"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.....MAY 16, 1866.

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

THE NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—By reference to the proceedings of the board of trustees, to be found in another column, it will be seen that our new board has commenced work in good earnest. We were present at times during their session on Saturday, and were much pleased with their manner of doing business. Our new mayor presided with dignity, and the council deliberations were able and dignified. We shall be much disappointed if this board does not meet the highest expectations of the most strenuous advocates of city improvements.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The following is a copy of the official returns of the late parish election:

District Attorney—J. P. Harris		265
	James S. Ashton	364
	J. R. Griffin	64
For Sheriff—Thos. R. Simpson		295
	Israel Pickens	279
	Rufus Sewell	166
For Clerk—A. L. Mershon		339
	J. W. Mahle	216
	T. H. Pitts	169
For Recorder—C. W. Lewis		483
	Calvin S. Croom	249
For Assessor—Wm. M. Hubbard		691
	L. R. Crisp	17
	R. V. B. Eddins	13
For Coroner—W. W. Blackwell		293
	— Harris	24
	J. B. Munnerlyn	16
Justice Peace—Ward 4.—H. E. Allen		327
	Chas. A. Bayon	146
	T. F. Beall	172
	Jonas Robeson	113
For Constable—Ward 4.—J. L. Scarborough		272
	A. Currie	273
	J. M. Wilson	151
	F. C. Walpole	95
Justice Peace—Ward 3.—J. W. Wilson		28
	E. D. Williams	14
	W. G. Boney	6
For Constable—Ward 3.—N. Hudson		27
	W. B. Metcalf	18
Justice Peace—Ward 2.—Wm. Wise		31
For Constable—Ward 2.—D. C. McFarland		31
	J. P. Ballard	1
Justice Peace—Ward 7.—J. A. Butler		27
For Constable—Ward 7.—J. E. Chiles		12
Justice Peace—Ward 6.—A. W. Marshall		18
	F. M. Jones	11
For Constable—Ward 6.—A. E. Wilson		18
	H. Caroway	11

Up to the time designated by law, no official returns had been received from wards numbers one and two, but we learn, unofficially, that Mr. Simpson received a majority of fourteen votes at both boxes.

DESOTO ELECTION.—The following is the result of the vote in DeSoto parish:

Sheriff—B. Williams; *Assessor*—S. Townsend;
Clerk—J. H. Sutherlin; *Recorder*—Herit.

We did not learn the majority given for major Ashton for district attorney.

THE ELECTION IN ORLEANS PARISH.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that the election for parish officers passed off very quietly. It is said to have been the most orderly election ever held in New Orleans. Gen. Harry T. Hays was elected sheriff by a large majority.

OUR BURYING GROUND.—By reference to the proceedings of the board of trustees it will be seen that they have appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars for the purpose of building a fence around the grave yard and otherwise improving it, provided that by private subscription a sufficient amount be raised to carry out the work. Judge Jones will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to further this object, and we trust that in the matter every one will feel sufficient interest to give his or her mite. The present condition of the grounds would be a disgrace to a heathen community, to say nothing about a christian one. Let us all give something.

DROWNED.—A young named Moses M. Sameck, aged eighteen years, was accidentally drowned in Red river last Saturday, at the foot of Texas street, while in bathing. Every effort was made to bring him to as soon as the body was recovered, but without effect. Mr. Sameck was a nephew of Mr. Weinstock, of this place, and had only resided here a few months. His parents reside in New York.

A LONG FERRY.—The ferry boat Don Louis, whose usual trips are generally confined to running from this place to the bank on the opposite side of the river, now extends her trips to Vance's gin-house, on Old river, a distance of forty miles. This looks something like high water in this part of the country.

COTTON RESTORED.—The New Orleans Times says "it is stated Gen. Canby has ordered the restoration to Mr. Thos. A. Adams, president of the board of underwriters, of one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which were brought here from Texas and stored in the Planters' press. The cotton is a portion of the cargo saved from the wreck of the Hetty Gilmore."

It would seem from the foregoing, that the cotton *agents* who made themselves so conspicuous in gathering up the Hetty Gilmore's cotton when she accidentally lost her guard on upper Red river, a few weeks since, did not make much by it.

CUSHING ON A RAMPAGE.—Mr. Cushing, late of the Houston Telegraph, of whom it was said by Flake's Bulletin that he had been charged with offering to advocate negro suffrage for a consideration, has denounced Mr. Flake, in a published card, as "an infamous liar."

