

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.
Office, Corner of Texas and Market Sts.,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

After the 1st day of September next, no new subscriber will be taken for less than \$10 per annum, or \$6 for six months. This arrangement, of course, does not affect those who are already subscribers, up to the date they have paid for.

It may be considered somewhat presumptuous in a mere foggy field officer to offer a suggestion to an active, energetic and successful general. But it does seem to us that prudence should dictate the propriety of having a regiment or battalion of soldiers stationed near Shreveport. A large number of unruly negroes are now, and will for some time to come, be employed about this city, and it is necessary that there should be an efficient force to keep them in subjection. A body of soldiers would not only protect our wives and children, but assist in guarding our property. Citizens should treat soldiers with the greatest kindness, and do every thing in their power to render them comfortable, but in no instance should ever interfere with their affairs as soldiers. Military regulations and discipline must be supported (no army can ever succeed without it) and no citizen should ever attempt to interfere with army regulations.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.—This distinguished refugee from Missouri, has been sojourning in our city for several days. He has very forcibly and feelingly addressed our citizens upon the subject of the present war. He is full of hope and confident of final success. He tells the people that there is no cause to despond; that as sure as the sun rises and sets that we will obtain our independence. He appears well "posted" in the resources of the country west of the Mississippi river, and very satisfactorily proves our ability to sustain ourselves. His manners are easy and graceful—and as an orator, he is quite pleasing without "rant," and stage mimicry.—As his office as governor of Missouri is usurped, he may probably remain in our midst for some time. We hope that all the courtesy in our power will be extended to such a distinguished stranger, now an exile from his State.

Movers, with large droves of negroes, continue to pass through our town daily, bound for Texas. Really we fear too many slaves are congregating in Texas—they may in time become very troublesome.

RYE.—We are indebted to our old patron and kind friend, S. D. Hewitt, residing near Kingston, for a sack of excellent rye, which we intend converting into coffee.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. H. Peralta is a candidate for reelection as auditor for the State of Louisiana. We have known Mr. Peralta for about twenty-five years, and can bear testimony of his attention to business and correct deportment in office.

FROM MONROE.—It appears that the federals took possession of Monroe one day last week.—One account states that they had crossed the river there and taken the road in this direction, another report states that the enemy have fallen back from Monroe. It is our firm belief that they will not attempt to come to Shreveport at present unless they can defeat Price on the Arkansas river, and that will be very hard to do. We therefore beseech our citizens to remain cool and quiet—not to become excited, running away and destroying their property.

We call attention to the article which we extract from the Louisiana Baptist, under the imposing head of "Police organization." It seems to us that the suggestion is very applicable to every parish; and we should like to see some of our prominent citizens take the matter into serious consideration.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.—By official dispatches from Gen. Price to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated Little Rock, August 29th, we learn the following:—"The enemy attacked our cavalry on bayou Metré on the 27th at noon. They were successfully resisted until dark. The enemy fell back the same night, and have not advanced again. Our troops are in fine spirits and excellent condition, and should the enemy advance again, will give battle, confident of the result."

In another column will be found an address to the citizens of Texas, north Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, signed by the governors of those States. It is a stirring appeal to the patriotism of the people residing west of the Mississippi river. Cut off, as we are, from all the country east of the Mississippi, we should cheerfully unite and do all in our power to defend our homes and property against the ravages of the invading foe. Every facility and aid should be rendered Gen. Smith to enable him to carry out his designs and plans. Every white male (it matters not his age) capable of bearing arms, should be made to take the field.

Many of them, although incapable of performing camp duty, might profitably be employed as nurses, couriers, clerks, purchasing agents, &c., instead of hale hearty young men. There has been too much "shirking," and the shirts should be put to work instead of "blowing." All the teamsters, ostlers, &c., &c., should be negroes instead of whitemen. As but little cotton has been raised this year, at least one-half of the negroes could be withdrawn from the plantations without serious detriment to the owners.

JUDGE THEODORE G. HUNT.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this gentleman is a candidate for congress in the first district of the State; but our friends will recollect that under existing laws that we vote for members of congress by general ticket, therefore we have as much right to vote for a member residing in New Orleans as we have to vote for one residing in the parish of Caddo.

