"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..........................JUNE 30, 1869.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.
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.
MR. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.
MR. F. L. LOWERY, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

CORN MEAL.—Mr. W. F. Murray, corner of Milam and Edwards streets, is prepared to furnish corn meal at our quotations.

Mr. John Howell requests us to again call attention to the fact that ten per cent will be added upon the one per cent tax, if not paid to-day. This is the last day of grace, in other words.

Persons desirous of taking stock in the insurance company, or those wishing any information on the subject, should call upon the parties mentioned in the advertisement which will be found under the head of special notices.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prof. Donaldson, who offers a fine chance for children to learn vocal music at a small cost. We would advise all parents to send their children to learn this agreeable and useful accomplishment.

At the semi-annual election of officers for the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Association of this city, the following gentlemen were duly elected: A. Teah, President; Moses Weinstock, Vice President; Isaac Barron, Secretary, and M. Kaufman, Jr., Treasurer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We last week neglected to call attention to the advertisement of that valuable plantation in Bossier parish, formerly owned by Mrs. Pickett, and known as "The Orchard." The residence is, unquestionably, the finest and most tasteful of any in North Louisiana, while the land is of a superior quality, for upland. Messrs. Moncure & Flanagan will give a bargain in this place.

THE ICE MACHINE.—This institution is proving a decided success, and certainly deserves the exclusive patronage of our citizens. The summer, so far, has been the coolest we remember to have ever experienced, which has proved detrimental to the interests of the ice company, yet they offer ice as cheap as one could wish. With us, it has ceased to be a luxury, and has become a necessity instead. For rates see advertisement elsewhere.

The card of Messrs. Bayly & Pond will be found in our advertising columns. The junior member of this popular firm is our old friend and whilom fellow-townsman, Byron M. Pond, whom many of our readers will remember. He has been engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New Orleans for a number of years, and has earned a fine reputation as a first-class business man. Those wishing groceries could not do better than to give Mr. Pond their orders.

SHREVEPORT.—A subscriber writes to the New Orleans Picayune, asking for information concerning Shreveport as a place of business, in reply to which that paper expresses itself unable to give the desired information. Upon this subject we should say that this is a very advantageous location for a good business man, who is wide awake, and has a moderately fair capital. The amount of cotton alone shipped, nearly 80,000 bales, is ample evidence of the truth of this assertion. While we have known a number of failures in business here within the last twenty years, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, these failures have been the result of causes dependent upon the parties, and outside the merits of the place itself. With scarcely an exception men have gone into business here with little or no capital, and this disadvantage added to want of prudent management, has been the fruitful cause of failure. It has for years been subject of remark that there was probably never a place of its size into which so little capital had been brought. It might be safely said that no man of capital ever located here. We cannot now recall, among our old citizens, especially, an instance where a man started business here with anything like a respectable cash balance. That some went under, is a matter of course, but those who were prudent, attentive to business, and confined themselves to legitimate trafic, leaving cotton to regular buyers, have been eminently successful. We do not pretend to say that all who speculated in cotton failed, but we do say, that the practice has been the cause of failure of a number of merchants who, feeling more or less dependent upon their commission merchants in New Orleans, have been prompted, by the desire to assist, and it may be at times to conciliate them, to pay more for cotton than the market justified.

The Picayune can safely give the assurance to all inquiring friends, that if they come to Shreveport, bringing with them a moderate capital, good business qualifications, and habits of fair dealing, their success will, without unforeseen calamities, amply meet any ordinary expectations.

GRATIFYING.—There has been of late years a marked improvement in the morals and habits of our citizens. In years past, one thought it strange, felt as though he missed the presence of an intimate friend, if a man were not killed, at the very least, once a week. There is a notable change in this regard, and now we challenge a comparison with any place of equal and varied population, on the score of morals. In the long ago it would have been passing strange for such a day as the 24th, when there were so many people from the country and a sort of commotion in the place generally, to have passed off without some one being shot or stabbed, or, at the very least, having a piece of ear bitten off; whereas, we did not hear of a single disturbance. A peice of wit once perpetrated by Burnside, would not apply now—that if a person fired a shot in the corporation for fun he was fined five dollars, but if he killed his man he went scot free.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.—There is an incentive to planters to bend every energy to the raising of cotton which they have probably never thought of. It is that their Northern friends are anxiously looking forward to the next crop as a means of settling foreign balances. So says Antelope, the New York correspondent of the Picayune, and in his appeal, he evinces a keen appreciation of the sentiments that fire the Southern heart—a love of their Northern brethren and a passionate desire to add to their prosperity, altogether reckless of their own.

VOTING MUST BE DONE.—It is to be apprehended that the crops in Texas will materially suffer for work during the canvass, as Loyal Leagues are being organised all over the State. It is useless to expect negroes to attend to such minor matters as raising cotton and corn when voting is going on.

We learn from the clerk of the Era No. 10 that Dr. Marshall, John Murphy, Jr., John Vines, Richard Batte, and Henry Stealey, have been released from the Jefferson stockade on $1000 bonds, which may be considered equivalent to final acquittal.

PERSONAL.—The New Orleans Times makes mention of the death of the following named citizens: Francis Larger, E. Giquel and Joseph LeBreton.

James D. Dameron, of New Orleans, for many years a wholesale dealer in carpets, died in that city on the 16th, of small pox.

APPOINTMENT.—W. H. McDonald has been appointed Assessor and Collector for DeSoto parish.

Love and Brotherhood.

The most casual observer cannot fail to note the utter absence of kindly feeling or of common justice manifested towards the South by the people of the North. Evidences of this state of feeling are constantly thrusting themselves upon us. Recently, Mr. Hare, one of the editors of the Sherman (Texas) Courier, a Northerner by birth and education, but for years past a resident of the South, returned from a visit North, and gives, what is doubtless, a correct portraiture of the prevailing sentiment there. He says that "bitterness of feeling against the South, rush to make money, luxuriousness and display, are the predominant features of Northern society"—that the people there do not, and he believes they never will, understand the South further than may be necessary to enable them to use it for their own aggrandisement.

