"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 14, 1869.

PHILIP 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.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting is called for to-night at the Commercial Club rooms, for the purpose of organising a Historical Society. The object is to preserve incidents of the war, for the use of future historians. This is a sacred duty, incumbent upon every Southern man. Our own children will hereafter be taught from reading only Northern accounts to regard us the vilest set of rebels the world has ever known. It is our duty to counteract this, by preserving the facts of history. Will not our citizens take an interest in this thing?

SHREVEPORT INSTITUTE.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement that the first term of the fourth scholastic year of this Institute will open on the first Monday in September. It is a source of gratification to know that Mr Ford has succeeded in establishing upon a permanent basis, a school for young ladies equal to any in the land. Parents are not under the necessity of sending their daughters to other States to be educated, as they can receive here all the benefits offered elsewhere. Mr. Ford is eminently fitted by nature and experience for the position he occupies, while his assistants are admirably adapted to their respective duties.

G. W. SENTELL.—The old firm of Sentell & Prather having been dissolved, Mr. Sentell, associated with Mr. B Conyers, under the style of G. W. Sentell & Co., will continue the business of the old firm. That he will do so satisfactorily to his customers, the past bears ample testimony. Of fine business capacity, of strict integrity, of liberal views, and of kindly heart, he certainly deserves success.

MESSRS. SMITH & MCKENNA.—This firm is doing a large business in rye whiskies, teas and spices, at 87 and 89 Poydras street, New Orleans. Their arrangement for the purchase of tea in New York by a permanent resident purchaser, enables them to offer unusual inducements to their customers.

DISTRESSING.—It really distresses us to see the amount of flour daily shipped out on the railroad. Over 500 barrels will go out to day. And this into the finest wheat growing State in the Union. When will this thing cease?

GREENWOOD.—We regret to learn that our friends in the neighborhood of Greenwood are not at all satisfied with the condition of their crops. It seems they have not enjoyed as good "seasons" as planters in other portions of the country.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS, &c.—M. Kennedy, 34 Texas street, is in constant receipt of all the leading literary and illustrated papers, and also keeps on hand a large supply of the most readable books that are issued from the American and English press.

TAXES.—Mr. John Howell, tax collector, has made the following collections up to the 3d inst.: State tax $5581 05; parish tax $3000.85; levee tax $748 70; internal improvement tax $563 85; Interest fund tax $748 70; one-per cent tax $18,051 10 Total $28,794.25

The advertisement of Messrs Cassidy & Miller will be found in another column. It is unnecessary for us to say anything in commendation of this old and reliable establisment, as a successful career of many years has placed it far ahead of all competition in their line of business.

TEXAS.—We have the past week seen nothing of special interest in our Texas exchanges. They are grinding away on the political organ, and some of them seem to be quite at a loss what tune to play. The crops are still represented as doing "as well as could be expected."

HEALTH.—The health of Shreveport has been unexceptionably good for months past. A medical friend, however, the other day assured us with ill disguised pleasure, that it was becoming "a little more sickly than it has been, I am sorry to say." A living example of disinterested philanthropy.

PLANT'S EXTRA FLOUR.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. C. G. Thurmond, of this place, has accepted the agency for the sale of Plant's celebrated flour. He has on hand and is receiving large consignments from the mills in St. Louis. He obligates himself to fill the orders of all merchants at New Orleans prices, freight and insurance added.

THE LADIES AGAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—We have been ordered by a bevy of fair dames and damsels, in solemn conclave assembled, to announce that the ladies of the Methodist "persuasion" will give another of their delightful ice cream festivals at the Commercial Club Rooms, on the 26th July, instead of the 28th, as at first contemplated. The rooms will be opened to the public at 11 A.M. and remain open till 12 o'clock P.M. Hear ye!

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—It is idle for us to speculate upon the non-reception to this date, (the 12th), by telegraph of more satisfactory details of the Virginia election. Our dispatches have been miserably meagre on the subject, and we only know that the election passed off quietly, and that Walker, Conservative, was elected Governor. New Orleans dates of the 7th, give us no further particulars.

TEXAS FARMER.—We are in receipt of the July number of this excellent monthly. Such an enterprise as this should be encouraged by the farmers of Texas; and indeed of Louisiana as well. It is published at Henderson, by Messrs. Marshall & Dudson, at the low rate of two dollars per annum. We venture to assert that every farmer who takes it will be benefitted infinitely more than the value of two dollars during the year.