Judge Hunt is a brother of the renowned Randall Hunt, and a nephew of that great statesman and good citizen, vice-president Gallard, of South Carolina, well known to all politicians. Judge Hunt has resided in New Orleans about thirty years, where most of the time he had an extensive practice at the bar. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Col. Hunt assisted in raising a regiment and repaired to the Rio Grande as Lieut.-Colonel. That war over, Col. Hunt returned to New Orleans and resumed the practice of the law. However he was not permitted to remain in that position long—his fellow-citizens nominated and elected him a member of congress, and he served with much credit. Subsequently he was elected one of the district judges in New Orleans. In this capacity, he presided with much dignity and his decisions gave universal satisfaction, and few, if any, were reversed by the supreme court.

Judge Hunt has been sojourning for several months in Shreveport, and from his easy manners, free and intelligent conversation, he has made many acquaintances and friends. We most cheerfully recommend him to the voters of north Louisiana, as being eminently qualified to be one of the representatives of the Confederate congress from Louisiana. He is now a refugee from New Orleans.

WITHOLDING PROVISIONS.—We extract the following from the Camden (Arkansas) Herald. It is equally applicable to north Louisiana and Texas. The planters of this section of country have raised their own wheat and are prepared to make their own bacon. It is only our small towns that want supplies, and as no provisions can be shipped, if our planters in Texas do not mind and forward us supplies, they may meet the fate predicted by the Herald. Let them bear in mind that some two months since we were paying from two to three dollars per bushel for corn, now it is going a begging at seventy-five cents per bushel. Bacon is now coming in freely at 25 per cent less than it was two months since.—Holders had better not be too greedy, if they are, they certainly will get bit, as they most deservedly merit.

Within the last few months, there has been a revulsion in the laws of commerce and trade. Up to the time of which we speak, prices were governed by "supply and demand" in a large majority of instances, but now we find that no matter how plentiful the supply, or how great or how limited the demand, the prices remain at the top figures. An instance of this may be found in the articles of corn and wheat. No such crops of these cereals have been produced in this country for a number of years as has rewarded the labor of the farmer this season; yet we find that they command as high as they did last year, when glimpses of starvation were visible in the future. We cannot account for this in any way except we suppose there to have been a revulsion in the laws of trade. We do not suppose that any of our farmers desire to see their products fall into the hands of the yankees, but nothing can be more certain than that they will do so, if, as is generally conceded, they make a raid through this country as soon as the crops are garnered. They cannot be so mistaken as to suppose that when the yankees do come along that they will pay them for their corn, wheat, &c. If they do it will be the first instance on record of their having done so. Wherever they have been heretofore, they have taken what they wanted "volens volens," and they will do so here, when they pay us a visit, or we are much mistaken. Then the question arises: will our farmers suffer their granaries still to groan under their fullness, while their fellow-citizens in town are suffering for their contents. The price now paid for flour is surely remunerating (\$30 per 100 lbs.) or at least as much so as it will be to suffer it eat up by weevils, or taken by the yankees.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Houston News of the 26th ult., says we learn that there are now several gunboats of the enemy at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that several of the blockaders along our coast have left their usual places are believed to be concentrating at the above point. These are believed to be ominous indications. The opinion is entertained that the enemy have planned a simultaneous invasion by land, on our north-eastern frontier, and by water. No doubt one object of the vessels of war at the mouth of the Rio Grande is to keep a vigilant watch over operations there during the change of government in Mexico.—The designs of Napoleon are looked upon in Washington City with undisguised apprehension.

Vallandigham, in an address to the people of Ohio, dated Niagara Falls, uses the following language. Let it be a rebuke to the chicken-hearted patriots, who now bang their heads and give up:

"Traveling a thousand miles or more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity. And, whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognise the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle."

TEXANS AT JACKSON.—Lately while a Texan regiment at Jackson was on its way to take the place of a regiment doing outpost duty, one of Grant's masked batteries of four pieces, was opened on it. Within a few minutes one hundred and forty were killed and wounded. The Texans were so incensed that they rushed pell-mell towards the enemy, and captured the battery and fifteen of the gunners, and having no horses fit for the duty, they impressed themselves to the cannon and brought them safely into our lines. This is the sort of men Johnston has under his command. They may be starved, but not whipped. [Alabama Paper.]

