"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.....NOVEMBER 1, 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 still on the decline at this point, with three and a half feet to the falls. Reliable reports from above the raft represent that the river is rising again. Steamboat tonnage is in excess of the demand, and some of the boats have left flying light. Freight on cotton is held at five dollars per bale. Jefferson is still accessible to the light draught boats.

COTTON—BUSINESS.—We have little or no change to note, either in the receipts of cotton or the brisk business done by our leading merchants, since our last issue. The price of cotton, however, has declined, and we quote middling at 26@29 cents in specie. This decline is predicated upon telegraphic dispatches published in our last issue and confirmed by New Orleans papers of the 24th. We learn, however, that parties in this place have received dispatches from New York and New Orleans, as late as the 31st, and that cotton is again looking up.

THE LATEST.—We take the following dispatch from the Galveston News of the 26th ult.:

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Gold opened at 146⅝. Cotton more active and firmer; strict middling 60½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Gold selling at 146. Cotton steady at 55c. for strict middling.

Martin Tally, Esq., requests us to state, that he respectfully declines becoming a candidate for the senate, at this time, as his personal business demands his whole attention. He, however, returns his thanks to the gentlemen who announced his name in such a complimentary manner, and regrets that he could not comply with their request.

Blelock & Co., No. 136 Canal street, dealers in books, stationary and periodicals, have placed us under many obligations for files of late northern papers. It is through this enterprising house that we receive our latest northern dates.

Maj. S. D. Oliver, has requested us to withdraw his name as a candidate for State treasurer, at the coming election.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Jones & Harris, attorneys and counselors at law, to be found in another column. These gentlemen are too well known in this community to need any commendation at our hands.

FREEDMEN.—We publish this week on the first page, Gen. Fullerton's address to the freedmen of Louisiana. It is one of the best papers that we have seen emanating from the freedmen's bureau, and is calculated to do a great deal of good, if the assistant commissioners will see that the purport of it is carried out. We advise our planters not only to read it for themselves but to the freedmen in their employ.

MAIL ROUTES.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that an agent of the post-office department had arrived in New Orleans for the purpose of superintending the reestablishing of the old mail routes throughout the State. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing him up this way.

"Step this way Mr. Merriman," and see two hundred and fifty packages of mackerel marked as follows: "Put up in Boston, expressly for E. & B. Jacobs, Shreveport, La.," and say what you think of 'em! "Well now, Lord, dem mackerels in barrels, half-barrels and kits are fine, very fine, but dem three hundred barrels of whisky is finer." Doors open from daylight to dark; entrance, free.

GOOD FOR PHELPS & CO.—For a long time we tried our best to pull our neighbor of the News, out of that stove-pipe without success, and were about to give up in despair, when Phelps & Co. came to the rescue, and that *highly* ornamental tile was consigned to oblivion."—"What was one's loss is another's gain," was beautifully illustrated in this case. We advise our readers to take a look at that felt hat, and then go down to Phelps & Co. and "feel" one. Their stock of hats, gentlemen's boots and ladies' shoes, is large and well selected for this market.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.—We call the attention of our country friends to the large and well-selected stock of dry-goods, groceries and plantation supplies to be found at John H. Carter's, corner of the levee and Milam street. W. H. Elstner, the agent, deals out his merchandise to customers in short order and in a satisfactory manner. It is one of the most reliable houses in town.

We call attention to the advertisement of Chas. E. Spencer, importer and wholesale dealer in fancy goods, gents' furnishing goods, hosiery, cutlery, perfumery, stationery, &c., No. 88 Canal street, New Orleans. This house has lost none of its former reputation of keeping on hand one of the most desirable stocks of the kind in the city.

We take pleasure in publishing the card of Fatjo, Marks & Co., (successors to J. H. & I. N. Marks,) wholesale grocers, No. 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street, New Orleans. We learn that this firm is more than sustaining the reputation of the old house, which our old merchants looked upon as one of the first in New Orleans.

We publish this week the card of the well-known house of C. H. Zimmerman, wholesale dealer in diamonds, watches and jewelry, No. 94 and 96 Canal street, New Orleans. Purchasers will find this house one of the largest and most reliable in the city.

HATS AND CAPS.—F. J. Quinlan & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps, corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans, have favored us with their card. Many of our old merchants will remember this house as one of the most extensive in New Orleans.

The accommodating officers of the steamer Marshall, have our thanks for files of late New Orleans papers.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. B. B. Patterson, has purchased Mr. Danbreun's interest in the butchering business. Of course, everybody in Shreveport knows "Danbreun's stall," in the market house, where Mr. Patterson will, in future hold forth. It is useless for us to say any more, as Mr. Patterson is well known to the hungry people.