Some weeks ago, a hundred and thirty Illinois editors held a convention at Cairo, and voted to make, after adjournment, an excursion through the South. They had all been supporters of all the measures, by which the South was oppressed and persecuted. They had from first to last branded the people of the South as unrepentant and malignant rebels, intent as ever, upon the breaking up of the republic and watching only for an opportunity to strike a vengeful and effective blow, but notwithstanding that they had thus belied the Southern people, they were encouraged by the signal success of Forney and his company, who were still in the South, to believe that they too might be the recipients of distinguished attentions at the hands of the Southern people. Nor were they mistaken in their belief. But we will let the Courier-Journal tell the story:

They struck first for Mobile and, although their numbers rendered them a pretty heavy tax upon Southern hospitality, the hospitality cheerfully stood the tests. In Mobile, and wherever else they went, they were flattered and feasted. They were reminded in no way of any injury they had inflicted or attempted. To eulogistic speeches, they made fulsome replies.

Professing to be delighted with everything they saw, and heard, they protested that they were more disappointed than they had ever before been in all their lives, and that, upon resuming their editorial functions in Illinois, it would be their aim to make full amends for all the injustice they had unintentionally done. Well, they have all, we presume, gone back to their tripods. What the greater part have written, if anything about their excursion, we know not, for we have not read their papers. As to some of them, however, we can say, that after having gorged themselves throughout a journey of a thousand miles with Southern meat and drink, indulged in a continous "spree" at Southern expense, and made extravagant professions of the benefactions they intended to confer upon the South, they availed themselves of this opportunity to write about that section even more scurrilously than they had previously done. They could think of no language too harsh for their purposes. Whilst referring in a vaunting spirit and with evident vanity to the attention they had received, they sneered at and taunted the South as having thought to swerve them, by gastronomical bribery, from the discharge of their duty.

It is true that a few, and, so far as we know, a very few of the hundred and twenty or thirty of the editors of the Illinois Press Association have spoken kindly of the results of their observations in the South, saying that the people there are quiet, well-disposed citizens, anxious for immigration, and ready to welcome it from all quarters; yet none of those editors, not those who seek to appear the most liberal and generous, indicate a doubt that all the measures hitherto inflicted upon the South by Northern fanaticism were and are right and just and expedient, or exhibit the slightest symptom of a willingness for any relaxation of the severe, humiliating and degrading exactions made of the Southern people as conditions of the "reconstruction" of their States. They stroke their bellies and seem to feel personally complacent toward those who fed them, and they would like to make another foray upon the Southern larders, wine-cellars, and whisky-closets, but not one tittle of the Radical policy, under which the South has so long groaned and wept and bled, must be abandoned or mitigated. With all their pretensions to charity and generosity, they refuse to give a moment's thought to any relaxation of the terms which the South considers almost if not quite worse than death. The policy of Thad. Stevens and Butler and Sumner is *their* policy, and they have no manner of patience with any Southern State, community, or individual, that hesitates to accept it with gratitude.

This is certainly not a very flattering picture, nor one calculated to encourage the hope of future love and brotherhood entertained by certain of our cotemporaries, whose gushing sensibilities and large-hearted and christian benevolence deprecate any unkind allusion to the North as vulgar and impolitic. For ourselves, we are probably not entitled to any consideration at the hands of our Northern brethren, but surely, surely, these Uriah Heeps of the South, who crave no greater happiness than to lick the Northern boot—all from a beautiful blending of policy and affection, you understand—deserve some better reward than to be booted and jeered at for their sycophancy.

The honest truth is there is no love in the Southern masses for the people of the North, and those who say so lie; lie gratuitously and without reward, for even if it were so, it would be like casting pearl before swine. There was never a truer sentiment expressed than that of Mr. Hare's: that the Northern people do not understand the South further than may be necessary to enable them to use it for their own aggrandisement. That is it. We of the South must rely upon ourselves. When it is to the interest of the North to play the magnanimous, it will do so, not before, nor otherwise. And when we feign a maudlin sentiment we do not feel, we but subject ourselves to contempt and do not even reap the beggar's reward.

GRATITUDE.—"Knock down that d—d blue-coated white trash!" is said by the Times to have been the cry of the negro mob in Washington, when faced by the United States troops. We rather like that. In the course of three or four hundred years we fancy the Northern people will find that the negroes do not understand the meaning of the word gratitude, and it is like casting pearls before swine to give them the privilege of the ballot. However, there is not much love lost on either side, for their Northern friends simply used them as instruments to inflict upon us an ignoble vengeance, and such an one as a Yankee alone could have conceived. It is, not to put too fine a point upon it, dog eat dog—only this and nothing more.

THE ONE MAN POWER.—Grant recently removed one of his own appointees from the post office at Santa Fé, New Mexico, simply to gratify Sherman, by appointing in his stead an army officer who had been left out in the cold by the consolidation of the army. In making the application, Sherman said to Grant, "Put him out, he's some political bummer, I guess, and my man is a soldier." "All right, Sherman," replied Grant, "I'll do it." The decapitated individual was a red-mouthed Radical, and one of his friends hearing of his misfortune remonstrated with Grant, but it was no go. He is now curious to know, says the New York Herald, what reasons the President will assign for this suspension within thirty days after the Senate meets. Sherman will give the reasons for him.

PEABODY.—According to the London papers Geo. Peabody has returned to the United States to spend the remainder of his days. We most sincerely echo the wish of a cotemporary, that they may be long in the land. We cannot recall any character in history whose charities have been so munificent and of such practical good. All honor to the one who loves his fellow man. In the list of names in the hereafter, his will, no doubt, "lead all the rest."

REGISTER.—To those citizens of Texas who are indisposed to register, the following suggestion from the Courier Journal may not come amiss:

Whether the Conservatives of the Southern States shall conclude to vote or not to vote in the coming elections, they should by all means register their names so that they can vote if they choose. Even if a man hasn't made up his mind to take part in a fight, he had better, when he is going where there is to be one, have his gun loaded.

Governor Warmoth has appointed W. R. Head, Coroner, parish of Bossier; J. M. Tyra, Justice of the Peace, Third Ward; W. K. O'Neil, Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward; R. T. Stinson, Police Juror, Second Ward; J. M. Tyra, Third Ward; Jas. N. Platt, Fourth Ward; Isaac D. Edwards, Fifth Ward; H. G. Coyle, Sixth Ward, parish of Bossier. [N. O. Republican, 16th.

