'FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET.'

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 6, 1870

PHILIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

Mr. E. C. FOIT 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.

MONTHLY REPORT.—The business for the month passed has been almost constantly diminishing, and during the latter part of it, in an accelerating ratio The receipts and shipments of cotton for the month are far in excess of the same period last year. There have been received during the month 2220 bales against 859 during the same month last year, and there have been shipped 2720 against 1218 bales for the same period last year. Since the 1st of September there have been received 104,645 bales against 78,495 for the same time last year.

On the 1st of July last year low middling cotton was quoted at 28¼@28½, and gold 136. To day gold is 110 and cotton nominal.

Turtle soup to day at the Head House.

The Police Jury yesterday elected Mr P. H. Rosson Parish Treasurer by a unanimous vote.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Mr Tisdale, of Memphis will preach at the Baptist Church this evening at 7 o'clock, and to morrow evening at the same hour.

THE BRADISH JOHNSON.—This elegant and popular passenger packet will leave promptly to day. There is not a more comfortable boat on the river, nor one with more accommodating officers. She sets a sumptuous table and has the most luxurious couches, and for speed and safety is unsurpassed by any craft in the trade.

THE LOTUS NO 3.—The Lotus is up for the city this day at 11 o'clock A. M., and Captain Dannals rarely fails to come to time. The "D D" families and the Lotus No. 3 have gained for themselves an enviable reputation Her officers are ever attentive to the safety and comfort of passengers, who never fail to express themselves delighted with boat and crew.

As the passenger train was coming into Marshall yesterday morning, Mr. J. A. Coleman, formerly conductor on the road, attempted to jump off while the train was in motion and fell on the track. The train passed over one foot and the ankle of the other, crushing them to pieces. The physicians were preparing to amputate both.

THE STREET RAILWAY.—The Rudolph on her last trip brought up the iron for the street railway. This is indicative of a determination to push this enterprise to a speedy and successful termination.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Our country friends are urgently solicited to attend the meeting called for Saturday next in this place. No bluster, no parade are intended, but it is designed to discuss calmly, rationally and "loyally" the political condition of the country.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Lowe place for sale, by R G Lowe. This is generally conceded to be one of the best upland places in the parish. The soil is good, range for hogs and cattle excellent and fishing facilities unsurpassed.

MESSRS E & B JACOBS.—We invite attention to the card of this staunch, reliable and popular firm Their friends will see that good bargains can still be had, notwithstanding the preparations for their elegant "four story with a basement" building they design erecting on the site of their old store house on Texas street. The first story front is to be of iron, and the upper stories not exactly of brown stone, but of brick.

On Monday a negro boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, was arrested for attempting violence upon the person of a little white girl aged about seven years. The scoundrel was detected before actual violence had been resorted to, though the child was terribly frightened Hanging is too good for the brute, even though he be one of the nation's wards.

The boy was tried yesterday before Judge Levisee, and placed under bond of $250 00, which, while it would indicate that it is not so aggravated a case as we had supposed, when the above paragraph was written, appeared to us somewhat singular.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—The whole number of deaths in the city for the month ending the 30th of June, 1870, was 25 inside the city limits.

Cause of death—bilious fever 1, puerperal convulsion 1, gunshot wound 2, Convulsions 2, tabes mesenterica 1, delirium tremens 1, marasmus 1, variola 1, intermittent fever 1, malignant tumor 1, accidental hemorrhage 1, colics pictonum, stillborn 1, fever irritatus 1, incolatis 2, whoopingcough (pertussis) 1, dysentery 2, febris congestiva 2, drowned 1, unknown 1.

Color—whites 10; blacks 13; unknown 2.

Age—under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 5 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 2; unknown, 4; stillborn 1.

Place of birth—Louisiana 18, Alabama 1, South Carolina 2, unknown 1, Germany 1, Tennessee 1, Virginia 1.

THE MANSFIELD COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of a communication upon the subject of the examination of this excellent institution, which we shall give place to in our next. Meantime, we extract from the Reporter the following complimentary notice of Maj J S. Ashton, "the orator of the day," remarking *en passant*, that the comments scarcely do justice to the "moral precepts" with which the address was so beautifully genmoed—as we learn from a pious lady friend:

The Major is a great favorite with our people, he having resided here for several years, and on making his appearance was greeted with applause. He then applied himself to the pleasing task, as he termed it, of delivering the annual address in that easy, fluent and eloquent manner for which he is remarkable. He had chosen for his theme "The Battle of Life," and right well did he handle it, indulging at times in practical and pointed remarks, then in flights of fancy and figures of speech, and again soaring aloft in realms of eloquence. He did himself full justice, and met the expectation of his friends.