Baer & Bodenheimer, have again made large additions to their stock of fancy and staple groceries, which they are offering at reasonable prices. It is really a pleasure to buy goods from Lazarus Bodenheimer, even if you have no use for them; and when you do have a use for them, it is a double pleasure. Give them a trial and see if we are not right.

Baer & Dreyfus are again in receipt of another large stock of gents' and boys' fall and winter clothing. We venture to say that they have the largest and best selected stock of clothing ever brought to this city. It makes a seedy man mad to look at it, unless he has got the spondulicks to make himself look genteel.

Henry Watkins Allen.

We regret exceedingly, at this time, that some of the friends of this distinguished gentleman have thought proper to place him before the people for governor, at the ensuing election. We allow no man living to hold Henry W. Allen in any higher esteem than we do. We knew him intimately, both in the field and the executive chamber—as a soldier and a statesman. We knew him as the friend of the soldier and the protector of the citizen. As a man of noble impulses, and high intellectual attainments, together with his indomitable energy, one might search the country over to find his peer. Yet, with this high appreciation of his character, we are utterly opposed to his election at this crisis.—We oppose it on the ground, that it is impolitic, and that it would jeopardise the rehabilitation of this State, by giving the radicals an axe to chop our own heads off. To a reasonable mind, there can be no doubt that if he were elected governor at this time, that the radical press of the north would raise a great hue and cry about the disloyalty of Louisiana, she having elected an exiled ex-rebel governor. We oppose his election, again, on the grounds that it would be doing our present executive great injustice, and through him, president Johnson. We all know in what high esteem the president holds governor Wells, and what he has done for us through him, and what he expects us to do in return, without placing any vexatious difficulties in his way. We do not go so far as to say, that we think the president would not pardon Mr. Allen, if elected; but we do think this, that it is asking too much of him at this time. No doubt exists in our mind but what the president would pardon Henry W. Allen as a private citizen, and would take pleasure in doing it, provided he was in this country at the time of making the application. As it is, the president has his hands full, and it is ill-timed and ill advised to ask him to strain another point. Primary meetings have been held all over the State, in which Gov. Wells' course has been highly approved, and resolutions passed, pledged to his support. For the above reasons, we shall not vote for Henry W. Allen. We have no means of knowing who his particular friends are, who placed his name before the people, but we have good reasons for knowing that some of his most intimate friends have withdrawn it, as will be seen by the following extracts from the New Orleans Star. The first is from E. W. Halsey, well known to our citizens as governor Allen's private secretary, when governor of this State:

NEW ORLEANS, October 17, 1865.

EDITOR SOUTHERN STAR—SIR: I observe that some person or persons unknown have published an unsigned announcement of Henry W. Allen as a candidate for the office of governor at the ensuing election.

This has been done without the knowledge of the very worthy and distinguished nominee, who is now in the city of Mexico, whither he went some months ago in search of rest for his shattered limbs, of respite from the burdensome toil of public service, and of restoration of his health, which care, and wounds, and hard work, in camp and in council, had greatly impaired. At the time of his departure, he neither wished nor intended to return to Louisiana until after the lapse of a considerable period, nor until the objects of his journey had been accomplished. He will be surprised at the sudden spasmodic, and very unaccountable nomination, made in a manner so obscure and peculiar. After two conventions, representing parties, have assembled and adjourned without nominating him, the anonymous call of the writer of the advertisement referred to, will seem a little strange to the heroic exile.

My past relations with Gov. Allen, and my knowledge of his views and wishes will warrant me in saying that the nomination so made will meet with his decided disapproval. A fitting time will come to put forth that honored name for the suffrages of his admiring countrymen. In awaiting that time, his true friends will restrain their impatience, sensible as they are of his certain election to any position for which he may be offered. But on the other hand, is very doubtful whether the unanimous votes of the admiring people of Louisiana would induce him to accept the governorship under the so-called constitution of 1864.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
E. W. HALSEY.

The names signed to the following card are among the most intimate and warmest friends of Mr. Allen:

NEW ORLEANS, October 17, 1865.

The undersigned, intimate, personal and political friends of governor Henry W. Allen, believing that his announcement as a candidate for the gubernatorial office is made without his knowledge and consent, and that the same under the present aspect of affairs, is extremely ill-timed, impolitic and injudicious, take the responsibility of doing what they are confident governor Allen would do if personally present, and hereby declare the use of his name in this connection to be unauthorised, and withdraw it.