THE RAILROAD.—All the iron required to lay the thirteen miles beyond Marshall has been received here, the Selma having, on her last trip, brought up the balance of 424 bars. She also brought wheels and axles for twenty freight cars. The iron will be moved from here as it is put down, thus saving extra handling. The rapid prosecution of work on the road may now be regarded as a fixed fact. If the citizens of Smith county will come forward and subscribe liberally they can secure the passage of the cars through their fertile lands, much of which is now lying idle, within the next twelve months. This will be a glorious epoch, not alone in the history of Tyler, but in that of many neighboring towns and counties.

The published report of the Grand Jury of the parish of Caddo to the District Court at its late session, has made its appearance in several of our exchanges. The well-known penchant of the foreman of that enlightened body for a quiet order of fun, might suggest here at home, and the unique character of the report might suggest abroad, the idea of hoax, but we know that the author, though proverbially facetious, to that report seemed the mincing of words, and we can safely endorse its poetry and its truth—especially the latter. The fact is, the report in question simply gave expression to the universal sentiment on the subject of negroes as jurors, and hence it was a regular ten-strike.

Chinese Laborers.

While the large mass of Southern journals are most emphatic in their approval of Chinese immigration, there are some who are fearful of the consequences of flooding the country with such a population. And when the violent antipathy of Californians to this class is taken into account we might suppose that these objections to their introduction into the South are not wholly without reason. But it may be, after all, that Californians are opposed to Chinese laborers because they come in competition with white labor. The difference in the products of the South and those of California might render this kind of labor desirable in the former and objectionable in the latter. Be this as it may, and however we might prefer laborers with less repulsive habits of life, it is Hobson's choice with us. While we would prefer the negroes in some respects, in other respects much may justly be urged against them. While it seems to be the universal verdict that they are working better than at any time since the war, and while we are free to confess it, yet there is still very great room for improvement. Simply plowing and hoeing is scarcely a hardship to them, that is in good weather, and a desire to make something for themselves will induce them to make this comparatively trifling sacrifice of comfort, but let a bad day come, or any subject of excitement introduced into the neighborhood, and they are very apt to neglect field work for their cabins or to congregate at cross-road stores or villages. In short, they cannot be induced to labor unless it be about as convenient for them to do so as not. And the greatest difficulty with the negroes is to make them keep up the fencing and to gather cotton crops. They have not sufficient foresight to understand that the former can be of any advantage to them, and the latter labor is extremely distasteful.

Our ruined finances, and the rapid increase of brambles and broom sedge in the fields once smiling with plenty, admonish us that something must be done to restore our wasted places. The momentous question then is, will the present African labor suffice? We fear not. Even now every year witnesses a material subtraction from the supply which can be made available. Infanticide, disease and neglect of each other in sickness slay thousands; the jails and penitentiaries of the country contain not a few; the field is becoming more and more distasteful to female laborers, until, indeed, very shortly it will be a rare thing to see a woman working in the fields; our railroads and steamboats absorb hosts of the very pick of the plantation force; the love of novelty and sight-seeing induce crowds to throng and hang about every town and village, where many die from disease and neglect; the ambition to set up for themselves rapidly transforms into tenants or freeholders, the most prosperous of the black operatives—all these causes when combined, are swiftly and surely exhausting the supply of African labor.

We have never had any faith in German, Scotch or any other European immigrants as laborers in our cotton fields for wages. They are intelligent, and at the close of the first year of their service would not be slow to perceive that even with the paltry savings of that brief period, with the pioneer's axe, they may enter the wilderness, and carve out a home and independence for themselves. The Southern planter, after all his pains and outlay, therefore, to secure foreign white labor, finds himself defeated at the very threshold of his enterprise. He simply becomes a successful immigrant agent, and the advantage to be reaped is remote and merely incidental.

How, then can the South continue to produce the great staples and exist as an agricultural people? From the lights before us, the only solution to this problem is to be found in the importation of indentured Asiatics.

This being the logical conclusion of premises that cannot be successfully denied, it behooves the South to lend every energy towards the consummation of an end so desirable.

TOO HOT FOR 'EM.—Several corpulent and rotund friends have suggested to us the propriety of calling attention to the fact that the custom of doing business after 4 o'clock P.M., during the dull days of summer is a relic of barbarism—a custom that is, as Mrs. Partington would express it, "tolerable and not to be borne." Indeed, if our business men would adopt the plan we doubt if they would lose the sale of a dollar's worth of goods thereby. That is, if its adoption were universal. But there's the rub. Where there is so much rivalry in trade it would be impossible, in our opinion, to induce all the merchants to enter into any such arrangement.

Aside from this there are other difficulties, but these might be obviated. For instance, wagoners frequently reach here with their teams in the evening and would prefer loading then, so as to have the advantage of an early start the next morning. Still it would not entail much loss of time in the end, as they would soon learn the custom of the place and drive accordingly. The fact is we are too fast a people any way—too much like the man who bought a trotter under guarantee that he could do his mile in three minutes, but was disgusted to find that it took him four—"in too great a hurry to wait one minute," as the jockey, from whom he had purchased, reprovingly remarked.