CUTTING SCRAPE.—Last Wednesday night a young man named Turner dangerously wounded the mate of the steamer Dixie, by cutting him with a knife, at a disreputable house in the neighborhood of the ferry landing. We did not learn any of the particulars. It is thought the mate will not recover.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th says the decision of judge Duplantier, to the effect that parties could not recover on promissory notes where the consideration was Confederate money, created a great stir among the holders of paper in this city. During Confederate times a great many long-headed and far-seeing persons invested their Confederate money as rapidly as they received it in bond and mortgage. These bonds or notes, with large amounts of back interest, have become due, and suits have been instituted on them. If judge D.'s decision is a sound one, and is sustained by the supreme court, the holders of this sort of paper will be in an uncomfortable position.

The fine steamer National, Capt. Dick Sinnott, just before leaving New Orleans on her last trip, took on board 120 Irish laborers for the southern pacific railroad. The boat had hardly got underway, when it was discovered that these men were breaking open the freight and kicking up a rumpus generally. The captain immediately landed his boat and put them ashore with some difficulty. As the boat was leaving the landing the men commenced throwing missiles at her, hitting some of the passengers. The passengers opened on them with pistols, scattering them in double quick time. During the fight a double-barrelled shot gun was fired from the boat. The captain landed his boat at the stock landing, where he learned from a police officer that two of the men were killed and two boys wounded. The police officer wanted to stop the boat and arrest the officers, but the captain wanted to go up the river, and so he went.

The Radical Ultimatum.

We published last week a synopsis of the report of the so-called reconstruction committee to congress. The New York Day Book in commenting upon the ultimatum presented to the president and the conservative people, says they propose to ignore all that has been done for the last four years to preserve the Union, and refuse to permit the restoration of the Union for the next four years, in form and reality forever. The Day Book adds, "but while they do this, and in terms refuse to assent to the restoration of the Union for the next four years, and in substance and truth give notice that it shall never be restored, we must admit that there is a certain consistency in these people. They formed their party, and sought possession of the government to change it from a white to a mongrel concern, like that of Mexico and Central America, &c., and now the southern States being subjugated and powerless, they propose to keep them out of the Union until they consent to amalgamate with their negroes! If they will do this—if they will go down, or try to get down, to a level with negroes, and commit social suicide, why, four years hence they will consent to admit them in their "Union;" but, in the meantime, every man who has sought to save the south from these hideous madmen is to be disfranchised, and all above the rank of colonel is to be debarred from holding office forever. Well, we repeat, they are consistent; they believe that they can make a Union on a mongrel basis, and they will, no doubt, march forward in their "glorious work" until their lunatic brains are knocked out, or they utterly ruin the country, and the once proud, untainted, and noble American people collapse into hordes of emasculated mongrels, meaner and more hopeless than those of Mexico. If Mr. Johnson stands in their way, they will doubtless impeach him and set up their own president, or perhaps stimulate some vicious mulatto to get into the kitchen of the white house and poison him. Indeed, it is not impossible that the culmination of the great American tragedy will be at Washington, for driven to the wall, president Johnson has only to appeal to the white working men of the district to "clean out" the niggers, white and black, both in the galleries and on the floor of the capitol, any hour he pleases. For the same men—the honest, patriotic and Union-loving democracy, the path is straight, and so plain that a man may run and read it:—"Restoration of the Union" made by Washington, and left us by Buchanan—the Dred Scott decision and the resolutions of 1798—in a word the grand old union of States on the white basis made by our fathers, and which we are pledged to transmit to our children, and we will have it if it costs a million of lives to obliterate the abolition monstrosities and restore it "as it was."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MAIL BAGS.—The postmaster at New Orleans has shown the editor of the Times a "new and ingenius contrivance for carrying letters by mail, which is destined to supercede almost entirely the leather and canvas sacks now in use. It is an ordinary wooden box, bound with iron to enhance its strength and durability, and varied in length and width according to the number and size of the letters to be forwarded. Inside the box are iron plates, which work on notched runners, and when the letters are smoothly packed in, the plates are closed upon them tightly, and it is impossible for the missives to become soiled or crumpled. For railroad transportation, these boxes are much handier, and the mail can be packed in considerably less space. An ex-assistant postmaster at St. Louis, named Smith, invented this useful contrivance, took a model to Washington, and obtained a patent; exhibited his invention to the postmaster general, who fancied it, and ordered a large number of them to be made at once. Forty of the lot have been sent to New Orleans."

ANOTHER PRISONER FREE.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent has the gratifying intelligence that Capt. Frank B. Gurley, of the late Confederate army, who was arrested for killing general McCook, U. S. army, has been released on the recommendation of general Grant, after an imprisonment of five months. Before his arrest, captain Gurley had been elected sheriff of Madison county, Ala.

RATHER TOO MUCH.—A mormon elder was lately refused a legal divorce in England on the ground that a mormon marriage is no marriage at all. A mormon has hitherto been considered a very much married man.