W. D. Winter, J. V. Duralde, J. M. Taylor, E. McIlhenny, Wm. A. Austin, M. D.; Richard Nugent, John H. New, Edwin L. Jewell, B. Haralson, J. M. Bradford, Duncan S. Cage, B. Olivier, Alex. Barrow, M. Favrot.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 24th ult., in speaking of Henry W. Allen in connection with the governorship of this State, says:

"For our own part we yield to none in our respect, and esteem, and admiration for Henry W. Allen; and precisely because we entertain those sentiments we should be unwilling to see his name and his fame sacrificed to the unreasonable impulses of inconsiderate, even if sincere, friends. We believe that our people ought to vote for Gov. Wells, because, from the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, Gov. Wells is the man by far the best qualified, in connection with president Johnson, to solve the problem of the political rehabilitation of Louisiana. That is by far the most important question before us. Indeed, it is the only question at this moment. To elect ex-Gov. Allen would so seriously complicate this problem, it would throw so many and so perplexing obstacles in the way, that its favorable solution might be indefinitely postponed. No one can see this result more clearly than Henry W. Allen himself; and no one would more profoundly and heartily deprecate it than he would. So far, then, from its being an evidence of friendship towards him to vote for him, such a course we are sure would incur his most decided reprobation. His worst enemy could not do him a greater injury now than to thrust him into the gubernatorial office, and thereby to identify this loved and admired son of Louisiana with a movement which, if it is not intentionally factious and disorganising, is, at least, imprudent and mischievous.

THE COTTON TAX.—It will be recollected by our readers, that we published some two months ago a petition addressed to president Johnson, by the citizens of Texas and Louisiana, in regard to the way in which the removal of cotton in the southern States, was trammeled by the treasury department and recommended a specified tax of ten or fifteen cents. Shortly after others addressed a petition to the president protesting against the tax plan.

"The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says the matter was referred to the secretary of the treasury; who disapproved of laying the tax proposed, or any tax, and on the contrary, "instructions have been issued to the recognised agents of the government, not to take a bale of cotton that had been impressed by the late confederate government, unless it could be proved that the parties who owned it had received an equivalent therefor from the Richmond authorities. In such case the cotton would revert to the United States as its lawful property; but where no payment had ever been made, the cotton, even though it had been impressed, was not to be touched."

DECLINES.—Mr. J. Ad. Rozier, who was nominated by the national democratic convention as a candidate to represent the second congressional district, has declined to accept. In his letter to the president of the convention, he states that while he cannot accept the nomination, for personal reasons, he plants himself firmly and squarely upon the national democratic platform. Mr. Jacob Barker has received the nomination in place of Mr. Rozier.

NO REPUDIATION.—The proposition to repudiate the Confederate State debt, which was introduced into the North Carolina convention, has been voted down. The debt amounts to $4,000,000 in gold.

PARDONED.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 20th ult., that Messrs. Violett, Black and Henderson of the firm of W. A. Violett & Co., have been pardoned by the president, and that all their property in the custody of the military authorities have been turned over to them.

GEN. BANKS.—A dispatch dated New York, October 4, says: In a speech at Lawrence, Mass., on Monday night, Maj.-Gen. Banks said: "I am here to-day a poorer and purer man than when I left you four years ago."

If purer now than then, in the name of God, what could he have been before he left home.

COLORED TROOPS.—We find the following dispatch in the western papers of the 13th ult.:

There is a misapprehension as to the orders mustering out colored troops. All United States colored troops which are credited to no State are to be forthwith discharged. Those colored volunteers credited on the quotas of States will be mustered out only as the exigencies of the service may warrant.

How our Agriculture may be Restored.

Under the above head, the New Orleans Picayune, of the 15th ult., has some well-timed suggestions, which accord with our views. After giving a succinct account of the deplorable condition of our agricultural interests, and the consequences likely to result therefrom, unless some new system be inaugurated, the editor utterly discredits the idea that our lands cannot be made valuable without slave-labor, which is now an impossibility. The Picayune believes there is not an acre of our bottom lands which cannot be made to produce four or five hundred dollars per year, without the aid of slave-labor, and discourses thus on the subject:

"We believe that these lands can be made to produce large returns by free labor, by white labor and by the labor of freed blacks. What is needed is a system to organise and put into operation the labor which may be embarked in this field, and the capital to start and sustain it until its fruits can be realised.

"We are at present without this system and this capital.