Yet, while all may be willing to admit that we undergo too much friction for the climate, and that the plan of closing business at 4 o'clock is eminently a good one, as we before said, we doubt if it could be adopted satisfactorily.

INSURANCE STOCKS.—We republish from the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin, of the 8th June, the following quotation of insurance stocks in that city. The first column of figures represents the amount paid in, the second the par value, the third market value, and the fourth the price asked. Those companies marked with an asterisk are represented by Messrs. Kline & Phelps, of this place:

*Atlantic Insurance Co	100	100	62	70
Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Co	20	100	25	28
*Boatman's Ins. and Trust Co	30	100	10	14
*Citizens Insurance Company	100	100	100	105
Commercial Insurance Company	30	100	16	17
*Globe Mutual Insurance Co	100	100	88	90
Lumbermen and Mechanics' Ins. Co.	65	100	51	58
Marine Insurance Company	100	100	100	105
Mississippi Valley Insurance Co	20	100	4	8
*Pacific Insurance Company	70	100	33	37
Phœnix Insurance Company	100	100	25	30
St. Louis Insurance Company	100	100	118	120
St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Co	100	100	106	110
St. Louis Floating Dock & Ins. Co	30	100	—	42
Union Insurance Company	50	100	35	40
United States Insurance Company	65	100	49	50

By a statute of Missouri each insurance company is required to deposit with the State authorities $100,000 in pledge of good faith.

THE PLANTERS.—During a somewhat extended connection with the press we have frequently had occasion to remark the prevailing sentiment of planters with regard to editors and crops. They think that an editor cannot have an opinion on the subject, losing sight of the fact that he gains his information from the planters themselves. We remember, in years past, a planter of this parish, who from the day of the first sprouting of his cotton seeds to the final packing, persecuted us with the request to publish that the crop was bound to be a failure. A dozen of our planting friends, in a less degree it is true, would favor the same policy. But is it the true one? We think not. It might for temporary expediency do for the press to adopt this system without regard to truth, but how long would it be before manufacturers ceased to place any confidence in these false reports? And in the absence of correct data, would it not be human nature for them to over estimate the crop, even in their own minds? We think so, decidedly.

INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT.—It has just struck us for the first time, and with the force of a sledge hammer, that we shamefully neglected to jubilate and huzzah over the "Glorious Fourth." Our readers may forgive us for this non-performance of a duty and a pleasure—we can never forgive ourselves, never. Three cheers, then, and a—let's say jackass, for the gellorious old day! A day ever memorable in our country's annals—a day the bare recollection of which makes our hearts to thrill with an ecstacy inutterable—a day that calls up memories of the past bright as the poet's dream—a day whose advent was wont to endow Burnside with the courage of the lion beautifully and sweetly blended with the tenderness and gentleness of the lamb. Grand old day! Hail, all hail! Gentlemen, are we in time?

BOSSIER.—Pat Noonan and James West, we learn from the Banner, the other day took French leave of the jailor while the latter was kindly feeding them. They were committed to the Bellevue jail on the charge of House burning, and they must have been guilty. Men capable of such ingratitude to a jailor, under such circumstances, are capable of anything.

A Radical in a Rage.

The editor of the Monroe Intelligencer, the pet organ of John Ray—the most unmitigated blatherskite in all the South, Jack Hamilton, Michael Hahn, Warmoth, and last but not least, Madison Wells, not even excepted—publishes the Grand Jury report made at the late term of our District Court, with the following comments thereon:

"The above, taken from the South-Western (Shreveport), of date June 23d, if really made to the court, and allowed to be filed, ought to cost Judge Levisee his seat upon the bench. We know the Judge to be a man of keen sense of duty, and can hardly believe that he so far forgot himself and the dignity of the position he now occupies as to allow a document like the above to be spread upon the records of his court. Judges who allow themselves and the court they preside in, to be ridiculed and brought into contempt by such a tirade against the laws of the General Government and State, by the foreman of the grand jury without punishing him, should be addressed out of office."

Has it not ever been within the province of grand jurors to take cognizance of, and protest against laws that were a detriment to the public good? And if the Government, State or Federal, enacts such as are fit subjects of ridicule, and a burlesque upon legislation, would Judge Levisee, or judge anybody else, be justified, in the opinion of men not blinded by party rage and devilish malignity, in exercising the high-handed measure of punishing them for passing censure upon such laws? The Intelligencer speaks of punishment for the Foreman. Were not its colored peers who endorsed this report, equally culpable? Judge Levisee, we learn, was particular in having the clerk poll the jury. If, then, they understood the meaning of the report, they deserve punishment, according to the Intelligencer; if they did not understand it, they were totally unfit for jurors. Upon which horn of the dilema does the Intelligencer editor prefer to be impaled? We magnanimously give him choice.