A SAFE GAME.—In a conversation, yesterday, on the subject of the reckless appropriation of public money by the Legislature of Louisiana, during which was advanced the repeated truism that a majority of the members contributed but little, if anything to the public treasury, a little incident which occurred in Shreveport several years ago was brought to our mind.

The old hotel on Texas street, which stood where now stand the Mayor's office and adjacent buildings, was, in its last days kept by J. S. Allwine. His terms were low, and no one objected to them. An unexpected rise taking place in sweet potatoes, forced Allwine to the alternative of increasing the price of board or closing his house. He determined, however, upon the perilous experiment of a rise in his prices, and at dinner, after all the guests were in their seats, with much embarrassment and trepidation he announced his intention. A fellow named Taylor, who had never paid anything and had no idea of ever doing so, arose from his seat amid the silence and consternation of his fellow-boarders, and magnanimously said:

"Gentlemen: I don't know how it is with the rest of you, but for myself I see the raise."

Gold.

This is a subject which has never failed to interest every class of readers, whether they be Jews or Gentiles, saints or sinners, gushing young maidens or aged matrons, young masculines with thought intent upon candy, marbles or a top, or the grey haired sire bobbling on crutch to his place of business with the eye glancing eagerly around in search of a customer. All, all, bow to thy magic sway, O, gold. Hence we deem that the following, condensed from an article on the subject by the Christain Union, may prove of interest to our readers:

The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was $427,000,000. At the discovery of America in 1492, this amount had diminished to $57,000,000. In 1600 this amount had risen to $105,000,000, in 1700 $351,000,000, in 1800 $1,261,000,000. The Russian mines, extending over one-third of the surface of the globe, on parallel fifty degrees north latitude, were discovered in 1819.

In 1848 the estimated amount of gold in existence was $2,000,000,000.

Next followed the discoveries in California, February 9, 1848, and in Australia, February 12, 1851, which added enormously to the gold production. In 1858 the amount in existence was computed at $3,000,000,000, and in 1860 it was $3,000,000,000.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it was estimated that gold had been taken from the surface and mined to the amount of $8,800,000,000. From that date to the close of 1842, $2,800,000,000; to 1860 Russia adds $746,000,000, and California and Australia $2,000,000,000 more. The amount of gold at present in existence is estimated at $5,950,000,000 more.

In the reign of Darius gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times as valuable. In that of Julius Cæsar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantity of gold seized by him in his wars. It is a natural question to ask, what became of the gold and silver? A paper read before the Polytechnic Association by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says, of our annual gold product, full fifteen per cent. is melted down for manufacture; thirty-five per cent. goes to Europe; twenty-five per cent. to Cuba; fifteen per cent. to Brazil; five per cent. direct to Japan, China and the Indies; leaving but five per cent. for circulation in this country. Of that which goes to Cuba, the West Indies, Brazil, full fifty per cent. finds its way to Europe, where, after deducting a large per centage used in manufacturing, four fifths of the remainder is exported to India. Here the transit of the precious metal is at an end. Here the supply, however vast, is absorbed, and never returns to the civilized world.

BUTLER.—Old Ben Butler has astonished us by the betrayal of some of the sensibilities peculiar to humanity His rhinoceros hide has seemed to possess the power to turn away all the shafts of abuse and ridicule that have been aimed at it. Evidently, gross injustice has been visited upon that worthy man, or some religious or other salutary influence is subduing the rancor of his nature and opening his heart to the action of mild insinuations and tender remonstrances.

The other day, in the House, on a proposition to pass a bill to extend the Smith & Wesson pistol patent, known as the bill for Rollin White, over the veto of the President, Butler rose and began to speak in favor of the extension. Farnsworth made a point of order that he was interested in the pending bill, and should not be allowed to proceed. At this, Butler, in his usual style of bluff, jerked out that it was false, and that he would not be choked off by a man that had more beard than brains. Farnsworth retorted that the member might curse his beard, but he should not come into the House and steal under the shadow of it. He coolly advanced toward the desk and said that the member from Massachusetts had denied his statement that he was counsel in the case, he asked to have the official documents, which he had sent to the desk, read to prove it. As the page took them up, there was a sudden and general quiet, and several expressed a hope that no one would object to papers being read in a case of such gravity, members from each side of the House crowded towards the centre, and the scene was a very quiet one considering the intense excitement, as represented.

