"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

# The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 13, 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.

Hon. Mike Ryan came up on the steamer La Belle yesterday.

FOR JEFFERSON.—The Flirt will leave for Jefferson to-day at 11 o'clock with a fine freight. Passengers must hurry aboard.

RARE CHANCE.—Passengers and shippers will to-day have the privilege of selection between three of the very best boats in the trade—the Bradish Johnson, Julia A. Rudolph, and Era No. 10.

TIME IS UP.—No more advertising will be received in the Harrison County Agricultural Association's pamphlet after Thursday, the 14th inst. Capt. Barrett will be in Shreveport on that day.

The death of Col. Joseph Hanlon, a citizen of New Orleans, recently occurred while he was on a trip to Virginia for the benefit of his health. He is spoken of by the Bulletin in terms of highest praise.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. P. Kellogg for a copy of the Globe, of the 29th inst., giving the proceedings of the Senate upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bill and the remarks of the honorable Senator thereon.

Capt. George Alban, who came up on the La Belle, says there is no talk in the city about militia being sent to this point; and that Adjutant General Mudgett informed him that if a company should be organized in this place or parish, he will certainly receive them.

THE TIDAL WAVE.—We learn by a dispatch to G. A. Bourquin that this new candidate for public favor will leave Pittsburg for this place direct on Saturday, the 16th inst., under command of Capt. John Kouns, the irrepressible. Orders for wagons, plows, &c., can be telegraphed with the assurance that they will be properly attended to.

A gentleman of this place has received a proposition from a rascal in New York to sell him some of the finest executed counterfeit 1, 2 and 5-dollar bills ever offered in any market. He respectfully declines trading at this particular time, but at some future period may "send on" for a supply.

The proceedings of the meeting held at the Court House on Saturday will be found in another column. The meeting was respectably attended, and was characterized by a calm and entirely dispassionate spirit. Those of our citizens who are regarded as preëminently conservative took the leading part in the discussions.

THE CROPS.—The crops are generally in a better condition than they were at the time of our last weekly report, the dry weather having enabled the planters to get somewhat the better of the grass. The general impression still is that fine crops of corn will be made, though it has been somewhat injured in some localities by rain. The cotton is far from as promising as the corn, having been materially injured by the grass.

In accordance with a resolution of the meeting, Judge Land has appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to wait upon Gov. Warmoth, the Judge being made, on motion, chairman of the committee: R. C. Cummings; R. J. Looney; J. S. Ashton; S. L. Taylor; J. W. Duncan; A. H. Leonard; C. B. Clarke; F. P. Leavenworth; C. M. Pegues and L. C. Dillard.

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Furman, of DeSoto, who returned on the La Belle from a trip to Canada. He informs us that it was the impression of well informed parties, with whom he conversed at the North, that the passage by Congress of the Pacific Railroad bill secures a brilliant future for Shreveport, and that Mr. Morgan was especially sanguine of its becoming a considerable city.

NEITH LODGE NO. 21, I. O. O. F.—The following officers having been elected and appointed were duly installed, on the 6th inst., by B. Jacobs, D. D. G. M. District Twelve, to serve for the present term: B. Holzman, N.G.; M. Weinstock, V.G.; John H. Gilliland, Secretary; L. Weidenman, Treasurer; H. Zeigler, R. S.N.G.; Moise Kahn, L.S.N.G.; S. Stati, W.; Henry T. Dreyfus, C.; Wm. Stewart, I.G.; D. Cooper, R.S.V.G.; P. C. Houser, L.S.V.G.; Sol. Simon, R.S.S.

A PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A German sign painter, by the name of W. Dannigkeit, having had some domestic trouble on the previous night, yesterday morning went out to the graveyard, where he has a child buried, and shot himself with a five-shooter, and fell upon the grave of his child. He evidently intended to shoot himself through the heart, but the ball went below and into his stomach. He was taken to the Infirmary, though Dr. Clay informs us that he will not recover.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BRICK.—Messrs. Hope & Wright have on hand a large quantity of the very best quality of brick, specially suited for paving purposes, which they offer at a reduced price. Samples can be seen at the building of Hope & Allen, on Milam street, at the one of Hope & Leonard, on Texas street opposite the Court House, and on the site of the Presbyterian church. We would advise all who need the article to call on them. They are prepared to fill orders promptly, or to take contracts, and defy competition in their line of business.

KEACHI FEMALE COLLEGE.—Adverse fate preventing our personal attendance at the examinations of the various female colleges around us—all of which seem to have given eminent satisfaction to visitors and patrons—we avail ourselves of the observations of some of our more fortunate cotemporaries. In reference to the above named college, the Mansfield Times has a flattering notice of the proceedings on Commencement day. Under the management of its venerable President, Rev. Peter Crawford, the college is now in a very prosperous condition, having a larger number of pupils than during any previous session since the close of the war.

