"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 6, 1870.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.
Mr. E. C. FOAT is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.
THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.
Mr. JOHN C. LOYE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.
Mr. F. L. LOWERY, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The whole number of deaths in the city for the month ending 31st March, 1870, was 14, and outside of city limits 5—total 19. Cause of death—consumption, 1; pneumonia, 3; congestion, 3; apoplexy, 2; disease of heart, 1; chronic dysentery, 1; whooping cough, 1; spasms, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; uterine tumor, 1; drowned, 1; immaturity, 1; unknown, 1; still born, 1. Color—white, 9; black 9. Not stated—1. Age—Under 1 year, 3—5 to 10, 1—20 to 30, 3—30 to 40, 4—40 to 50, 1—50 to 60, 1—60 to 70, 2—not stated, 4. Place of birth—Mississippi, 1; Alabama, 2; city, 3; Caddo parish, 1; Ireland, 1; United States, 9; not stated, 2.

MONTHLY REPORT.—The demoralized condition of gold and cotton has had a sadly depressing effect upon every department of trade during the past month, and light sales and small profits have been the forced rule with our merchants.

The receipts of cotton for the month of March were 10,440 bales against 6671 bales for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts since the 1st of September sum up 90,615 bales against 71,410 bales for the same time last year and 30,239 bales for the same time in 1868. The total receipts for the commercial year ending September 1st, 1869, were 78,752 bales, and 35,621 bales for 1868. In 1869 the receipts from April 1st were about one-eleventh of the total receipts, and in 1868 about one-seventh.

On the 1st day of April, 1869, low middling cotton was quoted in this market at 25½@25¾ cents, currency; and at the same time in 1868 it was 24½@25¼ cents.

We learn by a dispatch to G. A. Bourquin, that the Selma will arrive here on Wednesday and leave on Thursday.

DEPARTURES TO DAY.—Owing to the limited sales of cotton yesterday the Texas failed to get a respectable trip, and so remained over for to-day. The captain assures us that he will certainly leave on the arrival of the cars from Hallville, whether he gets another bale of cotton or not.

The elegant steamer Texarkana has also got her shingle out—one of the favorite boats in the trade, and officered by as clever a set of gentlemen as could be met with in a summer's day. Capt. Scovell does the useful, and George Hamilton does the beautiful.

PROFESSOR ALFRED FAYS.—Capt. Crisp merits our thanks for introducing such an accomplished artist as the Professor to our citizens. The violin solo on Monday evening was one of the most brilliant and exquisite performances we have ever heard—recalling the memory of Paginini, Ole Bull and other eminent violinists. We trust the manager will frequently favor us by presenting Professor Fay and his inimitable instrumentation.

Capt. Samuel C. Head boldly avows himself a progressive candidate, and pledges himself, in case of election to the City Council, to use his best efforts to improve the streets and levee, providing that such improvements can be made at anything like a reasonable price, of which he has no doubt. Next.

NEW GOODS.—We feel confident that we are doing our readers a favor in calling their attention to the large and varied assortment of spring goods now on exhibition by Messrs. Sutherland & Page, No. 30 Texas street. It is their aim to furnish our city with a first-class retail establishment—to keep the best goods that can be purchased in our various markets, and sell them at the lowest possible prices. A visit to their house will do more to convince than any thing we can say.

The Pelican Hook and Ladder Company were agreeably surprised by the presentation of a magnificent banner from Mrs. M. V. Hunt. Mr. Montfort S. Jones presented it in a very handsome little speech.

The announcement that the last Legislature had passed a bill annulling the old law exempting firemen from jury duty, created a sensation. It may be a good thing, as it will put some two hundred of the best of citizens in the jury-box.

MAIL BURNED.—The Postmaster of this place has received a dispatch from B. H. Peterson, New Orleans, stating that the Shreveport mail on board the Jefferson was all burned. There were a number of post-office money orders and packages from Texas which were sent from here. This office can do nothing in regard to them, but all who received money orders from the Shreveport office between the hours of 4 P.M. of the 23 and 10 A.M. of the 25th should make application for duplicates.

NEW SPRING STOCK.—J. Kahn & Bro. are still receiving their heavy stock of spring goods, embracing the latest styles of ladies' dress goods, gentlemen and children's clothing, boots, shoes, hats, &c., &c., which they are offering at reduced prices. They have enlarged their store and now have ample room to accommodate as many of their friends as may be disposed to give them a call. The ladies are availing themselves of this privilege, and daily flock to see and purchase. These polite merchants claim that instead of trouble it affords them intense pleasure to show their goods.