Meanwhile Butler was charging around, acting more like a mad man than a sane person. He was part of the time almost choking with rage and at the same time more thoroughly embarrassed than he has ever appeared. It seems to have been evident to all that he was hit in a sore place, and was much worried at the looks of the papers offered, with the blue ribbons and seal of one of the departments. He said the reading of the documents would show Farnsworth's statements false and malicious. The reading of the papers showed from the records of the Patent Office that Butler had, some time since received a fee of $2000 from White, and that he acknowledged himself to the Patent Office as White's attorney. The reading caused a great sensation. Butler at once claimed that the date showed the call for the previous question, and so Farnsworth obtained the floor. He went at Butler as with an axe or cleaver, and charged him with fraud, with false pretenses, with rendering himself liable to prosecution for misdemeanor in bringing his law cases on the floor in his capacity of member, and of the fee, to have been one for preparing a brief for the case in the Supreme Court. The House seemed to side with Farnsworth. Butler writhed under the excoriation, and on the vote lost the case by a large majority.

Go to the Head House to day for Turtle Soup.

RECIPROCATING.—The St. Louis Democrat (Radical) advises the colored people of Missouri against excessive demands upon the whites for privileges. It seems that the colored people manifest a tendency to withhold their support to the amendment to the State Constitution enlarging the franchise until they are fully guaranteed in the right to hold any office in the State, and placed, in every respect upon a footing with the whites. This, the Democrat considers unreasonable and exacting, and argues, very properly, that such a course tends to widen the breach between the races, to stir up a feeling hostile to the colored people and to the extension of the franchises which they desire.

It is needless to undertake a scrutiny of the motives which actuate the Democrat in tendering such advice, or to look the gift-horse in the mouth; but under the general rules of reciprocity, which regulate giving and receiving, the advice is good. If the colored people of Missouri, or any other State, or their white allies who seek to employ them in view of perpetuating the reign of oppression and disfranchisement, expect favors at the hands of the good and respectable people of the United States, they must anticipate the acquirement of such favors by the exhibition of a liberal spirit, or declare themselves prepared to reciprocate in kind. The absence of all sentiments but those of vindictiveness and hate towards the Southern people in the hearts of Radicals, superadded to their pride of power, precludes all acts of generosity, and a consciousness that they can accomplish their vile purposes by force or fraud as circumstances require, renders them independent of favors. The time may come, however, when they will beg for mercy at the hands of their outraged victims, and then we may expect to hear the cry of persecution, persecution. We may then expect to have arrayed before us the many noble acts of forbearance shown to us guilty and unrepentant rebels, at a time when a halter was our just reward.

THE CROPS.—From personal observation in the neighborhood of Spring Ridge, in this parish, we are perfectly well satisfied that much better than an average corn crop will be made this year. An occasional low spot indicates too much rain, but generally the crop looks in fine condition, having that deep green color indicative of health and vigor, and many stalks with two ears upon them—not a usual thing on our uplands.

While the cotton plant is growing rapidly and looks well, we have never seen so much grass. It is in the drill, middles and everywhere else. Here and there a planter may have his crop clean, but this is the exception—the rule is grass, grass. One planter assured us that he had not had three consecutive "ploughing days" in six weeks. The stand must necessarily be very seriously injured in removing the grass. Some what upon the principle, however, that everything is for the best, it may be that the grass will prove advantageous in one respect, if injurious in others—by checking the too rapid growth of the plant and preventing it running too much to wood.

[Communicated.]

Farmer Oldboy's Visit to Shreveport, and

WHAT CAME OF IT.

Riding in the country recently, and finding myself in the neighborhood of Mr. Oldboy, I made it a point to reach his house about nightfall, well knowing that to a friend, acquaintance or wayfaring stranger his hospitable door was ever wide open.

He received me kindly at his gate, invited me in, and after knitting his benevolent brows at me by candle light, recognized an old friend, whereupon, with many simple and earnest expressions of welcome, he fairly embraced me in the zeal of his hospitality.

No one more appreciated the wants of man or beast than Mr. Oldboy; and it was not until my horse had been duly *installed* and fed, and myself well nigh surfeited from the huge, wholesome and savory dishes of his bounteous table, that he would engage in anything like general conversation.

The table removed, our pipes lighted, and we sitting out on the long front piazza of his house, "for better getting the air," as he said, "for sure the weather is becoming downright oppressive," we were about to open up an old fashioned long talk, when some evil genius prompted me to ask of him why he had in a manner ceased to visit Shreveport. "I have not," said I, "seen you in town for an age."

Imagine my surprise, when, with an exclamation savoring of profanity, the good old man dashed to the floor his unoffending pipe with a violence that broke the stout old meerschaum into hopeless fragments.

