THE LOUISIANA COTTON-BOLL.

DEVOTED TO THE COTTON PLANTING INTEREST, IMMIGRATION, AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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Louisiana Cotton-Boll.

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BY

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Legal advertisements charged $1 per inch additional for each insertion.

Reading notices charged 10 cents per line each insertion.

...S OF THE WEEK.

SOUTH.

Senator Jowe, of South Carolina, imprisoned at Albany for Ku-Klux crimes, has been released.

Jefferson Davis sailed from New Orleans for Mexico a few days since, for Europe. He is in poor health.

At Milledgeville, Ga., last week, N. M. Crawford killed three of his children and then killed himself. His wife had deserted him.

A fire at Trenton, Tenn., last week, destroyed several business houses, including the city hall and the News office. Loss on insurance about $15,000. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

The judiciary committee of the house reported an important bill to empower the attorney-general, with the advice and aid of the solicitor-general, to compromise and compound certain items, the accounts of the United States with various southern claimants, claimed to be indebted; and also a special bill for the obligations of the state of Louisiana to the United States in the matter of the Shreveport and Kentucky railroad, and the Clarksville and Louisville railroad, which give full power to the secretary of the treasury on the premises.

WEST.

Colonel Chambers, commanding Fort Sill, telegraphs that he has just learned that all the Indians have left the agency, including Red Cloud's son, who made them a stolen stock.

Governor Hitchcock, Gov. Furness and Governor of Nebraska, have called upon the Secretary of war and General Sherman for aid in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, failed.

Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from the Ft. Leavenworth and Omaha arsenal to the various posts on the frontier. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice.

Official dispatches from W. R. Smith, Indians express agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, says that he was knocked down, bound and gagged by Indians, while on his way from his office to his home, his keys taken from him, his safe broken open, and the safe rifled of thirty hundred dollars. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed they were the Indians who robbed the Iron Mountain train a week ago, as parties answering their description were seen a few miles from Granby the early part of the week.

FOREIGN.

Forty thousand unemployed workmen in Vienna have petitioned the government for relief.

The famine in India is increasing. It is estimated that 120,000 natives are already reported distressed.

Disraeli has stated to have already arrived at his majority. The members of parliament for chosen number 509,267 conservatives and 242 liberals and home rulers. A home ruler has been returned from Dublin City and two from Kilkenny county. It is probable Edward Cardwell, the secretary of state, will be raised to the peerage.

Relations between the government of Russia and the foreign ministers respecting the representatives of the United States are becoming more and more inharmonious. Russia still resists their pleas for opening the country and requires the strict enforcement of the treaties as they stand until a modification shall have been agreed upon. Mr. Bogdanus acquiesces and the other envoys are firm in opposition to his course.

GENERAL.

John Henry, teller of the Toledo National bank, has been arrested and committed in default of bail for embezzling $15,000.

John C. Henry, chief clerk in the United States revenue office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with a large amount of money, said to be about $100,000.

The eccentric German, J. G. Sypher, who a few days ago attempted to ride into the Executive mansion on horseback, is a sausage maker of Cincinnati in good circumstances.

While the woman's war on whisky is being prosecuted with vigor in Ohio and elsewhere in the west, the authorities in Boston are making some of the strongholds, namely the Tremont House, the Sherman, Young's hotel, etc.

Williams, cashier of the first national bank at Connellsville, Pa., who was found tied and bound, and who reported a robbery of the bank by masked men, has been arrested on the discovery that the so-called "robbery" was put up by himself to conceal his own embezzlements. The bank loses $30,000.

Secretary Fish is emphatic in denouncing as untrue the statements of the Paris press that "sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the governments of Germany and the United States," or is the German minister aware of any subject of unkindness between the two countries.

The bill of Mr. Dawes referred to the postoffice committee proposes that on mail matter of the first class, including local or drop letters and postal cards, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; provided, however, that no stamped envelopes shall be hereafter issued.