We interviewed a level-headed old darkey the other day. He said that he had sometimes got out of patience with "de colored people," that they had just as fair a chance as any body; were free as "de ar;" could get good wages; no body "posed on 'em;" could make enough money to buy flour, molasses and coffee, and wear "store clothes; of Sundays they hire more buggies and ride out more than the "white folks," but still "dey wan't satisfied."

"But," he contemplatively added, "I 'scuses them on de ground dat I never did see nobody, white folks or black folks, perfectly satisfied wid dar condition."

FORTY THIEVES.—Who cannot go back in memory to his boyish days and recall the pleasure he experienced in that delightful duo decimo of the Arabian Nights tales. Hundreds of thousands have whiled away the "lazy hours of time," with the stories which equally interest the old, the gay and the middle aged. To-night this fairy romance is to be brought out at the theatre, and young people, only think of it, forty thieves, mounted on forty horses—then forty thieves in forty oil jars. With fairy sprites, and the enchanted caravan, where the thieves hide all their treasures; then the "open sesame," which makes the poor woodcutter a rich man, and the same words which cause his brother's head to be chopped off. We understand the drama is to be put on the stage with new effects, and scenery, and while we trust to see the theatre crowded to night, we congratulate our young friends on the prospect of seeing the Forty Thieves on the occasion of the Matinee on Saturday afternoon. By the by, as a circumstance of much interest, we must mention Miss Cecelia makes her first appearance this evening.

A jilted swain spitefully says: "Eve did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived they would have deceived the devil."

Identity of Interests of the South and West.

The most casual observer of the geography of the country and of the different products of the South and West must be impressed with the fact that the two sections are, in great part, dependent upon each other and their interests almost identical. Whereas, it is equally evident that the interests of the Eastern, or New England States, are in direct antagonism to those of these two sections. Pending the events which culminated in war, this fact was so patent to the Southern mind, that many over-sanguine men permitted themselves to be deluded with the hope that the West would cast her fortunes with us—losing sight of the other fact, that the people of that region were yet in leading strings to the East, whence most of them had emigrated, and that this feeling of dependence would counteract even the sentiment of self-interest, usually the controlling motive of human action. By a manipulation of that sentimentalism which prompts weak minds to cling to a piece of bunting after it has ceased to represent a vital principle, the cunning yankee enthused the Western masses with a maudlin attachment to "the old flag," and wrought them up to the point of cutting the throats of their best friends who might not entertain the same feeling. Massachusetts struck the key-note and the whole choir, from Maine to California raised their nasal song in this crusading hymn against the South—for it is a humiliating truth that the weavers of Lowell and the shoemakers of Lynn have given tone to the politics, and shaped the destinies of this country.

The war came; and the West, instead of joining, or even sympathizing with, her "natural allies," was foremost in the crusade against them. It is needless to comment upon the results—results as politically disastrous to us as the freeing of the slaves was pecuniarily so. Every vestige of the rights of the States, and of "the constitution as it was" has been swept away by the rude hand of war and by the subsequent insensate hate engendered against "the States lately in rebellion." Not only has the South been politically and financially injured, but all the States, we conceive, have received wounds which time must render fatal: while those of the West have almost equally with the South been crippled commercially, as well—an injury they would have more severely felt ere this, but that the high price of cotton has prompted us to devote but little attention to the raising of provisions, preferring, with a false policy as we must think, to purchase from the West. Should the price of cotton materially decline, the very indolence of the negro character will, paradoxical as it may seem, suggest to him to raise his own provisions to a greater extent, as requiring infinitely less labor than the culture of cotton, and being equally remunerative. It is doubtless the experience of most farmers that the freedmen are more desirous than themselves to plant largely of grain. If farming apart, they will very certainly come to do so, and every pound of meat and every bushel of grain made in the South operates injury to that extent to the West. This will prove one of the bad effects, only apparently trifling, resulting to the West from the emancipation of the slaves.

But this is of the past; and it is the part of wisdom, whatever our individual feelings and animosities may be, to let the dead past bury its dead, and turn our thoughts to the future. A strong political bond of union between the West and South is their mutual antagonism to a high tariff, which enriches Eastern manufacturers at the expense of Southern and Western consumers. And were the Southern States truly represented in Congress, instead of by a set of men who are in the hands of Radical leaders as clay in the hands of the potter, the tariff laws might, by the united efforts of the two sections, soon be amended so as to enable us to be independent of these severe taskmasters—for Europe could supply us with most of the articles of luxury or necessity at from fifty to a hundred per cent. less than we are now forced to pay by the "protective policy" of "the best government." As it is, the West has become thoroughly aroused to the vital importance of her interests on the question of tariffs, and the St. Louis Democrat, the leading Radical paper of that section, assumes as a fact that the next Congress will be elected upon an anti-tariff platform.