We again warn our readers that they cannot be too careful in handling kerosine oil. A gentleman in this parish was in the act of filling a lamp from a five gallon can which he held in his arms, when a breath of wind blew the blaze of another lamp standing on the window sill, near enough to ignite the oil. There was no explosion but the contents of the can ran all over the floor, severely burning the gentleman's wife and little boy, who were standing by. Nothing but the most prompt action saved the house from being burned, as the floor of the room was in a blaze.

[Communicated.

Editors South-Western:

Owing to a change in regard to the place of interment and to the difficulty of communicating from a distance it was not known, until a late hour yesterday, that the remains of Col. O'Neill were to be buried here. Thus, deeply to their regret, it was impossible for his family to give definite and timely notice to friends and acquaintances at what hour the funeral would take place. A FRIEND.

Shreveport, June 29, 1870.

## Reminiscences of Dr. Bennett.

In looking across the river this morning at the "waving grain," which has grown so rapidly under the magic effect of the late rains, the mind reverts to an incident that occurred years agone in connection with the crop of corn on this same piece of land, a recital of which and kindred trifles we hope our readers will pardon us for inflicting upon them—more especially at this time, when no subject of absorbing interest is before the public, and the general outlook is over a bleak waste of political trickery and shameless turpitude.

Once upon a time there lived in Shreveport an old man by the name of Bennett, who rejoiced, too, in the prefix of Doctor. He was known far and near, even throughout all the South, as the cunningest of men. The number of tricks that old gentleman played upon unsuspecting travelers if written out in detail would fill an octavo volume. He was the original "thimble rig" man, and could manipulate "the little joker," as he called the pellet used in the game, with marvelous dexterity. His life was like unto a game of whist, and he rarely failed to win the odd trick. His custom it was to count the rows of shingles on a house, and days, weeks, even months afterwards propose a bet on the subject. Weighing small pieces of wood or stone and casting them into the street for future wagers was a favorite pastime of this Doctor of Tricks. He owned an educated dog, answering to the name of Greenland. Greenland would loaf around on the street like an ordinary canine, lying in wait for "softs." Men are prone to boast of their dogs, their horses or their guns—rarely of their wives. Such men were "ducks" for the Doctor.

"Pshaw," he would sneeringly remark to one of this class who might be expatiating upon the intellectual capacity of a favorite cur, "there's an old dog out in the street I can teach in five minutes to do more than your educated dog can do."

A bet would result, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the stranger "went up."

Charley S. once weighed Greenland, and shortly after called the Doctor into his store—a frame building at the corner of Texas and Spring streets, where our friend of the tribe of Levy now holds forth, and proposed to bet a hundred dollars that he could come nearer guessing his weight than the Doctor could. The bet was taken. S. guessed first, when the Doctor guessed a half pound over him. Greenland was put upon the scales. The Doctor won. He had suspected something of the kind from an occurrence needless to mention, and in passing the store that day had motioned Greenland to go in while he passed on. After a little while the dog came out and followed his master into a thicket of bushes—where Baer's and Jacobs' houses now stand—when he slipped around to the rear of the old hotel, then standing upon what is known as the Reynolds' property; looked into the pantry, and finding nothing else at hand, set down a large plate of butter before Greenland. Master and dog, after the hurried though dainty repast, went back and "came up out of the bushes," both looking innocent and unsuspecting as a couple of lambs. The result has been seen.

In those days Jake P. was a merchant here. Now P. was as clever a fellow as the town could boast, but had some little vanity on the subject of horses, and flattered himself that he had a little of the fastest pacing piece of flesh, in the form of a small pony, on this continent. After awhile a rough looking old horse might have been seen running at large for months upon the common—and the whole town was very common at that time—apparently without an owner. That old horse had been brought from Georgia, Alabama, or some other State, by the Doctor, when on one of his "professional" tours, solely with a view to catch Jacob; and which would have been done, but that the thing leaked out and the latter was warned in time.

The Doctor had a racing mare called Limping Bess, who had been trained to go lame when brought on the track, whereupon odds or distance would be given. This was the mare with which he won the race but not the money in the Indian Nation, though the limping accompaniment was not then called into requisition. Here's how it was: The mare beat the horse of the Indians a quarter race, but they refused to give up the stakes because the mare got the start.

"See here, Mister Indians," argumentatively suggested the Doctor, "if my mare starts behind, and comes out ahead, will you give up the money then?"

They could but agree to so reasonable a proposition, and also believe if she once more started, Bess behind, but came out with Bess again ahead.

