"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office----Corner of Texas and Market Streets,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 25, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR

J. MADISON WELLS, of Rapides Parish.

Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Rev. A. L. Hay is the duly authorised agent for procuring subscriptions to the South-Western.

THE RIVER AND STEAMBOATS.—The river is on the decline with scant four feet to the falls. The arrivals of steamboats have been very numerous, and the low price of freights has caused some of them to lay up for awhile. Freight on cotton to the city, is still held at $5 per bale, with but little offering at that. Up freight, one dollar per barrel. Steamboats seem to be doing a losing business about this time. The smaller boats are making trips to Jefferson.

COTTON—BUSINESS.—The receipts of cotton are fair—rather on the increase. The receipts, however, vary from day to day, as most of the cotton comes in large trains, as a protection against depredations. Self protection has made this a necessity. The price of cotton is steadily on the increase, and strictly low middling has been sold as high as 31¼ per pound in specie. Business still continues decidedly good with both our wholesale and retail houses.

LATEST.—Rumors were prevalent last evening, that cotton had fallen 3@5 cents per pound, in New Orleans, and that the information came by telegraph. Upon inquiry we found that Messrs. Howell & Buckner, had received the following dispatch from New Orleans by the way of Galveston:

NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1865.

Cotton dull and drooping, middling nominal at fifty-three (53,) to fifty-four (54,) cents.

STEVENSON & MAY.

We also learned from a dispatch, four days later from R. Pritchard, to Martin Tally, via Vicksburg, (a copy of which we append,) that cotton had really declined three cents, with a dull market. Also that the steamer Majestic, Capt. J. C. Dowty, with her entire cargo of cotton had been destroyed by fire.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1865.

TO MARTIN TALLY,

Majestic burned, total loss, insured two hundred and twenty dollars per bale. Cotton sunk, nominally at 53 cents. R. PRITCHARD.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—The fall term of the tenth judicial district court, for the parish of Caddo, judge James I. Weems, presiding, convened at this place on Monday. Up to the time of going to press nothing had been done aside from the judge's charge to the grand jury. We understand the docket is one of the largest in the annals of this court.

MURDERED.—A young man by the name of Steele, a citizen of Arkansas, was way-laid and murdered by two freedmen, last Monday, in Bossier parish, three or four miles from this place. He was robbed of fourteen dollars in currency, and a small piece of tobacco. Our informant states that the murderers were known, and would be apprehended.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.—We call the attention of our readers to the announcements under the head of "The People's Ticket," headed by Henry Watkins Allen, for the approaching election.

We call attention to the circular of R. C. Richardson Esq., candidate for superintendent of public education, on the conservative Union ticket, which we publish elsewhere. He speaks for himself, and anything that we might say would be considered superfluous. We will, however, say this much, that in one or two conversations with him, we found in him an agreeable and educated gentleman, and have no doubt of his capacity to make a good superintendent.

Bielock & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in books and stationery, and general news dealers, No. 130 Canal street, New Orleans, have again placed us under many obligations for full files of the latest northern papers.

The Jefferson Jimplicute of last Saturday, reports the bayou falling slowly at that point, with plenty of water for second class boats.

FELL DOWN.—Last Saturday, while the steamer Cuba was unloading her cargo, a portion of that wretched affair, yclept the wharf, fell through, precipitating a large quantity of glass-ware to the ground beneath, utterly destroying it. By the time the corporation authorities have paid damages to the amount of three or four times what it would cost to repair the wharf, they may come to their senses.

ROBBERY AT THE VERANDAH HOTEL.—Last Saturday morning, Mr. White, proprietor of the Milam exchange, was robbed of seven hundred dollars in currency, a diamond breast-pin and gold ring, while asleep in his room at the Verandah hotel. There is every reason to believe that the guilty party administered chloroform to Mr. White before perpetrating the robbery. The breast-pin was in his shirt-bosom, and was cut out with a portion of the bosom. The ring was on his finger, and had not been removed for years, and it is a mystery to us how the thief succeeded in getting it off. The thief is well known, and the authorities are on his track.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We announce this week, the name of Col. John S. Young, of Claiborne parish, as a candidate to represent the 5th congressional district in congress.

We publish this week, the announcement of Dr. S. O. Scruggs, of Cloutierville, as a candidate to represent this senatorial district in the State legislature.

Col. H. J. G. Battle, announces in this issue of our paper, that he has again opened a general agency office at this place. Any commendation at our hands would be superfluous, as Col. Battle, is probably better known in this community than any other man.