But aside from, if not paramount to all political considerations, there are commercial interests which should bind the two sections. The traffic between them is increasing in importance with wonderful rapidity. We see an index to this in the amount of produce and articles of manufacture brought from St. Louis to the Red river country. If this new channel of trade prove cheaper, there will be a proportionately larger amount of provisions consumed—as the price of an article has, of course, very much to do with its greater or less consumption. The quantity of provisions, and especially of flour, landed at this port alone by the Carter line of steamers, has been immense; while the number of wagons, amount of furniture, wooden-ware, &c., have been still more remarkable.

And now comes Cairo reaching towards us a hand richly laden with the necessaries of life, with the assurance that she can furnish them cheaper than St. Louis. Well, let her come. We have become so thoroughly Yankeeized as to have a weakness for buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets. There is, however, a serious drawback to this direct trade with the West—the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of supplying return cargoes, which would of course, enable these boats to bring freight at lower rates than if forced to return empty. We do not know how this difficulty can be entirely remedied—Mr. Stoner has partially done so—unless the West should enter into the manufacture of cotton goods. And this the iron and coal facilities of Missouri, especially, could easily enable it to do. In such event we could get our teas and silks from China, cotton and woolen fabrics, and iron and wooden wares from the West, sending our cotton and beef in return, and thus cease all commercial affiliation with the land of steady habits, wooden nutmegs and flannel sausages. But long time will elapse before such a commercial revolution shall transpire, if ever; and should it do so, would not this prove an element of discord between the two sections? Would not the West then demand the same tariffs she is now so reluctantly forced to submit to? Yet all this is in the dim and distant future. Meantime, let us cultivate those feelings of amity and mutual good will which policy suggests and a christian forgiveness approves; let us crush down, so far as may be, the old man Adam that is within us, prompting hate to a people who have injured and endeavored of degrade us.

It will be seen by a glance at our list of candidates that there are quite a number of our citizens who are willing to serve their country in the capacity of city officials. We have not yet learned upon what platform they are running, other than that of personal merit, but are in daily hopes of some of them avowing a set of principles which will enable the voters of the city to know definitely what, as well as whom they are voting for. As we have said before, personal popularity should be left out of the question. Gentlemen, couldn't you come out and let us know what your action will be in regard to the improvement of the streets and the levee; and what in regard to a city tax for the establishment of free public schools? No dealing in glittering generalities, but come down to brass tacks gentlemen, come down to brass tacks.

Our city has been remarkably quiet for the past month—lawlessness being confined to petty larcenies and "downs drunk." The spring fights were opened on the levee the other day by a couple of Irish deck hands. One was rather aged and the other most decidedly drunk. The inebriated gentleman floored, or "mudded" his adversary, but the game old cock "turned" him easily and straightway went into the gouging business, when he was pulled off. He had magnanimously given his knife to a friend to hold before "going in."

Governor Senter explains his action in connection with the application to the President for troops. He states that he did not act in concert with the revolutionary Secretary of State, Fletcher, but that it was independent of the wily schemes of the latter that he sent his private secretary to Washington. His idea was that the troops should be placed entirely under his own control, and asserts that he would not have thought of making such an application if the Legislature had passed the county marshal bill, in which latter event he would have appointed the most influential ex Confederates as county marshals. He does not believe there will be any further interference in Tennessee affairs than the sending of some troops there, which is all he wants.

Henry E. Allen, Esq., has received his commission as Notary Public.

THE PARTITION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.—We presume it is beyond question that a partition of the State of Texas will become at no distant day, if not so now, a matter of necessity, and in this connection it has occurred to us that Shreveport may be deeply interested. This point is the natural commercial outlet for all Eastern Texas, and its only importance is derived from this fact. Such being the case, are we not more properly of these people, who make us, than of those lying south of us, whom we help to make? In Louisiana, Shreveport is but the second city; in a State composed of Eastern Texas and the parishes west of Red River, it would be a metropolis of sufficient importance to demand very considerable consideration from the country behind us. We would probably be able to make our town the seat of Government, which would greatly add to the benefits of a purely commercial kind derived from the position of the people. It is not improbable that a sentiment of State pride has operated heretofore to our disadvantage, even in favor of Jefferson, and if this has been the case, not only to negative that, but also to enlist it in our behalf, would be something gained. It would be of unquestionable advantage to Eastern Texas to have its principal trading point within its own bounds, that the legislation bearing on its interests and regulating its commerce might be, to some extent, under the control of those persons most interested therein. An instance occurs to us just now in which it would be greatly to the advantage of these people that their courts should have jurisdiction here. It is in matters of attachment. A creditor in Texas, or in this State, may seize, by this violent proceeding, the cotton of a resident of Texas brought here for shipment, only because he is a non-resident of this State, thus operating in almost every instance great inconvenience to the debtor by interfering with his sales, and putting him to excessive expense by forcing him to answer in a court of foreign jurisdiction to himself. Yet this procedure constitutes a very large portion of our legal practice. We trust that our people will take this matter under their consideration, and at the proper time act in concert with the people of Eastern Texas.