A very singular petition has been presented in the senate, by Mr. Sprague, and referred to a committee. It was signed by E. C. Chase, Belle A. Lockwood and Hattie J. Crouch. They pray for permission to excavate to the depth of twenty feet, more or less, on Goat Island, in San Francisco bay, belonging to the government, for the purpose of making mineralogical and geological investigations, and, to use the language of the memorialists, "to remove therefrom some minerals supposed to be there deposited, of which we have a description; to do this without molestation or outside interference, on the condition that the earth therefrom removed shall all be again replaced, the island left as found, and no damage really committed."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the house, on the 9th, a bill was introduced to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents; also a memorial of four thousand citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba. Mr. Dawes offered a concurrent resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the 15th of May, which was referred. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be within the constitutional power of congress by law so to regulate commerce among the states as to protect that portion of the internal commerce which is among the several states, from all unjust or oppressive tolls, taxes, obstructions or other burdens, whether imposed by railroad companies or by combinations thereof, or by other common carriers, and that the present condition and magnitude of commerce among the states demand the prompt and wise action of these powers and duties. Bills were introduced to repeal internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco; granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western canal company; for the construction of Fort St. Philips canal; for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal, by the indorsement of bonds and the issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding $7,000,000, and for opening the navigation of the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, in Alabama, and Ocmulgee, in Georgia. The bill embodies the idea of combining the water improvements and the expansion of commerce. It is to be followed by a general bill on the subject of internal improvements. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 9th, Senator Sargent presented the credentials of John S. Hager, senator from California, who was sworn in. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill amendatory of the national currency act which was referred. The bill contains two sections; one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep seventy-five per cent. of their reserves at home. The bill for the relief of East Tennessee university, appropriating $18,000 to compensate that institution for property belonging to it being occupied and destroyed during the late war, was taken up and passed —40 to 20. The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill, the amendment being that of Mr. Thurman, which was rejected. Several additional amendments were adopted, as follows: Authorizing notaries public to take depositions in bankrupt cases; giving the assignee authority to bring suits to recover debts in state courts for all sums under five hundred dollars, unless the court having charge of the state shall order the contrary. An amendment was offered giving to courts of record of the several states having superior jurisdiction and jury trials, power in the bankrupt law the same as the United States courts; provided the parties should have the same right of appeal for a removal of causes to the highest court of review, as is allowed by state laws. A bill was introduced to amend the internal revenue laws. It provides that all the provisions of the laws heretofore existing in relation to imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by the law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as I car date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the states engaged in rebellion, shall be repealed. It further provides that the time allowed for stamping deeds, mortgages and other papers which bear date since the establishment of said revenue districts, can be extended by any judge or justice of the peace in said insurrectionary states may attach stamps, as heretofore required, on said document. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to furnish stamps for such purpose, to the order of the president or cashier of any national bank, upon a certificate of deposit in such bank. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 10th, a memorial was presented and referred, from the New Orleans chamber of commerce, asking for appropriations to re-open the mint at New Orleans also, a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. A resolution was agreed to, requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate what time will be required after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace fractional currency. A bill was introduced authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces. It proposes to make them a legal tender at their nominal value for amounts not exceeding five dollars in any one payment. The morning hour having expired, the senate recalled the consideration of the bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon, giving to state courts the same power as federal courts in executing the bankrupt law, which was rejected. The following amendments were then agreed to, and the bill passed—43 to 11: To fill the blank in the section in relation to composition with creditors, so as to provide an arrangement for settlement between creditors and debtors, which, in order to be valid, shall receive the signatures of two thirds of the number of creditors representing one-half the value of debts; to fill the blank as to the time when the provision of the 39th section, as amended by the committee, shall take effect, by inserting the first day of January, 1873, so that the section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since that date; a creditor proving his debtor claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against a bankrupt when a discharge has been refused or proceedings determined without a discharge; all notes of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of court shall be published in a newspaper to be designated by the judge, which, in his opinion, shall be best calculated to give general notice of the same. The bill now goes back to the house for the concurrence of that body. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 10th, a bill was passed, amendatory of the general postoffice law, by prescribing the oath of office to be taken by postpasters. The southern claims bill was considered. The 4th of the section bill requires that all claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including all such claims now pending and undetermined in any department in the government, shall be presented before the 1st of November, 1874, to the southern claims commissioners, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine them. All claims not presented before that day are to be barred. The transfer of claims from the quartermaster's department are to be considered as the presentation of claims. The most important amendments adopted were one extending the time from November, 1874, to November, 1875, and for the appointment of two additional commissioners. An amendment was also adopted, transferring to commissioners all evidence now on file with the quartermaster-general and commissary-general. The most of the session was taken up by Mr. Butler in personal explanations of no general interest.

