



**The South-Western.**

BY L. DILLARD & Co.  
OFFICE: CORNER OF TEXAS AND EDWARDS STREETS,  
OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIQUOR STORE.

**SHREVEPORT.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:  
COLLIER, T. W. BARNES, FILLMORE, DODD, PERRY,  
MOSBY, J. M. & S. C. MERRILL, JEFFERSON, TRIST,  
MR. WARE, BROWN, BARKER, FANNIN, COOPER, TRIST,  
MR. JAMES B. LEXAN, HENDERSON, BARKER, G. T. TRIST,  
W. H. McLEOD, JR., W. H. McLEOD, JR., NEW YORK.

The river continues to rise fast, and there is now sufficient water for the largest class of steamers. At the latest accounts the river at Fulton had risen ten feet, and the heaviest rise that has occurred for some years was reported in upper Red River, which will afford planters an opportunity to ship down their cotton. The bayou at Jefferson, is rising fast. Since our last the Afon, Swan, Ospray, W. N. Sherman, Duke, Empress, Storm and Wm. R. Douglas, have arrived from N. Orleans; the Lafitte, Ospray and Afon, from Jefferson; and Eva, from upper Red River.

CONCERT.—The young ladies of the Minden Female College will give a grand concert on Friday evening next, to which the friends of the institution and all lovers of good music are invited to attend.

THEATRE.—Mr. Charles opened his theatre on Saturday evening, to a large audience. The pieces selected for the occasion were Balzer's beautiful play of the Lady of Lyons, and the most laughable farce of the Toodles, which were performed most admirably, to the delight of all present. Candor forces us to admit that we were most agreeably surprised. The want of time and space, prevents us from speaking of the different performers as they deserve, but we cannot omit noticing the artistic manner in which the characters of Claude and Pauline were sustained. Mr. Charles, in the farmer, and Mrs. Menken, as the latter, won great applause and were at the close of the piece called before the curtain. Mr. T. J. Herndon, as Toodles, in the afterpiece, kept the house in a roar of laughter, and proved himself a comedian of high order.

A most attractive bill is offered for to-night, comprising "Raising the Wind," "Is he dead?" "The Loan of a Lover," together with a fancy dance, and a favorite ballad.

Our citizens have now a place of amusement worthy of their patronage—for all recreations the drama is the most intellectual, edifying and rational—and we trust they will prove to Mr. Charles that they appreciate his efforts to please.

THE H. M. WATSON.—The fine passenger packet H. M. Watson, captain Clarke, will leave for N. Orleans on Friday evening, at 5 o'clock. Those intending to visit the city should bear the fact in mind.

THE DUKE.—The rise in the river has enabled the splendid steamer Duke, captain Applegate, to resume her regular days of departure. She will leave this port on Sunday, 23d March, and thereafter on the days specified in the advertisement. The Duke is in every respect a superior boat and her officers deserve the liberal patronage bestowed upon their craft.

We are indebted to Mr. Martin, of the W. N. Sherman; Mr. Ferd. Cellon, of the Duke; Mr. Johnson, of the Storm; Mr. Muse, of the Empress; Mr. Jacobs, of the Wm. R. Douglas; and the officers of the Afon, for late city papers.

STRAKER FUSE.—The steamer John Bell, captain Vansickle, from Camden for New Orleans, with 400 bales of cotton, sunk a few days ago in the Ouachita river, and will prove a total loss. The Ouachita boats have been very unfortunate this season.

We were favored during the week with calls from Mr. Martin, of the Henderson Democrat, and Mr. Erwin, of the Harrison Flag.

We are pained to learn by the latest advices from Cuba, that there are no hopes of doctor Kane recovering his health. The report says he was still alive, dying very hard, but could not live through the day.

From the tone of the leading democratic organs in Pennsylvania and New York, it is more than probable that president Buchanan will retain Mr. Marcy as secretary of state, and appoint Mr. Forney postmaster general.

CAUGHT.—Wm. Waddill, jr., a clerk in the Selma (Ala.) postoffice, was arrested on the 6th inst., on an affidavit made by D. P. Blair, mail agent, charged with robbing the mail. After an examination before squire A. Jones, he was committed to prison, in default of bail.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, speaking of the treaty recently negotiated by Mr. Dallas with Great Britain, and now before the senate, says, it was recommended to the committee on foreign affairs, with the ultimate hope of procuring such alterations as might make it acceptable to the majority of the senators. No such result, however, is expected, and the Central American arrangement is considered defeated. Apprehensions are expressed in some quarters that its rejection may lead to embarrassments in our relations with England, but without sufficient practical warrant. The warmest admirers of president Pierce and secretary Marcy are at a loss to imagine what induced them to join Great Britain in an alliance to manage Central America.