We publish this week the advestisement of E. M. Crandal, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, dry goods, plantation supplies, &c., at Sour & Newburger's old stand on Texas street. Although this house has been in existence but a short time, yet it ranks with our first class houses. The stock is very large and well selected for this market, and our country friends would do well to give him a call.

Phelps & Co., on the corner of the levee and Common street, have a fine stock of gents' boots and ladies shoes on hand, in addition to their large stock of dry goods, groceries, plantation supplies, powder, shot, &c., which can be purchased at reasonable prices, from either John Elstner or governor Powers; but beware of Jim Phelps, as he is in the last stage of the dengue—all the pain gone and naught is left him but the hicups.

John H. Carter, at the corner of the levee and Milam street, in receipts and sales of dry goods and groceries, keeps pace with our first-class houses. Very large additions have been made to his stock during the past week, and some tremendous holes made in it.

We publish elsewhere, the card of Abraham & Goldsmith, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods, yankee notions, gents' furnishing goods, &c., No. 36 Camp street. This establishment is one of the largest of the kind in New Orleans.

GAS.—The gas works at this place are again in successful operation.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Within the last week or ten days so many highway robberies have been committed upon the traveling community, within a short distance of this city, that it is really dangerous to travel. Last Friday, a gentleman traveling in a buggy, and having in his possession fifteen thousand dollars in gold, wa sstopped by three colored men in the uniform of the U. S. army, and armed with muskets, near the Four Mile spring, and ordered by them to get out of the buggy, as they wanted to ride. The gentleman happened to have a double-barrel shot-gun which he brought to bear upon the party, when they concluded that he was not the gentleman they were looking for, and he made his escape. Not ten minutes afterwards, an old gentleman and his son riding on horse back, were stopped at the same place, by probably the same soldiers, and stripped of everything they had. Shortly after, Morgan Hall and a friend were stopped in the same vicinity, and compelled to disgorge to the same party. All this was done in broad daylight, in one of the most public thoroughfares in the country. The parties stopped, represent to us, that there is not the least doubt in their minds that they were robbed by colored soldiers. If it were necessary, we could mention at least a dozen more cases in which wagoners and and people have been waylaid and robbed by colored men, having all the bearing of drilled soldiers.

We would call the attention of the commissined officers on duty in this vicinity to the above facts, and ask them if an uncommon number of soldiers have not been absent from camp without leave. We have been informed that such is the case. While on this subject, we will mention another evil which is in their province to remedy: and that is, the number of colored soldiers found prowling around after dark, entering the backyards and kitchens of private residences, in search, they generally say, of some "colored lady." We are personally cognizant of a number of cases of this kind, and have heard of many others. We published an order last week, issued by Brev. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, and we think it their duty, at this time, to see it rigidly enforced. We republish a portion of the order for their information:

"To bring to an end the irregularities on the part of the troops, it is hereby ordered that more care be taken to carry out the existing orders on the subject of passes, and if circumstances require it, they should be withheld altogether.

Soldiers will not be allowed to take from their quarters their arms or side-arms, unless when on armed service.

No parties of colored troops will be sent away from their posts on any armed service, without a commissioned officer.

No soldier will be allowed to enter the premises of private citizens without the special authority of their commanding officer, in every case.

No party or detachment will enter any premises, for the purpose of seach, without the written order of the commanding officer of a post or camp, and such party must be commanded by a commissioned officer, who will be held strictly responsible for all depredations that may be committed.

All guards are cautioned to exercise greater care and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties, in preventing men from absenting themselves from their quarters, without leave.

Commanding officers will not allow idle freedmen or women to loiter about their posts. They will all be required to seek and obtain occupation, and, if requisite, to prevent idleness and vagrancy, work will be assigned them by the commanding officer, or they will be arrested and reported to T. W. Conway, assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands."

Now, gentlemen, here is a remedy which has been tried and found invaluable in other localities; and we have no doubt would be found serviceable here. We have often taken occasion to remark that the colored troops were held well in hand by their officers, and the public will be apt to think the officers are culpable or that we are liars.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE BUREAU.—The New Orleans Times, of the 17th inst., says: "Brig.-Gen. S. F. Fullerton has just arrived here from Washington, for the purpose of taking charge of the Freedmen's bureau in this department. He supercedes the Rev. Mr. Conway, who is to be seat to Virginia. Gen. Fullerton's commission, besides authorising him to fulfill the ordinary duties of his position, specially empowers him to correct abuses and effect reforms in the state of the freedmen's affairs if any now exist among us.

It appears that Maj.-Gen. Baird was first appointed by the president to supercede Mr. Conway, but did not accept. Gen. Fullerton, who was adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Howard, was then appointed."