VIRGINIA.—Gilbert Walker, conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, expresses the belief that the vote at the approaching election will be very large, that the conservative ticket is sure of a victory, and that there is no doubt but the constitution, expurgated, will be adopted.

"LO" IN MISCHIEF.—The Indians are amusing themselves by tearing up the rails of the Pacific railroad—as might have been expected, though it makes the company tearing mad.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—The piano factory of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, will, when completed, be the largest in the United States.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

In the present dearth of news, we conceive that we cannot offer to our readers a subject of more absorbing interest than that of the railroad. The Courier-Journal contains a communication on this subject from a writer signing himself B. D., whom we suppose to be Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky. In commenting upon this article the Courier-Journal goes on to expose the imperfections of the Northern road. Indeed, we believe it is a generally conceded fact that this road is in many respects, a lamentable failure. It is said that "the track is laid upon frozen clods of earth for hundreds of miles; that the rail weighs but fifty pounds to the yard, when it should be from eighty to a hundred pounds, and that there is not an arch culvert for one thousand miles west of the Rocky Mountains." Yet, if these objections could be obviated by an entire rebuilding of the road, there are these insurmountable objections, namely; the climate, which will suspend travel for several months in the year, and the immense distance, which will make freight charges so great as to preclude the transportation of heavy articles. Aside from the difference in distance of the Northern and Southern routes across the continent, some eight hundred miles, there will be a vast saving on the Pacific coast, as sailing vessels can, on account of the trade winds, reach San Diego from China in hundreds of miles less sailing than they can reach San Francisco, as all sail vessels from Asia make the Pacific coast at or below San Diego, and then are obliged to sail up the coast to San Francisco. While, then the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad is only a question of time, we feel more immediate interest in the route. While the editorial comments of the Courier-Journal would evince decided preference for the Vicksburg and Marshall route, the correspondent would seem to regard that as rather an outside affair.

The Courier Journal says: For the travel to the South Atlantic and a number of the Gulf cities, the route via Marshall, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Meridian, &c., &c., is necessarily the route, and indeed, if the reader will take the trouble to look at the map, he will see that an air-line across the continent from San Diego to the nearest Atlantic city will run through or over the line spoken of, requiring about forty or fifty miles of road to be built (from Selma to Montgomery) and ninety miles between Vicksburg and Shreveport, to give a line between the 32d and 33d parallels *the entire distance* from San Diego to Charleston or Savannah. To conclude, then, what is being done by our Shreveport and Marshall railroad friends? Are they alive to the facts? The controlling stockholders of that road are citizens of Louisville. We think they are to be congratulated upon the fact that what at one time looked gloomy and unsatisfactory is now bright with future prospects. We are acquainted with some of these gentlemen, and know that during all the dark times of the past they have had faith in the ultimate verdict as to the wisdom of an investment and the starting of an enterprise begun so long since as by others to have been nearly forgotten.

DAMAGING WITNESS.—Gen. Henry Gray, of Bienville, was brought before the investigating committee with the following result. To the question as to why there were only two Radical votes in Bienville, the General answered "that as far as he could learn from the negroes, the reason they would not come to the polls and vote was because the Provost Marshal, who came to the parish as a Radical organiser, had promised, if they would vote for the Radical ticket in the State election, to give each one of them forty acres of good land, a mule, plow, hoe, axe, and set them up in the world. This promise had not been kept, and, therefore, the negroes would not turn out to vote for the nominees of the party in the November election."

Question—Who told you this was the reason?
Answer—About five hundred of the negroes themselves.
Question—Can you give the names of any of these?
Answer—Yes; Jerry, Jim, Bob, Big Bill, Squint-eyed Joe, Bowlegged George, Tom—
Mr. Stevenson—That will do. Please give us their surnames.
Answer—They never had any, at least I never knew them by such.
Question—Have you not been a prominent politician in this State?
Answer—No.
Question—Were you not a member of the Legislature?
Answer—Yes, but was never prominent.
Question—Were you not nominated for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Benjamin?
Answer—Yes, I was voted for.
Question—Did not this show that you were a prominent politician?
Answer—No; it only showed I had some popularity; not that I was the proper man for the place, any more than the votes received by Gen. Grant proved that he was fit to be President of the United States.
You can stand down, sir.

FAREWELL, SAMBO.—It would seem from a paragraph in the New Orleans Times that "the return tide which is to sweep Sambo from office has already set in." A petition was, the other day, opened in New York requesting Grant to remove all negroes from office. There was such a rush to sign this petition that five thousand signatures were affixed from eight o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon. The action of the President in appointing Dunn, Lieut. Governor of this State and a negro as United States representative to Hayti was, it is said, particularly condemned. It is further contemplated to hold meetings in all the principal cities upon this subject.

Is there enough decency left in the North for this ground swell to accomplish anything? Heaven knows it is time that this worse than farce, negroes in office and on juries, were played out. Its folly and absurdity could not be more forcibly illustrated than it was by the Grand Jury report made the other day to the Judge of this District Court. This jury consisted of five white men and ten negroes. If there were ever a mockery of courts and of justice this surely was one.

MR. PEABODY.—This large-hearted philanthropist expresses himself well pleased with the operation of his American charities. He states that he has given away $7,000,000, but we presume this only includes his American charities. He first made his family rich by securing to the members thereof $1,500,000. His gift to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore was $1,000,000. He presented something like $1,400,000 to the universities of Harvard and Yale and to institutions in Salem, Danvers and elsewhere. He presented $2,000,000 to aid the cause of education in the South—$2,000,000 in cash and $1,000,000 of Mississippi six per cent. bonds, "which," said Mr. Peabody, "will ultimately be good."

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.—It is said that two hundred thousand soldiers are to be moved to Strasburg, for the purpose of testing the power of French railroads to concentrate a large number of troops at a given point quickly. This looks a little like blowing—a desire to make a parade of the military power of France, for it seems to us the experiment could be made on paper almost as accurately, and certainly much more cheaply.

BOTH SIDES.—Antelope, the New York correspondent of the Picayune, says that Secretary Boutwell's policy is certain to lead to the greatest money panic ever before known in this country. Per contra, a Radical correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat (Radical) says all the opposition to Boutwell has origin in Wall street, and that the people of the great West can but be benefited and gratified by the consequent reduction of the national debt.