"Why, old friend!" I exclaimed in some trepidation, fearing, in fact, he had lost his mind, "what in the world ——

"Don't! don't!" he exclaimed, holding out his hands in a deprecatory manner, "wait a minute, until I get calm. I think I may give you some reason for having—as you may think it—foolishly broken my pipe." "Poor old pipe," he continued in a soothing tone while stooping to gather the piteous fragments, "I shouldn't have vented my impatience upon such an old friend as you."

As he seemed to be recovering his equanimity, I thought it best not to interrupt him. After a few moments of apparently deep reflection, he was able to speak in his usual mild, unimpassioned tone.

"You may think strangely of me," resumed he, tenderly bestowing the fragments of his old friend in his side pockets, "and doubtless my conduct seems strange, but wait and see. (Somehow this expression of 'wait and see' has become stereotyped in my mind). Yes, wait and see whether I have just provocation."

Waiting to see, or rather to hear, my friend narrated to me as follows:

Do you know, I was in Shreveport only last week? Well, I was, and here is what came of it.

Riding into town—as I did thirty years ago, and you know it—I found at the intersection of the two most important and thronged streets of the place, and on a particularly conspicuous and convenient corner a post, whereon was a hook, evidently intended for hitching purposes, and there it was I hitched my horse.

After an absence of some forty minutes I chanced, in the course of my business meanderings, to pass that same hitching post. My horse was gone! but upon looking about me I discovered a stranger very deliberately leading the beast away. I first hailed him, but this having no effect, I hastily pursued, and demanded to know of this stranger what he was doing with my property?

"Wait and see," was his curt reply. I waited, followed and saw. The result and experience of my observation proved a fine of five dollars and costs for violating some city ordinance about hitching on the sidewalk.

"Very good," said I to the stranger who imposed it, "I am a law-abiding man, and if I have violated your ordinance let me pay for it." I did think it a little unfair, though, to tempt me with that hitching post, all so convenient and ready to hand.

I then submissively inquired of stranger No. 1 where I could hitch my horse without violating an ordinance. He pointed me to a dilapidated horse-rack, no great way from the seductive post. I suggested to him my opinion that the rack would scarcely detain a turbulent kitten longer than he might choose to stay. "Oh, no!" was the answer, "that rack is all right; anyhow, that's what you've got to hitch." And so I hitched.

Another half hour of meandering brought me again by that rack which was fallen down and my horse gone again. Casting my eye down the street I discovered stranger No. 3, with, what appeared to me, the universal coolness, leading off my horse.

Hailing without effect, and this time pursuing with a haste unbecoming my years and decidedly injurious to dignity of deportment;

"What are you doing with my property?" I demanded after overtaking stranger No. 3.

"Wait and see," was the answer.

The coincidence of this remark with the one made by stranger No. 1, somewhat nettled me and provoked me into the utterance of a few words violative of the Chesterfield code.

"Do you resist an officer in the discharge of his duty, sir?" demanded this stranger in a loud and offensive tone.

"I do not resist, but I demand of you my property."

"Very good, sir! you *do* resist. I arrest you—come alonger me."

Conscious of no offense and desiring to obey the law, I submitted and went "alonger" him peaceably enough, to stranger No 2, with whom I began to feel a sort of accidental acquaintance.

I don't understand how it was, but I *do* know that after a charge against my horse for vagrantly roaming about the streets and a charge against myself for having resisted an officer in the discharge of his duty, I was fined ten dollars *and costs* and the horse was fined two dollars and a half *and costs*.

I swallowed this as best I could, but I assure you it left a lump in my throat.

Passing down the street, ruminating upon Government and its purpose and thinking that a people might possibly be overgoverned to an extent destructive of property, liberty and even life, I found myself opposite the market where, as fortune would have it, I met a business acquaintance between whom and myself was a settlement to make.

As the street is not the best place for the transaction of business my acquaintance invited me into the Market house where we could be more retired, and while there, feeling wearied both in body and mind, I leaned against one of the stalls when I was startled, not by a tap, but a slap on the shoulder and a voice saying, "you are my prisoner!"

"For what?" I demanded.

"Wait and see," replied stranger No. 4. I was again taken before stranger No 2 and fined ten dollars *and costs* for the violation of a city ordinance against vagrants lounging about the Market-house. After a very stern lecture, during which I was informed that a chain gang had been organized and I might become a member of it, I was most contemptuously dismissed.