Three months ago the democracy triumphed in Wheeling, Virginia, but already there has been a reaction and they have fallen. In the municipal election held there a few days ago, in which the party lines were strictly drawn and from which all extraneous issues were excluded, not a single democratic nominee was elected, but all the American candidates on the municipal ticket were successful by triumphant majorities.

The U. S. senate has instructed its committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of the navy to expend \$500,000, for the further exploration of the LaPlata and its tributaries.

WHAT OUR PEOPLE DRINK.—According to the report submitted by secretary Guthrie to congress, during 1856 we bought over six millions of dollars worth of foreign intoxicating drinks, the greater portion of which we might have done without. We take from the report the following summary of imports for the financial year ending on the 30th June last:

Category	Quantity	Value
Wine	1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Whisky	500,000	\$1,000,000
Brandy	200,000	\$400,000
Other spirits	100,000	\$200,000
Beer	1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Other liquors	500,000	\$1,000,000
Total	4,300,000	\$8,600,000

There is something for our readers to think over. Near nine millions of gallons of wine and liquor running down the throats of the people. Besides the wines, brandies, porters and ales imported from the old world, we must remember the steamboat loads of "Old Monongahela," "Bourbon," "Rosa," "Dexter," and other manufactures of whiskey, "pure French brandy," Louisiana and New England domestic brandies and gin, besides tons of beer, ale and porter daily thrown out by the immense breweries at the north and west. Then, our folks in Ohio and Georgia have lately taken to growing their own Heidelberg, still and sparkling Catawba, champagne and other wines, so that we can say that "this is a well liquorized as well as a well watered country." From the secretary's report it nevertheless does not appear that our importation of all liquors is increasing. We do not receive one-quarter as much Madeira wine as we did ten years ago. The Opoto has also fallen off greatly, and importations were confined to the genuine article we would have none at all. St. J. also has fallen off one-third. Claret is below the average of 1849, and is yearly growing less.

The "other red wines," and the "other white wines," are scarcely half what they were in 1850. Brandy has likewise fallen off in quantity more than one-half from what it was during 1850, but it has just doubled its value per gallon, which accounts for the reduction in importations. The "grain spirits" have rapidly increased, and so have English porters and Scotch ales, notwithstanding the immense quantities of draught beer, porters, ale and lager beer daily manufactured in this country. The importation of Sherry wine has steadily advanced. In 1845 only 4858 gallons were brought to the U. S., while in 1856 the imports went up to near 400,000 gallons. These facts demonstrate that notwithstanding the formation of temperance societies and the enactment of prohibitory laws, our countrymen are overland of imbibing intoxicating drinks; but it would appear by the report that there is a growing taste for mild liquors in preference to spirits.

An address has been presented to our government, signed by one hundred and forty-four Americans, residing in Peru, praying for the removal of the hon. John Randolph Clay from his official station as U. S. minister to that government. They charge, that he has permitted American citizens, while knowing them to be innocent, to rot and die in prison, denying them the protection of his flag. That he willfully neglects the interests of his country, by suffering the treaty between Peru and the United States to be daily violated, and the liberties of his countrymen sacrificed with impunity by the Peruvian government. Further evidence, sworn to by the witnesses giving it, goes to show that Mr. Clay is a receiver of gifts from the government of Peru, and, in general, of such character as renders him an unworthy representative of the United States abroad. If there is any truth in the charges brought against Mr. Clay, he ought to be ordered home immediately.

We find the following scrap of democratic gossip in the Washington correspondence of the Charleston News. It shows that trouble is brewing in the wigwag of Virginia democracy: "There is a great schism at this time amongst the Virginia democratic politicians. Roger A. Pryor, who is by far the best political writer in the State, has fallen out with governor Wise, withdrawn from the Richmond Enquirer, and will soon start a new democratic paper, which will be independent in its tone and character, neither leaning above nor courting praise." The Virginia democracy are greatly troubled as to the policy which Mr. Buchanan intends to pursue in regard to the south and internal improvements. The friends of Wise and Hunter are at war, which has also tended to increase the troubles in the camp of the "faithful."

The Missouri Democrat, (colonel Benton's organ, published in St. Louis,) has been often charged by the American journals with advocating freedom and abolition doctrines, but the charge has often been scouted by that sheet as "a paradoxical piece of extravagance." Now the Democrat has thrown aside the mask, defined its position, and declares that "its intention in future to uphold at all hazards the cause of emancipation." There is "progress" for you. The Democrat runs ahead of the most rabid black republican sheets.

The Orleans states that an important suit has been entered in one of the district courts by Wm. H. Garland against the Delta, for two hundred thousand dollars for defamation of character, growing out of the article in the Delta, retarding the question of the legislature "to the grounds of Garland's acquittal," which we copied last week. What a commentary on "the liberty of the press!"