"We have had many plans and schemes to render our only agricultural labor available, but they have been the experiments of politicians and theorists, without knowledge of our people, the condition of the country, or the real character of the colored laborers. Their plans, even if theoretically sound and sensible, have been thwarted in this State by the constant changes and demoralisation of the negroes, produced by the interference of the agents of the freedmen's bureau—which interference has led the negroes to believe that they may violate their contracts, leave the plantations, and do any thing they like with impunity and safety. Their employers have no means of coercing or compelling them to discharge their duties and fulfill their contract. Without security, no new capital will embark in the culture of the staples, and the old planters are all to heavily in debt or destitute of means, to enable them to operate in their line on ever so small a scale.

"The negroes, thus rendered unreliable and unavailable for the cultivation of the plantations, may in time be brought, by their necessities, to do some work; and as there is not much hope of any governmental or legislative measures being enacted to ensure that end, we believe that our only hope rests upon natural causes and the logic of events, to save our fields from desolation, abandonment, and our agriculture from exhaustion.

"Those causes and events, to which our reflecting and practical property owners look for relief and restoration of our prosperity and production, are the introduction and systemisation, on a large scale, of immigrant industry and labor. It is believed that if a large class of the sturdy and honest laborers of the old country can be induced to emigrate and settle on our rich lands, they would not only cultivate them most successfully and profitably, but might, by their example, induce the negroes to work faithfully.

"To secure this new class of laborers it will be necessary for the land owners to divide and subdivide the present unwieldly estates into farms, and to sell or lease them on the most favorable terms. It is believed to be quite practicable to divide the business of making sugar from cultivating the cane, so that the mill owners or lessees could either buy the cane from the farmers or grind it on terms similar to those which exist in northern latitudes, between the miller and the grain producers. It is believed by many sensible and practicable persons, that planters having large bodies of land, would find it to their interest to sell portions of their lands at very low rates to immigrant laborers of the class described, as their cultivation would greatly increase the value of the lands retained by the proprietor. If, by arragements of this character, a large class of white cultivators could be induced to come to the south and to occupy and cultivate the lands, the problem, now so difficult to solve, as to the disposition and management of the colored laborer would soon be solved. They would then no longer monopolise this industry; they would not then dictate terms and be relieved of all wholesome restraints of competition. The influences which compel the white man to labor, to keep his faith, to be sober and industrious, would then reach and stimulate the colored man. It would then be fairly tested, if he can in a state of freedom maintain and take care of himself, and become a useful and productive member of society.

"All of us are interested in the satisfactory solution of this question. Those who represent that our people, our planters, whose welfare and subsistence depend upon the industry and fidelity of the only laborers they have, are not disposed to facilitate and promote, in every way they can, the welfare, the improvement and the advancement of this class, are prejudiced partisans or misguided zealots, who have no truth, reason or probability to justify their opinions or imputations.—No people have so great an interest in, or will go so far, to realise and ensure the success of the experiment to render these people capable of fulfilling the duties of a moral, industrial and productive class as the owners of the lands in the south. They only doubt whether that great object can be done under the present system, or rather want of all system, by which this class are petted and pampered into a disgust for the only kind of labor that can save our country from desolation and poverty, and themselves from misery, vagabondism and hopeless demoralisation. Nothing, it is believed, will go farther to arrest and correct this evil influence, than the introduction of a large force of white laborers and small farmers, and to that end our planters and all others interested in the welfare of the south should direct their energies, intelligence and all their resources, inviting in that behalf foreign and northern capital, which cannot be more profitably employed than in this simple and practicable mode of redeeming and reinvigorating the most lucrative agriculture, which can tempt capital, enterprise or industry.

COME HOME IF YOU WANT TO BE PARDONED.—The New Orleans True Delta of the 24th ult., says: We see it mentioned that some American gentlemen now in France, who had identified themselves with the cause of the late Confederacy and had taken an active part as agents of the government thereof, being desirous to take the oath of allegiance and reinstate themselves in all the rights of citizens, wrote to that effect to the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States in France. The government at Washington has, however, decided that all American citizens compromised by the late war must return home to take the oath of allegiance.

COLORED ORPHANS.—We publish below an order from Gen. Fullerton, to the effect that negro orphans now supported by the U. S. government will be bound out as apprentices to good and responsible persons. We print the order, as we think it another step in the right direction:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 14, 1865.

Notice.—Whereas, the United States government is supporting two asylums for the orphans of freedmen in this city; the one at the Soule residence, and the other at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, and whereas, it is desired to lessen or entirely remove this expense to the government, and to place said orphans in such position that they may acquire industrious habits and learn to work, it is therefore ordered, that all orphans in said asylums of proper age, may be bound out as apprentices to such good and responsible persons as will enter into agreements for engaging their services. Contracts for apprenticeship will be made with the provost marshal general of this bureau for the State of Louisiana, and the usual rules governing in such cases will be observed.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brevet. Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.
Ass't. Com'r. Bureau of Refugees and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—An advertisement appeared in a northern paper some time ago which promised, on the receipt of ten cents in postage stamps, under envelope, to such an address, that the sender would be furnished with valuable advice. Some one had the curiosity to make the speculation, and received "advice," as follows:

Friend, for your ten cents postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, therefore my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you.