Then and Now.
Scarcely two years have elapsed since the inception of the war in which we are engaged and, yet, what a change! All was then but one continued hurra for the men who were daily leaving their homes to fight their country's battles; the most sacred promises that care should be taken of the helpless who remained behind were made. Then, articles of necessity were purchased for a mere figure, and were accessible to the poor and rich alike; then, we had no depreciated currency, no lukewarm patriots, whose hopes or fears rose or fell with the tide of victory or defeat, as the case might be—no disgusting croakers ready at all times to make the worst of our country's misfortunes. All were alike animated by the same spirit, and that was resistance to the death, at whatever sacrifice, should be made to the despots of the north.

What a spectacle is presented to-day! The patriot has forsaken his divinity and kneels at the unholy shrine of Mammon—the philanthropist of 1861 has become the speculator of 1863! The mania for getting rich has infested every household, and it seems to be the thought of one, on retiring at night, how much he can make off his neighbor in the morning. In the all-sorbing discussion on the probable rise in prices, consequent upon the monopoly of a certain article by Mr. F. or Mr. S., there is no room for thought of the poor soldier; and war-worn veteran on his return home after a lengthened campaign meets with a faint welcome: the gaping crowd for a moment gather round, "learn the news," go off and forget that such a being exists or that they have been exalted by shaking hands with one of Lee or Pemberton's heroes.

Every body is getting rich. The pauper of yesterday becomes the millionaire of to-day, no matter how or in what manner—let it be the worst—the turpitude of the means may be forgotten in the magnificence of the ends. It matters not whether he is rearing his monument of wealth upon the ruins of his country's liberty, as charity is said to cover a multitude of sins, so money is known to hide all imperfections of person or character. Had the elder Scipio lived in the nineteenth century, he never would have said that "nature knew no love superior to the love of country." In our own day, with a majority of people, the love of country, has been supplanted by the love of shillasters. Is there no remedy for the terrible evil? No panacea to relieve the country from this terrible malady? No means by which the fabulous prices now asked for articles of consumption may be reduced? It is impossible for matters to proceed thus much longer. While the speculator and monopolist is amassing millions, the wives and children of those who, amid the rigor of camp life and the carnage of the battle-field, are achieving for their country imperishable renown, are eking out a miserable existence on the piteous sum of ten dollars which a State legislature has decreed should be doled out to the head of each family, monthly! It is sad to contemplate the condition of those whose protectors are in the army. Few, and very few, there are who live upon half the subsistence necessary to the proper sustenance of life. Something must be done as once, if not by the State authorities, by private contributions. Humanity demands it! [Natchitoches Union.]

MISSOURI COWARDICE.—We have very little patience with that kind of patriotism which flags and runs into deliriums of despair at the announcement of news unfavorable to our arms. Cowardice is contemptible under all circumstances, but it is especially so under the circumstances at present surrounding us. What though Vicksburg has fallen? It is the first serious reverse that has attended our arms within the last eighteen months; only the second that we have been called upon to sustain since the beginning of the war. Must we expect no reverses? or do we expect for the fortunes of war never to favor our enemies, not even once in eighteen months, or twice within the space of two and a half years? When we consider the powerful armies and the numerous appliances which have been brought against us, and the great disadvantages under which we are carrying on the war, would not such an expectation be the height of nonsense? Then, why despair?