CORN AND COTTON.—In referring to an article in the Jimplecute on this subject, the Galveston News makes an estimate to prove that there are shipped into Texas through the port of Galveston alone, produce to the amount of $4,000,000—equivalent to 40,000 bales of cotton. It says corn raised in Illinois is sent to the best corn counties in Texas, and flour raised two thousand miles distant, clear up into its great wheat region, directly in the neighborhood of the flour mills.

To this calculation the Jimplecute adds $2,000,000 more for Red River. Our cotemporary would have been nearer the mark had it said $3,000,000, and this without taking into account the immense quantity of wagons, wooden and willow-ware, &c., all of which might, with a little enterprise, be manufactured here quite as cheap. In the face of all these facts and figures, the Jimplecute learns, with disgust, that the farmers are actually planting more cotton and less corn than last year. It thereupon confesses to a loss of faith in the good sense of the masses, and believes that "legislation should be brought to bear in the premises by the passage of a bill prohibiting any one person from planting more than a stated number of acres of cotton, or so many acres to each hand employed."

Although opposed to special legislation, and believing that the world is governed too much, we yet are inclined to the opinion that some such law would prove beneficial.

THE NEW PARTY.—The Planters' Banner takes our confrere of the Alexandria Democrat to task, for what it is pleased to regard as a disposition to dictate to the press of Louisiana. The latter paper had contained a very sensible and judicious article arguing against the policy of endeavoring to create a third party, in which it comments very freely upon certain of the city journals. While we would deprecate anything like family quarrels at this time, we can but regard this third party movement as impolitic in the extreme. As we have often said before, if these pure minded gentlemen who have such a horror of "the corruptions of the Democratic party" can accomplish anything outside of that party, they would certainly be potent to give tone and respectability to it, by uniting with it. We utterly disclaim fealty to any party, as "a party," as does doubtless the Alexandria Democrat, but as the only organization at the North arrayed against Radicalism is known as Democratic, we can see no advantage to result or victory to be secured by acting independent of that body—by skirmishing on the outside.

The Planters' Banner speaks of the Democratic party as something tangible, which the "party hacks" can put into their breeches pockets on occasion and carry about with them as private property—personal effects.

The New Orleans Republican is jubilating over the enthusiastic gathering, in the city, of Irish Republicans. The President of the Association opened the proceedings with an eloquent appeal to his countrymen "to quit the slough of moboracy, Know Nothingism, and individual knavery known as the modern Democratic party." It is stated that his remarks were loudly applauded, and at their conclusion "many fine looking men who have heretofore done yeomen's service in the ranks of the Democracy, stepped up to the secretary and enrolled their names as members of the Association."

If these Hibernian asses would reflect but for a momoment, they might call to mind the fact, that had it not been for this same Democratic party, such as they would not now be allowed any voice at all in the affairs of the country. Probably this is one of the sins of the party which is now visited upon it—the serpent-warming process has ever been held a dangerous experiment.

[Communicated.

Messrs. Editors:

Ion is rather unfortunate in his criticism of Iota's "nomenclature." Bad English is never so flagrant a sin as when used by one writer in criticising another. Unless Iota intended to use technicality and to refer to "the fancy," Ion's "nomenclature" is not according to Webster. However, this, we conceive, has no bearing on the subject they discuss, and we have only indulged in the criticism that it might suggest how vilely a man squanders ink in criticising the language of an article, and thus seeking to divert attention from its argument, whilst this alone is of importance. We entirely agree with Iota, and further think the adjective "fancy" entirely appropriate. Doubtless, the idea he intended to convey was this: that such a salary should be paid the Mayor as would give the city the right to demand, with justice, all his time and energy for her affairs. If our people intend to have any municipal policy whatever, either in the management of the finances, or the system of public improvements, they should surely have some one officer, whose sole business and duty it shall be to inform himself on all matters pertaining to the city, and who, by making these his unremitting care and study, shall be able to give the Board of Trustees all information needful to their counsels, and to constantly suggest to their consideration such measures for the improvement and advancement of the city's interest, as such a person alone would have the ability to mature. Such being the nature of his most arduous and important duties, no just or determinate value of the services of a good Mayor can be arrived at; and hence the applicability of Iota's adjective. Besides, all such measures as he may originate will have to be submitted to the Board, and it alone will have the power to carry them out, and they will come before the community, and their merit and wisdom will be discussed as legislation of the Board, in which the Mayor has but a negative voice, while this official will deserve all the praise, or blame, as the case may be.