"Now, Mister Indians," queried the Doctor, "I reckon you'll give up the money?"

Not a bit of it. They counted the tracks, and finding that their horse had made the most, they claimed to have won, and upon the Doctor's becoming a little unreasonable, they tied him to a tree and thrashed him. He was wont, years afterwards when the soreness had worn off, to relate this incident with apparent relish.

Space forbids a further chronicling of the events incident to the career of this eminent man, and we hasten to the one the recollection of which has almost unconsciously beguiled us into this infliction.

Age had no doubt somewhat blunted the keen edge of the Doctor's wit, else he would never have fallen a victim to the snare prepared for him, the particulars of which will be hereinafter related.

In the times of which we write there also lived in Shreveport, "a gentleman of the name of" Peter McLeish, who pursued the then lucrative calling of keeper of a drinking saloon. It so chanced that Peter and the Doctor got into a discussion as to the probable yield per acre of the field of corn in question, then under the latter's management. It resulted, as most discussions did in those days, in a wager—the Doctor offering to stake $500 that the yield would be sixty bushels to the acre, which bet was promptly taken. At gathering time the Doctor saw he would lose, and proposed a compromise. The other party agreed to release him upon condition that he would give a free treat for one day at each of the three drinking saloons in town. In an evil hour, and probably when the guardian spirit, which the Doctor thought presided over his wagers and his fortunes, was taking a short nap, the proposition was agreed to. Now, mark the result.

The first day was devoted to Bostwick's saloon. And what a day that was! Innocent and unsuspecting strangers were pulled up to the bar and supplied with drink after drink till drinking nature could drink no more. It reminded one of a hotly contested election day, when the friends of rival candidates were pulling and hauling voters to the polls, except that in this case all had the same end in view—to elect the Doctor overwhelmingly. The supply of champagne was exhausted. When men could drink no more they clinked empty glasses, and each clink cost the candidate a dime—for those were the good old days when toddies and juleps were only ten cents "per." Bostwick, though not a large man, took one hundred and fifty drinks before breakfast—almost the daily allowance of lager to which our German friend, ——, now restricts himself. In short, the eventful day closed upon a score against the Doctor of the modest little sum of seven hundred dollars! The next day was devoted to Peter's "benefit," and this was but a repetition of the first day's proceedings, and the score was even heavier. The Doctor naturally became disgusted. He expostulated warmly, when Peter magnanimously released him from the third day and its consequences, he and Bostwick dividing their receipts with old Major Lee, the proprietor of the remaining saloon. Grand result—nearly $1500 paid as a forfeit on a wager of $500. And this was how the diamond was cut; the biter was bitten—

"A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and killed."

Had we the pencil of a Mark Twain we would essay a biographical sketch of the now departed, but as it is, dare not make the venture, and must cast ourselves upon the kind charity of our readers for even this brief and lame attempt.

The Doctor died of yellow fever in the autumn of '53. Though fond of playing tricks, by which he rarely failed to profit, he was far from being a bad-hearted man—Shreveport has in her day produced many worse. So well known was his character, that for years after his death many persons thought it a dodge, and that he would in his own good time turn up in some other quarter of the globe. Alas, he will never "turn up" until called to his final account, and until then, may he rest in peace.

Josh Billings says mules are sure-footed; he has known them to kick a boy twice in a second, ten feet off.

## Public Meeting.

On Saturday the 9th inst. a public meeting was held in Shreveport at 12 o'clock, at the Court House. On motion of J. S. Ashton, Esq. Judge Land was called to the chair, and on motion of L. M. Nutt, Esq., H. J. Hearsey was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

At the request of the chairman, L. M. Nutt, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few clear, forcible and dignified remarks, and concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of five, by the chairman, to draft resolutions. The motion being unanimously carried, the chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on the committee: L. M. Nutt, R. C. Cummings, C. C. Henderson, T. M. Gilmer and J. H. Carter. On motion, Judge W. B. Egan was added to the committee. The committee withdrew, and after an absence of half an hour, reported through Mr. Nutt the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas a rumor has reached us that Governor Warmoth designs sending a battalion or regiment of strangers to perform militia duty in our parish,

*Be it resolved*, We are unwilling to believe that Governor Warmoth contemplates an act so directly hostile to us and ruinous to our interests.

*Resolved*, We solemnly assert that in no community does law and order more absolutely prevail than with us, and never in the history of this section of our State has law been more uniformly and quietly enforced than now. Any statement to the contrary we denounce as false and calumnious, and we call upon the officers of the law to confirm this assertion.

*Resolved*, That we are ready and will proceed at once to organize the militia under existing laws, and will hold ourselves subject to all orders from our superior officers.