BERWICK'S BAY AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Daily Picayune, of the 29th ult., contains the prospectus of the above named company and the charter of the same. The object of the company is the construction of a road beginning at the western terminus of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, to extend thence to the State of Texas, with a branch or branches to form connections with the districts of country on Red river. The capital stock of the company is to be $4,000,000, divided into forty thousand shares of $100 each. Only two and a half per cent. will be required at the time of subscribing, the remainder payable at such times and in such sums as may be determined on by the Board of Directors; no call to be made at any one time for more than ten per cent. On the purchase of the Opelousas road, not long since by Mr. Charles Morgan, it was surmised that, to preclude any interference with his steamboat lines to Galveston, he would attempt to retard the continuation of the road, but so far from doing so, he has subscribed for $2,000,000 worth of the shares, which indicates very clearly his desires and his purposes. It is not with the view of influencing our people to attempt the extension of any material aid to this road, or to convince them that they are able to do so that we make mention of the subject, for we very well know that they have as much as they can say grace over in the prosecution of the work upon the Southern Pacific so-called. Our object in noticing it is, chiefly, to mark the progress of improvement, and secondarily, to record our fixed conviction that the completion of the Berwick's Bay and Texas railroad through Texas into Northern Mexico will result in greater benefits to the city of New Orleans than any other now built or projected having for its object the interests of that city. It therefore becomes the duty of her people, in our view of the case, to lay aside and suppress all feelings of hostility to Mr. Morgan; to abandon all ideas of a rival road under a petty dog-in-the-manger irritation, and step boldly forward in the construction of the road.

GRANT.—At the risk of wounding this gentleman's feelings, we must occasionally give him a passing notice. In reading a paragraph in some exchange stating that he has the credit of having said that office-seeking had become one of the professions—which, commonplace as the assertion is, we do not believe he made—we were reminded of a fact which we have frequently thought of before. It is that in our reading of history we cannot recall an instance of a man's having risen to eminence who had not at some time of his career given expression to some sentiment worthy of being remembered, either for its wisdom or sententiousness. But whether as tanner, general or statesman, nothing has ever fallen from him that a schoolboy could not have said just as well. True, he once said "let us have peace," but for all practical purposes he might as well have said "let's liquor."

CUBA AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Latest advices by mail from Washington indicate that the Administration has finally settled upon a definite policy regarding the difficulties in Cuba, which is summed up in the authoritative declaration that it will not recognise either the belligerency or the independence of the new Republic. This course has been adopted after mature consideration. The negotiations which will soon be reopened between our Government and Great Britain, regarding the Alabama difficulties, have had much to do with the result, for the reason that a compliance with the wishes of the Cubans would detract from the justice and consistency of our demands against England. So much for Grant's present policy. As the western orator said, "these are my honest opinions, fellow citizens, but if they don't suit you they kin be changed."

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR REAL ESTATE.—A computation was made with great care by General John H. Shultze, of Manchester, New Jersey, and presented by him during the past winter to the Legislature of that State, as an evidence of the influence of railroads on the development of the country, and shows that an advance in the value of improved and unimproved lands on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay road, between Manchester and Long Branch (a distance of about twenty-five miles), during the five years immediately succeeding the completion of said road, was $10,195,500, an aggregate increase of one hundred and forty nine per cent., or twenty-nine per cent. per annum.

A STAR BLOTTED OUT.—We regret that the effort to re-establish the National Intelligencer on a permanent basis has failed. This venerable paper, which for seventy years has been a power in the land, died for the want of advertising patronage. The commerce of Washington City is of no great extent, official patronage was withheld from the Intelligencer and the subscription list could not support a paper of the kind, hence it went by the board. This is to be deplored by all save the Radical party, who would exult in the demolition of everything decent in the country.

HIGH ORDER OF FUN.—Fires having occurred with alarming frequency in a town in Pennsylvania, experienced detectives were called in, when it was found that nearly all these fires were the work of members of the Good Will Fire Company of the place—the object being to enjoy the fun of putting them out. A fire company being on a visit from a neighboring town, the "Good Will" boys set fire to a house to show their friends how they could do the work to the dangerous element.

The Washington Arkansas Telegraph of the 23d June is gratified to be assured by the "government organ-grinder" at that place, that it was mistaken as regards the Governor again sending the militia to that region. The Telegraph in speaking of the arrival in Washington of Col. C. M Hervey, of the firm of Hervey, Elstner & Warren, of this place, pays the Colonel the following equivocal compliment: "He is looking well—as he generally does when in good health."