The wisest suggestion we have seen on the subject under discussion is that which emanated from this paper, advising the running of tickets, and requiring those persons whose names appear thereon to pledge themselves to a certain policy. But this suggestion cannot be practically applied if no object of sufficient interest, or office worth the seeking, is offered to induce persons of any character or intelligence to frame a policy or originate any measures to which they may pledge themselves. The question is, how shall this interest be aroused? We think, by investing the office of Mayor with dignity and attaching to it a salary which will be sufficient to enable a man of good business acquirements to hold the office and devote his time to the discharge of its duties. We agree with Ion that a candid discussion of this question is very desirable—he must pardon us for not using here his "*desideratum*"—and that we may hear it discussed and at once arouse a proper interest in our coming election, we suggest that the papers of the city call a public meeting for that purpose during the week. [DIDIUS.

It is currently reported in genteel and well-informed circles in Washington, at the head of which stands Revels, that Brownlow and old Harriet Beecher Stowe propose to enter into a free-love affiliation. We are disposed to doubt it—suspect it is an April canard, especially as old Brownlow made much sport of her spindle shanks in a personal description he gave of her some years ago.

Editorial Brevities.

Charles Redmond, Esq., a member of the New Orleans bar, died recently at New Iberia.

The discovery of sulphur in Calcasieu parish is said to be attracting serious attention in Europe, and important results are looked for.

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed H. B. Williams sheriff of Hempstead county for the unexpired term of Mitchell, who recently suicided.

A writer in the Brooklyn Union thinks that the title of Mr. Dickens' new story is "ominous of the decadence of a brilliant genius which has shown upon the world with undimmed lustre for thirty-five years."

An exchange has an article in advocacy of replanting corn, which is usually regarded by farmers as time and labor lost. The argument is certainly rational—that the replant supplies the necessary pollen which may have been burned up on the older stocks.

Some one has wisely said that "there is a vast difference between the outward appearance of trouble and the inside of it; it is a lion to the eye at a distance—but open it and there is honey in its inside."

The New Orleans Times says Horace Greeley has joined Forney in fighting the war over again. He thinks General Thomas made a slight blunder at Nashville, and gives two columns to gunpowder, gore and glory.

The Galveston News estimates that there are 20,000 bales of cotton awaiting shipment at the different landings on the Trinity river. We agree with the Jimplecute, that these bales will have to travel by ox power.

The army bill recently adopted by Congress contains a section, which is supposed to be aimed at Gen. Hancock, providing that after the 1st day of September, 1870, there shall only be three Major-Generals, whom the President is authorized to select without regard to seniority.

Should the joint resolution adopted by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the 22d, in regard to Cuba become a law, the people of Cuba engaged in the contest against Spain will be accorded the substantial belligerent rights to which Spain is now entitled from the United States Government, and can purchase vessels of war and do other acts of a belligerent in this country.

Time has developed the distressing fact that the late cold spell knocked all hopes of a fine fruit crop into a cocked hat. There are a few scattering plums, the poorest of all fruit, and some few apple-blooms, but the favorite fruit by long odds, the peach, is totally destroyed in this immediate vicinity, so far as we can learn.

The President, two or three days ago, informed some Southern men that when the Texas bill was passed, and the work of reconstruction thus finished up, he should send a special message to Congress recommending universal amnesty by the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

District Attorney Pierrepont has recommend that all suits begun by Bailey against merchants and distillers shall be discontinued. It is said that Bailey's brother-in-law, who was quite destitute two years ago, and was assistant outside detective, is now the owner of a cotton mill at Cahoo's Falls, and employing over one hundred operatives.

The Harpers propose getting out a new dictionary. The expression "maudlin sentimentality" will be defined somewhat thus: "A weak and silly admiration for all that is great and glorious." They will illustrate, by instancing the admiration that some people at the North have for the character of Gen. Lee.

Those excessively pious and sanctimonious Harpers are great men—very great men.

The Natchitoches Times comes to us much improved in personal appearance, which evidence of prosperity we are pleased to witness. It would seem that the scalawag sheet, under the control of the blood and thunder individual who writ a history of the Third Louisiana Regiment, does not materially retard the advance of the Times.

The New Orleans Times says: As the San Domingo treaty and the Samana Bay lease have both been repudiated, it will be well to inquire who is to return to the United States Treasury the $150,000 already paid Baez on account. It would appear that the guards upon the national funds are rather loose when so large a sum can be withdrawn without authority.