FURNITURE.—The attention of all persons who are in want of furniture, of any description, from a superb set of rosewood to an ordinary chair, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Mitchell, Craig & Co., 38 and 40 Royal street, New Orleans. These gentlemen are successors to that old, well-known, and popular firm of C. Flint & Jones, and are prepared to fill orders for anything in their line, promptly and on reasonable terms. We would advise all those visiting the city, in want of furniture, to give these gentlemen a call.

GROCERIES.—H. B. Clifford, corner of Carondelet and Calliope streets, New Orleans, keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of groceries, and is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with dispatch and at the lowest rates. See advertisement.

J. B. Lewis, jr., on the corner of Spring and Texas streets, has on hand one of the largest stocks of boots, shoes, and hats, in town. Mr. Lewis makes this business a speciality, and is of the opinion that he can fill a bill lower than any other house in this section of country. Try him.

Mr. Morris Manheimer has opened an establishment on Market street between Texas and Milam streets, for the sale of family groceries, confectioneries and bar stores. Morris is an old hand at the business, as his well selected stock give evidence. Those in want of either the necessaries or the luxuries of life would do well to give him a call.

Every person should try Dr. DeAudric's sarsaparilla bitters.

RELIEVED.—Capt. Horrigan, formerly of the 80th U. S. colored infantry, who has been filling the office of assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau at this place for sometime past, to the satisfaction of the people and credit to himself, was relieved on Monday by Lieut. E. A. Williams, of the reserve corp. This is in conformity to orders from "the Head Centre," that none but army officers will be kept on duty in the bureau. Capt. Horrigan takes with him our best wishes for the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

MOVE FOR THE RAILROAD!—The steamer Alabama, on her last trip, brought up 120 hands to work on the railroad between this place and Marshall. We are pleased to see that most of them are already at work.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Nearly a million of pounds sterling has already been expended in attempting to span the Atlantic with a telegraph wire. The prospectus of a new company is now before the public, and in the midst of dissention between the old and new promoters of the scheme, a steady progress is being made towards final success. The name of Mr. Peabody is associated with the new enterprise.

TEN YEARS TO SETTLE NEW BOUNTIES.—A calculation has just been concluded at the treasury department, showing that it would take ten years to settle the accounts of soldiers, should congress pass a bill equalising the bounties.

By reference to an advertisement it will be seen that H. Haussebrauk has again opened the Verandah hotel on Milam street, for the accommodation of the traveling community, and transient customers.

We regret to learn from the New Orleans papers of the 5th, of the death of that distinguished medical practitioner, Dr. E. D. Fenner. Dr. Fenner probably contributed with his pen more to the advancement of medical science than any other man in the south, and his death will be felt as a public bereavement.

Try Russ's gin cocktail.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The personal difficulty between the local editor of the Nashville Union and Gen. James P. Brownlow, which grew out of an article in that paper and came near ending in the going off of a couple of repeaters, was settled the other day before the recorder's court of that city. The parties were fined twenty dollars each, and told to go and threaten to shoot no more.

Ex-senator Wigfall and lady were out sixty days between Galveston and Liverpool, where they now are.

THE FLOOD AT JEFFERSON.—The Jefferson Jimplecute, of the 11th, has the following in relation to the great flood at Jefferson:

The waters continued to rise from the time our last issue went to press at the rate of two inches per hour, until yesterday morning, by which time it had increased to four inches an hour.

At dark yesterday evening it had reached a higher mark than ever before known, and was still rising at a rapid rate. The levee on the left hand side of Dallas street gave way night before last, in front of John Faver's store, corner of Dale street, from the effect of the rapid current. It was thought for some time that the building would be undermined and fall, but it is still safe. Yesterday morning the work of removing goods commenced, and was continued throughout the day. The steamer Starlight, the only boat then in port, rendered great assistance, and a large amount of valuable merchandise was saved by her. The Lizzie Hamilton came in from Shreveport about 10 o,clock A. M., and immediately went to work and rendered valuable assistance in moving property. About 2 o'clock P. M. the large brick warehouse of W. M. Freeman's estate, now occupied by Bateman & Bro., gave way to the mighty current of waters, and fell in, a large portion of the brick and debris falling on the steamer Starlight, lying alongside taking on goods.