The experience which Mr. Conway has had in this department will enable him to conduct the affairs of the bureau with a practical knowledge of all its duties and details which will be of the highest advantage to him. Many of the erroneous notions, and perhaps some of the prejudices which he adhered to on his arrival at New Orleans, have been removed by time and the stern logic of events. We believe Mr. Conway has been conscientious in the discharge of his arduous duties, and has made an efficient officer.

We are under obligations to Capt. Wm. Robson and Ed. Eberstadt, clerk of the steamer Fleta, for files of late New Orleans papers. The Fleta has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and looks as nice as a new pin. She will resume her place in the trade between Jefferson and this place as soon as the stage of water will permit.

We return our thanks to the polite and accommodating officers of the steamer Lady, for files of late papers.

We are indebted to Capt. Sam. Lawson clerk of the steamer Mary Hein, for files of late New Orleans papers. She is one of the finest boats in the trade.

We are indebted to Capt. Martin and Nat. Puckett, clerk of the steamer Dora Martin, for a full file of late New Orleans papers.

The gunsmith shop of Pobst & Cook, was entered last Saturday night and robbed of some fifteen or twenty fowling-pieces, and some small arms. No clue has been ascertained of the burglars.

We publish this week the card of Elstner & Kinsworthy, commission and forwarding merchants at this place. Office at John H. Carter's, corner of the levee and Milam street, warehouse, opposite Walsh & Boisseau on Milam street. Mr. Kinsworthy, is one of the oldest and most successful merchant of Arkansas, where he has been doing business for many years. Mr. Elstner is well known in this region, as a clever gentleman and a fine business man.

CANDIDATE CHANGED.—Mr. Valian Fournet, who was a candidate for auditor on the Conservative Union ticket, has declined to run, owing to the pressure of private business. The executive committee have nominated in his stead, Chas. M. Olivier, of St. Martin parish.

We are indebted to our young friend Maurice Manheimer, barkeeper on the steamer Fleta, for full files of late New Orleans and northern papers. He's a trump, and may his shadow never grow less.

We are indebted to Capt. Billy Boardman, of the steamer Cuba, for files of late papers.

Gov. Wells has appointed Thos. N. Flanagan, a notary public for Caddo parish.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF JEFF DAVIS.—A N. York dispatch of the 16th inst., says a Washington special to a Sunday paper, says it is thought that Jefferson Davis has escaped and is now on his way to Nassau.

It is said Mr. Davis got out of fortress Monroe in the disguise of a negro stevedore, and went to an English steamer waiting in Hampton roads. The vessel sailed immediately. Further accounts say Davis' escape was winked at by high officials at fortress Monroe.

E. & B. Jacobs received last Saturday, an invoice of glassware, of all descriptions, direct from Pittsburg. Also a cargo invoice of school books direct from Cincinnati. Their stock is now the largest in this section of country, consisting of everything that heart could wish for.

We call attention to the card of John M. Gould, agent, wholesale and retail dealer in boots and shoes, No. 8 Magazine street, New Orleans. This house is one of the largest of the kind in the city, and has the reputation of a first class house.

We publish this week the card of Heymann & Soper, importers of millinery goods, 51 Charters street, New Orleans. This is one of the largest and most respectable importing house in the city, and we advise our country friends when they visit the city, to give them a call.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.—This well-known establishment, situated on Magazine street, New Orleans, has been leased for a term of years, and is now under the management of Gen. Chas. E. Smedes. The house has been thoroughly overhauled and newly fitted up. See advertisement.

The Grounds of Reconstruction.

A New York correspondent of a Texas paper, writing under date of September 1st, gives what he says will be the conditions of the readmission of the southern States by the next congress. He says:

We must, in order to get admitted, do three things: 1st. Adopt the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution of the United States. 2d. Voluntarily surrender all claim to count the freed population, either under the three-fifths rule or as units, in the basis of appraisement of representation, as they will not be allowed to vote. 3d. Carefully exclude from our constitution and laws everything which may conflict, or seem to conflict, with the provisions in the constitution of the United States which gives to the citizens of each State, (who are, of course, citizens of the United States,) equal rights with the citizens of every other State.

The Texas constitutional convention will do well to bear in mind, too, when it is convened, that though it is empowered to lay down the principles that must control and define the powers of the several departments of the State government, it has no right, or even power, to legislate. Least of all, can it legislate retroactively.

It can most effectually exclude the State from admission, by taking one of two courses indicated: By failing to attend to the three points suggested above, or, by adopting a little legislation, especially of the retroactive sort. For example: if it validates any so-called law that allows executors or guardians to ruin the estates of orphans, by investing in what were called "Confederate bonds," it can, with great certainty, secure for Texas an outside seat.