SAN DIEGO.—We have been in the habit of regarding this place as almost out of the world, yet we see by the Union, of recent date, that the "tin wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Johnson was celebrated there on a magnificent scale. Couldn't some of our citizens take the iniative in this custom? It is certainly a pleasant episode in married life.

A housekeeper caught forty-two rats in one night, by exchanging for a barrel of oats that had been visited by the varmints, a barrel of water, covering the surface with chaff. The victims unconsciously pitched in and met a watery grave.

A good idea. Could'nt some of our levee boys try it?

M. Thiers is said to have won over one of the electors by going into ecstacies over his pet cat. The reverse of the proposition is equally efficacious. We once knew a candidate lose his election by not going into ecstacies over a pet baby.

CALIFORNIA.—As many of our people indulge the vague and longing hope of at some time gaining this El Dorado, for eying that wealth, health, happiness, and an exemption from Radical tyranny and misrule would follow upon their touching its golden shores, as the day follows the night, it may be well to give the reverse side of the picture, a glimpse of which is sometimes caught from such letters as the one published in another column. Not that California is an undesirable goal in many respects, but there are difficulties to contend with there as here. If we could be content to remain here, persuade ourselves that we have advantages not enjoyed on the Pacific slope, and acting upon these convictions, plant orchards and vineyards, and improve our lands; in short, feel that we were here "to stay," we could so materially improve our condition as to feel that the good God had given to us as a rich heritage, a soil and climate susceptible of affording us all the comforts and elegancies of life that man requires. The Divine wisdom has so regulated the affairs of this world that there are probably no spots of earth that, if objectionable in many particulars, have not almost compensating advantages. It may be, and indeed doubtless is the case, that we have as few of the letters as any people on the earth's surface, if we could but bring ourselves to recognise the fact and thankfully accept the situation. Of course, we have special reference to the physical aspects of nature. In a political sense, we are cursed as few other people have been in the world's history. But may we not reasonably hope that the end draws nigh? that the Divine wrath will not much longer sleep to the moral and political sins of a people who in the mad rush for power and for pelf, are deaf to the commands of the Most High: "thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant, nor anything that is thy neighbor's?"

For ourselves, we probably deserve nothing special at His hands, but there are throughout this broad sunny land of ours thousands of pure hearts, in which love for him is enshrined as a jewel beyond all price and all compare. Will He forget His own?

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The frauds recently brought to light in the New Orleans Custom House in smuggling sugar, have so far been ascertained to amount to $450,000. Half a million more is supposed to be invested in the same kind of importation. In connection herewith one of the city papers says:

The investigation in the case before the U. S Court which will be commenced as soon as the Collector classifies and properly describes the goods falsely entered, will show that the parties involved are the same two or three Custom House celebrities implicated in previous transactions of a similar kind. To the names of these are to be added one or two gaugers and weighers and lastly, a well known firm of this city and Havana who have contributed the sinews of war.

The case will doubtless come up before the United States Court in the form of libel, the goods will be put under the charge of the Marshal, and in anticipation of the trial, able counsel have been employed by the parties in interest. The case looks plain and the evidence clear at first blush, but it is by no means certain that a judgment of confiscation will be obtained.

Of course not. A million dollars could buy every Radical official in the land, from Grant up.

THE CAPTURED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 1st inst., says:

The United States authorities continue to follow up the filibusters with great vigor. The newest development is the seizure, at Milford, Connecticut, of two schoopers, the Winona and Fanny, by the revenue cutter Mahoning. Both vessels were ladened with munitions of war, and had accoutrements sufficient for 1000 men. They are now at the Brooklyn navy yard. We hear, likewise, that another tugboat, called the Chase, with 200 men on board, has been captured in the Sound, and the rumor is that the famous Col. Ryan is among the prisoners.

The owner of the "Mabi," one of the boats seized on Monday, waited on the United States Marshal this morning and inquired what was to be the fate of his boat. The Marshal told him she was forfeited to the Government for violation of the neutrality laws, and that she would be sold—the proceeds to be divided among the crew of the cutter McCullough. All the personnel of the expedition continue in close quarters at the navy yard. The report in some of the morning papers that some of them have escaped is without foundation.