The Natchitoches Times records quite a blunder recently committed in regard to the removal of the disabilities of a citizen of that parish. The petition was signed by several parties, among whom were half a dozen Radical officials, and forwarded to Washington, Congress, by mistake, pardoned all the signers, but left unpardoned the only barbarian who stood in need of divine grace, as represented by the decency party

The N. O. Times says it now turns out that Revel's speech, which he read in the Senate, was carefully prepared by the Radical headmen. For several nights previous to the occasion, they had him up in Governor Bullock's room, where they practiced him like a school boy at "speaking a piece." Of course it goes forth to the world as Revel's own production, illustrating the intelligence of negroes.

The action of the merchants of Nashville in suspending orders for goods on New York and New England merchants and manufacturers, in view of anticipated troubles in Tennessee, to result from Congressional interference, has elicited a response in which it is intimated that they will use their influence against the Congressional revolutionists.

Touch their pockets—that is the true key note.

HARD ON US.—An Ohio man prospecting this region thus writes back home: "Marshall, like Shreveport, is full of men of color, idleness, intemperance, profanity, gambling and kindred vices. In Tyler, and many other places, things are quite reversed, and the people are sober, moral, industrious, intelligent and enterprising."

He is death on adjectives, at all events.

An Indian chief at a dinner recently given by the Union League at Washington, after taking a spoonful of Charlotte Russe, and finding it a rather flimsey condiment, looked around suspiciously and muttered, "Big lie!"

Now, what more appropriate term could be applied to the Union League and all its defenders than Charlotte Russe?

On the 22d the Ways and Means Committee were at work on the funding bill, and would report it as soon as finished, whatever other matters might be before the House. Members were not at all communicative as to their deliberations, but reports on pretty good authority, were prevalent that they would probably make some important changes in the bill as it came from the Senate. They talked of declaring that there should be but one class of bonds and one rate of interest.

Woman's devotion has been beautifully and touchingly exemplified by Lady Franklin. Clinging for years to the hope that her husband might have escaped the horrors of the Arctic region, she has devoted her life and fortune to the vain hope of rescuing him. We now see from a paragraph in the New Orleans Times, that although nearly eighty years of age she is at Rio Janeiro, upon a trip to the Pacific coast, having heard that some one living in Vancouver's Island is in possession of a letter from, or regarding Sir John Franklin, which he will not deliver to any one but herself in person.

A couple of negroes recently unearthed in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi, a queer box three feet long and two feet wide, firmly bound by strips of iron. Upon being opened, thirty thousand dollars worth of treasure was discovered, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and coins bearing date from 1450 to 1530. A piece of parchment found in the box was so moulded by time that the characters could not be deciphered. It is believed that the treasure must have been buried by DeSoto and his followers.

A gentleman of Natchez has bargained for the box and contents, which he will take to New York, anticipating that antiquaries will pay a large price for the coins.

One of the most ingenious literary forgers in France, where there is said to be a great many of that class of *chevaliers d' industrie*, the enterprising individual that sold to M. Philarette Charles counterfeit letters of Alexander the Great to Aristotle, letters of Clovis, dated at Tolbiac, and poems of Abelard, the lover of Heloise, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. One of the most curious of these spurious letters was one pretended to have been written by Cleopatra to Cæsar.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Flour dull and lower; superfine $4 20, double extra $4 75 and treble extra $6 25. Corn firm; white $1 00@1 02½ and yellow 97½c. Oats scarce at 65c. Bran scarce at $1 40. Hay—prime $28. Pork firmer; mess $28 50@28 75. Bacon firmer; shoulders 11½@11¾, rib 15½, clear rib 15¾ and clear sides 16½@16¾c.; hams 17½@18½c. Lard quiet; tierce 15@15¼ and keg 17@17½c. Sugar—prime 11½@11¾c. Molasses 62@65c. Whisky 92½c@$1 05. Coffee firmer; fair to good 16¾@17½ and prime 17½@17¾c. Cotton steady; sales 3700 bales; middling 22¼, low middling 21@21½ and good ordinary 20½@20¾c.; receipts 4444 and exports to Bremen 1899, and Genoa 1814 bales. Sterling 12⅛. Sight exchange ⅝ pct. premium. Gold 111¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 5, afternoon.—Cotton firmer; uplands 11½@11¾ and Orleans 11⅝@11¾d.