The present congress lays general emphasis upon the provision in the constitution of the United States, which requires congress to guarantee to every State admitted, "a republican form of government." They will probably hold, that a form of government is "republican" only when it recognises the fact that it exists by the consent of a majority of the governed, and will not go back to the days of acient Greece, where 50,000 citizens governed 500,000 white slaves and resident foreigners, for a definition of the term.

From these hints, you can see what your correspondent, from this stand-point, thinks of the views entertained in this region as to reorganisation. Those who, at heart, wish to prevent the admission of Texas, can easily effect their object by thwarting the very liberal programme of those before whom the matter must come for decision.

The Galveston News, in commenting on the above, says:

"We publish the above, chiefly for the purpose of calling attention to what is stated as the 3d condition of our readmission to the Union, namely: We must not "count the freed population, either under the three-fifths rule or as units, in the basis of representation, as they will not be allowed to vote." This may seem to most persons a rather extraordinary requirement. It places the freedman in the anomalous position of being neither free nor slave. All other classes, such as minors, unnaturalised foreigners, insane persons, and all females and children, constituting fully three-fourths of the population of every State, are counted in the basis of representation, though they are not allowed to exercise the political rights of citizens. Heretofore, our free population has been divided into but two classes, politically; namely, one class having all the rights of suffrage, or, in other words, the power to control our elections; to say who shall fill all the public offices, and what shall be the public policy of the government, while the other class, though equally free in the common acceptation of the term, have no such right, but are simply counted in the basis of representation in the United States congress. They are all called citizens alike, but the great majority have had to submit to the political control of the minority. This has been both the theory and the practice of this free government of ours, since its first organisation to the present day. But if, as this writer says, the present U. S. congress insists on excluding the negroes entirely from the basis of representation, they will be cut off from even the political consideration which was given to them as slaves. As slaves, the constitution of the United States required that three-fifths of their number should be counted in the basis of representation, together with foreigners, females and the other classes, and this gave every slave three-fifths of the political importance and influence of every one of those classes. They are now to be deprived even of that consideration, and according to the requirement above mentioned, will have no more weight in the affairs of the nation than so many brute animals. This policy, as indicated by the writer in the Bulletin, is undoubtedly that which the radical party have determined to carry out in the next congress, provided they have not the strength to carry out negro suffrage. With negro suffrage, they expect to control the south, and if they cannot secure that suffrage, their next policy is to reduce the representation of the south, by excluding the negroes from the representative basis, and in this way they hope to prevent the south from having any important influence in congress."

Messrs. Rigden & Dodez, who keep a meat stall in the market house are in the receipt of the finest drove of fat cattle that we ever saw, which they are going to serve up for their customers. They also keepon hand mutton, pork and venison of the best quality, which they will deliver to steamboats, or hotels; either in the day time or at night.

His honor the mayor, advertise for sealed proposals to pave market street, with rock, on both sides of the market house. See advertisement.

At a public meeting of the citizens of this parish and leading members of the bar from other parishes, held at the court house on Monday, our old fellow-citizen, Col. Matthew Watson, was unanimously selected as a candidate to represent this senatorial district in the next session of the legislature.

DESTITUTE FREEDMEN CAN TRAVEL AT THE GOVERNMENTS EXPENSE.—The New Orleans Times of the 17th inst., says: The secretary of war directs in a general order that, upon requisition of the commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau, transportation will be furnished such destitute refugees and freedmen as are dependent upon the government for support to points where they can procure employment and subsistence and support themselves, and thus relieve the government, provided such transportation be confined by the assistant commissioners within the limits of their jurisdiction.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Louisiana Democrat of the 18th inst., says some of the citizens of Rapides parish applied to the authorities for permission to form themselves into companies for the protection against lawless persons. Col. Schofield, immediately authorised the formation of all such companies as may be authorised by the district court, and enjoins upon every officer and soldier of his command to afford all aid in their power to the civil authorities. We think that it would be an excellent idea for the citizens of Caddo parish to follow in the footsteps of Rapides parish, and we have no doubt that they would meet with like success. We call upon our citizens to make the trial.

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.—We have received the first three or four numbers of this journal, the publication of which was resumed on the 12th inst., under the auspices of Col. J. O. Nixon, its former editor and proprietor. It has its old appearance and we greet it as a familiar acquaintance. If anything it looks better in its new dress in connection with the very able manner in which it is managed. It will compare favorably with any of its city cotemporaries. The full share of advertising patronage is evidence to us that the merchants of New Orleans, have not forgotten the Old Crescent. We wish the proprietor much success.