In the senate, on the 11th, the morning hour was given to debate on the resolution calling upon the president to inform the senate whether any officer of the United States army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that state to compensate him for services rendered in the discharge of his duty, etc., in the course of which it was charged that Major Louis Merrill, of the army, had received $21,400 of that amount and had been busy in obtaining the passage of the act authorizing the reward by the South Carolina legislature. The bill to withdraw $25,000,000 national bank currency was proceeded with, and an amendment to the section authorizing the comptroller of currency to issue $25,000,000 to those states having less than their proportion, declaring that the comptroller might do so without waiting for the return of the circulating notes of other banks, was agreed to. An amendment was offered to substitute $75,000,000, and pending discussion, thereon the senate adjourned.

In the house, on the 11th a bill was passed extending to the 1st of January, 1875, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas may make proof of settlement and payment, deferred payments to bear 5 per cent. interest. The senate amendments to the joint resolution for the military court of inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard were taken up and concurred in. They were merely verbal. The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The amendment extending the time for the presentation of claims to Nov. 1, 1875, together with sundry others, was agreed to, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 12th, James S. Harvey, senator elect from Kansas, and H. R. Pease, from Mississippi, were sworn in. The senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending amendment being to insert $75,000,000 in place of $25,000,000. Considerable discussion ensued, and the senate adjourned without action.

In the house, on the 12th, a bill was passed governing leaves of absence to army officers. It provides that all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through the city of Omaha, north of a line drawn east and west from the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence if taken but once in two years, without deduction of pay and allowances, or three months' leave once in three years, or four months' leave once in four years. The house then went into committee of the whole on the fortification bill. Items of $20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac river, were struck out; items for Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pulaski were retained; an appropriation for Fort Monroe and Jefferson was refused, and the bill as amended was passed. The rest of the session was taken up by Mr. Dawes, in a speech on the bill to repeal the duty of tax on matches.

In the senate, on the 13th, a petition was presented, signed by 16,638 citizens of California, asking the senate to pay some attention to the treaty between the United States and China, with a view to having some modification made therein to prevent the evil of Chinese influx to this country. Also, a memorial of the Mobile board of trade for the improvement of Mobile bay. A resolution was agreed to instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the expediency of protecting the statue of Thomas Jefferson, now in the open grounds at the executive mansion. The bill to equalize the distribution of currency was laid up forever, and the senate adjourned.

In the house, on the 13th, a number of unimportant bills were introduced and abandoned proposals were presented, the following being the principal business covered.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

How the Bridal Pair Behaved—No Enthusiasm in England.

A close observer of the marriage ceremony in the English church, St. Petersburg, by which the Duke of Edinburg and the Grand Duchess Marie were united according to the Anglican rite, sends the following account to the London News:

Dean Stanley began the exhortation in a loud voice, which, on account of hoarseness, he was soon forced to abandon. As the ceremony proceeded the duke seemed rather nervous, but looked pretty steadily at Dean Stanley; while the grand duchess cast her eyes down—now at the carpet, now at the boquet that she carried—and regarded the dean closely only during the usual interrogatories. In giving the vow, the duke answered in a very loud voice, "I will," which was audible all over the church. When Dean Stanley asked, "Who giveth this woman?" he looked significantly at the emperor, who simply bowed. In giving her troth, the grand duchess repeated the words after the clergyman in a clear, audible voice, and with excellent pronunciation.

The presentation of the ring was not effected without some embarrassments. The duke received the ring from Prince Arthur, and passed it to Dean Stanley, who looked at it with the eye of a connoisseur, and then returned it to the bridegroom. The duke was somewhat embarrassed by the prayer book which he held, and tried to hand it to the train-bearer behind. That functionary, apparently not understanding what was required of him, did not take the proffered gift. The grand duchess, who was waiting, then offered to take the volume, but the duke finally mastered the difficulty, and gracefully slipped the ring on the outstretched finger. The dean joined the hands of the bride and bridegroom with a great deal of emphasis, and held them pressed together longer than is customary, but not even this triple union of hands prevented them from shaking with very obvious agitation. Instead of the usual exhortation at the end of the service, a special prayer was substituted, the felicitous language and sentiments of which left no doubt about its origin. The dean delivered the usual saving exhortation in a manner which, though the words were impressive, marred the effect by lowering the voice too high.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal pair turned round to receive the salutations of the empress, who had been standing with difficulty, and who looked very pale and feeble. She embraced her daughter, and gave her a long kiss. At this moment the guns from the fortress bellowed forth their more boisterous greeting, and the splendid Russian bells shook a hundred spires.