"But the Confederate money," says the moral coward, "will be worthless." We know better. A little reflection will teach you that you are simply scared, and that your alarm proceeds from no adequate cause. You can point to no period of history, either ancient or modern, where a people situated similarly to ourselves were ever subjugated. The Heptarchies of England fell an prey to the Normans, because they were not united in sentiment and feeling, and kept up a constant bickering and warfare among themselves. So of Ireland, of Poland, of Denmark, of Prussia, and so will it probably be of Mexico. But look at Scotland. A small province not larger than the State of Georgia, at one time surrounded on all sides by hostile fleets and armies, her territory invaded, her cities burned, her citizens imprisoned, and with the gaunt spectre of famine stalking over her desolate plains. And, yet Scotland achieved her independence against an odds more fearful than that against which we are now contending. So of Switzerland. Her people underwent trials of which we Confederates know nothing, experimentally; but they were united, they were brave, they were not moral cowards, they were not hypochondriacs, they were determined, and—they succeeded. Other instances, equally striking, might be enumerated, were it necessary. So long as we resolve to do our duties as citizens and soldiers, we cannot fail—never. Independence, like everything valuable, must cost something. Who can estimate its worth? Have we already paid its full value in blood and treasure? Our suffering is insignificant, compared with that of Switzerland, or Scotland, or Greece, or even with that of little Texas, when she was struggling against Mexican tyranny. No! Our cause is not lost; it will never be; it is just; God, in his infinite wisdom, may chasten us, as he did ancient Israel, but will deliver us at the proper time. The war may last six months or it may continue six years. In either case, the Confederate money will be redeemed. It will be worth more at the end of the war than it is now. Confederate bonds, on the day a treaty of peace is ratified between the two governments, will command a premium in the London markets. Mark the prediction. [Columbus Sun.]

NO MORE SUBSTITUTES.—It appears that the day of putting in substitutes has passed. This is as it should be, a man should not be allowed to be patriotic by proxy only. The principle is wrong in itself, and has a tendency to injure the service. It keeps out of the service men, who ought to be interested in the welfare of the country; and puts in their place, men whose chief motive in entering the army is to make money. Men who have property are or ought to be deeply interested in our success and ought not to complain now that the game of substituting can be played no more. [Alex. Demo.]

An exchange says it is very difficult to cross the Mississippi river at present, the federals at all times and points keeping a strict lookout.—Many persons are known to be east of the Mississippi who have been unsuccessfully trying to cross for weeks without being able to do so.

To the People of Louisiana, Texas, ARKANSAS, AND MISSOURI, AND THE ALLIED INDIAN NATIONS.

At the invitation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, we assembled at this place, with several of your judges, Confederate senators and other distinguished citizens, to confer with him on the measures to be taken for the defence of our common cause. Those measures we do not particularise, as they had best be disclosed by the execution of them and by the benefits they must produce. Coming to a thorough understanding with him, the members of the conference unanimously sustain the vigorous and decided policy he proposes to pursue.

We will not attempt to disguise the change in our position by the fall of our strongholds on the Mississippi river. Interrupting communication between the two sections of the Confederacy, it throws each mainly on its own resources. But the apprehensions of evil from this interruption have been greatly exaggerated. The warning given by the fall of New Orleans has not been unheeded, and the interval since that event has been used to develop the great resources of this department. We now are self-dependant, but also self-sustaining. With our own manufactures of cannon, arms, powder, and other munitions of war, with mines opened and factories established, with cotton as a basis for financial measures, and with abundance of food, we are able to conduct a vigorous defence and seize occasions for offensive operations against the enemy. The immense extent of our territory, the uncertainty of navigation on our rivers, the unwholesomeness of the regions through which our interior is approached, the difficulties of transportation on our roads, present immense obstacles to the advance of large armies of the enemy, with their cumbersome trains of luxurious supplies; small bodies will ignominiously fail in the attempt at our subjugation. To crush even his largest armies, we rely on the energy and skill of our military commanders, the zeal and activity of our civil authorities, the discipline and courage of our armies, and the vigorous, self-sacrificing patriotism of our whole people. There is everything to incite us to renewed efforts, nothing to justify despondency.

We are fortunate in the military chief of this department. In the prime of life, of large experience, active, intelligent, and with the prestige of uniform success in his undertakings, he is guided by a profound respect for law and the constitutional rights of the citizen. Reposing full trust in him, we cordially commend him to your entire confidence and support. In view of the existing state of our affairs, he has been clothed with more than usual powers by the President, to be exercised within the bounds of the constitution and the law. Those just and legal powers he may have to exert, promptly and boldly, to their fullest extent, for the common good; in so doing he will receive the zealous support of every patriot. The entire military force and means in this department should be liberally used for our protection whenever necessary. Some measures may inconvenience particular individuals, but we rely on their patriotism and good sense to produce a cheerful endurance of the hardships to be expected in a war for our very existence as a nation.