STILL THEY COME.—From the prospectus before us, we learn that the Harrison Flag, (Marshall, Texas,) will again make its appearance, during the month of November, under the auspices of Wm. G. Barrett, son of the former proprietor, Capt. John G. Barrett.

We are under many obligations to Capt. John W. White, and Mr. Gillihan, clerk of the steamer Alex. Speer, for full files of late papers.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.—Attorney-general Speed has decided that persons included in the thirteenth exception of the amnesty proclamation, who have taken the oath of allegiance, whose applications for pardon have been indorsed by the governor of the State in which they reside, will be entitled to hold office and vote at elections. The same applies also to holders of petty offices.

RESTORATION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—A Washington dispatch of the 13th inst., says president Johnson has ordered that all the South Carolina and Florida "Sea Island cotton" estates, which are now, by thousands of acres, in possession of negroes, be restored to the former owners, provided satisfactory agreement be made between the owners and the freedmen as to compensation for the latter's labor and crops thereon.

JOHN H. REAGAN.—A Washington despatch of the 16th inst., says this gentleman having been released on parole by the president, will arrive in Washington that night, and it is expected that he would have an interview with the president the next day.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson News says: Gen. B. G. Humphreys has been elected governor, probably by 10,000 majority. Hon. Geo. L. Potter is elected judge of the high court from this district, by a majority which will probably reach 2500.

There are eight regular female physicians in Philadelphia—all of whom are in good practice, and one of them is so overwhelmed with business, that she keeps three horses in constant use.

The Logic of President Johnson's Position.

In order to understand fully the logic of president Johnson's position it is well to recall how and why the war arose, with what object it was undertaken, and with what spirit it was prosecuted. All these are questions of fact, matters of record, subjects beyond denial, or indeed dispute.

No man pretends that the seceding States seceded because they desired to quit the Union. On the contrary, they all admitted the immense advantages of it. They claimed to have been virtually driven off; that the free States were not willing to allow it to exist as the Union of equal States; but that they made a distinction between States on account of their internal social structure. No matter whether they were right or wrong in that belief, it was their belief.

Now, what was the belief of the free States? It was, that they had not exercised any power which they had not the fullest justification for. No matter whether they were right or wrong, the majority in every free State but New Jersey so held, and of course bound the minority.

The quarrel, therefore, was not, as in the nullification question, between the Federal government and a State, but between States.

The election of Mr. Lincoln upon the platform of his party was held by the south as a breach of the whole spirit and intent of the constitutional compact.

Having thus got at the cause of the quarrel, let us see the position of senator Johnson in 1860-61. It was this: Secession is not a remedy provided by compact—it is revolution. Revolution is not *per se* unjustifiable, but to be justifiable all other remedies must have been exhausted, and there are remedies which are not exhausted. Trust the sober second thought of your countrymen, and then, if you must fall back upon the great overruling law of self-defense, you will have the right on your side.

Senator Johnson did not put the original wrong upon the southern side, but upon the northern side. The position of senator Johnson was the position of Douglas and of the great mass of the northern democracy.

There are, indeed, a few men in the northern States who believe in the absolute right of secession; but they are one in a thousand.

When matters stood thus, and war and reconciliation hung in opposing scales nearly balanced, somebody, as you pointed out the other day, determined to force the issue, and Maj. Anderson's move into fort Sumter made war almost inevitable.

It came at last. What was then its object? To compel the seceding States to resume their Federal relations with the other States. So congress solemnly and almost unanimously resolved. So Mr. Seward, as secretary of State, informed foreign powers. So the hearts of men determined. To that end senator Johnson operated. After four years of war the power of the seceding States was beaten down, and the object of the war was attained. The Federal relation between the States which attempted to establish their independence and the other States was compelled.

The vanquished accepted the result of arms, and prepared to obey the mandate of the sword. President Johnson, in complete accordance with all that he had said and done four years before, aided in the reconstruction of the governmental system of each State so that it could fulfill its duties and resume its Federal relations. Thereupon, the men whom he had held originally as the wrong-doers insist that the whole theory of the war shall be disregarded; that the right of constitutional Federal relations of the States to each other, which alone promoted and justified the war, is no longer of any value; and that in reality Grant and Lee equally headed armies against the Union. There is nothing at all extraordinary in this; for the chiefs of the republican party were really nullifiers, whose principle of nullification threw that of Calhoun into the shade.

The great Carolinian held that a State could nullify, but Mr. Seward and his disciples held that an individual could nullify.

We judge from the strong common sense of the president that he who could not see secession, cannot see the higher law; yet this is precisely what is making its appearance in the speeches of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner, just as it distinguished the utterance of those gentlemen five years ago.