Making for my horse and determined to go at all events, even should I find the poor beast under arrest I was met by a friend who is thick of hearing and who actually button-holed me for "just a word or two," as he said. In reply to his friendly queries I was forced to speak in a very loud tone. Stop from stranger five, who this time arrested me for loud talking and disorderly conduct on the street. I was fined ten dollars *and costs* and the chain gang unless I could give some reference. The reference was given by some one, I don't know who, for by this time I had but little consciousness left.

Guided by instinct I found my horse and hastily mounted.

"Stranger," called out a man I did not know.

"Well, sir."

"Do you see that pig?" pointing to a shrewd looking land perch just then fleeting by us.

"Yes, sir."

"That pig has cost me just $275 in fines. I have abandoned him and now being a very sharp pig and not worth confiscation, he enjoys the freedom of the city."

Plunging my spurs into my poor fine-ridden horse, I dashed westward followed by cries of "stop thief!" and accusations of "furious riding," for which latter offense, I learn, I have been solemnly accused by the entire batch of stringers.

"Do you think," said Mr. Oldboy, looking steadily at me, "I have had provocation?"

"You have," was my solemn judgment.

Yours respectfully, CHARLEMINE.

The question of voting one hundred thousand dollars as a donation to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, is under discussion in the parish of Rapides. That sum is proposed to be given in twenty year bonds bearing eight per cent. The Alexandria Democrat, which favors the measure, takes the ground that, the tax to raise it will be very light, and that the sum advanced will be more than returned. It represents that the late assessment of all the property in the parish amounted to $2,750,000, and under that assessment the amount to be paid to meet the interest, will be thirty cents on the thousand dollars.

In the same number of the Democrat which favors the donation and presents the foregoing facts, we find a communication from G. Mason Graham, in which opposition is made to the donation, upon the ground that the company will be fully able to build the road without the contribution of one cent from the parish, and argues thereupon that if the State and parishes are to furnish the company of "wealthy Illinois capitalists" with more than simple means to build the road, "we had better build and own it ourselves." If the premises of the writer are sound, his conclusions are certainly so. And, further, if his premises are true, there can exist no doubt of the speedy construction of the road.

The Natchitoches Times is opposed to granting a subsidy by that parish, on principle. It declares its opposition to all schemes which take money from the poor and give it to the rich—which make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer. It insists on holding stock if it pays money.

In Norfolk the negroes are exhibiting a bitter spirt of intolerance and persecution towards the few men of their own race who dared to vote the Conservative tickets at the late election.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, July 5, noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, noon.—Cotton firmer; uplands 9¾ and Orleans 10d; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

PARIS, July 5, noon.—Bourse opens dull; rentes 72 45.

HAVRE, July 5, noon.—Cotton opened heavy.

NEW YORK, July 5, noon.—Stocks dull. Money 3@5 ⅌ct. Exchange—long 109¾ and short 110⅜. Gold 111⅛. Louisiana's, old, 75; levee 6's 77 and 8's 9 Cotton dull and lower, 20½c; sales 200 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Flour dull and lower, $5 25@5 50@5 75 Corn firmer; mixed 95c, yellow $1 and white $1 10@1 12½ Oats 61@64c. Bran dull, $1@1 05. Hay—prime $21@22 Pork dull, $30 75@31 25 Bacon dull, 14½@17½@18½c; hams firmer, 22½@28½c. Lard firm; tierces 15¾@16¾ and keg 18½@19½c. Sugar firm; prime 11½@11¾c Molasses 60@75c. Whisky 95c@$1 00. Coffee inactive; prime 17½@17½c. Cotton easier; sales 1150 bales; middling 18⅞@19, low middling 17½@18 and good ordinary 16½@17c; receipts 1579 and exports 4045 bales. Sterling 122. Sight exchange par to ⅛⅌ct, discount. Gold 111½.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, evening.—Cotton quiet, but steady; uplands 9¾ and Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales, of which for speculation and export 1000.

NEW YORK, July 5, evening.—Cotton dull; sales 600 bales; middling uplands 20c Money easy at 3@5 ⅌ct. Sterling dull at 109¾@110. Gold heavy, 111⅛

Race between the Lee and Natchez.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Lee arrived here at 11:25 A. M., making the run from New Orleans in three days, eighteen hours and eleven minutes; beating the time of the Natchez on her last trip, three hours and forty-four minutes; and the James M White's famous time, about five hours. The Natchez was detained by a heavy fog a hundred and ten miles below here, and has not arrived at 6 P. M. A million dollars changed hand. Several thousand people were out to witness the arrival.