BOSTON AND NEGROES.—We make the following extract from a letter received from J. B. Lewis, Jr., dated Boston, June 29:

I will tell you how whites and blacks amalgamate in this Radical State. I suppose there are twenty thousand negroes in Massachusetts, all of whom stand before the law equal to the whites; have the privilege of attending the same public schools; the same opportunity of acquiring property; the same privileges at the ballot box and vote on the same terms. Still I think there are thirty negroes in office in Louisiana to one in Massachusetts. Their social position is the same with you as here; the men are laborers or waiters and the women take in washing or go out to service. They seldom learn a trade or own a farm; never run a factory or keep a store, and are very seldom found at school with the whites, this too where the most intelligent portion of the negroes congregate. There are some negroes of fine talents, and it would be strange indeed if, from four million negroes South and half a million North, it could be otherwise; but the state of the negro who has enjoyed every advantage here and made so little progress must convince every one that no law can make him an equal with the white.

O WOMAN, WOMAN!—The Georgia Constitutionalist learns from reliable authority that the *causa causans* of Grant's animosity towards the South was induced by a woman—who is proverbially at the bottom of all troubles as of all blessings. It seemeth that a Richmond lady met a beautiful child on one of the public thoroughfares, and stopping after the manner of females, she saluted the little one with sundry hearty osculations. Having done so, she inquired of the nurse of the child's parentage. When told that Gen Schofield was the father, she indignantly pushed the transformed cherub aside, exclaiming: "Go away, you little brat." The nurse, of course, told Mrs. S, Mrs. S. told her lord; her lord told Grant; Grant grew mad and told Hoar; Hoar told Butler; a cabinet meeting was hurriedly called, and so, and so, the South must be desolated because of the caprice of a gushing woman.

The Vicksburg Times of the 1st in speaking of the railroad says:

The speedy completion of the railroad to Shreveport is of the utmost importance, and our people should move in the matter of pushing the enterprise forward. The Shreveport road finished—the Pacific road built—Vicksburg becomes the great distributer between the Atlantic and the Pacific, receiving the trade and travel from Norfolk by Gen Mahone's consolidated line, and from Charleston and Savannah by the new routes now being opened. The benefits of this great trade, which will be transferred to the Pacific at Vicksburg, cannot be estimated, and we repeat, our people should not slacken their endeavors until the great commercial prize is safe within our grasp.

THE COTTON WORM.—The Galveston News, of the 29th June, says there are "reliable" reports of the appearance of the cotton worm in the west, along the Guadaloupe. No injury has as yet been done, but the planters are considerably frightened. We have not brought ourselves to attach any great deal of importance to these early cries about the worm. It may come, but we cannot believe that it has yet made its appearance, nor do these reports excite our fears to any great extent. At the same time, we would a little prefer not hearing of them at all on general principles.

THE SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.—Crops in Hempstead county, Arkansas, are represented as good. And we are gratified to see that this is the universal verdict throughout the South, "crops somewhat backwark but promising." Crushed and imporverished by Radical rule, the hand of Omnipotence may yet lift us from the slough of despond. The Deity must beat the Radicals, we can't do it.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Twenty five States have already ratified the fifteenth amendment, recognising impartial suffrage, and only three more are needed for its adoption, making the required three-fourths of the thirty-seven States. It is thought that Maine and Vermont will ratify, and its ratification is a condition precedent to the admission of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

Last week two car-loads of apostates from the Mormon Church left Utah for the East, purposing never to return. The party had been gathering for some time, and swelled during one or two periods of delay. Some of the number were early settlers in Utah. They promise to make some startling revelations.

Gen. Canby has issued an order extending the stay law in Virginia till January 1, 1870. This order will relieve the anxieties of a large debtor class. It is estimated that there are 380,000 executions issued in the State, a large portion of which were issued by Northern merchants.

MILITARY RULE.—The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 6th, contains a card from F. G. Patillo, editor of the Home Advocate of that place, explanatory of the reasons of his arrest by order of Gen. Buel, on the charge of libel. It strikes us as one of the most high-handed measures we have yet been called upon to record. Mr. Patillo is arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5000, "to appear before such court, and at such time and place as Gen. Reynolds may order, to answer the charge of libel, preferred by Gen. Buel." The following extract from an article, which had appeared in the Home Advocate, is the entire specification—the sum and substance of Mr. Patillo's offending:

"We have been informed by a spectator that on last Tuesday a communication was received by the Committee, from Gen. Buel, requesting that no further conversation be allowed in the court room between the prisoners and their relatives and friends, during the recesses, without his written permission. After deliberation, the Court maintained its dignity and self respect, by refusing the request of General Buel by a vote of four to three."