It has been a pretty costly experiment, this higher law business, and men feel that they have paid for the revival of the fifth monarchy men of Cromwell's time quite as much as the folly is worth. [N. Y. World.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.—A Washington dispatch of the 14th inst., says the delegation from the South Carolina State convention had an audience with president Johnson to-day, and presented the convention's petition, asking the president to pardon Mr. Davis.

The president, in reply, said that there was no disposition on the part of the government to exhibit a thirst for blood-sheeding, or to follow a persecution policy.

But, if treason has been committed against the national government, there ought to be some test by which to determine the power of the government to vindicate itself and punish the crime, even if the latter be pardoned after a conviction is obtained.

In the pardoning business, as in many other human affairs, there can be no fixed rule. Discrimination must be exercised in examining into and deciding on, the various cases as they arise, and the matter must be proceeded with gradually, and accordingly as circumstances may dictate.

Judge Wardlaw, one of the delegation, then asked the president for permission for Mrs. Davis to return to South Carolina from Canada.

The president replied that he had received letters to that purport, from Mrs. Davis; but that their tone was not commendable, and not of a character becoming one asking for executive leniency.

The delegation then requested the president to grant the release of ex-Gov. McGrath, from imprisonment; but he did not give a final decision on that point.

HENRY W. ALLEN A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We see by the New Orleans papers that the particular friends of Henry W. Allen have announced him as a candidate for governor at the ensuing election. The Crescent, in speaking of the fact, says:

We deeply regret to see the announcement made by some of the friends of this gallant gentleman, presenting his name to the public as a candidate for the office of governor of Louisiana.

We yield to none in admiration of the noble qualities of governor Allen as a statesman and a soldier, and in love of his virtues as a man; but we would consider our advocacy of him as a candidate, at this time, as anything but act of friendship to him or of duty to the State. From our knowledge of his character, and from his well known patriotism, we also feel confident that if governor Allen were now in the country, he would unhesitatingly decline a nomination which, if accepted, would tend only to throw discord into the ranks of the democratic party, and possibly retard the admission of the State to the civil rights which she claims. Henry W. Allen would never yield his consent to an act which might prejudice the interests of the State for whose welfare he would devote himself with Roman fortitude. He would, if here, abide by the nomination of the convention, and in the interests of the State of Louisiana, lend his support to Gov. Wells as the means of restoring us to the rights which we claim under the constitution.

We find the following in the True Delta on the same subject:

The friends of ex.Gov. Henry W. Allen announce him as a candidate for the first office within the gift of the people at the ensuing November election. Expressly stipulating in advance that we mean no disparagement to Gov. W., whom we regard as a faithful and conscientious officer, we must be permitted to say that, in our opinion, no State on the surface of God's broad, green earth, ever contained a man who is honester in his motives, truer to all the instincts which elevate and adorn humanity, braver or more chivalric in conduct, or nobler in action, thought, word and deed, than Henry W. Allen. He has his faults, as other men have, but they are like the spots astronomers discover in the sun, which only serve to illuminate, and bring into bolder relief, its resplendent and glorious brightness

The idea has been suggested that Gov. Allen is ineligible on account of the positions he has held. This is a mistake. The taking of the simple oath of allegiance qualifies him to occupy any State office. He cannot go to congress, or fill a federal office, until the laws are changed, or a special pardon relieves him. Gen. Humphreys, governor elect of Mississippi, has not yet received his pardon from president Johnson, but no one doubts that he will be inaugurated into office as soon as the proper day arrives.

NORTHERN PAPERS.—The following from the Galveston Civilian comports so well with our views that we make room for it in our columns:

We see that our southern exchanges begin to republish the prospectuses of the flashy and trashy papers of the north, and to puff such works into circulation at the south. Publications of real merit—such as "mend the manners and improve the heart," or convey solid and useful information of any kind—belong to no particular section, and deserve to be read wherever they can benefit the public; but the dime novels and flashy cheap papers, with no object but to make money, and willing to cater to any morbid popular feeling or pamper any vice that will bring money into their coffers, should be left to draw their support from the corrupt masses among which they are published. Half the money sent from the south to support such publications, before the war, would have given us a respectable literature of our own, and not made thousands of our people the dupes and imitators of the fashionable apes of the north and their trumpeters, themselves copyists and caricaturists of the frivolous fashionable classes of Europe. Almost every county of the south has been in the habit of remitting money enough for works of this class to support a respectable journal at home, which would scorn to insert many of the things published at the north, which, were the laws enforced, would be indictable here.

