Judge Drew, who enters at once upon the duties of the office. We are, indeed, proud to have the question settled, still we much rather Scott would fight to the bitter end. We feel, however, that Judge Scott knows best how to act in this matter, and we have perfect confidence in his wisdom and prudence. Judge Drew is a jurist, gentleman and scholar, and we are proud to know that he will become a citizen of our town. We congratulate the Bar, that we still have our Parish Judge at home.

A Washington special to the New York Times says Secretary Boutwell proposes to have the returns of the sales of confiscated property in the Southern States overhauled, as it is rumored that some of the United States officials have neglected to pay the receipts from sales into the Treasury. It is believed that it may possibly appear that some of the United States officers have purchased confiscated property sold under their authority at low prices, and then failed to account for the scanty proceeds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, June 8, noon.—Consols 92⅝; bonds 80⅝.

LONDON, June 8, afternoon.—Consols 92¾; bonds 80⅞.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, noon.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands 11¼ and Orleans 12d.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer and prices better.

NEW YORK, June 8, noon.—Stocks weak and feverish. Money steady at 7 ₱ct. Sterling 109¾ Gold 138⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton advanced ¼c.; middling 29c.; sales 1850, receipts 359 and exports 267 bales. Gold 138¼. Sterling 151½; New York sight ½ ₱ct. discount. Flour firmer; superfine $6, double extra $6 25 and treble extra $6 50. Corn scarce, $1 10. Oats 72@73c. Bran $1 25. Hay—prime $26@27. Pork $33 25@33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14¼, clear rib 18 and clear sides 18½c. Lard—tierce 19¼ and keg 20¼c. Sugar—common 9¾@10⅜ and prime 13½@13¾c. Molasses—fermenting 45@60c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

LONDON, June 8, evening.—Consols 92⅜; bonds 80⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, evening.—Cotton unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 8, evening.—Cotton firmer and active; sales 3200 bales at 31c. Louisiana's 72; new 65. Money—increased demand and sharp at 7 ₱ct. Sterling 109¾@109⅞. Gold strong at 138¾.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Departed for Red River—Lizzie Hopkins.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Republicans carried the city by about 2000. Central parts quiet. Latest accounts, suburbs quiet.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Published details fully corroborate the dispatches of last night, except that the Radical majority is 4500, instead of 2000. Night perfectly quiet, attributed to the fact that the disorderly element became helpless by drink. This election results in one negro Register of the city, an important office; one negro Aldirman, same as last year; seven negro Councilmen, again of six. Radicals swept every ward. Common Council unanimously Radical; only two conservatives in Aldermen.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President appointed Col. J. A. Bridgland Supervisor, Texas, vice Maj. Belger.

Million and a quarter securities and money stolen from Benevolent Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia, April 14th, recovered.

Nearly two million bonds issued to Central Pacific Railroad to-day. Further issue, completing subsidy, will be made in a few days. Road has four millions in pledge with Government for securing a first class track.

Quaker