In his card, Mr. Patillo makes some unimportant modifications of the above. Strange to say, the Jimplecute makes no comments upon this arrest, at least none that we have seen—certainly none in the issue containing the card. This would evidence that a reign of terror exists in Jefferson more arbitrary and tyrannical than any that has disgraced the career of Louis Napoleon. With a christian spirit truly commendable, Mr. Patillo thus meekly closes his remarks:

I am only surprised that the General should make so much of these slight remarks of mine, after all that has been said and done. He ought to know that nothing I can say in my little family paper can lower him in the estimation of this people, who know him so well. But it has been suggested that he only wished to use me as a bait for bigger fish. Alas, for the fisherman that holds a naked hook!

SUGAR MART.—The citizens and press of New Orleans are discussing the subject of having erected on the levee a suitable shelter for the protection of sugar and molasses, and which will afford an agreeable place of traffic. This may be a very good move, if an eye will be had to the fact that New Orleans is looked upon as a city more addicted to high protective tariffs than any other in the Government. Additional restrictions upon trade by increased charges may operate more injury than profit to the business of the city. We hope not, however, in this case. The Times in commenting on the proposed improvement says:

In no commercial city in the world is so valuable an article so roughly handled, so much exposed, and a large trade rendered so vexatious and laborious, for the want of simple and obvious facilities, shelter, and a decent mart in which the trade therein can be conveniently conducted. Mr. Fleitas proposes to supply this great desideratum by the erection of a suitable and elegant structure, occupying the vacant squares, belonging to the city, between Customhouse and St. Louis streets, and adapted to the storage and shelter of sugar and molasses, and so arranged as to prevent loss of weight and deterioration of quality from exposure to weather. The plan is fully described in all its details, and appears to be well considered.

A small amount, to be fixed by the city, is to be charged the owners of the sugar and molasses for this storage, and the city is to receive from the gross receipts a per centage to be determined in the contract. This is the bonus for the use of the property and for the privilege. Ample accommodations are to be made for the trade. Instead of plowing through the mud, or incurring the risk of sun-stroke, the brokers and dealers in sugar and molasses will have a comfortable and agreeable resort and mart, where all the transactions in these valuable products will be conducted.

A BRUTE.—Don Piatt is guilty of a piece of cowardly blackguardism which should damn him in the estimation of every one having the slightest claim to the appellation of gentleman. In speaking of the killing of Col. Crane by Yerger, he says:

There is not a soldier who has seen service at the South, but can say that the most cruel, vindictive, blood-thirsty creatures he had to encounter were the women. The witches of Macbeth were humane and gentle by the side of these heartless creatures, that, resembling women, shriek for blood. This woman may be an exception, but I doubt it, and am prepared to believe the story that tells us that she threatened to send "Ned to the Yankee," and actually urged on the cowardly assassin.

"We sicken at the cant. It is time for our Government to extend over these demoralised communities the iron law of order, and give its own to the gallows. These people shame our civilisation and disgrace our Government. It is nothing to us whether the negro votes or whether he does not vote; whether the master is amnestied or outlawed. This is the stupidest sort of trifling. What we want is order. We want something more terrible than the bowie knife and the revolver. We want the men cowed, and the women taught that they send their 'Neds' to an immediate and ignominous death when they arm them for street encounters."

We know nothing of this fellow's antecedents, but would wager our life against a wooden nutmeg that where Minnie balls were flying, lo, he was not there. His is the safe valor that bullies defenceless women and small infants.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—After all is heard on both sides of the case there is no question but this is a magnificent swindle. Isaac N. Morris, specially appointed by Grant to examine the road, thus sums up the result of his examination:

The road is not, as the law requires, a "first class road." It is not supplied with the necessary buildings. It has not safe and substantial bridges. The tunnels are not wide enough for a double track. The road bed at the grade line is not of a uniform width of fourteen feet, nor has it been properly leveled, nor the rails lined. Especially would it be extremely dangerous for heavy trains to pass over the western portion of the road.

The New Orleans Bulletin thus comments on this report:

Some of the remarks by which this commissioner illustrates his conclusions are curious enough. For example, cross ties appear to have been pitched on and the rails spiked to them wherever they fell; wrecks of freight cars along at various points already attest the perils of the route; conductors make a habit to get out to walk over dangerous spots; culverts are found decomposing, and bridges held up by ropes—a species of suspension very suggestive of the late merited by the managers of this atrocious adventure.

It is estimated that even were the company to give up the road to mortgage creditors, they will have netted by this nice little operation not less than seventy-five millions dollars.

The Congressional Investigating Committee on elections, which has been in session in this city since the seventh of May last, concluded its labors yesterday. The committee have given a patient and exhaustive hearing to both sides in controversy. They have sat fifty-one consecutive working days, averaging from seven to eight hours continuous labor each day, and have examined nearly four hundred witnesses, covering five contested cases. The testimony will be reported to the full committee in December next, and subsequently, to the House of Representatives.

[Times, 2d.