RESTORATION OF FIRE-ARMS.—Maj.-Gen'l. Sheridan, commanding the military division of the gulf, issued the following order on the 13th ult.:

All persons holding receipts for shot guns, rifles, &c., heretofore seized within the limits of the city of New Orleans by military authority as a precautionary measure, will, upon the presentation of such receipts to the depot ordnance officer, 69 Carondelet street, New Orleans, have the said property returned to them.

This order will remain in force for one month.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—A Jackson dispatch of the 20th ult., says: Both houses of the legislature proceeded to ballot for United States senators. The result was the election of judge Sharkey and Hon. James L. Alcorn, of Coahoma, both old-line whigs. Mr. Alcorn was elected on the fifth ballot.

The Disturbed Condition of the Freedmen.

We alluded, in yesterday's issue, to the apprehensions existing amongst many of the citizens of northwestern Louisiana, in regard to a contemplated insurrection amongst the negro population. We cannot justly appreciate, in the city, the feelings of insecurity existing amongst the people in the country. The white population are almost wholly unarmed. Acknowledging, in good faith, their allegiance to the United States government, and desirious, by their acts, to impress its agents with an evidence of submission to its authority, the citizens have very generally complied with all the regulations which these agents have established amongst them. The result is, that the white population are disarmed, and cannot, without a violation of existing regulations, provide any means of resisting violence which may be offered to them by any portion of the population which may be incited to insurrection.

In reference to the negro population, on the contrary, our information is that they are generally well provided with the best revolvers, and, in many cases, with other arms. A gentleman recently from one of the northern parishes, reports that the negroes in that section go constantly armed, and occasion great uneasiness and dread to the white population.

If the negroes had been left to themselves, the kindly relations existing between them and their former masters would probably have never been disturbed. The new system of labor would have been inaugurated with a feeling on the part of the citizen that he must yield to the inevitable necessity of emancipation, and with a disposition on the part of the negro to receive employment from his former master, between whom and himself existed a bond of attachment which can only be appreciated by those who have grown up in the south, and witnessed its existence. But mischievous people from other sections have sedulously inculcated in the negro's mind a feeling of distrust and dislike for southern men. They urge the negroes not to be content with freedom alone, but to assert their claims to the rights of the ballot-box. Even the late chief of the freedmen's bureau, as an active member of the "universal suffrage" party, lent his assistance to spread this feeling of dissatisfaction. Without any authority of law, the agents of the party have, we understand, very thoroughly procured the registration, by their secret commissioners, of most of the negroes in the State, with a view to holding a separate election for their own candidates. From this action, there necessarily arises in the mind of the ignorant negro, a belief that he is already entitled to the right of franchise claimed for him by these revolutionists; and feeling that freedom implies entire license, he is disposed to assert his claims in the most violent manner. The presence of an organised body of negro soldiers, dispersed through the different parishes, the general disarming of the white population and the military rule exercised over them, give evidence to the negro's mind that he is himself the special object of the nation's care, and that his most unreasonable claims will be enforced by the government which has given him his freedom. Already there exists in his mind a belief which occasioned the recent circular from the freedmen's bureau, that the coming first of January will be a day for holding high carnival over the division, amongst the negroes, of the spoils of their former masters.

We have reason to think that from these various causes there exists amongst the freedmen a general feeling of discontent and expectancy, liable at any time to break out into insurrection. There is a corresponding feeling of apprehension on the part of the white population, who, disarmed as they are, and deprived of the power of organisation, are necessarily dependent upon the government for protection.

The remedy for this unfortunate state of things is easy. Let the negro troops be removed entirely from sections of country where they incite the freedmen to hostility. If soldiers are necessary to enforce the police regulations established for the country, let white soldiers be sent to enforce those regulations. We believe with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, that this is a government of white men, and that they alone should make and execute its laws.

If a sufficient number of white troops are not subject to the orders of the commander, let governor Wells, in connection with Gen. Canby, organise the militia in the country parishes and place them, at the proper time, in the United States service. If any doubts exist as to the fidelity of such troops, let them be placed under the command of officers of the regular army, who will find the citizens of Louisiana as true to their renewed allegiance to the government as any troops now in the army.

