"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.....AUGUST 15, 1866.

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

Colonel S. D. Wood, of Marshall, Texas, is our duly authorized agent to receipt for subscriptions.

CHOLERA.—We learn from one of the members of the board of health, that but one case of cholera had made its appearance in the city up to last night. Although it was pronounced sporadic, it terminated fatally. This we are confident is the only case that the board of health was cognisant of up to 10 o'clock last night.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—We commence in the present number of the South-Western an official copy of the new tax bill, which will be continued from week to week until finished. We would suggest to our subscribers to file their papers for future reference.

Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, an intense "loyalist" of the Rollin and Hamilton stripe, is said, by the Washington Union to have left that city for parts unknown in consequence of cruelty to an infant in-law.

POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH.—The postmasters in the south who, at the commencement of the war, stood indebted to the government, and who have as yet failed to balance their accounts, are being prosecuted by the post office department. Quite a large number in the several States have already been arrested and held to bail in sums ranging from one to five thousand dollars.

We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Walters & Elder, to be found in another column. It will be seen that they have leased the old stand of M. Baer, on the corner of Spring and Texas streets, where they are prepared to furnish their old friends and customers with every description of merchandise. This is one of the oldest firms in our city, and any commendation at our hands would look superfluous.

DEATH OF DOSTIE AND HORTON.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 6th, says "Dr. Dostie died at the hotel Dieu last evening, between five and six o'clock, of the wounds he received in the riot at 'Mechanics' Institute on Monday. A few hours before, he took some medicine, prescribed by his attending physician, and then seemed cheerful. About one hour preceding his demise, however, he became insensible, and remained in that condition up to the moment of his death. He was one of a few men who brought about a lamentable state of affairs in the community, but he had an earnestness and a courage which received from his opponents a certain kind of respect not given to equally or more dangerous men to the public peace, whose frequent changes of opinion and prudence in avoiding personal consequences, provoke suspicions that their politics are tentative, and are abandoned and changed when found unprofitable or unsafe, while their dupes are left to the fate better merited by the crafty knaves who tole them on.

We also learn that Rev. Mr. Horton, who opened the convention on Monday last with prayer, also died yesterday afternoon of wounds received in the riot.

Mr. John Henderson, Jr., we likewise heard yesterday, was in a dying condition. The most excusable man concerned in the conspiracy, as a leader, was Mr. Henderson, for his mind has been in an unsound state many years.

THAD. STEVENS AND THE LOUISIANA RADICALS.—The Chicago Times says that Thad Stevens, when asked by a Louisiana radical in Washington, to encourage the proposed re-assembling of that convention by a word of approval, denounced it in his energetic way as "that d—d bogus Banks concern!"

A. H. STEPHENS.—The Washington special of the St. Louis Republican states that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter to a gentleman in that city, dated July 23, in which he says he shall attend the Philadelphia convention if his health permits. In the letter he adds: "No man can more cordially approve and indorse the objects of that convention than myself, and yet from considerations of expediency I doubted the propriety of my taking part in it. Personal interests have no influence with me whatever. Had I been governed by personal feelings, I should have had nothing to do with the late troubles further than entering my protest against them, so that while it should seem that my present efforts are tending to a result in which I have more or less personal interest, that is, my admission as a senator in Congress—yet I assure you I never expect or intend to hold that position long, even if the seat should be awarded me."

It is said that it costs the government no less than fifteen millions of dollars annually to collect the internal revenue, as the thing is now managed.

By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Griswold's school for boys, at Fillmore, Bossier parish, La., will be reopened on the 1st of September next.

Col. Beck, of the old and respectable firm of W. C. Beck & Co., No. 4 on the levee, has just returned from the city with a large stock of every description of merchandise. They are also prepared to advance cash on cotton shipped by them to their friends in the city.

Our friend Chauncey Ford is prepared to advance cash or supplies on cotton to be shipped to his house in the city. Office at White & Co's drug store on Texas street. See advertisement.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Boston Courier says there are in the United States about nine hundred railroad corporations that operate steam power roads; the joint length of the steam-power roads in the United States is about 32,000 miles, and their joint cost is about $1,280,000,000, equal to an average of $40,000 for each mile.