ST LOUIS, July 5.—Capt. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, claims that, deducting six hours laid by for fog and thirty-six minutes lost in repairing pump below Helena, the Natchez beat the Lee's time some twenty minutes. A banquet to both captains will be given at the Southern Hotel to night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 5—*Senate*.—The Senate last night resumed the consideration of the naturalization bill The vote adopting Sumner's amendment striking out the word white, was reconsidered, yeas 27, nays 14 Sumner's amendment was then rejected, yeas 14, nays 36.

Warner then moved to extend the naturalization laws to Ocanase of African nativity and persons of African descent. Adopted, yeas 31, nays 30.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the funding bill, and ordered a committee of conference.

Davis offered a bill, and after debate, and in response to a request from several Senators, withdrew the resolution censuring the Secretary of the Treasury for his failure to respond to the resolution of inquiry concerning the Indian claims.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

Washburne, from the special committee, made a report favoring the establishment of the postal telegraph system, and requested that the bill go over till next December. Agreed to.

House.—The Virginia case of Tucker against Booker was reported in favor of Booker. The whole subject was tabled—99 to 24. Adjourned.

Senate.—All the afternoon was consumed in debating the amendment to the tax bill, providing for bonded transportation of imported merchandise to interior cities. The amendment was finally rejected.

Recess until evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Atlantics beat White Stockings, of Chicago, at base ball to day. Score 30 to 20

PHILADELPHIA July 4.—Athletics beat Mutuals this afternoon—24 to 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Olympics, of this city, beat the Unions, of Morrisiana. Score 14 to 5. Fine game with dead ball.

CAIRO, July 4.—General turn out yesterday to witness the arrival of the steamer R. E. Lee and Natchez Neither landed here. The Lee passed at 6:08 P. M., and the Natchez one hour and twelve minutes later The Lee made the run to Cairo in the unprecedented time of three days and one hour. Pilots say there are only eight feet of water to St. Louis, and the trip above will be necessarily slow.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 4.—The grand celebration of the Fourth was attended by President Grant. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Woodford, of New York, Henry Ward Beecher and Gen B. F. Butler.

Baron Catacazy, the Russian Minister, was received with cheers for the imperial government of Russia, and toasted thanks.

RICHMOND, VA., July 5.—Judge Ginger to day decides, in the contested city election, that the matter of illegal and fraudulent votes cannot be gone into Had this matter been opened, the legal proceedings would have extended beyond the term for which the city officers are elected.

The Republicans claim that this decision, in effect, gives the city offices to their candidates. The Conservatives still contest the case on the ground of informality of the election.

FROM EUROPE.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The yachts Cambria and Dauntless started on their ocean race. They reached Daupt's Rock at 2 o'clock this afternoon in tow, where the yachts Sappho and Gwendoline awaited them. The weather is fine, with a strong westerly north breeze At 2 30 the first gun was fired, when the Cambria and Dauntless dropped off from the tugs, and in five minutes afterward the Dauntless shot ahead and kept the position for twenty miles, when the Cambria tacked with the wind and seemed to get ahead. The wind changed and was then strong from the south-west The great opinion is that, with a quiet sea and favoring wind, the American yacht will win, but rough weather is a sure victory for the Cambria. Betting on the result is very active.

PARIS, July 4.—The Court has gone into mourning for the death of Baltimore Bonaparte.

The Constitutionel professes to have reliable information that agents of Prim are in Prussia to offer the throne of Spain to a Prussian Prince.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times' city article says American railroad mortgage bonds at Frankfort are ceasing to attract buyers. City and State bonds are now being tried. Those of Savannah have been introduced and City of New York and State of Illinois will follow to the extent of a few millions at seven per cent.

MADRID, July 4.—There were disturbances in front of the Carlist Club Room on Saturday night. Firearms were discharged. One man was killed and several wounded. Many arrests.

The council of Ministers on Saturday was wholly occupied with the question of the throne.

ROME, July 4.—The Council has adopted the preface and first and second chapters of Infallibility. Partisans of extreme infallibility refuse any alterations, and demand for an immediate vote. Bishops are fast leaving, and it is thought that the final vote will be taken on the 10th.

MADRID, July 5.—It is announced to day that the Prince of Hohenzollen has accepted the offer of the Spanish throne. The Council will immediately take the matter under discussion. It is tolerably certain this candidature will be proclaimed without action of Cortes.

LONDON, July 5.—Advices received to-day from Aden report that the ship, John Dryden, was recently found ashore and abandoned near that place. Her cargo of cotton is uninjured.

The Times, in its city article of this morning, anticipates no difficulty attending the close of speculative accounts for autumn errors.

The Duke of Sutherland yesterday gave a banquet in honor of Lessups. Among the guests present were the Dukes of Cambridge and Argyle, Right Honorables Wm. E. Gladstone, Benj. Disraeli, Lord D'Afferon and others.