There are hundreds of meritorious and useful papers published in the northern States, which may be read with profit; but they seem to be mostly neglected by our citizens. The Courier, Journal and Post, at Boston; the Journal of Commerce, and some other New York papers, and similar journals in almost all the cities are worthy of patronage anywhere. They are not devoted to isms, sectional in feeling, or demoralizing in tendency; and they do not wantonly and habitually pervert the truth, and exaggerate everything, as some of the sensation papers do.

Freedmen's Bureau.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 21, 1865.

The following circular from Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 26.

To avoid the evils attending the belief, now almost universal among the freedmen of the State, that the government is going to divide up the greater portion of the abandoned land in its possession to them, and that the government will furnish all necessary tools, farming implements, animals, food and all other necessary means for the production of crops; and in order to convince them that it will be to their interest to make agreements with all who offer them fair wages and good treatment, the following rules are published, and all agents and officers connected with this bureau, in this State, will promulgate them to all persons in their respective districts whom they may concern:

Abandoned and confiscated land in charge of this bureau, which may be desired by freedmen for their own use and benefit, can only be leased to them when they show—

1st. That they have money enough saved to enable them to meet the current expenses, or that others are ready to supply them.

2d. That they are able to procure the necessary animals, tools, seeds, etc.

To such as are able to cultivate the quantities of land authorised by law, leases will be made by the assistant commissioner, or his duly authorised officers and agents throughout the State, in conformity with the law of congress, act March 3d, 1864, as herein set forth in section 4 of said act:

"To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860, for the purpose of taxation; and in the case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid."

That circular No. 10, from this bureau, in relation to application for land, has been complied with.

Refugees and freedmen who are not able to comply with the requirements of this circular, and who are not able to lease and work such tracts of land as are herein authorised, are advised to make all necessary arrangements, as soon as possible, to work for those who desire their services and are willing to pay fairly for them.

Persons not able, at present, to lease and work land for themselves, are advised to work faithfully for those who hire them and to save their earnings, so that in future they may be able to procure such land and make it profitable to themselves and their families.

All well disposed and intelligent colored citizens of this State, and all others, are requested to publish the information contained in this circular, in order that the evils arising from a misunderstanding of the law may be avoided.

By order of THOMAS W. CONWAY, assistant commissioner, bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official. D. H. REESE,
First Lieut. and Assistant Supt. Freedmen.

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—In a recent number of the Phrenological Journal, we find this analysis of the character of "Andy Johnson:"

"Phrenologically considered, he has a large brain, well supported by an excellent constitution. The brain is specially heavy in the base, including large perspective organs; bread between the ears, in destructiveness, combativeness and alimentiveness; large in the lower back-head, including the social affections; and were it not that Mr. Johnson has also a full top-head, including conscientiousness, veneration and benevolence, he would, indeed, be imperious and despotic. As it is, he possesses a very strong will, the greatest fortitude, and almost unlimited powers of endurance, with courage and force to match. Cautiousness is not overlarge; secretiveness is full, and the intellectual faculties are prominent and active. Self-esteem is full, and considerable pride of character will be manifested. Owing to large approbativeness, he will never be haughty, proud or domineering, but will be modest, just, respectful and judicious, but always strong and earnest. That he will freely confer with his advisers, getting the best judgment from all sources, there can be no doubt; and that he will be master of the situation, be governed by what he conceives to be right and proper, holding all men to the most rigid accountability to principles, there can be no question.

There will be no child's play with such a man. He will be calm, self-regulated and determined. His organisation will incline him to take a comprehensive view of questions, and to consider the interests of the people. There is nothing aristocratic in his composition, but he is eminently democratic, in the best sense of that term—granting the same rights to all men that he claims for himself. There is not the slightest touch or pretension to royalty, or the feeling that "I am better than thou;" nor would he play the sycophant to lords or crowned heads. He is, and always will be, plain Andrew Johnson. He can be used by others only in the interest of the people. He is benevolent, and even reformatory in spirit, but conservative in principle. If severe to the wicked, he will be just; and to the humble and penitent, he will be kind. His physiognomy has an expression of anxious care, as though he were peering into the future—trying to divine the will of Providence. He has not that joyous, hopeful, sunny expression which illumined the face of Mr. Lincoln, but is more sedate and stern-looking, which is more in keeping with the character of the man. Mr. Lincoln's head was narrow between the ears; Mr. Johnson's is very broad at this point. Mr. Lincoln's was high in the centre, indicating humility, meekness and devotion; Mr. Johnson is not deficient in these organs, but they do not exert a very marked influence. Executiveness is the leading trait of his character; and he his presidential career a success or a failure, it will not lack propelling power, or the spirit to punish wickedness. He may show leniency, but it will not be until he first sees penitence on the part of the offender."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following statistics in regard to this important work of internal improvement—destined eventually to be the greatest and most valuable in the United States, we confidently believe—have been kindly furnished us by Col. John M. Waskom, president of the company. As the figures speak for themselves no comment is necessary, and we will only say to *bona fide* holders of the stock that they would do well not to sacrifice it:

NEW ORLEANS, October 10, 1865.