*Resolved*, That we ask of the Governor and Adjutant General the same privileges recently granted to the militia of New Orleans, and especially in regard to the appointment of officers.

*Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of five to communicate these resolutions in person to the Governor and Adjutant General, and to lay before them any facts or information pertinent to the subject of these resolutions.

Mr Buckner moved the resolutions be acted on separately. Carried.

Mr. Buckner moved that the words, "and so directly in violation of the laws of the State," be added to the first resolution; carried, and first resolution adopted as thus amended. The second, third, fourth, and fifth resolutions, were then, successively adopted, with some verbal changes, consented to by the committee, and weich are incorporated in the resolutions as above written.

On motion of L. M. Nutt, Esq., it was determined that the Chairman should be allowed time to consider the appointment of the committee, provided for in the fifth resolution

On motion of Judge W. B. Egan, the adoption of the above resolution was reconsidered. Judge Egan moved that the Chairman have further time to select gentlemen to compose the committee to wait on the Governor; that the resolution, as amended, be read, instead of five, "five or more," and that Judge Land, Chairman of this meeting, be appointed chairman of the committee to be appointed. Carried unanimously.

There being no other business to transact Judge Egan addressed the meeting at some length, dwelling with marked emphasis upon the fact, that at no previous time in the history of all this section of country, had a more quiet state of affairs existed; there was no combination here to violate the law, nor was it possible for such an organization, if existing, to accomplish their design; he called upon J. S. Ashton, Esq., District Attorney, to substantiate this fact, and upon other officers of the law, *present*, to do the same. Mr. Ashton fully concurred with Judge Egan as to the social condition of the country.

J. M. Wilson, Deputy Sheriff, requested Judge Egan to state for him that a more quiet state of society, or a more cheerful spirit of obedience to law could exist in no country.

Mr. Wylie, a Justice of the Peace, said he was a Northern man; served in the Federal army through the war; was a personal friend of Gov. Warmoth; he declared that he had been treated with uniform kindness by the Southern people here; knew positively that all Northern men were treated in the same way; this was a peaceable, law abiding, community.

Dr. King and a number of gentlemen from Bossier parish, declared that throughout the length and breadth of their parish the same state of peace prevailed.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

T. T. LAND, Chairman.

H. J. HEARSEY, Secretary.

A LONG DEBT.—While a bill proposing to appropriate $180,000 for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue was under discussion in the House, the Hon. J. P. Knott, of Kentucky, exposed the reckless extravagance of the Radical party in a speech characterized by cutting irony and infinite humor. In speaking of the bonded debt of the Government, amounting to $2500,000,000, he says: "There is only one way by which the human intellect can approach a realization of the magnitude of this sum, and that is by comparison. Each greenback dollar bill is about seven inches in length. Now place two thousand five hundred millions of them in a line, and you will find it to be over two hundred and fifty thousand miles long! Geographers tell us it is twenty-five thousand miles around the earth. Our public debt would, therefore, make a band of greenback dollars that could encircle this globe more than ten times. It is said to be over 240,000 miles from the earth to the moon. If this is so, our debt would make a rope of greenback dollars long enough to cable the moon to the earth and have over ten thousand miles to sag! [Laughter.] Now, this House has repeatedly declared that this debt, principal and interest, shall be paid, and to meet the annually accruing interest upon it the people all over the country are taxed in every conceivable way that the ingenuity of Congress can suggest."

But, he tells us, this is not all, nor half what is justly due by the Government. Besides this debt for which its notes are given, at the lowest calculation $3,000,000,000 more are owed to the mass of the people, for the horses and cattle, and sheep and hogs, and corn and wheat taken from them for the support of its armies during the war, and for which no compensation has ever been rendered.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—A member of the Legislature writing from Austin to the Jefferson Radical, seems to be not over well pleased with the status of the Senate, where things "have not gone on as smoothly as they should have done." The trouble is there are only "a baker's dozen of sound Republicans" in that body who will do to "tie to," whereas it was originally supposed to contain nineteen Simon pures. The House, on the other hand, appears to be all right, and, says the writer, will stand by Republicanism and the principles of our great party till the last gun is fired."

This fellow expresses himself disgusted with the manner in which the recent so-called State ball was conducted. He claims to have had a card of admission, but ascertaining that certain members were tabooed because of color, he became indignant at this evidence of "false pride" and agonized the State by not appearing.

The Radical vindicates the Senate from the strictures of its correspondent by referring to the passage of the militia bill, and expresses the hope that that body will "never prove recreant to any trust confided in it by the people."