The water this morning at daylight had reached the highest point, and is now falling slowly. All the lower portion of the city north of the river and east of Vale street is inundated from one to four feet deep. The following merchants are losers more or less:

Bateman & Bro., Wright & Hendricks, W. P. Torrans, W. W. Harper & Co., Bennett & Roberts, John Faver, J. P. Durr & Son, Dr. Huey, W. F. Stilley & Co., Talbot & Patton, and probably others not yet ascertained. The damage to real estate it is impossible yet to estimate, but it is very heavy. The losses, however, are divided among a great many property-holders. We differ greatly with those who think this flood will depreciate the value of property in the overflowed district. It only requires a good levee for the foot of Marshall street, to intersect the hills below. We adverted to this matter some time since, and we hope now that those interested are fully convinced by the argument of the last two days. A responsible gentleman offers to build the levee for one-tenth dollar of the losses yesterday.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—We take the following items of news from the Jefferson Jimplecute of the 11th:

HIGH WATERS ABOVE.—Colonel N. C. Gould, of Clarksville, arrived here this morning after a hazardous and protracted trip by way of Boston, Bowie county. He represents the waters higher than ever before known. Hon. H. R. Runnels informed him that all crops on the Red river bottom were lost for this season. The freedmen were leaving the plantations to seek employment elsewhere. The farming prospects were never more dark in this country before. We are sorry to learn from colonel G. that he had a very fine horse drowned in Rice's creek, near Boston.

The alarm of fire was given about 8 o'clock this morning, and the fire was soon seen bursting through the roof of Mr. Turner's storehouse on Dallas street, now occupied by Dr. Huey as a wholesale and retail grocery house. The goods were all removed from the building yesterday except a lot of lime, which, coming in contact with water, caused the fire. The water was some four feet deep on the floor, and by great exertion the fire was stopped very soon. We have not heard the amount of damage.

THE PRESIDENT APPLIES THE BRAKES.—A Washington special, of the 27th, to the New York Herald, says:

Within a few days a great change is noticeable in the matter of executive appointments. The president seems to have realised that longer forbearance with the enemies of his administration and its measures was working rank injustice to his friends, and to have realised the potency of the old party maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils." As a consequence the radicals who mustered effrontery enough to call upon the president and solicit appointments for their friends, received little reward for their labors, and were treated to a plain exposition of his intentions for the future. They were told in language decisive and unmistakable that his friends should have the preference, and that no known enemy of the administration policy should receive the *quasi* indorsement of a federal appointment. In addition to this, the axe has actually been set to work, and decapitations are now of daily occurrence. Its effects are already visible in the altered and respectful deportment of more than one radical opponent in both branches of congress. Heretofore, when the president's private secretary was sent to the capitol on official business, he was received with a haughty frigidity that was absolutely insulting. Within a few days all have become anxious to do him reverence. He is met with the blandest of smiles, and surrounded by crowds who protest against any rupture of the friendly relations that should exist between the president and congress, and who vie with each other in bestowing attentions, uttering pretty speeches and deprecating the idea that they are or ever were in hostility to the executive. But the work will go on. Those officeholders who have abused their positions to vilify the president and disrupt the republican party, will be made to give way to better men. The bare manifestation of this resolve has already half accomplished its purpose.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"The country may as well understand now, as be compelled to learn it when too late, that the impeachment of the president means the inauguration of a civil war, which must be fought out, not in the distant south, and along the Mississippi river, but in every city and village of the north, commencing in the city of Washington."

To which, under the pregnant caption of "The Danger Ahead," the Enquirer made these brief but suggestive comments:

"There is truth in the above. If we had a constitutional house of representatives to impeach, and a constitutional senate to try, the president, it would be different. That officer could not and would not interpose anything to prevent it. But now it is folly to suppose that a congressional rump, embracing only a portion of the States, which by pure physical force excludes the others from participation in its deliberations, would be allowed to proceed further in its career of usurpation, by exercising the executive power also.

"A full senate to try the president would consist of seventy-two members, two from each of the thirty-six States in the Union. To convict would require two-thirds or forty-eight senators. There are but fifty members of the rump, all told, of whom not over thirty-two could be induced to sustain an impeachment. Neither the president or the country would allow its executive to be removed from office by less than two-thirds of the senate of the United States. An attempt to do so would be an act of revolution in the government, full of personal peril to all engaged in it. The president is the representative of all the States, and will not be removed by any tribunal less broad and extensive than that.

WHAT GRANT THINKS OF SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.—The Chicago Republican says:

General Grant, in a recent conversation with the Rev. George Hepworth, of Boston, said of general Sherman: "Sherman is a man to be proud of. He is impetuous, he is faulty, but he knows his own faults as soon as any man." Of Sheridan he said: "He is the best man in America. He has no peer. He can wield any force. He is a pure-hearted, simple-mannered, and truly noble man." And of himself he said: "There were a thousand others who could have done the thing as well as I. I am thankful to God that he helped me to do the work; but had I not been living, or had the government passed over me, there are other men who would have won the victory for you."

Try Russ's mint julip.