Slowly and solemnly the cortege took up once more its march. The bride looked pleased that the long ceremonial was over, and both she and the Duke of Edinburg walked out of the hall with a quicker and more elastic step.

I cannot help feeling somewhat amused at the enthusiasm of loyalty in the British correspondents at St. Petersburg. Their verdict on the bride is "exceedingly pretty." I remember having seen the lady, in Russia, some four years ago, and although her personal appearance at that time may have improved, I am bound to say that there was room for it. There was a certain gracefulness and simplicity which denoted culture and good nature, and no one who has these can be without some loveliness; but I fear the correspondents are preparing for the public which greeted Alexandra as a beautiful bride, a disappointment. There is one curious fact about this marriage, that is the double (Anglican and Russian) marriage service. When the czarevich married the Danish (Protestant) Princess Dagmar, that lady had to join the Russian church; and in doing so she had to curse Luther and invoke the divine vengeance upon all persons, including all her relatives, who adhere to the Protestant church. I have read the form through which she went, and speak advisedly. It is singular that in the next marriage with a Protestant occurring in the czar's family we should see an English dean imported to tetie the knot, and pronounce the benediction. When grand people are concerned heaven must accommodate itself.

Some of our readers who have lived fifty years may be glad to know what they have accomplished in that time. According to a French statistician the average man has at that age slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,500 in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and 4,000 pounds of vegetables, fish, etc., and drank 7,000 gallons of liquids.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold, her face is white,
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light:
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets grow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say, that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the summer skies.

For her the morning choir will sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every palpitant note of spring,
From thrush and bird and insect wing,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When turning round their dial track,
Eastward the lengthened shadows pass,
Her little mourners clad in black,
The cricket sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rustlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
To leaves and blossoms, to the skies:
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask what maiden lies below,
Say only this: "A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow."

THE DEAR DEPARTED.

Living in the most luxurious field in the world, it is with some sorrow that I see the remorseless reaper every year cut down the gaudiest and most promising flowers. What chasms are left in the ranks—what suggestive rifts, as, spring and fall, the brightest, loveliest of them drop away from society into the asceticism of matrimony! I cannot but regard with a pale melancholy these recurrent fleets fitting out so luxuriously—tossing themselves so saucily in home harbors—sailing about in all the pride and emulation of conscious beauty, preparatory to the great regatta of life—because I see every year the sanciest, fastest, noblest of them all, after a season of flirtation, sail off dreamily enough, and go into dull basins and massive docks, and anchor there, and lay up forever, surrounded by a swarm of domestic stevedores and insurance men—given over irretrievably to masters who do not regard life in the light of regattas at all. And the leaden conviction settles upon me that marriage is, after all, the hidden goal—the reef-iron which will swallow up every one of our ornaments ruthlessly. Those delightful creatures who are the charm of our evening parties, our soirees, our receptions, our *tete-a-tetes*, our rehearsals, our picnics, and our vacations, who dance and sing subdued admiration of us, and who are all belles, each in a particular set, carry with them a doom that is hidden. The radiance, the mirth, the beauty, fellowship, and that happy freedom of candor which makes them all enjoyable companions, will be suddenly snuffed out, and they themselves, will go away into the utter darkness of private establishments of their own. It's sorrowful to think of, because as Chamfort says, love is more pleasing than matrimony, just as a romance is more pleasing than history.