O. A. Pinfield, E. McFarland and Willis P. Coleman, charged with being accessories after the fact to an embezzlement and breach of trust, (the Garland affair,) were a few days ago discharged, on motion of the district attorney for the parish of Orleans, there being no further cause for prosecution.

CHAMP.—We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, that the steamboat Montgomery, a few days since, brought to that place over two thousand barrels of freight from New Orleans railroad, and then paid the freight up to the railroad, as a bonus. The Mail adds that it does not know how the boats now pay passengers to go with from Montgomery to N. Orleans or Mobile.

The New York Evening Post says, "two new free States—Minnesota and Oregon—are, by the action of the house yesterday, half way into the Union. Thus the responsibility lies on the senate of rejecting or sanctioning the admission of the new free States, and there is considerable reason to doubt whether they will concur with the house." We hope government will not concur in the action of the house.

A writer in the Crescent gives the following statement, as his reasons for supposing that midding cotton will go up to fifteen cents per lb. Imports of American cotton in 1856:—  
—Brazil, 1,754,161  
—East Indies, 1,217,671  
—West Indies, 1,342,750

Total reported into Great Britain, 4,314,582  
Stock on hand in Great Britain, 1,570,000  
Supposed amount of East India cotton, 1,500,000

Total supply of India, 2,970,582  
Actual demand for the year, 2,970,582  
Not likely to be made up, owing to short crop, 342,700  
Exported, as last year, from Great Britain to the Continent, 356,700  
Consumption as last year, average from Oct. 43, 1856 to Sept. 3, 1857, 2,964,100—3,564,530

Stock likely to be on hand Jan. 1858, 56,305  
In Great Britain, if the crop was as last year, 3,527,900

Supposed crop of the United States, 3,800,000  
Exported up to 1st Jan. 1857, at all ports, 1,934,250  
To be received to make up crop, 1,865,750  
Stock at all ports, 78,305

Estimated that Great Britain takes half of the world's supply, 1,934,250  
Exported from the 1st Jan. to 1st Jan. 1857, 1,437,574  
1st September, 1856, to 1st Jan. 1857, 1,437,574  
Exported from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1857, 93,471

Supposed deficit owing to short crop, as compared with last year, 309,274  
If the consumption continues as heretofore, and receipts be no larger than as reported above, spinners will be out of stock by the 15th of November, or will lack \$1,250,000 to go to the 1st of January next. Received from 1st Jan. to 1st Sept. 1856, 3,439,554  
Received from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1857, 1,565,071

Of which Great Britain took only 1,531,247—of which the amount exported, when our basis of half exports from this time out is full.

The Crescent suggests that if the compiler of the foregoing calculation, or any of his friends, have any cotton on hand, or likely to have, that present prices be accepted, and not to hold out for fifteen cents, with slight exchange on New York going at 1 1/2 cent discount.

WAR AMONG THE QUACKS.—"Balm of a Thousand Flowers"—The proprietor of this popular article recently brought an action before the superior court of New York against a vendor of patent medicines for an infringement on his trade mark. Judge Duer, in his decision of the case, made the following remarks. We copy from the New York Post:

1. If the question before the court depended solely on the label, which is the exact counterpart of that of Fittell & Co., the motion would be denied. But such is not the case.

GENERAL SCOTT AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We find in the New York Tribune some of the correspondence between general Scott and secretary Davis, recently communicated to congress, and about which considerable curiosity has been expressed, and to judge from the specimens we give, it is bitter and personal to an unusual degree on both sides. It opens with a letter from general Scott, dated July 30, 1855, in which he says:

Certainly, as secretary of war, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that, from the first, you had considered it your special mission, by repeated aggressions on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some permanent attitude of official opposition.

Then follows a long communication, setting forth official acts of the secretary of war, such as issuing orders, &c., to frontier posts, done without his (general Scott's) approbation.

At the request of general Scott, this document was referred to the president, and referred without comment.

In reply, secretary Davis sent the following unofficial note:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1855.—Sir:—Your letter of the 30th July was received yesterday, and, as requested, was referred to the president. When returned to me he was answered. You have taken the occasion of an official correspondence to make unfounded imputations upon my motives, and to use such language as my idea of the requirements of official courtesy does not permit me to notice in my official character, and I therefore do not deem it my duty to answer to you in this unofficial manner.

You ascribe to partizan hostility my opposition to conferring on you the title of lieutenant general, but that opposition was actively and publicly made when I was a member of the United States senate, and chairman of the committee of military affairs. You were then known to the country as a distinguished soldier, but had not been forced upon public attention as a partisan politician, nor was such judgment by the people to be expected by you. You certainly had better opportunities to know of my opposition than when it was merely that of a well settled and long entertained opinion held by me in a position which separated me from a participation in the active business in congress. My views were publicly given as a senator to a sufficient extent to show to what my judgment rested, and your present accusation, which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputes to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent and pronounced utterly false.