The Pacific railroad is now open and running 125 miles west from Omaha, and the overland mail stages now start from the end of the rails, at the town of Columbus, instead of from the Missouri river at Atchison. There is also a daily stage overland from the termination of the lower line of the Pacific road at Topeka, Kansas. On the California end, the Pacific railroad is open to Dutch Flat, 67 miles from Sacramento, and 3,416 feet up among the Sierras.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR.—Our young friend J. H. McDermott, on Texas street, has just received and is now opening a fresh invoice of fancy and staple dry goods, ladies' bonnets, hats, and millinery goods. Also, clothing, gents' boots, shoes, and furnishing goods. These goods were bought from first hands, and were selected with an eye to the wants of this community, both in regard to quality and prices. Country merchants can have their orders filled at a slight advance on New York prices. Mrs. Well has charge of the millinery department, and she always takes pleasure in waiting upon the ladies. Call soon if you want first choice.

J. B. Lewis, Jr., wholesale and retail dealer in hats, shoes, and hats, on the corner of Texas and Spring streets, is closing out the heavy stock in this city and country. See advertisement.

Governor Wells Defines his Position.

J. Madison Wells is out in a lengthy address, addressed to the "loyal people of Louisiana," defining his position. We defined it last week and are pleased to learn that we were not in error. The whole burden of his address is a defence of the revolutionary schemers who attempted to overturn the State government and set up in its place a rampant radical cabal composed of fanatics and incendiaries. It would be a perfect waste of time and space on our part to publish the governor's address in full, after the exposition we made of his views last week. He, however, speaks for himself this time, and we feel more than gratified that we have not misrepresented him. It is an established rule of this office not to misrepresent even a "yellow pup," (we can't be dignified when Wells' name is mentioned) and we feel truly pleased that we have not broken the rule in the case of governor Wells. We have now done with him. The New Orleans Times, in reviewing this address, says that, "It will be perceived that he defends his course with great gravity; covers up all his offences under a mantle of conciliation; charges his constituents with treasonable intentions, notwithstanding their admitted loyalty to the Union, the constitution and the chief magistrate of the nation, and defends the reassembling of the defunct convention of 1864, because Sumner and Stevens wish the federal constitution to be changed, and R. King Cutler is anxious to disfranchise the white citizens of the State, and enfranchise the negroes. Filled with the prejudice of party, the governor sees in the efforts of our municipal authorities to preserve the peace only a desire to bring on a collision and redden our streets with blood! The grave responsibilities which attach to his own vacillating and discreditable course he strives in vain to cast on the shoulders of others. Pursued by an avenging Nemesis, he hides his head, like the ostrich, and tries to convince himself that his whole body is secure. Distrusted by the radicals, despised by the conservatives, he finds none so poor as to "do him reverence." Oh, shame! where is thy blush?"

MORE MISCHIEF.—Last Monday week a small squad of colored soldiers belonging to the 80th U. S. C. I., under command of a commissioned officer, left this city with instructions to proceed to the residence of R. C. Boney, near Keachi, for the purpose of arresting the proprietor and all white persons found on his premises. Under this order Mr. Boney, M. J. Daly, his overseer, Wm. Wyche, J. J. Brooks and J. W. Talbott (the last three merely visitors at the time) were arrested. These gentlemen were brought to this city last Tuesday evening and confined in the guard house. On Wednesday an investigation took place, when Messrs. Wyche, Brooks and Talbott were discharged.

Messrs. Boney and Daly were held to answer before a military commission to the charge of treating "freedmen brutally." They are now closely confined in the guard house victims to their own indiscretion and the beauties of the civil rights bill.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We read in an exchange that Alexander Williams Randall, Mr. Johnson's new postmaster general, was born in Montgomery county, New York, in the year 1819, and is therefore only forty-seven years old. He emigrated in early life, with his parents, to Wisconsin, studied law, and in 1847 was a member of the territorial convention that framed a constitution for the State. He was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1856, and held that office when the war broke out. He supported Mr. Lincoln's war policy very energetically, and on the expiration of his term of office, in 1861 or 1862, was sent as minister to Rome. He soon resigned and returned to America, and in 1863 was appointed first assistant postmaster general, an office which he continued to hold until his recent promotion to the head of the post office department.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The New York Tribune thus classifies the Tennessee Congressional delegation: "The admission of representatives from Tennessee will leave the balance of parties almost undisturbed. In the senate Mr. David T. Patterson, son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, may be classed with the conservatives; his term expires in 1869. Mr. J. S. Fowler, whose term ends in 1871, is known as a strong radical. In the house, the representatives elected as Unionists are Nathaniel E. Taylor, Horace Maynard, Wm. B. Stokes, S. M. Arnell and Isaac R. Hawkins. The democrats are Edmund Cooper, Wm. B. Campbell and John W. Leftwich."