To organize and combine, without delay, the individual efforts of our citizens, to sustain our cause, we have formed, unofficially, a Committee of Public Safety, to be composed of the Executives, for the time being, of the States in this department, and have selected the Governor of Missouri as present chairman thereof. By committees of correspondence and voluntary associations, in every parish and county, we hope to unite all our patriotic citizens in a vigorous support of the Confederate and State authorities in the defence of our families and homes. Let every one rally to the call and promptly perfect an organization which will fire the southern heart with renewed enthusiasm throughout this whole department; let a patriotic press and clergy stimulate to exertion. Under the searching eye of a whole people aroused to ceaseless vigilance the plots of secret foes will wither in the bud. By the wholesome influence, gentle and peaceful, but imposing, of an organized, all-pervading patriotic public opinion, the despondent will be inspired with fresh hope, the steadfast be nerved to heroic energy, the rapacious extortioner learn liberality, the selfish trimmer abandon his degrading neutrality, and the vile traitor be cowed into the inaction of despair.

We address you in the calm language of firm confidence in the final triumph of our cause, concealing nothing of our perils, exaggerating nothing of our hopes. Our powerful and haughty foes propose not only to coerce us into submission but to despoil us of our whole property and subject us to every species of ignominy. Base is he who would not continue to contend for our rights even when all shall be lost but honor. The capitalist forego his gains, the speculator forego his gains, the struggler hasten to his regiment, every able-bodied man hold himself in readiness for military service; our women, the glory of our race, tend the loom and even follow the plow; our boys guard the homes their fathers are defending on the frontier; and Western skill and valor will prepare a San Jacinto defeat for every invading army that pollutes the soil of this department. Unsurpassed in courage, intelligence and energy, you have only to arise in your might and the enemy will speedily be driven back. Be true to yourselves, to your past history, to your hopes of the future, and a baffled foe will gladly seek the peace which we war to obtain.

The enemy may dismiss all hopes that the western section of the Confederacy will seek any destiny separate from that of our sisters east of the Mississippi. Attached to the Confederacy by community of race, institutions and interests, baptised in the blood we and they have poured out together, we desire no new political connection. Let our eastern Confederates do their duty; these States and our Indian allies will do theirs; and when our joint efforts shall have secured our common safety, the remembrance of the danger from a temporary cessation of intercourse will only strengthen the ties which bind us together.

In the darkest hours of our history, the protection extended to us by Almighty God has been so manifest as even to be acknowledged by candid foes. Their victories have been to them as fruit turning to ashes on their lips; our defeats have been chastenings to improve us and arouse our energies. On His help and our own right arms, we steadfastly rely; counting on aid neither from the policy of neutral nations, nor from the distractions in the midst of our enemies, we look confidently forward to the day when these thirteen Confederate States will in peace and safety occupy their rightful position among the Great Powers of the earth.

THO. O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.
F. R. LUBBOCK,
Governor of the State of Texas.
HARRIS FLANAGIN,
Governor of Arkansas.
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri.
Marshall, Texas, August 18, 1863.

Worldly joy is a sunflower, which shuts when the gleam of prosperity is over; spiritual joy is an evergreen—an un fading plant.

General Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—Brig. Gen. Wm. Smith, of North Carolina, is to be Major General; Brig. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox, of Alabama, is to be Major General. Col. Epps Hutton, of Virginia, is to be Brig. General; and Col. B. G. Humphres, of Mississippi, is to be Brig. General.

The subject of employing negro troops in the Confederate service is eliciting some discussion in this State. The Washington correspondence of the New York Times, asserts that positive information has been received that the Confederate government proposes to employ 100,000 negroes in the army. This, of course, is not true, as congress must first pass the necessary laws, and at this time it is doubtful if a majority would consent to depart from the rule heretofore observed in regard to this class of our population.

A large quantity of yankee goods, recently imported, were seized and confiscated by the government a few days since. **RICHMOND, Aug. 16.**—A dispatch from Orange court-house, of the 16th, says that a few more prisoners captured near Alexandria, passed through to-day. The enemy in considerable force are encamped eight miles from Culpepper court-house.