NEW YORK, April 5, evening.—Cotton quiet, but firm; sales 1800 bales; uplands 23¼ and Orleans 23¾c. Money easier, 5@6 pct. Sterling 108¾@108½. Gold firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 5, evening.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency; uplands 11½@11¾ and Orleans 11⅝@11¾d.; sales 18,000 bales, of which for speculation and export 5000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—The newly appointed Mayor and City Administrators were inducted into office, and held their first meeting last night. After the organization they went into an election for Recorders, with the following result: First District, Gardner P. Houghton; Second District, Eugene Staes; Third District, J. A. Massicot; Fourth District, Wm. Welaer; Sixth District (formerly Jefferson City) Benjamin Campbell. J. B. Beckwith was elected City Attorney.

The Board then passed an ordinance directing the City Attorney to prevent the transfer of the city's stock in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and to institute proceedings against parties implicated in these fraudulent acts or misdemeanors, the passage of the ordinance authorizing the sale of said stock by the payment of $300,000.

H. S. McComb obtained possession of certificates of stock in question to the amount of 80,000 shares, and to-day obtained an injunction from the 8th District Court, enjoining the city and railroad officials from doing any act whatever which will interfere with or impair the plaintiff's right to use and enjoy said stock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—District Attorney Morgan, of Louisiana, has resigned, and if his resignation is accepted, Kellogg and Harris will urge the appointment of A. B. Long for the place.

It is probable that the Sub Committee on Pacific Railroad will have a meeting to-night to hear Fremont.

Kellogg and others favor the thirty-second parallel. Kellogg and Fremont differ regarding the eastern initial point.

The lines from New York down.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Wires all down to New York. No markets received.

Senter, Governor of Tennessee, detained by ill health.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, leaves for New Orleans 1st of May, for the purpose of trying such cases as may come before him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—E. N. Thayer, the veteran actor is dead.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The western train of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—two passengers and one sleeping car—ran off the track on Saturday. Twenty hurt and two killed.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 4.—The election is proceeding quietly in this city and vicinity; less noise and excitement than usual. Committees of both parties are doing their best to get in their votes.

A storm has been increasing in severity since morning, and has now turned to snow. This is certainly unfavorable to the Republicans, as their majorities in the country towns, where their greatest strength lies, will very likely be affected by it. The polls do not close until 5 o'clock in any of the towns, and no figures can yet be given.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 5.—Half of the State gives English, Democrat, a gain of 459. Jewell's majority last year was 411. Hartford gives Jewell 2859; English, 3367. Democrats carry municipal officers by 600 majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council. English no doubt elected. The Legislature will be Democratic, though the Republicans still claim a majority in each House.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 5.—Incomplete returns from this district indicate the election of Beck, Republican, to Congress. The Republicans also elect their city ticket. Negroes voted.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Republican majority in this city averages 3000. The School Board stands 26 for and 22 against use of Bible in schools.

RICHMOND, April 5.—The city troubles will at last go to the United States Supreme Court. The motion by Ellison and others to dissolve the injunction will be heard on Thursday, in Washington, by Chief Justice Chase. The two Mayors go on, as usual, holding courts, with their police peacefully on the streets. The State Court has enjoined the city officials from paying or otherwise recognizing Mayor Cahoon or his police.

NEW YORK, April 5.—McFarland jury incomplete—only eight secured from 250.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The Twentieth Senatorial District, which was counted last night as Republican, is Democratic by 27 majority, and the Third District is Democratic by three or four majority. This gives the Senate to the Democrats by one majority, unless the Sixteenth District, which is close, should be Republican. This would give the Republicans a majority of one. The House is Republican by a small majority, probably not more than six—perhaps ten. English's majority will, from present appearances, be about six hundred.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—*Senate*—The Senate confirmed James Larimer Graham, Jr., Consul General at Florence, vice Thos. B. Van Buren, declined. Consuls: J. C. Cooner, Wisconsin, consul to Fayal; Thos. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, consul to Matamoras; John Harris, of Pennsylvania, vice David Eckstein, of Ohio, consul to Victoria, Van Couver's Island; C. M. F. Petard, of Georgia, consul to Strasbourg; Wm. L. M. Burger, of South Carolina, consul to Algiers; E. McBarron Timony, of Georgia, consul to Tumbez; W. B. Jones, of Alabama, consul to Brindisi; B. O'Dell Duncan, South Carolina, consul to Naples. Geo. R. Kibbie, collector of internal revenue, Thirtieth District, New York. Wm. Forbes, postmaster, Macon City, Missouri; J. W. Allen, postmistress, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary J. Freey, postmistress, Columbia, Penn. Rejected—Henry G. Ellsworth, for Second Lieutenant Marine Corps. Alfred Sandford, for Supervisor and Inspector of steamboats, Fourth District.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—*Senate*—The Senate adopted the resolution passed by the House relative to the Oneida disaster, and it goes to the President. It involves thorough investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—*House*—The House passed a bill transferring the property of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Educational Bureau. Opponents of the bill claim that this perpetuates the education feature of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Reconstruction Committee referred Shaber, member elect from North Carolina, to the Election Committe.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 4.—Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour through the cotton districts urging the people to foster cotton culture.