Your obedient servant, JEFF. DAVIS.

This note, though unofficial, is replied to by general Scott officially, who insists upon spreading it upon the files of the department. This reply is dated August 6, and secretary Davis rejoins again September 7, at great length, and reviews the specifications in general Scott's indictment against him.

The central next grants leave of absence to colonel Hitchcock, under circumstances not approved by the department, and is ordered to countermand or revoke the leave of absence. This he refuses to do, assigning his reason therefor. This reason was referred to the president, who endorsed the reason assigned as satisfactory. The secretary of war will report his views as to the means best calculated to secure promptitude in the execution of orders relative to the movements of the army.

Secretary Davis recommends that the headquarters of the army be removed from New York to the seat of government.

The following letter from general Scott is in answer to this suggestion:

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1855.—Sir:—With all the records of the army and every commander making at hand, you have, by a lot of mere talk five weeks on, brought to your nature must have been a labor of love. You found only upon me in twenty-seven compact leaflet pages, this full measure of your spleen and vengeance. As a professor was sage and scrupulous, but the slowly concocted venom now vented is no doubt fondly relied upon to kill at once. The delusion itself is clear enough. Nevertheless, you may be forced to borrow the exclamation, "This is not done, and the attempt and not the deed, condonates us."

This is followed by a long defence of his conduct, which we do not repeat in this column.

The secretary of war replies on December 29, reviewing the matters in controversy at great length, and exposing many matters of general Scott's money dealings with the government; referring to one item, the secretary says:

The law did not allow you what you paid to yourself. That payment to yourself—what meanness does it display? What could I have been less consistent with the generosity and magnanimity which should have graced the first in rank among a band of gallant soldiers. You awarded to yourself the whole percentage of the money paid by the city of Mexico when subjected by their victorious arms.

The general, under date of January 31, 1856, replies to this intimation.

Such conduct and recklessness of character could only proceed from one whose low ambition is flattered with the title of "the favorite."

He is again lengthy, and referring to some old matters called up by secretary Davis, says: "For revenge, the slander respecting the trial of eighteen hundred and ten, was disseminated by your letter of September, which, being repeated in the same month, is now reproduced with variations."

Who shames ascriber! Break one cobweb through, and the spider will be seen. Destroy his web of sophistry in sun! The creature is at his dirty work again.

The following is the reply of secretary Davis:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 29, 1856.—Sir:—I received your letter dated January 31, and produce its contents.

You have persisted in writing your letters official, and I have thus forced you into the obligation to receive them and reply, in such terms as seem to me appropriate, to the baseless accusations which derive their only importance from the high standing you occupy.

Another instance of your incapacity, in the same breath to beg for sympathy and utter slander, is your accusation that I have endeavored to provoke a duel with an old soldier, known to be so lame in both arms as to write with difficulty and pain.

The ignorance of the fact that the great disability of which you complain was the result of a fall upon the pavement of New York, would naturally infer, from the phrase, "old soldier," that you were by wounds received in battle distinguished for self-defence, and every man who heart that believed your assertion, would visit with indignant censure the unmanly attempt to involve a wounded veteran in personal combat. But such purpose was entertained. You had given notice to the world that you would not act upon the sentiment which makes a gentleman responsible to any one whom he assails when in the vigor of manhood. You pleaded a sense of religion and patriotic feelings as reasons for not answering to the personal defiance of an aggrieved officer, general Jackson, your superior in military rank, and a fellow above you in any other respect—and it was not to be supposed that you would, at this time, take difficulty to shield a slanderer from rebuke, and when you gratuitously imputed to me motives injurious and offensive to me as a man, I addressed to you an unofficial note, and fixed upon the brand of falsehood, which you vainly endeavor to wash away with your unfeeling flood of abusive epistles.

To brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

To this communication general Scott replies as follows, under date of March 20:

Again you recur to my past history and court my vanity with your "brilliant" record of the year 1810. Now your "brilliant" record is again and again refuted and put to shame, but which, with Caliban malice, that needs no course, you are likely to reproduce to the end of the chapter, if only to give me the advantage, as you say, of referring to a particular passage

of my history—this, to such a spirit, if not victory, is yet revenge.

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The law did not allow you what you paid to yourself. That payment to yourself—what meanness does it display? What could I have been less consistent with the generosity and magnanimity which should have graced the first in rank among a band of gallant soldiers. You awarded to yourself the whole percentage of the money paid by the city of Mexico when subjected by their victorious arms.

The general, under date of January 31, 1856, replies to this intimation.

Such conduct and recklessness of character could only proceed from one whose low ambition is flattered with the title of "the favorite."

He is again lengthy, and referring to some old matters called up by secretary Davis, says: "For revenge, the slander respecting the trial of eighteen hundred and ten, was disseminated by your letter of September, which