GREENBACKS NOT A LEGAL TENDER FOR OLD DEBTS.—The Atlanta New Era of a late date says:

In the superior court, now in session at Augusta, judge Hook has delivered his decision in the case of trustees of Janet S. Montgomery, vs. Gray, Mullarkey & Co., submitted to him at the adjourned term in January last. The defendants tendered to the plaintiff the amount in greebacks claimed to be due on a lease for rent made in 1860. The plaintiff refused to accept the the tender, claiming that he was entitled to receive payment in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

Judge Hook delivered a very able and elaborate opinion on the point raised, in which he sustained the position of the plaintiff, and decided that in all cases of contracts made before the 25th of February, 1862, (the date of the act making greenbacks a legal tender) coin, alone, or its equivalent in currency, was a legal tender.

USE CHLORIDE OF LIME.—There is no better disinfectant than chloride of lime, and we urge its free use by our citizens about their premises. It will not only assist in keeping off infectious disease, but will drive the rats and other vermine off. Try it, and that in large quantities.

SENATOR GWINN.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 28th ult. says that the Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn, late senator from California, and formerly a member of congress from Mississippi, now in confinement as a State prisoner in fort Jackson, but upon what charge has never yet transpired, or seems easily to be divined, was offered his liberty, the other day, upon condition that he would give his parole to leave the country and never return, and that he immediately declined, preferring to remain a prisoner in his native land rather than to go into banishment elsewhere.

TAKING IT BACK.—Dr. Stevens Merritt, the witness who testified so positively, a few days ago, as to Mr. Davis' complicity with the assassination plots, was re-examined, and contradicted his previous statement.

An Italian vessel recently arrived at New York with a cargo of rags from Alexandria in Egypt.

The Riot at Memphis.

We give below extracts from the Memphis papers of the 2d and 3d, and the latest telegraphic dispatches in relation to the great negro riot at Memphis:

[From the Memphis Avalanche, of the 2d.]

That terrible state of affairs between the white and black races, which the teachings of the radical extremists to the negro have caused the fear of, almost since the cessation of hostilities, commenced in our city about 6 o'clock yesterday, in serious and fatal earnest. The war began on South street, in the extreme southern portion of the corporation. It originated from a difficulty between a white and negro boy, near the bridge over the bayou, on the street already mentioned. These juveniles had come to blows, and officers O'Neil and Stephens, of the police, on discovering it, started for the bridge to separate the parties, when a crowd of fifteen or twenty grown negroes, armed with pistols, simultaneously started for the same point.

The other policemen, whose names we could not learn, from an adjoining beat, also having seen the bridge affair, came up about the time that O'Neil and Stephens reached the place. The negroes immediately surrounded the police and commenced an unprovoked assault upon them with pistol shots. Officer Stephens was here wounded severely in the thigh, felling him to the ground. O'Neil and the other policemen then commenced defending themselves, and promptly returned the shots of the negroes who had encircled them, and succeeded in driving the entire party some distance back. In a few moments the black crowd became augmented considerably, and recommenced their devil's work by firing at every white person they could see, whether policeman or not. Mr. James Finn, a harmless citizen, who happened to be in sight at this time, was shot by them, the ball taking effect in the small of the back, and inflicting a most painful if not dangerous injury. The negroes then renewed the attack upon officer O'Neil and party, overwhelming and driving them back.

Information was dispatched to the station house immediately of the condition of affairs in south Memphis, and a force of fifty policemen was sent without delay. Before they arrived, however, the life of Mr. H. Dunn, engineer of steam fire engine No. 2, was most fiendishly taken by the infuriated demons. He was shot through the head, the ball passing from the base of the brain through the forehead. Mr. Dunn had gone down in that portion of the city purely by accident, and after the outbreak had started for his quarters. Death came upon the noble young man, however, in its most sudden and terrible form—at the hands of beastly, lawless negroes. He weltered in his own gore, a victim of the hate which the African has been taught to bear towards the white man.

When the fifty policemen, who had been dispatched to assist in putting down the rioters, reached Elliott street, a negro man started out for some nook, or hiding place, and set off at a run. Some one cried to them that "there goes the negro who shot Stephens," and they gave pursuit, but made no attempt to shoot him. The fugitive ran up South street to the bayou, down it for a short distance, and back through a row of cabins to nearly the same point from which he started. During the race he carried a Colt's navy in his hand. As he reached South street the officer shouted to him to halt and surrender; finding that he took no heed they fired on him, bringing him down, with two balls, from the injuries of which he lived but a short time. The negroes, by this, had again summoned themselves for the rencounter, and were firing on the police from different places, at a fearfully lively rate.

While the police were passing down Avery street, and before getting where hostilities raged thickest, another negro, armed with revolvers, dashed across the street before them, and in defiance of command to halt was severely wounded and taken.