W. R. ADAMS, Esq., Editor True Delta:

DEAR SIR—The following are some figures showing the condition of the Southern Pacific railroad company of Texas:

The present capital stock, including all who have complied with the requirements of the policy of the old and the present company, in New Orleans and elsewhere, about	$530,000 00
Twenty-one miles of road in running order from the State line to Marshall, and ten more on a part of the road leased for 20 years from the V. S. and T. R. R. Co., east towards Shreveport.	
The entire amount for transportation of freight from Sept. 6, 1864, to Sept. 6, 1865, was.....	48,676 75
For passengers.....	77,694 10
The amount expended for construction, salaries, repairs, running expenses, etc...	144,075 85
The receipts into the treasury same time...	94,946 85
The expenditures in cash for the year, including a loss on Confederate money and securities of some $16,235, was.....	94,275 50
The value of the road is considered by competent engineers to be, say upwards of..	1,000,000 00
There is a mortgage on the road to the State of.....	150,000 00
And a floating debt of, say.....	50,000 00

If the value of the road is equal to $1,000,000, and a debt of $200,000 against it, it will be seen that there will be over and above the debt $800,000. This overruns the present stock debt some $300,000, making the stock nearly two dollars for one. As soon as the connection is made between Marshall and Shreveport, the present stock will then be fully equal to two to one.

JNO. M. WASKOM, President S. P. R. R. Co.

DEATH OF EMILE HIRIART.—We were shocked to learn, last evening, of the death of Mr. Emile Hiriart. We knew nothing of his illness. Only a few days since he was sitting in our office, conversing familiarly and interestingly, in apparently better health than he had enjoyed for years. The first intimation we had of his sickness was the announcement of his death!

Mr. H. was, we believe, a native of this city. During his lifetime he filled many important and responsible positions. For many years he was editor-in-chief of the New Orleans Daily Courier, and he discharged the duties of that difficult office with great vigor and ability. He was a thorough scholar, a true friend, and accomplished linguist, and genuine gentleman. His many friends, among whom we count ourself as one, for we have known him long and intimately, will sincerely mourn his loss. [N. O. True Delta.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The following which we clip from the New York Tribune of the 30th, will give the reader an idea of Horace Greeley's republican form of government:

A dispatch announces that a convention of whites in South Carolina have created a commission to prepare a code of laws for the blacks. Now let us have a convention of blacks to make a code of laws for the whites—congress to judge which convention does its work best, and admit representatives accordingly. If there are any who object to this, let them join us in advocating a convention of all to make laws for all. That is our idea of a "republican form of government."

GEN. CASS.—Gen. Cass is living very quietly at Detroit, as befits his ripe age of eighty-four. He resides on Jefferson avenue, in a handsome modern brick house, while his son, major Cass, former United States minister at Rome, occupies the family homestead, two squares distant. The major drives fine horses, always appears in yellow kid gloves, and is a great favorite in fashionable society.

General Intelligence.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 11.—Canadian government detectives have arrested five wealthy farmers, represented to have been manufacturing counterfeit American silver coin for forty years. They belong to an extensive gang, whereof many rascamals are members.

The jury in the Sanders kidnapping case disagreed and were discharged, after being locked up two days.

The collector has made fourteen customhouse appointments, all from disabled soldiers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Herald's fortress Monroe correspondent says Mr. Davis is in excellent health, and pleased with his change of quarters, lately made.

An unusual number of gunboats have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours.

Secretary Welles has issued an order prohibiting the collecting of money from workmen in the navy-yard for political purposes.

The trotting horse Dexter won the match of $5,000 to $10,000, accomplishing his mile in 2 minutes and 18 1-5 seconds—the fastest time on record.

The Herald's Washington special, speaking of the new political combinations and complications in Louisiana, says it is reported the president is determined to support Gov. Wells, and to tolerate no interference with his legitimate duties.

It is said the president has ordered the withdrawal of martial law from North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent, writing under date of the 30th ultimo, says the Imperialists are rejoicing in the removal of the Juarez government from Chihuahua to El Paso.

Maximilian's adherent's however, are forced to acknowledge that the republican government is in a much better position to sustain itself at El Paso, and that Juarez has a large track of country, with great resources, at his disposal.

The same correspondent states that guerrillas are surrounding the highways out of the capital.

He also adds there is little prospect of order being restored.

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