If the authorities do not direct their attention to this important subject, we fear that the agricultural interests of the country will be seriously imperiled by an abandonment of the fields and a congregating of the white population in the villages as a security against the dangers which they apprehend. [N. O. Crescent.

WHITE TROOPS FOR SHREVEPORT.—It will be seen by the following extract from the New Orleans True Delta, of the 24th ult., that a force of white troops have been ordered to this place:

"On Friday last, we published an appeal from the people of Caddo and Bossier parishes, addressed to Gov. Wells, setting forth the lawless and reckless spirit which prevailed among a portion of the colored population of that section—the outbreak which was threatened at christmas next—and appealing to him for permission to organise the militia forces. This was referred to Gen. Canby, who promptly considered the matter, as will be seen by his answer appended. The spirit of his reply must meet with the approval and endorsement of our citizens, for it furnishes another evidence of his desire to restore perfect security and confidence in all parts of his command:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Louisiana, Oct. 21, 1865.

His excellency, the governor, State of Louisiana.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a petition from the citizens of Caddo and Bossier parishes, in this State, with your excellency's endorsement of the 19th inst., and to state in reply, that I will order an additional force of white troops to Shreveport, and will place the whole subject under the control of an intelligent and discreet officer.

I think it proper to state to your excellency that commanders of posts are requested to keep themselves fully advised of the state of feeling among the public in their neighborhood, and to keep the district commander constantly advised of dangers of the kind anticipated in this petition. Indiscreet or improper officers are removed as soon as their unfitness is discovered, and arrangements have already been made to disabuse the negroes of any wrong impressions that may have been imposed upon them. Very resp'tly your ob't serv't,

E. R. S. CANBY, Maj. Gen. Com'ing.

LEVEE BUILDING.—We have just seen the drawings of a levee-building machine invented by captain C. W. Wailey, late commandant of the Shreveport arsenal, which appears to be perfectly simple as well as practicable. We have known captain Wailey for the last two and a half years, as a scientific and practical mechanic, and have the utmost confidence in his ability and judgment, in the projection of any thing pertaining to machinery. It is just the thing that is wanted at this time. To repair and rebuild the levees on the lower Mississippi will require an expenditure of millions of dollars. By this machine the work can be done for half the money than otherwise, with greater profits to the contractor, which is an important item.

All that Capt. Wailey desires to introduce his invention, is the means to build *one* machine, so that it may be exhibited and its merits shown, and to the person thus furnishing the means, he proposes to give a one-third interest, which we consider a good investment.

The machine is worked by steam power, and will dig and place on the levee *six cubic yards of dirt per minute*, at which rate it will pay for itself in about five days' work.

We hope to see some of our enterprising men take hold of this thing, that the people, as well as captain Wailey, may secure the benefits of so important an invention. [Shreveport News.

LT-GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.—The New Orleans Crescent says: "This distinguished officer, who will ever be associated in the public mind with the cherished names of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, is now in our city, and is soon to take his departure thence. He is still suffering slightly from a severe wound received at the battle of the Wilderness. We are gratified to learn that there is a prospect that this gallant gentleman may make his home in New Orleans. We trust that the welcome he may receive from our citizens will confirm him in the purpose which we understand he entertains.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.—According to the New York Tribune, "the president informed Dean Richmond that he should in no wise interfere with New York politics; that he considered himself pledged to no party; and that only those who approved of his present policy could be regarded as his friends. He further stated that the policy of reconstruction which he is now pursuing is not an experiment, but the settled course which he has determined to carry out without reference to the wishes of any party."

We are indebted to Capt. Dick Sinnott, and W. N. Calmes, clerk of the fine steamer Lady Grace, for renewed favors.

Capt. John Alban, pilot on the steamer Marshall, has our thanks for files of late northern papers.

The polite and accommodating officers of the steamer White Rose, have placed us under obligations for late papers.

Messrs. A. Stewart & Co., commission merchants, New Orleans, keep us, constantly, under obligations for files of late papers.

The gout compels Palmerston to be lifted to his bed in a blanket, and there is little hope that he will lead the house of commons again.

Gen. Howard estimates that 10,000 freedmen have learned to read and write since the war.

A demand for white labor appears to be very general among the planters of central Alabama. Dr. Frank Lyeh, of Montgomery, the Mail understands, proposes to go north and procure white laborers for such planters as desire to make themselves independent of the "uncertain, shiftless and reckless labor of the negroes."

The Revolution in Southern Sentiment.

We know not which to admire most, the wisdom of president Johnson's policy towards the south, or the frank and sensible conduct of the southern people in accepting the arbitrament of the war.