In the mutinous district from which the negroes had been firing upon the officers of the law, two of them were also wounded and stopped. The work of bloodshed was now rife, and the bullets hissed through the air in every direction. Many armed citizens here added themselves to the police force, but the negroes still defied all attempts of arrest except in the cases of their wounded and helpless co-mates.

The fort on South street, where many of the negro troops had been mustered out and paid off during yesterday, was either used by some of the original belligerents against the police, or in it that party received fresh recruits, for the balls came from it thick and fast, according to officer O'Neil's statement. Officer D. F. Slattery, one of our most efficient policemen, received a most serious wound through the thigh from a musket ball from the fort.

The excitement about dark, throughout the city, was frightful. Crowds of men, like huge and angry waves, surged and rocked on every street. Many negroes who had nothing to do with the outrage in south Memphis were roughly treated in the intense and general excitement of the hour. One was shot and badly hurt on the bridge near the Beal street market house. Some time after dark, and at different times, four others were fired at on Main street, between Jefferson and Adams, fortunately for them, without injury.

Just before dark, and when the battle was at its fiercest, a detachment of regular troops was sent down to the riotous district, to aid in suppressing the disturbance, which they did, to some considerable extent, though they used no light persuasion in the matter, as the battered up condition of many of the negroes afterwards sent to the station house exhibited.

The sheriff summoned a *posse* and repaired as hastily as possible to the ground, but was unable to effect much. Himself, Mr. Lee, Jack Winters, and some others, were fired into on arriving—the bullets nearly seriously injuring several of the party.

At the station house last night, at 11 o'clock, some ten or twelve of the negroes had been locked up. Three of them had been wounded by pistol shots, one of whom died shortly after being carried in. The others are badly hurt. The police were still bringing them when we left. Solomon, a negro formerly belonging to colonel Ed. Burke Pickett, who is badly beaten, says it was done by the soldiers who arrested him.

From Dr. Keller, who returned from the scene of the riot at midnight, we learn that Mr. Cally, brother-in-law of recorder Creighton, was also shot through the thigh; that Mr. Stephens' wound is very serious, and may result in his death. The upper third of the thigh-bone is shattered and will require, this morning, either amputation of the leg or re-setting of the bone. One of the police, whose name Dr. Keller did not learn, was shot in each thigh with two different balls, flesh wounds.

The police deserve the very highest credit for the gallant conduct they exhibited in enforcing the majesty of the law when the messengers of death were hurled at them from all sides. We may grumble at them sometimes for the omission of trivial duties, but in hours like those of yesterday evening, our noble policemen are towers of might and purpose and courage.

At the latest hour information reaches us that everything is quiet in south Memphis, and we trust there will be no resumption of these awful occurrences to-day, but that no efforts will be left untried to bring the guilty parties to the severest penalty of the law they have outraged with bloodshed and death.

Captain Ben Garrett informs us that the number of negroes killed, though unknown precisely, is about ten, and the wounded somewhat over that. Capt. Garrett's conduct throughout these turbulent scenes has won for him the honor due a faithful and fearless officer.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, May 3.]

The frightful proceedings of the past forty-eight hours had caused the greatest excitement in the city of Memphis, and the sun rose yesterday morning upon a populace in a very excited state. Groups of persons were to be seen at every corner, and people talked in tones both loud and deep of the deed perpetrated in south Memphis on the previous evening. It was quite apparent that a majority of the citizens were armed and ready for any emergency, but no movement was made until a report reached the business part of the city that hostilities had been resumed, and that the negroes had killed two citizens near the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. It seemed to need but such a spark to inflame the people, and immediately the people commenced to arm themselves. Rifles, shot-guns, revolvers, derringers, bowie-knives, and almost every conceivable weapon were brought into use, and citizens were to be seen moving about the streets, armed *cap a pie*, and ready to proceed to the scene of action and determined to quell the riot at whatever hazard.

Mayor Park had applied to major Gen. Stoneman, the general commanding the district, for the assistance of the military under his command, and the general placed the same at his disposal. Sheriff Winters formed a *posse comititatus* of citizens as on the previous evening, and then proceeded to the ironmongery store of Mr. Henry Folsom, on Main street, where they were supplied with arms of various descriptions. The firemen were organised under their chief—Mr. Edward O'Neil—and marched to the navy-yard, to be supplied with arms. He stated they would be sent to the court-room, and the members of the fire brigade proceeded to the scene of action with what arms they could procure; but while they were marching up the street at the "double quick," they were informed that the disturbances for the present had been quelled, and they returned to their several stations. Capt. G. B. Garrett mustered the police force, armed them, and marched his men to south Memphis at a rapid rate, and proved very efficient in putting down the riot.