A "GRAND SCHEME," INDEED.—A Western paper speaks of the latest proposal of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, which eclipses anything yet undertaken in telegraphy. It is nothing less than the virtual annexation of China and the Sandwich Islands, which, when carried into effect "will turn the Pacific Ocean into an American lake and place the sceptre of the commerce of the globe in American hands." It is very justly said that this country needs only direct and prompt relations with China to become master of its commerce—that trade which has always given commercial supremacy to the fortunate nation which has won it. The Pacific ocean, it is claimed, can be monopolized by American steamers as completely as the Atlantic is by European lines. "Our field of conquest is the East"—the East, whose trade in times past built up Tyre, Sidon, Thebes, and Venice, "Queen of the Sea."

GEN. JOE. SHELBY.—The Kansas City Times indignantly denies the imputation made upon the character of Gen. Shelby by a newspaper correspondent, who claims that he has turned Radical, and says when the ninety thousand free white Democrats of Missouri are enfranchised, it will be time enough to see what kind of a race he will make for Governor. The Times pays a passing tribute to Gen. Longstreet thus: "The South has but one James Longstreet, just as the revolution produced but one Benedict Arnold; and to another State than Missouri belongs the infamy of giving birth to such an offspring as the present Collector, present Loyal League negro fetich worshipper, New Orleans bastard, James Longstreet."

CROPS IN EASTERN TEXAS.—Our townsman, Colonel Martin, writes to his house in this place from Rusk, under date of the 1st inst., and he speaks in glowing terms of the corn crops in that and neighboring counties through which he has traveled. One more rain will insure the largest crop made for years. He very justly remarks that it is too early to give any correct estimate of the cotton crop. Frequent rains have caused the plant to run too much to weed and joint too long, besides which the grass is interfering sadly with many planters; still, dry weather for a month or two will, in great part, remedy these evils and a good crop be secured, provided the worm does not make its appearance.

Whatever betide, so far as cotton is concerned, it is gratifying to know that Eastern and Northern Texas and North Louisiana will certainly be blessed with a heavy corn crop.

## The St. Louis Trade.

Capt. E. W. Gould, agent of the Star Line of steamers, whose recent visit to this place we made mention of, has written a letter to a gentleman of St. Louis, which is published by the Democrat of the 30th ult. The captain says:

After canvassing among merchants and business men in this part of the country upon the subject of direct trade with St. Louis, I am satisfied that by a vigorous and well directed effort there will be no difficulty in securing a large and profitable trade ultimately, although it is not reasonable to suppose that any temporary or spasmodic effort will succeed in diverting a trade, so long established, from its original channel. The trade of this country, as you know, has always been monopolized by New Orleans. But the former mode of doing business is undergoing a change, and instead of cotton being shipped to New Orleans to be sold on account of the planter, to cover advances, it is now sold to merchants and speculators in Shreveport and Jefferson, in a great measure, although, of course, planters on the bank of the river still ship their cotton themselves as heretofore.

He very properly remarks that to secure low rates, back freights must be had, and this object could be very largely forwarded by the establishment of a cotton press in St. Louis. He asks if there are no merchants in that city who can be induced to work this cotton trade up, either as commission men, speculators or forwarders. He remarks that all the people here desire good boats and reliable men, whether it be the Carter Line, Star Line or any other line—"the more competition, of course, the better it suits them."

After remarking that it is the policy of St. Louis to foster this trade, the captain closes with the following sensible comments, in which, as will be seen, he indulges in a little irony:

If a tenth of the influence that is now brought to bear upon Congress to secure railroad subsidies for individual benefits, was used to secure appropriations for river improvements, it would not require twenty-five per cent. of the earnings of a steamboat to pay insurance, nor $14 per bale to pay the freight on cotton, on what might be made one of the most navigable streams in the South. I am told this is sometimes done on this river. But by a small appropriation this *raft* might be removed, and navigation so improved that millions of acres of the finest cotton lands in the world, now inaccessible to market, would become at once available, and more valuable than any in the South. But these *unreconstructed* rebels down here don't deserve any subsidies, or government pap, you know, and don't expect any; but us loyal fellows in Missouri have a right to grumble when we are left out in the cold. But you will say that this is an old song, and I have sung it threadbare at home, which is all true, but when I "am speaking of gundlints, it always reminds me of shooting," so I will dry up, and go on to Jefferson, from where you may hear from me again.

In commenting upon this letter, the Democrat says:

We have appealed to the railroad companies whose lines lie in the East to join the boatmen and the cotton men in the erection of a press, but found no response, and have almost been forced to conclude that there could be no money in the Red river trade. Captain Gould, however, reassures us. He is now on the ground. He pronounces the trade a valuable one—one which St. Louis can and ought to acquire, and we therefore heartily second his suggestions, and pray that he will push his labors to a successful conclusion.