GOOD, IF TRUE.—An important chemical discovery is claimed to have been made. It consists in so concentrating the nutritious properties of vegetable and animal matter that one pound is quite sufficient to nourish a healthy man for two weeks. This will be hard on army commissaries. And only think of it, a man can carry his day's provisions in his vest pocket.

A negro outraged and then murdered a Miss Susan Hite, near Lexington, Virginia, not long since, and on being apprehended, confessed the murder, but said that he committed it in self defense. The scoundrel's excuse is about as absurd as that of the fellow, who on a trial for killing a sheep, said he would kill any sheep that tried to bite him.

DODGING THE ISSUE.—Notice having been given that all well-known thieves would be arrested in Boston during "Jubilee week," the entire native population took warning and left.

There are fifty postmistresses in Texas. In recording this fact, that spicy paper, the Bonham News, pathetically exclaims: "Let us have—*mails!*"

There is a man up North preparing a balloon for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic. He will take a limited number of passengers at $250. Thank you, not any for us.

Much more cotton as well as cane has been planted in St. Landry parish this season than any since the war.

THE MEAT QUESTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—What is called the Slaughter-house monopoly is creating the most intense excitement in New Orleans. Our readers will remember that a joint stock company, by bribery, engineered through the last Legislature a bill giving them the exclusive right of selling meat in the city. This, of course, throws out of employment hundreds of butchers, who have heretofore supplied the markets. On the 19th they held a meeting, at which some fifteen hundred men were present. When the adverse decision of the court was announced to them their "shout of execration," says the Picayune, "was such that had the seventeen monopolists heard them they would have trembled for the future." Though, unless goaded to desperation, they will probably commit no acts of violence. They have asserted a determination to sell no more meat until they can butcher their own, and so the Picayune of the 19th says; "To-day we have no meat, perhaps not to-morrow. Suffering and distress has already begun, and the cry has gone through the city that the people must have meat. What are we to do? Rich and poor, except in a few instances, were compelled to go without meat, and the question which continually recurs is, how long will the people stand the outrage? There is a limit to human forbearance—the multitude clamor for meat and will have it."

We await with much interest the result of this affair. The Picayune says it learns that the Governor holds stock to a very large amount, and that several members of the Legislature are also heavily interested. Among the names of stockholders published, we notice those of "our own" Mudgett and Benton, the last a fellow who figured in these parts, though not quite so prominently as the illustrious General. And it pains us to say that we also see the name of John Wharton—the inimitable "Jack," a man for whom we, in common with all who knew him, had a most decided weakness—Jack, the prince of good fellows, of bon vivants and of moderately good drinkers. Ah, Jack, you might have known that you would have fallen among thieves when you put your foot within the lobby of our sweet-scented Legislature.

To give both sides of this meat question we append a paragraph from the Times of the 19th:

The Picayune, frothing with indignation, paints the following Victor Hugoian picture of the meat question: "The butchers and people on one side, and the Slaughter-house monopoly on the other. The former demand meat, and the latter, holding in their right hands an iniquitous law, which could have its birth only in a venal and corrupt Legislature, point with their left to the inclosure over the river, and say, "You pay our tax, or starve. Buy your meat from us, or you shall have none."

As the tax referred to, which an outraged people are called upon to pay, consists in a reduction in the cost of meat to the people of fully ten cents per pound on the old butchers' prices, the fearful effervescence of this slop-over will not fail to cause every reader to shudder.

THE TERM NEGRO.—Since their emancipation we have frequently been asked by the colored population what the word negro meant, they having an intense disgust for the appellation, by the way. By referring to the American Cyclopaedia we see that it is a name properly applied to the races inhabiting the African continent, principally between latitude 10 degrees north and 20 degrees south, and to their descendants in the old and new world; it does not include the Northern Africans, (like the Egyptians, Berbers, Abyssinians, Nubians, &c.,) though in popular language, especially in the older writings, it comprises these and other dark skinned nation, who are not, however, characterised by the crisp hair of the true negro. In some of the border countries there has been considerable intermixture of negro blood and dialects. The Hottentots in the South do not belong to the negro race. The term negro, therefore, does not seem to be synonymous with African, and it is not a national appellation, but denotes an ideal type constituted by certain physical characteristics, such as are seen in the people of the coast of Guinea, namely: "black skin, woolly hair, flat nose, thick everted lips, and a prognathous form of skull." Negroes occupy about one half of Africa, excluding the northern and southern extremities, but including, it is said, its most fertile portions. It is the common idea, we believe, that all Africans are negroes, and there are intelligent people who think that the Carthagenians were black and had woolly heads. A single fact of history disproves that belief in the most conclusive manner possible. If we are not mistaken, it was when Scipio Africanus made the attack upon Carthage which resulted in its destruction, that the women assisted in the defense of the city by cutting off their hair for the soldiers for the use of their bows, or catapults or other barbarous weapons. Now, it is evident that "wool" could not have been made available for such purposes. That matter is settled to our entire satisfaction, but we are far from feeling satisfied with either the encyclopaedia's or our own explanation of the origin of the term negro. The colored population, when asked why they are so called, must answer as the small boy did when asked why they called him Joab, "they call me Joab case my name's Joab." There is no help for it.

COMFORTING.—The New Orleans Bee is right in thinking it cause of gratulation that the most formidable riot made by the negroes since their freedom, occurred in Washington. This is "eminently fit and appropriate." The Federal capital is the very locality where the savage propensity of the negro should exhibit itself. There are gathered persons from all parts of the country, many of whom only know the negro by the false and maudlin delineation of him in such books as Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was fitting that in the very place where the negro's freedom was proclaimed, there he should show how unprepared he was for so dangerous a gift. "It gave," says the Bee, "the Ministers of foreign powers an opportunity of witnessing, with their own eyes, the savagery, of hearing, with their own ears, the yells of a negro mob." Elsewhere in the South such transactions might have occurred time and again without attracting a great deal of attention, but taking place in the capital of the country, they cannot fail to become known abroad as well as at home, and civilised nations will pronounce judgment of condemnation upon those who instigated the riot, and their judgment will also extend back to the measure which gave these negroes the right to participate in the elective franchise." May they profit by the spectacle.

A murderess having been convicted in Massachusetts, the New York Tribune says:

"Mrs. Nancy B. Madan has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Dedham, Mass. Exceptions have been taken, but if these are overruled, what is the State of Massachusetts to do with this woman? Hang her? Certainly not. The moral feeling of the Commonwealth would not bear it."