Four companies belonging to the 16th regiment of United States regulars at present stationed at this point, and numbering in all, about one hundred and sixty men, marched up at early hour from fort Pickering to the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. They were under command of Capt. Allen and Capt. Duncan. When they reached the depot they found a large number of negroes assembled on a neighboring height, and drawn up in something which looked like a line of battle.

The order was given by the officer in command to charge upon the negroes and disperse them as they had called at some of the houses occupied by white citizens in the vicinity and had threatened them with instant death. They had also fallen on a citizen who was quietly walking along the road, and maltreated him in such a shocking manner that his life is dispaired of. He was carried without loss of time into one of the adjacent houses; but such was the nature of the beating he had received, that he was unable to give his name or inform the persons who were binding up his wounds where he resided.

When the regulars charged upon the excited mob of negroes, a number of shots were fired at them, but by the orders of the commanding officer, the soldiers reserved their fire. The primary object seemed to be to disperse the negroes and compel them to return to their cabins. A large number of citizens had accompanied the soldiers and one of the officers dispatched an orderly to general Stoneman's headquarters for arms to place in the hands of these volunteers. The police had also by this time come up, and as the negroes retreated toward fort Pickering they continued firing volleys, which were returned with effect, and the bleeding corpses of four negroes quickly came in contact with mother earth. Although the firing was kept up with the greatest rapidity by the negroes, none of the soldiers or citizens were wounded, with one single exception—a citizen receiving a slight flesh wound in the right arm by a stray bullet.

The news that hostilities on the part of the negroes had again broken out, caused the greatest excitement among the citizens on Main and the other principal streets, and hundreds hurried to the scene of action on foot, in hacks and on horseback. The greatest excitement prevailed, and men spoke to each other in hurried tones, as they examined their weapons to see if they were ready for use. Main street was alive with volunteer citizens in full marching order, and in front of Mr. Folsom's gun store was a company of volunteers drawn up and receiving arms. In a few minutes they got the order to march, and were soon at the scene of action, and took part in the charge made by the military on the negroes.

When the charge of the military, police and citizens took place on the negroes, the latter kept their ground until the others came up. Detective Stonebecker, who was riding near the head of the police, had his horse shot in the neck by a negro who was armed with a long six-barrelled navy revolver. Before, however, the negro could level his pistol to fire another shot, a well directed bullet from a pistol of one of the police penetrated his skull, and he fell to the ground and died almost instantly. Another negro, in military uniform, who was taking the part of ringleader, met a similar fate, as the negroes retreated toward the depot. Here a determined fire was kept up by the blacks for some time, but when they saw two more of their number fall and several more wounded, they turned and incontinently fled toward fort Pickering. They were pursued some distance, and a few skirmishers were sent out after them, but they were soon under shelter of the fort and the entrenchments. The military, police and citizens, who all behaved with the greatest bravery and gallantry, then marched back toward the old Morris graveyard. Mayor Park was at their head, and had been very active during the attack.

When the negroes were fairly under the shelter of the fort, all danger of further hostilities ceased, and Capt. Garrett gave his men orders to return to their quarters, and about 12 o'clock noon they left the scene of action. The officer in command of the regular troops marched and countermarched his men up and down in the vicinity of the depot, but as there did not seem to be any further appearance of disturbance, they also returned to their quarters at the fort. As they left the scene of the recent struggle they were greeted by a cheer from the crowd, and they marched down the street with fixed bayonets and steady martial tread and were soon out of sight.

All was now quiet in the vicinity of the graveyard, where the majority of the citizens had assembled, and the majority of those present returned to the city. Negroes were to be seen looking out of the doors and windows of the hundreds of cabins which nearly encircled the graveyard, and stretched out far beyond, but no one molested them, as they showed no intimation of recommencing hostilities.

While the crowd was dispersing a shot was fired by some one, but whether by a negro or a white man could not be ascertained, but be that as it may, it had the immediate affect of exasperating the crowd, and in a few minutes two of the negro cabins in the vicinity were set on fire. The flames, however, were promptly extinguished by some soldiers and citizens, and although the fire engines turned out promptly, their services were not required. After proceeding along the street a short distance they returned to their several stations.

When the flames had been extinguished the crowd quickly dispersed, and at 2 o'clock not a half dozen persons were to be seen at the spot which only 3 hours previously had been the scene of deadly conflict. The negroes had taken shelter in their cabins or in the fort, and quietus again reigned.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—About thirty houses occupied by colored people, and all the school houses in south Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night. Everything is quiet this morning, and it is hoped that order has been fully restored. The negroes nearly all fled to the woods last night, but are returning this morning.