BUTLER THE BEAUTIFUL.—We are gratified to learn by advices from Washington, telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial, that recent events give cause for believing that Butler has at last reached the end of his rope. Let a rogue be ever so shrewd; let him be possessed of all the cunning of the fox and all the trickery of the police court shyster, it is inevitable that sooner or later he must be "found out." From the almost daily exposure of Butler's turpitude, it would appear that in regard to him the process of "finding out" is fairly inaugurated. From acting as an attorney while sitting as a judge, to tampering with the Globe reports, there would seem to be no act too contemptible for this creature to perform. How long he will be able to face the condemnation and execration of all honest people remains to be seen. Twice during the present session he has narrowly escaped personal castigation from his colleagues, his cowardice alone saving him.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the meaner he is, and the more cowardly, the more fittingly he represents the State of Massachusetts, and the more highly will he be honored by his constituency.

The editor of the Waco Register has been passing several days in Austin. Among other things, he says:

"The lobby interests are immense, especially those relating to railroads, and being conflicting in many instances to those interests, in a great degree, must be attributed the slow progress made in legislation."

It is said that through the influence of these schemes designed to deplete the treasury and enrich a few individuals, the militia and police bills were forced through the Legislature. Parties controlling these pet projects of Radicalism were coolly told that if they defeated the militia and police bills, they could expect no favors from that Legislature. Andy the yielded. Men who would sell their country for mercenary motives are mean enough to do anything.

[Jefferson Times.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Commercial says:

Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, reports some very interesting facts about the income tax. While the amount collected in his twelve districts (which include New York and Brooklyn), for the year will be $6,718,250, about the same as last year, in some of the wealthier districts there is a great falling off.

A. T. Stewart does not return an income of one hundred thousand dollars, while hundreds of houses show but small profits. Thousands of merchants swear to losses for the year. Mr. Dutcher says it has been a terrible year for merchants.

A STORY FOR THE MARINES.—As the Emperor Napoleon I was at one time reviewing his army, distributing rewards in the shape of decorations, pensions, etc., his eye, which nothing escaped, lighted on a private in the ranks, whose empty sleeve, determined expression and soldierly bearing marked him as an old campaigner. The Emperor paused and asked: "Where did you lose that arm, my brave fellow?" "At Austerlitz, General." "Five hundred francs pension for that man," said Napoleon. "And what if I lose the other?" asked the soldier. "Five hundred more." Hardly had the words been spoken when the soldier drew his sword, and, before he could be prevented, severed his remaining arm from his body. Query.—What arm did he use?

BUTLER IN A NEW ROLE.—There was considerable amusement in the House when Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, arraigned Gen. Butler for striking out of the manuscript of the Globe the report of Mr. Randall's declaration in the House that Butler was not an honest man. It seems that Butler had possession of the manuscript to revise his own speech, and coming across Randall's allusion mutilated the report by cutting it out, a liberty which the proprietors of the Globe declare to be without precedent. Butler's conduct excites indignation among nearly all the members of the House.

HONORABLE AND FAIR.—The New Orleans Republican not only complies with our request to republish the note of Deputy Marshal Harking and our comments thereon, but has the manliness and candor to say:

We are glad to know that Capt. Harking was not disturbed by the citizens of Shreveport, as reported, and take great pleasure in contradicting every statement in the article referred to.

We learn from the New Orleans Republican of the 5th inst., that a new and powerful locomotive for the Southern Pacific Road had arrived at the Jackson Railroad Depot for transhipment to Shreveport by steamer. It states that the expense of carrying this locomotive from the depot to the river must be nearly if not quite equal to the expense of transportation from Patterson, New Jersey, to New Orleans.

OF COURSE NOT.—A correspondent writing from the Lee, while on her late trip, says Capt. Cannon persists in saying he is not racing. "Everybody on board, and notably the firemen," this sapient writer goes on to say, "seem hard to convince that we are not having a race."

Another individual writing from the Natchez says she is not making a run for a race, but to try and see what can be done in the way of fast work on a regular trip.

What transparent stuff is this!

"A horde of militia, followed by a swarm of tax-collectors, will leave a refractory country as docile as a sucking dove." This paragraph, from a Radical paper in Texas, shows clearly as the noon-day sun the animus of that party—shows that malice and hate rankle in its heart and need only power to drench the State in blood.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has issued orders to raise a regiment of troops for active service. He says "the State is nearing a condition of things which will result in civil war, unless prompt and 'stern' measures are taken to prevent it." The New Orleans Times thinks the war should be undertaken immediately, with a stout brogan, upon the Governor.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

## Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 12, noon.—Stocks heavy and irregular. Money 3@5 ⅞ct. Exchange—long 110 and short 110¼. Louisiana's, old, 75 and new 73; levee 6's 77 and 8's 91½. Gold 113⅝. Cotton dull and nominal uplands 12¼ and Orleans 20¼c.; sales 400 bales.