ROME, July 5.—Discussion of fourth chapter relative to the supremacy of the Pope was ended in the Ecumenical Council yesterday, many of the orators inscribed to speak on the subject having withdrawn. It is reported there will be a public meeting on Sunday, the 17th inst.

LONDON, July 5.—Robert Lowe sailed yesterday from here with apparatus on board for repairing the Atlantic cable near Heart's Content, and the French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury. This steamer has just been built by the Atlantic cable company, and is fitted with the most approved phiances. She will be stationed permanently on the American side to be in readiness for contingencies.

MANNIN, July 5.—Government authorities to-day officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign prince. The name of the prince, the Government adds, it is not yet proper to divulge.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The cotton movement for the week shows a further falling off in receipts, while the exports are considerably in excess of last week and corresponding week of last year. Receipts at all ports for the week were 11,709 bales, against 12,847 last week, 15,526 the previous week and 17,995 three weeks since. Receipts at all ports from September 1, 1869, to date, reach 2,825,469 bales, against 2,101,576 for same time last year, showing an increase of 723,893 bales in favor of the present season. Exports from all ports for the week 29,798 bales, against 19,898 last week and 7614 this week last year. Exports from September 1, 1869, to date, reached 2,089,071 bales, against 1,414,743 for same time last year. Stock at all ports is 180,648 bales, against 55 915 last year. Stock in interior towns 37,551 bales, against 42,913 last week and 4676 this date last year. Stock of cotton in Liverpool 555,000 bales, against 332 000 last year; amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain 110,000 bales, against 80,000 last year; amount of India cotton afloat for Europe 300,771 bales, against 602,201 last year. The cotton market at this point was dull and heavy during the week with a further decline in prices. Sales of the growing crop have been made at 17⅞c. for delivery during the closing months of the calendar year. At the close of the week there was a steadier feeling in the cable telegrams from Liverpool, to the effect that the actual stock of American cotton was seven thousand bales below the estimation. The crop advices from the South are less favorable, and we hear a great many complaints in regard to excessive rains, the further growth of grass and weeds in the cotton fields and the appearance of lice in some sections. There is no doubt some damage has been done to the growing plant from the above, but still we cannot learn that the damage as yet has been sufficient to materially reduce the crop. What the cotton plant wants is dry and hot weather. It we have this during the present month, then there is every reason to look for a large crop this year.

The financial situation at Washington has excited much attention during the week. The chief events in Congress were the defeat of the currency bill and the passage of the funding bill by the house. The latter, in its present shape, virtually amounts to nothing and has ceased to attract attention. The session is rapidly approaching a close, and there is very little chance of any financial bills being enacted. The two houses differ widely in their views, one being for extension and the other for contraction. The legitimate business interests of the country will be best served by retaining the national finance alone.

The events of the week in Wall street were important as showing a remarkable change from bear to bull in the speculative temper. The heavy disbursements and the prospect that Congress will adjourn without agreeing to any financial bill were the chief causes for this change. The present outlook is favorable to a more pronounced speculation in the future.

The bank statement is favorable and shows that the banks have made a net gain of $25,000,000 in their legal reserve. They now hold $25,000,000 above 25 per cent., the amount required by law.

Race between the Lee and Natchez.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—The Lee passed at 11:15 P. M. The Natchez is over an hour behind.

CAIRO, July 4.—The Lee reached here in three days and one hour, and the Natchez in three days, two hours and twelve minutes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Revenue $1,167,018.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The only public celebration is by the association of the oldest inhabitants, with an oration, reading of the Declaration of Independence and presentation of block for the Washington Monument.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—*House*.—The Senate's request for a new Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill gave rise to an animated debate, in which it was contended that the House is not bound to carry out the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission in 1867. The new Conference Committee was ordered.

The House refused to allow the counsel for Wood to be heard at the bar of the House.

The Louisiana contested election case—Darrall vs Bailey—has been decided in favor of Darrall, republican. A motion to reconsider was entered and will come up next Wednesday.

A bill passed declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the Opelousas & Great Western Railroad.

Senate—Sawyer addressed the Senate in favor of the bill for the sale of lands in the Sea Islands of Beaufort, South Carolina.

The naturalization bill was considered, and an amendment by Sumner adopted striking the word white from the naturalization laws.

The substitute of the Senate for the House bill was rejected.

The amendment offered by Williams excluding Chinese from the privilege of naturalization was debated and pending action the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—*Senate*—A motion to adjourn was lost by a tie vote.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to provide for the removal of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina to the Cherokee lands west of the Mississippi river.