Poor fellows; their labors, we know, must have been trying upon delicate constitutions. Wonder how much that committee cost the Government in champagne alone.

DESOTO.—The Mansfield Times is credibly informed that all the arrangements have been completed for the navigation of Bayou Pierre, and that a steamer is being built expressly for that trade. The Times assumes that if this scheme be successful, of which it has no doubt, Mansfield should be able to control most of the Texas trade that crosses the Sabine. With such roads as ours, can we wonder that every effort will be made to avoid the necessity of driving over them? Will our courts never take this matter seriously in hand and hold road overseers to a strict account for the non-performance of their duties?

TIRED WAITING.—Weaver, the man who was sentenced to be hung by a military commission at Austin, and over whose case there has been so much learning and law exhausted by Attorney General Hoar in sustaining the court, has become disgusted with the law's delays and left. It seems that he also persuaded one of his guard to go with him. Now, another question arises: Couldn't he be tried, convicted, and punished, if caught, under the statute against enticing off slaves?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons engaged in the business of preparing pork and lard for sale, who slaughter hogs, cut up and pack pork, and render lard, packing the same in barrels, kegs and otherwise, are clearly embraced within the definition of a manufacturer, and are required to pay a tax annually in excess of $500.

The Claiborne Advocate says the people there have run wild on cotton this year, and the result will be a short corn crop. "Such," sagely remarks the editor, "is the folly of the wisest people in the world."

BAD GRAMMAR.—"Good morning, Bob," says Bill on meeting a supposed acquaintance. On discovering his error, he adds, "Excuse me, sir, I was mistaken." Now, isn't it the other fellow who was mistaken?

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, July 13, noon.—Consols 92¼; bonds firm at 82.

LIVERPOOL, July 13, noon.—Cotton firmer, but not higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 13, afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics quiet, but steady.

NEW YORK, July 13, noon.—Money 7 ℘ct. Sterling 110. Gold 137¼. Cotton firm at 34½@34¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton—middling 32½c.; sales 21 and receipts 70 bales. Gold 137. Sterling 150¾; New York sight ½ ℘ct. premium. Flour—superfine $6 00, double extra $6 50 and treble extra $6 62. Corn—white $1 10@1 12. Oats 77@78c. Bran $1 10. Hay—prime $27 00. Pork $34 00. Bacon dull; retailing for shoulders at 14¾, clear rib 18¾ and clear sides 18¾c. Lard—tierce 19½@20 and keg 21½c. Sugar firm; common 10@11 and prime 13½@13¾c. Molasses nominal. Whisky $1 05@1 10 Coffee—fair 14½@15½c.

NEW YORK, July 13, evening.—Cotton firm; sales 1600 bales at 34½@34¾c. Money closed active at 7 ℘ct. currency to gold. Sterling 109¾@110. Gold 137¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 13, evening.—Cotton active; uplands 12½@12¾ and Orleans 13@13¼d.; sales 12,000 bales.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Departed for Red River—Golden Era.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Sugars under seizure have been appraised on gold basis. Nearly 200,000 boxes will be squared on the same basis. Custom house officers express the opinion that parties will not be able to furnish the required bond. Large quantity of sugars have been seized by collector Stockdale in last few days. About 100,000, belonging to one of the heaviest cigar importers in the city, were seized to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Sheridan is here. Revenue $829,000.

Sherman departs Saturday for two weeks absence.

Rawlins departs to-morrow for two weeks absence.

Lemus, Cuban envoy, returned to-day.

Seward has rheumatism in San Francisco.

Dr. Mary Walker's application for office is finally rejected by Boutwell.

Trial of negro woman for killing a white man progressing before Judge Fisher. Jury half black.

Tribune discussing Virginia election, answering the question whether the Legislature should be seated without taking the iron clad oath, says: Certainly this has been allowed in other States, and why not in Virginia. Every one should take the oath of fidelity to the government and constitution, but not be required to swear that he never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion. It seems to us a strained construction of existing laws which requires this.

Customs from first to tenth $4,250,000.

Cabinet to-day ignored further consideration of Mississippi election, and the fourth Tuesday of November may be considered fixed as election day for Mississippi and Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 13.—Napoleon yields to Corps Leislatif. No change of ministry yet announced, but early reorganisation certain. Throughout the whole crisis the Emperor exhibited peculiar tact and shrewdness. He had nearly all members of the Corps Legislatif to dinner and soiree at St. Cloud; chatted playfully with many of them of different shades of opinion, giving expression to many piquant sayings.

LONDON, July 13.—Motion to postpone withdrawn, and dis-establishment bill passed to third reading. Clause permitting Bishops to retain seats in Lords erased, and provision providing furnished residences and gleb