The "moral feeling" of Massachusetts, says an exchange, bore very well the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, a lady, for a crime of which every one now believes her as innocent as the child unborn. What delicate sensibilities, to be sure!

BLACK SPIRITS AND GREY.—Two of the vice presidents of the Iowa Republican State Convention, lately held at Desmoines, were colored gemmen, one of whom is said to have "addressed the convention with great acceptance." We always knew those Iowa fellows were great ignoramuses, but didn't before know that they had sense enough to know it. Their modesty in thus giving place to their colored superiors cannot be too highly commended.

SENSIBLE.—The New Orleans Times thinks that the time has arrived for seriously discussing the removal of the capitol of the United States to a more central location, where it will be more accessible from the Atlantic and Pacific coast, in view of the present political complexion of Washington. "It is neither consistent with policy nor safety that our public archives and buildings should be constantly at the mercy of a half civilised negro mob." That is so.

The Nashville Banner says the prospect is favorable in Tennessee, this summer, for the most bountiful harvest of wheat ever known in that section. From one end of the State to the other the papers bring the most encouraging report.

DISGUSTED.—Old Bennett is losing confidence and hope in his protege Grant, on the Cuba question, as no manifestation of sympathy or encouragement has been made by that distinguished soldier and statesman towards the struggling Cubes.

Caleb Cushing has taken strong ground in favor of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, and it is said that Robert J. Walker is preparing a powerful paper in support of the same side.

Louisiana Items.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—We clip the following items from the Times of the 19th:

The week has been very favorable to the growing crops, and reports from the country are very favorable. Cotton blooms are plentiful throughout the parish, and the crop is progressing rapidly under the hot sun and genial showers.

The river is falling slowly but steadily, with about four feet water in Cane river opposite town. The main river is still navigable for the largest boats, but the low water fleet will soon take their places for the summer and fall trade.

Homicide.—On Tuesday of this week, Mr. Joseph F. Walters was shot and instantly killed by Mr. John T. Baird, near Springville in this parish. The weapon used was a shot gun, and Mr. Walters received all his wounds in the face. The origin of the difficulty was a private quarrel, not serious in its character, but aggravated, it seems, by one of those idle and malicious tattlers, themselves murderers at heart, but lacking courage, who infest society and too often lead better men into the commission of violence, and destroy the lives or happiness of the unsuspecting.

Mr. Walters was one of the engineers of the Confederate ram Webb during the war, and acted in that capacity when that gallant steamer made her memorable run from Shreveport for the gulf a few weeks before the surrender.

Mr. Baird is an old and respected citizen of this parish, and immediately gave himself into the custody of the civil authorities after killing Mr. Walters. A preliminary investigation was begun before the District Judge on Thursday morning, but had not concluded up to the hour of our going to press on Friday evening.

In common with the whole community we sincerely regret this sad occurrence and sympathise with all concerned, but especially with the bereaved wife and children of Mr. Walters.

BOSSIER PARISH.—We clip the following paragraph from the Bossier Banner of the 26th:

The cotton crop of this parish generally promising, but late. Corn on the hill plantations is not promising, yet with good seasons, enough will be made to supply the country. On Red river, corn is doing finely. There was not as much land planted in corn this spring as there was last year, consequently the yield will fall short, unless we are favored with an unprecedented good season from this forward.

DESOTO PARISH.—The Mansfield Times of the 26th, has the following:

The weather for the past week has been unusually warm. The corn crops in some portions of the parish are suffering for rain. Cotton crops are very good.

Our town looks lively for the past few days. People attending the examinations of our schools; the exercises of the male school closed on Wednesday last; owing to a press of business we were unble to attend, but judge, from hearsay, that general satisfaction was given to patrons and spectators.

RAPIDES PARISH.—We take the following from the Alexandria Democrat of the 23d:

Since our last, we have seen and conversed with planters and farmers from every portion of the parish, and find that all agree, that the cotton of the parish is improving and progressing fine and fast, and come what will a fair crop can be anticipated—and baring the caterpillars, Rapides will make and ship the largest cotton crop, by long odds, since 1860. As for the cane crop of Rapides we have the same good old story to tell—never finer or better cane was planted or grew from the earth. The corn has improved some, but is no where in comparison to the cane and cotton—in fact not over an ordinary half crop can be relied on.

FIRE IN MONROE.—A destructive fire occurred at Monroe on the 20th, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The actual loss is estimated at $40,000, of which only $7000, (in favor of Sanders) was covered by insurance. The Telegraph says:

McFee & Filhiol were perhaps the heaviest sufferers. They estimate their loss at not less than $15,000, and it will probably go higher. Mr. Sanders' loss may be set down at $10,000. His store and residence were under the same roof. Mr. Bofenschen suffers to the extent of $4,000. Henry Burns lost his household effects and a small stock of goods. The building in which he lived, as also the livery stable building, belonged to Col. Pargoud, and were worth perhaps $3,500. Bernhardt saved but little. He lost $500 in greenbacks, $200 in specie, his household furniture, tailor's stock and building, worth in the aggregate probably $5,000. Mr. Dobson lost ten head of horses, several vehicles, his books and accounts, and some forage. Some of his horses were very valuable, and among the vehicles was a coach. He doubtless loses not less than $3000, after having been burned out completely a little over a year ago. Christopher Chaffe lost four horses and a stage, worth $1000.

Somnambulism is a very dangerous affection, which it has hitherto been found extremely difficult to cure. Prof. Pellizzari, of Florence, seems to have hit upon a successful as well as a curious plan, which simply consists in winding once or twice round one's leg, on going to bed, a thin, flexible copper wire, long enough to reach the floor. Eighteen somnambulists treated in this way have been either radically cured or temporarily weaned from their unfortunate infirmity. The Gazette Medica, of Venice, which reports the fact, says that copper wire is well known to dissipate magnetic somnambulism, and that this circumstance led the Professor to have recourse to this strange remedy.