Harris offered a resolution calling for information as to Casey's management of the New Orleans Custom-house. Adopted.

Naturalization bill resumed. Stewart continued his argument for the exclusion of Chinese from the privilege of being naturalized.

No House.

Senate in session all day and will meet this evening The debate was continued on the amendment excluding Chinese from the privilege of naturalization.

Williams, of Oregon, Stewart, of New York, and Conkling favoring the amendment. Sumner, Carpenter, Schurz and Trumbull opposed. No action reached, but it was agreed that a consideration of the tax bill shall be resumed at the opening of the session to morrow, whether the naturalization bill is finished to-night or not.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Seventy five Chinese arrived, via Pacific Railroad, for plantations.

The sloop-of-war, Tuscarora, arrived this afternoon for the purpose, it is stated, of conveying the iron clads to Key West.

The boat race excitement continues. At Helena, Ark, the Lee passed at 4:30 and the Natchez at 5:20 P M The Natchez broke a pump last night and lost thirty-six minutes.

FROM EUROPE.

VIENNA, July 2.—Advices have been received of a sharp earthquake in Greece yesterday. An island in the neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock.

WARSAW, July 2.—The Emperor of Russia and suite have arrived here. A grand official demonstration will be made in honor of the event.

LISBON, July 2.—Senor Figanur, recently appointed Portuguese Minister to Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

ROME, July 2.—It is said that at least two-thirds of the Fathers of the Ecumenical Council will depart for home as soon as the dogma of Infallibility is promulgated.

PARIS, July 2.—The Figaro was to-day prosecuted for violating the press law. The particular offense being the publication of a false anecdote of the Emperor and the late Earl Clarendon.

Washburne, American Minister, has gone to the German watering places. Col. Hoffman, Secretary of Legation, act, during his absence.

The new Minister sailed from Havre to-day for New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Czech Catholics residing here publicly announce their determination to adopt a Greek faith should the dogma of Infallibility be adopted at Rome.

PARIS, July 3.—The Emperor wears mourning for eight days in consequence of the death of Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

Advices from Rome represent that the discussion of the infallibility dogma will certainly close this week

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Great excitement in the Western country over the race between the steamers Lee and Natchez, from New Orleans. Several hundred thousand dollars staked on the result in this city alone. Quickest time on record it is expected. The Lee passed Memphis to night at 11½ Time from New Orleans two days and six hours. Natchez an hour behind.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The town of Orrville was nearly destroyed by fire to day. Loss heavy.

NEW YORK July 4.—Delegates from various States of the Union are in this city and held another anti Chinese meeting last night, and framed a secret organization for the protection of co operative purposes, called the Working Men's Friendly Association.

MONTGOMERY, July 4.—The day was observed by the closing of stores, banks, &c. A Republican meeting, which had been advertised for several weeks, was held. A row took place over the dinner, in which several negroes were cut and shot, some dangerously. All were of the same party.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The day passed quietly here. A salute was fired from the Fort at noon, the band playing a national air. There was a fine display of fireworks in the evening, which was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from adjoining counties. The vessels in the harbor were all tastefully decorated with bunting.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 4.—Independence day was celebrated here by a complimentary dinner given by the proprietors to the representatives of the press of Washington and Richmond. Jas. A. Cowardin, senior editor of the Richmond Dispatch, presided, and speeches were made by Senators Howard and Yates, and Representative Keeley, of the Virginia Legislature, Col. John Baldwin, of Virginia, W. W. Barr, of the Southern Associated Press, and others. A grand hop will be given to

A MODEL VALEDICTORY.—One style of Illinois journalism is illustrated in the following paragraph, which appears in the Keithsburg Observer, under the head of "Obituary:"

About two and a half years ago we took possession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pegging out, having neither friends, money nor credit. We tried to breathe into it the breath of life; we put into it all our own money and everybody else's we could get hold of, but it was no go; either the people of Keithsburg don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a newspaper. We went into the business with confidence, determined to run it out or bust. We have busted. During our connection with the Observer we have made some friends and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts; the latter are affectionately requested to go to the devil.

The Houston Union (Republican) recently said: Some strangely discreditable things are going on at Austin. Treachery and corruption fill the air.

A Tennesseean has invented a machine for transplanting cotton. It is pronounced perfect.

Don Piatt says: "The way not to split the Republican party is for the thieves in it to stop stealing."

The way to stop the stealing is to split the Republican party.

Recorder's Court.

SATURDAY, June 25.—Sims Adkinson appeared before his honor on the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace. After due investigation he was pronounced not guilty.

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