In every one of the late rebellious States—and especially in South Carolina, as will be seen on reference to our news columns of this morning—there is the same candid acquiescence in the result, and in the final settlement of those political dogmas which underlaid and were the cause of the rebellion. The few individual exceptions, and they are very few, amount to nothing. In every community there is, and will be while the world lasts, some intractable and narrow-minded persons who cannot comprehend the logic of events. The leading minds of the south, as well as the mass of the people, show themselves to be eminently practical under the new state of things. When such men as the Hamptons and Hammonds of South Carolina frankly accept the fiat of the war and readily conform to the change the sword has brought upon them, we can have no doubt or fear of the future. We feel that the words of confidence which the president, from his good and honest heart, spoke to the South Carolina delegation some time ago were just and appropriate. He told them they were a candid and an honorable people, and he could trust them. How well he understood them may be seen in the course they are pursuing.

We might refer to the other southern States in illustration of these remarks, but we will advert to South Carolina only, because her case is more to the point. This State was the hot-bed of secession. Almost every one of her citizens was indoctrinated with the heresy, and she was the leader in the revolt. Her people had less love for the Union and less sympathy with their co-citizens of the northern States than any of the southerners. With them the State was first and the Union second. Their State patriotism, if we may use such a term, was excessive, and their national patriotism very weak.

See, now, what a change has come over them. One of their eminent men, Mr. Hammond, submitted the following resolutions to the State convention sitting at Columbus:

"Inasmuch as a fundamental difference of opinion in reference to the character, powers and policy of the government of the United States and of the State governments, which existed in the convention which framed the constitution, and after more than three quarters of a century of political contests, resulted in a bloody and exhausting war; and whereas, when a people draw the sword, appealing to the last and highest tribunal known to man, they should abide by its decisions in good faith; and whereas, it is neither wise nor politic in the people of the South to continue any longer a contest in which they have been twice defeated—once by political majorities and once by the sword; therefore, we, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, accept, as the results of the war, the principles embraced in the following resolutions, and will sustain them fully and faithfully as a national policy:

Resolved, That the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That sovereignty, a unit, absolute and indivisible, which in all nations must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorised representative, within the limits of the organic law—the constitution—is the federal government."

These resolutions have substantially been adopted by the convention, and they accord with the spirit and character of the proceedings in other respects, and we are persuaded the people will live up to them. What a mighty revolution in a people is this! South Carolina to acknowledge that the sovereignty of this country lies in the people of the United States, and not in the people of the several States, and that the Federal government, and not each State, is the supreme agent of this sovereignty, is, indeed, a new thing under the sun. It matters little whether they confess that the sword or any other argument has convinced them; it is sufficient to know they are convinced of the fact, and submit to it without equivocation or mental reservation. Henceforth the people of South Carolina and the other southern States will be truly national in their views and patriotism.

Three-quarters of a century this conflict between extreme State rights opinions and those favoring the supremacy of Federal power has existed. It was long and sharp, and even dangerous at times, in the political arena, but the southern contestants were defeated here. At last the power of the sword was evoked. Here again they have been most signally beaten, or, as the resolutions express it, "they have been twice defeated—once by political majorities and once by the sword."

We believe now the question is settled forever, and we have no doubt the southern people regard it so. Not that the local self-government of the States is destroyed; that will be preserved as the ægis of our liberties; upon that principle all the conservative elements of the country will rally. The war has vindicated and established the unity of the republic and the supremacy of the Federal government. The elements of discord and division are removed, and we start on a new career of peace and grandeur which will excite the wonder and admiration of the world.

Next to the good sense of the people and the power of an enlightened press we are indebted to president Johnson for the happy and promising state of things that now exists. His strong common sense, which is the essence of statesmanship, has brought out of the chaos and bitterness of a tremendous civil war, harmony, good feeling and a most hopeful prospect. It required a man of his broad and far-reaching views to grasp the complicated subject, and a man with such a firm will as he has to hold the ship of State on her course amidst so many breakers, and Providence has raised him up at the right time. "Go home and tell your people," he said to the South Carolina delegation, "that I have faith in them and in their good intentions and promises, and will do all I can to aid them in the work of restoration." These were the words of a statesman, and they have touched the southern heart profoundly. Upon that basis the work of peace and restoration goes on, and all the ravings of partisans, selfish politicians and visionary theorists can not stop it. [New York Herald.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF RED RIVER.—The Presbytery of Red River met at Minden on the 28th of September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and was opened with a sermon by the moderator, Rev. Edward Eells, from Mat. 15: 13.

The attendance was large for this Presbytery. Rev. C. Harrington was chosen moderator, and Rev. E. Eells, temporary clerk.