PARIS, July 12, noon.—Bourse opened excited; rentes 68.40.

LONDON, July 12, noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 88½.

LIVERPOOL, July 12, noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 9⅛@9⅜ and Orleans 9⅝@9¾d.; sales cannot be now estimated.

LATER—Cotton irregular; sales won't exceed 8000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Flour irregular, $4 87½@5 00@5 45@5 50@5 75@6 25. Corn firm; mixed $1 07½@1 15 and white $1 20@1 25. Oats 64@66c. Bran firmer, $1 07½@1 10. Hams 24½c. Lard firmer; refined tierce 16½@16¾ and keg18¾c. Sugar firm; prime 12½c. Molasses 50c. Whisky 95c.@$1 05. Others unchanged. Cotton irregular, easier and nominal; middling 18@18¼, low middling 17@17½ and good ordinary 16@16½c.; sales 600 bales; receipts 146 and exports to Liverpool 2184 bales. Sterling 125. Sight exchange ⅝@¾ct. premium. Gold 113¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 12, evening.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 9⅛ and Orleans 9⅜@9½d.; sales 8000 bales, of which for speculation and export 1000.

PARIS, July 12, 2 P.M.—Bourse firm; rentes 70.55.

NEW YORK, July 12, evening.—Money 5@6 ⅞ct. Sterling 109¾@110. Gold 112⅝. Cotton steady; sales 1400 bales; uplands 19¾c.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—*Senate*—The bill giving the Mobile and Pensacola railroad lands passed.

One hundred thousand dollars appropriated for public buildings at Little Rock, three hundred thousand at St. Louis, one hundred and fifty thousand at Leavenworth, Kansas, and one hundred thousand at Trenton, New Jersey.

*House*—Georgia bill referred to a committee of conference. Committee on the part of the House not yet named.

Conference report on army appropriations adopted. Conference report on funding bill rejected. The opposition was mainly from the West and South, on the ground that compelling new banks to use new bonds was unjust.

Blaine announced Butler, Farnsworth and Platt as the conference committee on the Georgia bill.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senate confirmed Murphy Collector of Customs at New York, and Thomas Hellhouse Assistant Treasurer. This action is regarded as a defeat of Fenton.

Further reports show additional Cheyenne and Arrapahoe outrages.

A careful reading of the vast amount of matter over the cable seems to indicate that the great powers will not prevent the Hohenzollern candidature, and that France will fight. The upward tendency of securities this evening indicate reassuring news which has not yet reached here.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Dahlgren is dead. Revenue receipts nearly half million.

Claud Hamilton, an actor, was found dead in the President's grounds with a wound in the neck.

The massacre of miners in Wyoming Territory is confirmed.

No Southern nominations.

The rejection by the Conference Committee of the funding bill, it is thought, killed it.

Blaine has appointed the same committee for a new conference.

Dahlgreen died of heart disease.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Five hundred Chinese laborers have arrived, en route for Memphis, where they will go to work. They are very orderly.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A serious riot occurred between the whites and blacks in the 8th Ward. The police for a time were beaten off, but finally arrested the ringleaders. None killed.

ATLANTA, GA., July 12.—The Legislature met. In the Senate a resolution was introduced that the Treasurer be authorized to pay all lawful demands upon the Treasury from any funds under his control. Referred to Finance Committee.

A motion to adjourn sine die was tabled.

In the House a motion to reconsider the action of yesterday, postponing, indefinitely, the use of the educational fund for other purposes, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

## FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, July 11.—The strike at Mulhouse continues. Sixteen thousand workmen involved.

ROME, July 11.—The Holy Father has exercised no coercive pressure upon infallibility. The Journal Diroma says he has only shown patience and forbearance.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House Gladstone said the Hohenzollern nomination had taken the English Government by surprise. France had threatened to proceed to extremities. Should France persist, her Majesty's government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a cause so little warranting it.

LONDON, July 12.—Nothing confirmatory of the Chinese massacre has been received. The latest dates are silent regarding the massacre.

The Telegraph says, were Prussia to reply precisely as France requires, it would not not guarantee peace.

PARIS, July 12.—The feeling to-day is more quiet, though the bourse at midnight continued excited—rentes 69.25.

The Emperor has arrived at the Tuilleries. The Prussian ambassador has returned from Ems.

Ollivier declines to receive as a guage of peace the King's withdrawal of his sanction to the Hohenzollern candidature, unless he does it asking Prussia instead of the head of the family.

PARIS, July 12.—Michault, in the Rappel of to-day, says plebiscitum means peace, and pleading for peace says, if doubted let the vote be repeated.