RICHMOND, August 16.—The New York Times of the 14th inst., received at Petersburg Va., last night contains nothing whatever from the army of the Potomac, and little of interest from any other quarter. The 17th Pennsylvania regiment, 600 strong, whose term has expired, has arrived from Port Royal.

A letter dated the 10th inst., off Charleston bay says: "The grand assault will take place on the 13th inst. The greatest confidence is felt in the result. The fall of fort Sumter and battery Wagner is regarded as certain, within six hours after the ball is opened."

The draft in New York will be commenced on Monday, the 24th inst. No interference will be permitted, and none says the Times, is anticipated. Gen. Hood contradicts the report of his appointment as commander of cavalry in northern Virginia.

Four steamers arrived at a Confederate port yesterday. There are no signs yet of active hostilities on the Rappahannock, but rather indications of prolonged inactivity. The authorities throughout the Confederacy should use unremitting exertions to send back absentees from camp.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—The bombardment has been much more violent during the last two nights, and to-day the enemy's long range guns have been shelling fort Sumter, but without doing material damage.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—There has been no demonstration yet by the enemy's fleet. It is very quiet this morning, battery Gregg only shelling the enemy's lines. A general attack is anticipated soon.

It is supposed that the enemy contemplate effecting a lodgment on James Island.

There have been heavy showers making the atmosphere much cooler.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any previous day. The Ironsides, six monitors, and six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on battery Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to fort Sumter. The Ironsides and six monitors approached within three-quarters of a mile of fort Sumter, battering vigorously against the south face. Fort Sumter replied briskly from its barbette guns.

The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet having been struck very often, steamed out of range with flags at half mast. It is supposed that some high yankee naval officer has been killed.

The enemy's land batteries of 200-pounder parrot guns kept up a constant fire yesterday evening and all last night against Sumter. The roar of the cannonade heard in the city was tremendous.

The casualties at fort Sumter yesterday, were one killed, and thirteen wounded; at battery Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the killed is Capt. — Wampler, chief engineer at battery Wagner.

The cannonading commenced at daybreak this morning, and continues now, 9 o'clock A. M., with great violence. Batteries Gregg and Wagner, are unimpaired. The south face of fort Sumter is considerably pitted by the enemy's parrot guns on Morris' island.

ATLANTA, Aug. 17.—Col. W. W. Wood, of Natchez, denies that ex-governor Brown of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. He is now removing his family and property to Georgia. His heart and soul are with the South.

KOLOSA, August 19.—There is nothing later from the federal raid, of which Gen. Ferguson is still in pursuit.

MOKROX, Aug. 19.—There is no further news from the federal raid on the Mississippi Central railroad. The raid consisted of 1200 men, who started from Yazoo City, and intercepted two trains at Durant. The last heard from them, they were taking the trains on the road, and Gen. Whitfield's cavalry were in hot pursuit. Lee's recent victories in Virginia, turns out to be a hoax.

Both Lee's and Mead's armies are in the vicinity of Culpepper, nearly ready to fight. The steamship *Hibernian* from Liverpool, July 30th, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 7th. The London Globe contends that the rebels are not conquered, and that Lee is as safe as ever, at Culpepper.

The ships *Talsman*, from Shanghai, and the *Conrad*, from Montevideo, from New York, have recently been destroyed by the Alabama.

The Henderson Times of the 29th ult., says, Mr. Joseph Gaston, of that county was shot and almost instantly killed in Tyler one day during last week. The homicide originated from the usual cause.

For Congress.
We are authorized to announce Colonel B. L. HODGE, as a candidate for congress from this district. Election first Monday in November next.

We are authorized to announce Colonel T. G. HUNT as a candidate for Congress to represent the 1st Congressional District of this State.

RICHARD CHARLES DOWNES, of the parish of Iberville, is a candidate to represent the FOURTH DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA in the Confederate congress.

Election on the first Monday of November, by general ticket.

For State Auditor.
H. PERALTA,
Candidate for reelection to the office of State Auditor.

Barbecue.
There will be a barbecue given to the returned volunteers from Vicksburg, at Spring Ridge Church, on Saturday next, the 5th inst. The soldiers generally, are invited to attend,—the ladies are especially invited.
Spring Ridge, La., Sept.