There is a remedy for another ailment more simple and probably more efficacious. For what ladies call "budges," a nervous twitching of the muscles, frequently troublesome at night and especially so to children, simply tying a common cotton string around the limb is a certain remedy—at least we have always found it so, though "the reason why we cannot tell."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.—Col. W. A. Hauser, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Volney Hall, Vice President, arrived in this place on Monday morning, the 21st inst., accompanied by the civil engineer, Mr. T. W. Richards. The extension of the road west of this place will at once be entered upon, we are informed by the President, the engineer having already enlisted in the work, the iron rails for the track being now on hand. By the 1st of September the cars will be running at least thirteen miles west of Marshall, and every preparation made for the transportation of the growing crop. The prospects of the road are certainly bright and cheering. Let the people who are to be benefitted by it, come up and do whatever they can to assist in pushing it forward. The officers of the road are determined to work zealously to accomplish the extension and promote the prosperity of the road. We say to the people of the Ash Springs neighborhood to keep their ears open, for it will not be long before the shrill whistle of the steam engine will make music for them. [Harrison Flag.

THE JACKSON TRAGEDY.—In speaking of the Yerger and Crane difficulty, the Memphis Ledger gives the following particulars of its origin:

Col. Yerger had a previous difficulty with Col. Crane, growing out of this same transaction. During Yerger's absence to this city, Crane caused a very valueble piano belonging to Yerger to be seized and sold, and became the purchaser himself at a mere nominal sum. On Yerger's return he demanded personal satisfaction of Crane. This was refused by Crane. At the time of the homicide the parties had met in the street, and Yerger denounced Crane, to which Crane responded by an attempt to cane Yerger, and in defense of himself Yerger drew his knife and inflicted the wound which proved fatal.

The conduct of Crane was grossly outrageous and aggravating, and the dispatch first sent is a one-sided affair, and evidently gotten up in the interest of the Radicals.

FINE APETITE.—An exchange says, "the daily bill of fare of the elephant Empress, in Central Park, is twenty-five four-pound loaves, three hundred pounds of oats and bran-mash mixed, and one hundred and fifty pounds of hay. This she washes down with forty pails of water." If that elephant is put up at raffle we shall not take a chance.

The New Orleans Price Current complains of the scarcity of Western grain in that city. Corn and oats are particularly scarce, not sufficient for local consumption. It says if the West does not ship more grain South, Southern farmers must rely upon themselves for a supply.

GO IN, CAD.—Mrs. Cady Stanton puts it thus: "When the highest offices in the Government are bought in Wall street, it is mere chance who will be our rulers. Whither is a nation tending when brains count for less than bullion, and clowns make laws for queens?"

Hill, of the Claiborne Advocate, says we called him "unmannerly." Oh, no, we only said our erring brother was a little wicked. In point of fact, if he doesn't reform he will earn the appellation of "the wickedest man" in Homer.

According to the New Orleans Times Attorney General Belden has done nothing as yet, to vindicate a pledge made over a month ago, to bring to justice parties who might be implicated in the frauds touching the gambling clause.

"One horse power" is, even to the mechanic, a very indefinite expression. It means, says the Scientific American, the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois, one foot high, in one minute.

"If you desire to be loved, you must love yourself," says some one. We will endorse the sentiment if a comma be put after the word love.

The wheat crop of Texas is turning out well. In some localities as much as thirty bushels to the acre will be raised.

The Harrison Flag says it is rumored that the military commission will shortly adjourn to Marshall.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Extraordinary advance in money attributed to stock speculation. Discount market paralysed by the high rates for call.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 12⅜ and Orleans 12⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics firmer at better prices.

NEW YORK, June 29, noon.—Money active at 7℘ct., with 1-16 commission. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 137½. Cotton firmer, 34@34½c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton—moderate demand; middling 32@32½c.; sales 54, receipts 330 and exports 1095 bales. Gold 137¾. Sterling 151½; New York sight ½℘ct. premium. Flour dull; superfine $5 75, double extra $6 00 and treble extra $6 25. Corn scarce; white $1. Oats 70c. Bran $1 10. Hay—prime $26 00. Pork nominal, $34 75. Bacon dull; shoulders 15, clear rib 18¼ and clear sides 18⅝c. Lard—tierce 19¼@21 and keg 21@22c. Sugar drooping; common 9½@10 and prime 13½c. Molasses—prime fermenting 60@64c. Whisky 97½c. Coffee—fair 14½ @15⅛ and prime 16½@16¾c. Texas cattle and sheep unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 29, evening.—Cotton firm; sales 1800 bales at 34½c. Money fluctuated violently, closing at 7℘ct., with ¼ commission. Sterling 109¼@109⅝. Gold 137½.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, evening.—Cotton closed a shade firmer; uplands 12⅜ and Orleans 12⅝d.; sales 12,000 bales.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Departed for Red River—Golden Era.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Herald's Washington correspondent makes Johnson say: "I have no hesitation in declaring that Grant is a mean, avaricious, cunning, spiteful man—a complete bundle of petty jealousies, spites and lies. He has no courage; I made him fairly quail before my glance at that cabinet meeting when I asked him about that famous correspondence concerning Stanton. I asked him question after question, and he quailed when I finished. He stood up, took his hat in his hand, and in a mean, sneaking way, said: 'gentlemen, have you any more questions to ask,' and slunk out of the room."

The Herald says the steamship Catharine Whiting, cleared Saturday for Bay West and Galveston, was overhauled in the Bay and anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter McCulloch. Some apprehension that she had Cuban expedition aboard, though nothing is known.

WASHINGTON, June 29, noon.—Government has now no war vessels in Cuban waters.

Advices indicate favorable settlement of affairs of Merchant's National Bank of Little Rock, and early resumption of business.

Revenue over $500,000.

Secretaries of War and Navy placed forces at disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to break up illicit distilleries.

FROM EUROPE.

MADRID, June 28.—Republican members warned their presence in the Cortes was tolerated from patriotic motives, but would not be tolerated as accomplices in the scheme for building up a republic. Present condition of affairs cannot last long. Ministerial change imminent."

PARIS, June 28.—Emperor enthusiastically received at Beauvais. Mayor and Bishop received him.

ROME, June 28.—Pope delivered an allocution yesterday. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription, as infringing immunities, rights and liberties of the church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the church in Austria and Hungary, and on complaint of Bishops in those countries. Events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. Zeal of Bishop in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecution, is a source of consolation. Allocution concludes: "Let the enemies of Christ consider the fate of his enemies, let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and the church be crowned with fresh triumphs.

BREST, June 29.—Great Eastern progressing finely.