The Times hopes the legal tender decision will be sustained.

GALSGOW, April 4.—The steamer Italy successfully launched. She is the largest screw steamer afloat except the Great Eastern—her engines have six hundred horse power.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Yesterday's Express says the railway stock market was weak and lower at the close. Lake Shore was heavy and declined to 86¾, owing to heavy amounts of borrowed stock being unexpectedly returned to the northwest. Common and Rock Island were the strongest stocks among Western shares. Northwest sold up to 73¼ and closed at 72¾; Rock Island 117@117¼, ex-dividend equal to about 120½. The miscellaneous and express stocks were dull and without any feature.

The cotton movement for the week shows a large falling off. The receipts at all points were 46,581 bales, against 53,169 last week and 44,866 the previous week. The receipts at all points for the expired portion of the cotton year are 2,406,346 bales against 1,344,490 bales last year. Exports for the week 72,525 bales against 64,092 bales for same week last year. Exports thus far in the cotton year reach 1,541,409 against 1,019,650 bales last year. Stock at all ports 432,226 against 375,589 last year. The market during the week has been comparatively quiet and devoid of any special feature.

The imports of specie during the week amounted to 5,700,000 francs, or about $1,400,000, by the steamers Hammonia and Bremen, which has created considerable talk on the street. In regard to this import of specie we may mention the fact that some time since a Southern railroad company negotiated its bonds to the extent of four millions in Europe. Exchange against these bonds was drawn at a time when the exchange market was greatly depressed and at its lowest point. Bills could not be sold unless at a great sacrifice, and bankers drawing them ordered gold from Europe. This is the explanation of the present flow of gold from Europe.

The general trade of the city has been dull during the week—less intensified by the annual occurrence of April settlements in the interior. The agitation of the funding bills, and the announcement that the Supreme Court had reopened the legal tender question also has something to do with it. The country needs rest, and the sooner Congress settles the funding question the better for the legitimate business of the country. The spring season thus far has been nothing but a season of losses.

The foreign commerce of the week has not been heavy. The imports were $5,882,712 in dry goods and general merchandize, and about $14,000,000 in specie, while the exports were $3,559,558 in produce and merchandize, and $206,962 in specie. The Sub-Treasury received $2,916,229 in gold for customs during the week, and disbursed $2,264,942 on account of coin interest. Bank statement very unfavorable. Loss in legal tender reserve $5,000,000. Some currency has been sent to the interior, but the heavy loss in legal tenders has given rise to an impression that there has been a lock up.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, April 4.—*House*—Among the matter introduced under the regular call was a bill granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad.

A resolution to amend the constitution of the United States, section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex. Section 2: That Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following passed under a suspension of the rules: Elections shall be held in all the States on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the election of representatives to the Forty-Third Congress, and the elections shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter, for members of Congress to take their seats on the succeeding 4th of March—in case of a failure to select, the vacancy shall be filled by a special election to be held under the authority of the several States.

Tariff resumed; sugar, raw and Muscovado, and all other sugar, up to number twelve, Dutch standard, is fixed at two cents per pound. Adjourned.

Senate—Indiana Quakers desire certain lands in order to enable them to continue their efforts in behalf of the Indians. The discussion showed that the Quakers had improved the land in question, but the Shawnees, in violation of the twelve year old agreement, desired it sold for the Shawnee's benefit.

Flanagan introduced a bill incorporating the Southern Pacific Railway, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego.

Chandler offered a resolution that when Georgia was resumed that there be a continuous session until the question is disposed of. Objection was made and the resolution went over.

Georgia was resumed, and during the discussion, Stewart said it would require all of two years to complete the preparations for a fair election, and Georgia would then be made a Republican State, but if the election should take place sooner the rebels would get control; the authorities needed the time, and the Legislature needed it, to pass registration and other laws.

Thurman asked if seven months would not be enough?

Stewart doubted whether two years would be enough.

Edmunds—Why not make it four, then?

Stewart—Well, that would be better!

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Mayor Conway and other out-going city officials have been making strenuous efforts for the past few days to dispose of the city stock in the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad—one McComb is the contemplated purchaser.

J. R. Beckwith, the City Attorney, addressed a note to the custodian of the city certificates of stock, in which he says: "If you deliver stock to any one but the lawful officers of the city you will be