The Spaniards, apparently, are unconcerned about the situation.

The position of Italy is uncertain.

Prussia will establish an entrepot camp of 25,000 at Larroche.

CHERBOURG, July 12.—All war vessels in the harbor keep fire.

PARIS July 12.—The evening journals say that the first Prussian army corps has been ordered to march to the fortresses on the Rhine.

A letter from Prim, dated the 8th, says: I never supposed that France could be so impressed in this matter; but Spain cannot, without shame, draw back.

It is stated that the Princess of Orleans is active in Hohenzollern's candidature.

It was reported at two o'clock that the question has been amicably adjusted.

Bourse active; rentes 70.

ASPINWALL, July 12.—Steamer Equador lost near Laupe. Boiler exploded; seven lost.

Small-pox spreading at Valapariso.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

## Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The cotton movement for the week was light in receipts, the total being the smallest since the present declining movement set in. The exports were smaller than last week, but largely in excess of this week last year, being 8563 bales, against 11,709 last week, 12,347 the previous week and 15,526 three weeks since. Receipts from September 1, 1869, to date are 2,835,609 bales, against 2,106,510 for corresponding period the previous year, showing an increase of 728,997 in favor of the present cotton year. Exports for the week 25,125 bales, against 29,798 last week and 5383 this week last year. Exports from September 1, 1869, to date aggregate 2,696,513 bales, against 1,403,867 for corresponding period last year. Stock at interior towns 31,892 bales, against 37,551 last week and 3903 this date last year. Stock of cotton in Liverpool 574,000 bales, against 366,000 last year. Amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain 95,000 bales, against 45,000 this date last year. Amount of India cotton afloat for Europe 401,546 bales, against 668,267 this date last year. The recent error of 62,000 bales in stock in Liverpool was occasioned by the increased consumption of the mills during the last three months, as the previous count of stock on hand was taken in March. The cotton market at this point was without any marked feature during the week, being alternately heavy and firm, with only slight changes in quotations. Crop advices from the South have been favorable as a general thing, although there has been more rain in some sections.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—*Senate*—Credentials of Anthony and Cragin presented.

The following is the discussion on the illustrious tax sale bill which passed to-day:

Trumbull called up the bill to confirm titles in the late insurrectionary States.

Bayard opposed the bill, and said it confirmed sales which had been attended with the grossest irregularities, and conditions imposed upon the original owner before he can recover his land are most onerous and unjust.

Trumbull said the man who neglected to pay his taxes deserved to pay it before he could recover his property.

Casserly said the bill was designed to make a void sale for taxes a valid one, and impose conditions of recovery that were extraordinary and unheard of, and, in his judgment, illegal.

Bayard moved to strike out the clause requiring payment of costs and penalties by the original owner before recovering back his land, which was rejected.

Bayard then moved to amend by providing that the bill shall only be of effect where sales were made according to law. He knew that in some of these sales the costs had been piled up without regard to law. The amendment was referred and the bill then passed.

Mrs. Lincoln's pension was postponed.

Appropriations resumed. Charleston custom-house gets $300,000.

Executive session on New York nominations. No result reached.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—*House*—The general disability and naturalization bills, as amended by the Senate, passed—123 to 53. They goes to the President.

The majority report that Col. Segar, as Congressman at large, was not entitled to his seat was adopted after an hour's debate without division.

Fifty thousand dollars appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Indian delegation.

Blaine appointed Schenck, Kelley and Brooks as a committee on tax bill.

The Senate confirmed Samuel A. Duncan to be Commissioner of Patents, and John W. Thatcher, of Virginia, Examiner in Chief at the Patent Office.

## FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 10.—Panic attributed to approaching settlement, and the fears of bankers contracting accommodations.

Dispatches from various European capitols this morning announce that the excitement is increasing, particularly in moneyed circles. All sorts of securities declined heavily.

The Telegraph says moneyed men known to be in Napoleon's confidence are heavy sellers of securities.

The Times says: "Still it is possible to look calmly at the future, and diplomats must seek to impress France with the extravagance of her pretensions and susceptibleness in absence of right. Similar jealousy passed without collision in 1840-50. It is thought the real issue is possession of the Rhine—left bank. The contest will last until one or the other become exhausted. Civilization has every thing to lose in such a contest, and France is evidently in the wrong."

After further arguments indicating the Spanish right to choose her King, the Thunderer says: The neutral powers must act instantly and firmly to prevent a collision. The same edition of the Times, however, deplores the probable injury to France by the enthronement of Hohenzollern.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, July 10.—Several Prussian iron clads recently riding at anchor at this port were ordered to the Baltic yesterday. These orders were countermanded to-day and the vessels sail towards Cherbourg.

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