PARIS, June 29.—J. Q. Warren, American citizen, entered formal complaint for arrest and cruel treatment during riots and demands damages, through Washburne.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 28.—Captain General DeRoda, with 900 troops arrived this morning, and landed at noon. Volunteers are preparing to receive him.

HAVANA, June 29.—De Rodas was quietly received. His manifesto states that his policy is embraced in three words—"Spain, justice, morality." Tells volunteers they ought to be pround of their past actions.

HAVANA, June 29.—Insurgents captured garrison at Sabana Nueve, near Puerto Principe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEY WEST, June 27.—Federal steamer Narragansett arrived. Six officers and three men down with yellow fever.

PROVIDENCE, June 29.—Steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen injured by collision in fog. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Notwithstanding Marshal Barlow's denial, it is considered certain that the filibusters got to sea, and that the Catharine, which the revenue cutter captured, was a decoy. Captain Hamilton's fifty men, recruited in Richmond, were with the expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Rich silver discovered near the proposed line of Southern Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Times has a long editorial approving federal non-interference in favor of either ticket in Virginia, Mississippi or Texas.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT.—The New York Herald, in referring to the act of the Englishman who refused to take six per cent interest on his United States bonds, says:

This gentleman speaks of six per cent, but, in fact, our debt bears nearer nine per cent when measured by the currency of the country, which is the measure of all values and transactions. Six per cent in gold is near eight and a half per cent in currency at the present market price of gold. That is really the interest we are paying on the debt. It would bankrupt and ruin any other government in the world. England, with all her resources and accumulated capital, could not stand it. If our wealth, resources and progress be so great that we submit to the burden at present, the time will soon come when the people must revolt at the enormous weight of taxation required to meet such excessive interest on a vast debt in addition to the current expenses of government. It is monstrous that the people should have to pay eight to nine per cent interest on the debt. In many States this rate is considered usurious and ruinous, and laws are enacted against such usury. Strange to say, too, that the Treasury Department, under the late administration, did all it could to increase this burden by converting the debt-bearing currency and no interest into the gold interest-bearing debt. The whole policy was in favor of the bondholding creditors and against the people, who are the debtors. It is this which has made the debt far heavier than at any period since it was created. The welfare of the country—the interests of the mass of the people—requires that by some means or other the rate of interest on the debt should be reduced.

But there are other and great evils resulting from the present high rate besides the burden of taxation. It governs in a great measure the interest of money generally and makes it very dear. Cheap money is the life-giving stream to commerce, trade and enterprise. Dear money causes stagnation to business and places a country at the mercy of foreign capitalists. It drains to other countries where money is cheap and abundant all the profits of industry. Instead of capital being invested in manufactures, agriculture and improvements generally it is put into government securities; for who will take any risk, or even trouble, about business when he can get eight or nine per cent on money put into United States bonds, which give him no trouble and are exempt from taxation? Then it fosters the wildest speculation in Wall street and at other money centres. It is, as we see by daily experience, an enormous pool for stock gambling, whereas, if the interest on the debt were low people of surplus means only would make a permanent investment in it, as they do in the three per cent consols of England. If the present state of things continues the most fatal consequences will follow, for the rich will become richer and the poor poorer from year to year. One of the first things, therefore, that Congress should do is to reörganise the whole debt at a much lower rate of interest, and thus to relieve the people of a portion of their burdens and to make money cheaper. In the end this will prove equally as advantageous to the bondholders as to the public. At any rate the first consideration in this matter is the welfare of the community at large.

SAD.—The New York Times is weeping over the fact that Austria's military budget shows a considerable excess of expenditure this year over that of the last. Poor Austria, the free and untaxed people of this glorious country must needs feel a profound pity for the down-trodden and tax-burdened slaves of Europe. "Booriboola-Gha over again," as an appreciative cotemporary remarks.

A THRIFTY POPULATION.—A tourist of the Holy Land says that he saw in all that country but one man doing anything; he was falling off the roof of a house.

How Horace Greeley proves therefrom that *free* trade will ruin any country is a little puzzling—but he does it.

Mr. Francis, from Cherokee county, informs us that the cotton and cron crops, all west of Henderson, are in a flourishing condition and the prospects of the finest crops for the past two years are very flattering.

Col. C. C. Gillespie is now acting as traveling editor of the Galveston Civilian.

[Dispatches, from Tuesday Morning's Daily.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Haytien Minister had an interview with Fish to-day.

Government sells at auction second July, at Hoboken, the steamer Virgin, part of the assets of Thos. May, former treasurer of New Orleans.

Information received at War department that the United States dredge boat Essayon has increased the depth of the channel at Pass a l'Outre, mouth of Mississippi river, from 15 to 18 feet, and a steamer drawing 17½ feet of water passed out over the bar on the 17th.

Cubans here have the following additional particulars regarding the Puerto del Padre battle, between Cubans under Marmal and the Spaniards under ... Cuban victory complete, capturing a large train of provisions, arms, clothing, and hospital stores, and killing over 200 Spaniards. A number of Americans participated. Cubans here also have information that the troops which have been concentrating in the South have, numbering 1800, have departed, and it is believed safely landed. Represensatives of Cubans here have had several interviews with the President and several members of the cabinet, Senators and Representatives. The assurances given them of earnest sympathy and a desire to give practical aid to the Cuban's cause, give great satisfaction. A government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and if the report be favorable, Cubans have no doubt of immediate recognition as belligerents.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Geo. W. Clark succeeds A. J. Mackey as collector of customs at Charleston. Mr. A. J. Mackey is strongly endorsed for an appointment abroad.

Two hundred printers, minority of the Columbia Union, signed a paper requesting officers of National Union, to declare the Government office a rat office.

Judge Fisher discharged Gen. Burbridge, arrested under a new indictment for bribery and corruption from Missouri, on the ground that the second indictment was defective.

Andrew Johnson arrived to-night. He is stopping at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Van Wyck, member of Congress, leaves for Virginia to speak in favor of Wells in Virginia, on invitation of central committee. Several other northern speakers will canvass the State, as it is claimed all native talent is enlisted for Walker.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Cubans have further encouraging advices to the 18th. Prevalence of cholera and fever in Spanish army confirmed. Reinforcements sent from Camaguey to Cinco Villas were attacked by Cubans and defeated, losing 300. Cubans loss 100. Cubans captured Palmidas. Expedition which landed at Nuevas Grandes had joined the insurgents. They numbered 600, in good health and spirits. Health of Cuban army comparatively good, they occupying the healthful positions, some distance from the coast.