To get a bird's eye view of the painful drama, one must step out of the delicious haunts—bid the dear creatures good-bye, and go away for five or six years, and then come back as suddenly. He thinks of the sumptuous Olive that he left a ball-room Juno with a community of satellites all nobly mad in her service, and he expects to re-enter her kingdom again. He looks for the dashing Grace, who was the focus of lorgnettes, the instigator and dispensor of wit; for Lucille, who counted her admirers by their titles; and for the bevy of black and blue-eyed madcaps with whom he exchanged secrets and vows, and drank spa-water—and what does he find? Olive married a Methodist preacher, and went to Illinois. Grace is at a small, but respectable boarding-house, and when she goes out is accompanied by a small chariot of pink cloak and pinker face. Lucille is shut up in a brown stone bastile—married an aged accountant of her father's for family reasons; and the bevy of black and blue-eyed sirens are distributed around among poor but honest fellows, who hedge them in with solicitude—aye, and the whole brood of impertinent minxes he left trundling hoops and carrying books, are up in the ball-rooms polking and mazurking, and ready—poor things—to go through the same ordeal.

Those who have departed this life of folly and entered the maritial heaven have no longer any hours to throw away in our yachts, they snub our drill-rooms, they laugh derisively at our hops, they will none of our chowder, they pass us in promenade with an assumption of new dignity—that extra inch of matronly altitude which would be magnificent if it were not bounded by a husband. Some of them will not ask us to their rooms. Ah! rooms my dear fellow, how sad! They know we associated them with palaces, and called them princesses repeatedly, and they feel the grotesquerie, the delicay of meeting us on the third floor, among cradles and sewing machines, and a balsamic cloud of dinner, that has tainted their once delicate fingers. Some of them, it is true, assume a bravado that is positively thrilling and go through an interview with prodigious outlay of heroism—introducing us to John without ever caring to remember that they were pledged in the rosy long ago to the most ethereal of Adolphs, and ask us to a dinner of corn-beef and cabbage with utter disregard of the old protestations over oysters that were not Shrewsbury and champagne that was not iced.

Call to mind the beautiful development of character on the old occasions, when each beauty unfolded an original trait or grace of her own. Celia was mirthful to madness—that happy, everyday madness of pure girl-hood. Irene was proud, and Madeline was ambitious. Of what avail was our silly study of these characters then—how ridiculous our prophesying: for the dear creatures have merged themselves into other characters—lost all the sharp identity that pleased us. Celia is solemn and frigid, because her husband is pastor over a solemn congregation. Irene is the pink of humility, for she has got nothing to be proud of; and Madeline has learned from her worthy tutor that a contented mind is a continual feast. And so with the rest. Even the modest little Maud—whom we all patronized, and who never exactly merged into full fashion, owing to the deceased prospects of the family—gone to Europe with her husband. They never say she is wealthy without adding "immensely."

It is a fearfully perilous thing to cast the horoscope of a young woman. They all stand on slippery places. The world has an eager maw for them, and will not let them frolic in the waves of Newport nor float in mazy circles at the academy many summers in succession. One by one they drop the hoyden mask, take up their duties, and then we see them no more. So thin a partition is for them between the glare of life and the shades of oblivion. Many of them alas! give up the empire of home and the sunny dreams of their youth, for anxiety, shame and poverty; but there is no longer any opportunity for the gallant assistance which we were wont to tender them in days gone by. They accept fate not only patiently, but have a sexual way of glorying in it that we cannot understand. There's Madge—a Venus but two years back; never seen outside of society, and always queen. We used to think it fortunate to touch her fan or her [illegible] on such occasions, so packed away was she with courtiers. Chesney and I found her out in a narrow street—she had thrown herself away on a sportive youth, whose funds and prospects were aerial. Chesney accounted her a drab—and, in truth, it was terrible. She who had floated, we might say, on adulation, to be trying to earn a livelihood, or at least to eke it out, with her white taper fingers. But if Chesney or I had undertaken to play the benignant fairy, and said: "My dear madam, for old acquaintance sake, let me assist you," she would have assumed the demeanor of Ristori or Rachel, and—"Sir-r-r! My husband is capable," etc. In fact, with these dear departed ones we of former days are interdicted. They seem to regard us as forging part of their own discarded folly.

To be sure, occasional exceptions there are. Now and then a girl marries without changing her nature, or she does not change her circumstances, which amount to the same thing, and then we are reserved for invitations and go through very formal interviews, with the husband as affable as he can be with a mental reservation against us. We praise the baby extravagantly, and talk business principally—for be it recorded that the most downy human seraph fed on love and romance up to the altar, drops all that when she takes off the bridal veil, and instead of poetry and flowers and purling brooks she hankers after coal-pits and [illegible] and abundant [illegible]