The Presbytery unanimously adopted the following paper, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, viz:

The Presbytery of Red River acknowledges the hand of God in the recent events that have resulted in the overthrow of the Confederate government, and the establishment of the authority of the United States instead thereof, and bows in humble submission to the providence of the "Most High, who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

This Presbytery therefore respectfully recommend to the next general assembly, that such changes be made in the style and title of the church as shall be in strict conformity with the facts of history in the existing state of the country.

The following was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the change in the condition of the colored population of the country, does not release us from the obligation to preach to them the gospel of Christ; and that our church and ministers will use all diligence in providing for them the means of grace.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. C. Harrington and Rocky Mount church was dissolved, and Rev. J. Franklin Ford was appointed to preach in said church on the 2d Sabbath in October, and declare the church vacant.

The next regular meeting of the Presbytery will be at Rocky Mount on Thursday, before the 2d Sabbath in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. FRANKLIN FORD, Stated Clerk.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, October 11.—Whereas the following named persons, to-wit: John A. Campbell, of Alabama; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United States government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and applied to the president for pardon under his proclamation; and whereas the authority of the Federal government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States, to admit of the release of said persons from close custody, it is ordered that they be released on giving their respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the president may designate, to any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them, and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated, and not depart therefrom: John A. Campbell, in the State of Alabama; John H. Reagan, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, in the State of Georgia; George A. Trenholm in the State of South Carolina; and Charles Clarke, in the State of Mississippi; and if the president should grant his pardon to any of said persons, such person's parole will thereby be discharged.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

"REFUGE BEHIND THE NEGRO."—In reply to the New York Tribune's false and insulting twaddle, that the government during the last three years of the war "found a refuge against white traitors behind two hundred thousand black bayonets," the Journal of Commerce declares that "the only men who 'found refuge' behind the armed negro were the ultra abolitionists; and they took refuge, not from the rebels at the south, but from the draft at the north." The Journal further says:

The simple, unvarnished truth is, that the negro soldiers have been of no manner of use to us in this war. Where ten thousand of them have been used to fulfill a purpose, one thousand or hundred white soldiers would have been of more value by far. We have conversed with scores of returned soldiers and officers, men of no political aspirations, who have seen the negro regiments under all conditions, and their testimony is unanimous that the colored troops were nowhere worth their salt. This is the uniform statement of every soldier whom we have seen who is not a political candidate for some office. It is the notorious verdict of all the most eminent officers of the army.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—The senate, like the house, have taken a military man for their president. Col. Simonton was the commander of one of the volunteer regiments from north Mississippi, and is now receiving his share of the civic honors of the State. Having previously been a member of the legislature and the State convention, the gallant colonel is not without parliamentary experience and will, doubtless, acquit himself to the entire satisfaction of the senate. [Jackson Mississippian.

The census returns of Iowa show that the negro population of that State is only 2500. If the elective franchise is made universal only 500 of this number will have the right to vote—just enough to offset the draft sneaks.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—On the receipt of president Johnson's telegram that North Carolina should repudiate every dollar of indebtedness incurred in aid of the late war, a pending ordinance to that effect was immediately passed, amid cheering and great enthusiasm. There were but few dissenting votes.

The co-mendment to submit it to the people was not adopted.

The ordinance, providing for the organisation in some counties, of a militia force, has the approval of the military authorities.

Resolutions were adopted, asking the president to restore to the people all their constitutional rights, to remove the military and transfer their power to the civil authorities.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent says: The members of the provincial government, and their supporters in Canada, are in great agitation in regard to the Fenian movement. The order has existed there for years, but occasioned little concern.

The Canadian government has distributed throughout the province a force of spies.

Great activity is reported in military affairs. Garrisons are being strengthened in regions where the Irish predominate. Investigations are being instituted in regard to the loyalty of officers concerned in the recent large importation of arms, which it is believed will finally get into the hands of the Fenians.

It is thought the present movement in Ireland is merely a ruse, and a grand design when England throws troops into Ireland that the Fenian troops here shall seize Canada, declare it an independent State, and place it under the protection of the United States.

The substance of president Johnson's remarks on the subject of reconstruction in the southern States, during a recent interview had with him, are given, with the president's approval, by Maj. George L. Stearns of Massachusetts.

The president, in reply to the remark that the democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to creep up to his standard, and hoped it would succeed in so doing.

He renunciated the doctrine, that notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but by that rebellious course they had forfeited the civil government to reconstruct the machinery of which as soon as practicable, he considered the chief duty of the time.

This, he says, cannot be done in a moment, but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream."

He did not expect to depr