Dr. Chas. A. Foster is appointed collector of customs, Vicksburg; Hamilton Taylor, Shieldsboro, Missisippi. The wife of the later incumbent, recommended by Senators Harris and Kellogg, failed, Boutwell declaring women ineligible.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Revenue to-day over one million dollars.

Edward M. Sandy appointed collector of customs, Tappahannock, Virginia.

Gold in Treasury about $60,000,000.

Twenty-three million dollars interest due July 1st.

Hoff roports Havana exceedingly quiet since the excitment attending Dulce's abdication.

Gen. Ames, commanding Mississippi, ordered here 1st July on public business.

C. J. French appointed superintendent railway mails, headquarters at Atlanta.

FROM EUROPE.

BREST, June 26.—Advices have been received through the cable from the Great Eastern up to this forenoon. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at last accounts. At noon Friday the steamer had made four hundred and ninety-four knots from Brest, and paid out 342 knots of cable. At half past four Saturday morning a fault was detected in the communication through to the shore, and the steamer was instantly stopped and measures taken to localise the fault. This was found impossible, but as signals soon afterwards became perfect again, it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since up to this time, have continued good.

MADRID, June 26.—Exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government towards Republicans and the arbitrary conduct of civil government. Sagasta said the Government was determined to punish all unconstitutional manifestations.

FLORENCE, June 26.—Official newspaper contains the following: The country is tranquil everywhere, and the attitude of the population and the vigilance of the authorities will prevent further disturbances.

MILAN, June 26.—Government has forbidden the circulation of subscriptions for the aid of persons injured in the late disturbances.

PARIS, June 27.—Schneider resigned Presidency of the corps Legislatif. Napoleon declined accepting his resignation.

MUNICH, June 27.—Mazzini, expelled from Switzerland, left for London.

PARIS, June 27.—Emperor has written Schneider saying the policy of the government was made manifest, with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation now, as before the election, and will continue to perform the task of reconciling strong power with sincerity to liberal institutions. Schneider's resignation is withdrawn.

BREST, June 27.—Great Eastern is now 574 miles out and signals perfect.

BREST, June 28.—Great Eastern 697 miles out. Signals perfect. Difficulty heretofore reported owing to imperfect connections on land.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Specie export to-day $358,000 and for the week $540,000. Week's imports of dry goods $1,007,000; merchandise $4,007,000.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Money, as the day progressed, fell from 7 gold to 5℘ct. currency. There is a more hopeful feeling in regard to the future prevalent on the street. Much reliance placed on July interest and dividends to relieve the market. In ordinary times these would naturally restore permanent ease, but the large amount of currency locked up in the Treasury is a great barrier to an easy and steady money market, which is so essential to the business community. Discounts dull and rates nominal. The purchase of one million bonds to-day by Mr. Van Dyck will be followed by the sale of a million gold on Monday, which will close operations of the Treasury in this line for the fiscal year. The new policy of selling two millions gold and buying two millions bonds per month will be inaugurated on Thursday next, with the purchase of one million bonds, to be followed by the sale of one million on the succeeding Thursday, and so on until further notice. The bank statement was favorably received. Banks are certainly in a stronger position. The contraction policy is plainly reflected in the further large decrease in loans.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27.—Funeral of Kelly was attended this afternoon by a very large crowd of citizens. Though a thunder storm prevailed, the procession was nearly a mile long. The affair has assumed a political cast, from Kelly's prominence as a conservative politician and the general belief among the whites that if his politics had been different he would neither have been shot or even arrested by the police captain who killed him.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Herald publishes the following account of the sailing of the Cuban expedition under Col. Ryan, who escaped from the officers:

"The mysterious movements of filibusters during the last week between New York and Jersey were for the purpose of mystifying the authorities and Spanish ship, and to test the reliability of the men. The men left various headquarters at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in squads, with carpet bags. By half past six, scarcely a man remained at the various headquarters. Men, when approaching tugs, said they were going to fishing banks. Tugs transferred men to a steamer, which proceeded to sea with 800 men, organized under the name of the First New York Regiment. Among officers aboard, were Col. Ryan, Capt. Peters, Gen. Spear, the Fenian cavalry man, Capt. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. G. V. Dorsett, also of Richmond, who goes out as Medical Director. No arms or ammunition, except a few side arms, revolvers and a few Remington rifles, were aboard. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were dispatched previously by steamer, understood to be the Quaker City, which is awaiting the expedition at sea. Volunteers take with them an elegant flag, inscribed 'First New York Regiment, Cuban Volunteers.'"

The Herald also says Col. Ryan, after escaping Wednesday, went to Brooklyn, where he was concealed in the house of a friend until Thursday night, when he proceeded disguised as an express driver to another place, and remained in a house within two blocks of Ludlow street prison until nine o'clock Saturday night.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Additional news from the Cuban expedition says the Quaker City was outside the narrows, and the men were to be transferred to her. Gen. Gioucuria is commander-in-chief, but Col. Ryan leads volunteers. Number of officers of the late United States volunteers in the ranks, to be appointed to positions on arrival. The Quaker City has on board 5000 Remington rifles, two batteries of artillery, and equipments for a brigade of cavalry, with abundance of ammunition.

One of the fifteen gunboats building here for the Spanish was launched yesterday, and towed to the foot of Vesey street, to receive her machinery. Contract requires completion of the entire number by August 1.

Safe of Ocean Bank robbed of $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Ocean Bank loses $20,000. Immense amount of securities deposited by banks and customers stolen.

Isaac W. Johnson was arrested in this place on yesterday by the military. He was under bond for his appearance before the District Court of Rusk county, on the charge of having assisted the murderers of Ward and Ely to escape, and we are told that the insecurity of said bond was the cause of his apprehension. But why by the military? Why did not the civil authorities take the matter in hand if any apprehension was felt as to the security given? It was certainly their province to have done so, and their capacity to enforce the law has been very recently demonstrated. We can see no reason why the interference of the military was invoked, unless the civil authorities were powerless, which is not the case according to the best information we have. [Marshall Flag, 24th.