The city remains quiet up to 9 o'clock to-night. The negro soldiers recently mustered out have been paid off at fort Pickering to-day. They threaten to burn the city to-night. Great uneasiness is felt. They are kept in the fort by a portion of 16th regulars. Gen. Stoneman this afternoon served a notice upon the mayor, the council and the county officers, forbidding the assembling of any bodies of armed men, black or white, except the police. So far the police are relied upon to preserve the peace. A large number of negroes were arrested to-day, and found heavily armed.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—The city has been perfectly quiet since yesterday afternoon. Peace and order have taken the place of riot and confusion. No further troubles are apprehended.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON ON GENERAL SHERMAN.—In the United States senate, on the 1st instant, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, read the following letter from Wade Hampton in relation to the burning of Columbia, South Carolina.

WILD WOODS, MISS., April 21, 1866.

To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator:

SIR—A few days ago I saw in the published proceedings of congress that a petition from Benjamin Rawles, of Columbia, S. C., asking for compensation for the destruction of his house by the federal army in February, 1865, had been presented to the senate, accompanied by a letter from major general Sherman.

In this letter general Sherman uses the following language:

"The citizens of Columbia set fire to thousands of bales of cotton rolled out into the street, and which were burning before we entered Columbia. I, myself, was in the city as early as 9 o'clock, and I saw these fires, and know that efforts were made to extinguish them, but a high and strong wind kept them alive.

"I gave no orders for the burning of your city, but on the contrary the conflagration resulted from the great imprudence of cutting the cotton bales, whereby the contents were spread to the wind, so that it became an impossibility to arrest the fire.

"I saw in your Columbia newspaper the printed order of general Wade Hampton, that on the approach of the Yankee army all the cotton should thus be burned, and from what I saw, myself, I have no hesitation in saying that this was the cause of the destruction of your city."

The same charge, made against me by general Sherman, having been brought before the senate of the United States, I am naturally most solicitous to vindicate myself before the same tribunal. But my State has no representative in that body. Those who should be her representatives and exponents there are debarred the right of entrance into those halls. There are none who have the right to speak for the south; none to participate in the legislation which governs her; none to impose the taxes which she is called upon to pay, and none to vindicate her sons from misrepresentation, injustice and slander. Under these circumstances, I appeal to you, in the confident hope that you will use every effort to see that justice is done in this matter.

I deny emphatically that any cotton was fired in Columbia by my order.

I deny that the citizens "set fire to thousands of bales rolled out into the streets."

I deny that any cotton was on fire when the federal troops entered the city.

I most respectfully ask of congress to appoint a committee, charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting all the facts connected with the destruction of Columbia, and thus fix upon the author of that enormous crime the infamy he richly deserves.

I am willing to submit the case to any honest tribunal. Before any such I pledge myself to prove that I gave a positive order, by direction of general Beauregard, that no cotton should be fired; that not one bale was on fire when general Sherman's troops took possession of the city; that he promised protection to the city, and that in spite of his solemn promise he burned the city to the ground, deliberately, systematically and atrociously.

I, therefore, most earnestly request that congress may take prompt and efficient measures to investigate this matter fully. Not only is this due to themselves and to the reputation of the United States army, but also to justice and to truth.

Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

Try Russ's St. Domingo Punch.

THE TEST OATH.—"Iota," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says in a recent letter:

It is now certain that congress will refuse to comply with the recommendation from the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury, of a modification of the test oath in reference to employees of these departments in the eleven States lately in rebellion, so as to enable the departments to obtain the services of suitable men. The judiciary committee of the house have decided against any change of the law on the subject. The senate has adopted an amendment to an appropriation bill providing that no money shall be paid under the act, to any person who has not taken the test oath. Thus it is made certain that the majority now in power in congress intend to compel all who were lately in rebellion to forswear themselves, or to create in the late rebel States a large body of loyal office-holders out of such material as can be brought from other States. It may be surmised, however, that the laudable and in no wise malicious design is to overcome the difficulty by selecting freedmen for all the offices which are to be filled in the postal and revenue service in the eleven southern States."

The Gault house, of Louisville, Ky., destroyed by fire some time since, is now being rebuilt upon a much larger and more magnificent scale. It will be completed during the summer.

Thos. M. Peters, aged 23, son of Dr. Peters, who killed Gen. Van Dorn, committed suicide in Memphis recently by shooting himself.

General Intelligence.

HALIFAX, May 7.—(Per China.)—The steamer Propontes arrived at Liverpool on the 27th, with the passengers of the steamer City of Washington on board, the machinery of the latter having been disabled.

It is stated that Austria has definitely determined to adopt energetic military measures in Venetia.

The reform bill passed the house of commons by a majority of five.

The German news is conflicting. Considerable uneasiness exists as to the relations between Austria and Italy, but the Italian government denies having any warlike intentions.

HALIFAX, May 8.—(Per China.)—The United States consul at Liverpool took formal possession of the ex-Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, in the name of the American government.

An Austrian dispatch to Berlin, of the 26