JOHN HENDERSON STILL LIVES.—The New Orleans Crescent says that, notwithstanding the various reports which have been circulated, this gentleman is not only still living, but is gaining strength. We are reliably informed that his wounds are not considered necessarily fatal, and that the chief danger is from mortification, which the present hot weather may cause. Mr. Henderson is badly beaten about the head, has a pistol shot in each shoulder, a stab in the neck, and a shot wound in or near the groin. The latter is said to be the only one from which dangerous results are to be apprehended.

HOMESTEADS.—Maj. Gen. Baird, assistant commissioner of freedmen for this State, has issued a circular as to the location of homesteads under the recent act of congress. It is too long for us to publish in full, but the following from the Picayune will give the reader a correct idea of its import:

Any one who can swear that he is the head of a family and 21 years of age, or that he has performed service in the United States army or navy, can get a homestead. All that is absolutely required is that the applicant has not borne arms against the United States, and it thus includes a vast white population south as well as the freedmen. The fee is only $5, and the limit of land to be thus entered is 80 acres. The land must be occupied and cultivated for five years, at the end of which time a full title will be given without further cost to the applicant.

To make the settlement of such lands more feasible, general Baird, in his circular, prefers to pay the fees charged for the selection, location and survey of the homesteads, subject to the approval of the commissioner at Washington. It includes the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

BUREAU COMPLAINTS.—The Washington special of the St. Louis Republican dispatches the following, under date of the 30th ult.:

The assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau has made application for authority to place Stewart county, Georgia, under martial law, on account of the indisposition of the civil authorities to do justice to the freedmen. The general says that the citizens there have failed to appreciate or recognise the conciliatory character of the bureau, and although they have been repeatedly called on by the assistant commissioner, to enforce the laws and secure justice to all citizens, for which purpose he has tendered military assistance if desired by them, they have not only failed to do their duty, but have even joined with the rioters in murdering freedmen after they were arrested and bound. A judge named Robert Walton actually killed with his own hands, a freedman, who had been arrested and bound over by the sheriff of the county on a warrant issued by the judge. Walton was allowed to escape unpunished by the civil authorities. The offense of the negro was that he had defended himself against a gang of robbers, who came upon the plantation where he was digging, for the purpose of robbery.

THE MISSISSIPPI LETTERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune sent the following on the 27th ult.:

The clause in the civil appropriation bill giving $1,500,000 for the purpose of repairing levees along the river, was defeated by the house to-day Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, was its champion. When he had finished advocating the clause, Judge Kelley gave the matter its first indication of a defeat. Mr. Stevens followed, breaking its back-bone, and Gen. Banks gave it its final death blow. Mr. Stevens, in his remarks, said that he didn't advocate the hanging of rebels, but if the Almighty intended drowning them out, he didn't see why congress should interfere. Mr. Banks' remarks on the subject were pointed and forcible. He said that while he was in command of the district of Louisiana he employed men to repair the levees, and they were shot down and prevented from doing so by the very men who are now begging congress to aid them in doing what they once prevented.

REWARDS FOR NORTH LOUISIANA.—Congress has abolished the United States district court for the western district of Louisiana, which formerly held its sessions at Monroe, and removed the land office to New Orleans. Thanks to *Thaddeus* that our postoffices have not been abolished. There seems to be a disposition in congress to neutralise everything in New Orleans. This may be convenient to government employees and the local office monopers of

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Special to the South-Western.]

NEW YORK, August 11, evening.—Cotton heavy and nominal. Uplands 34c. Sales 200 bales. Gold 144½.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—Twenty-five deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. Physicians pronounce it Asiatic cholera in its worst form. Disease principally confined to negroes in uncleanly parts of the city. Cotton dull and drooping. Low middling 32@33c. Sales 900 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—The building for the national convention will be completed Tuesday, and will the largest structure for political purposes ever built. A large number of delegates, including Reverdy Johnson, Montgomery Blair, Stockton, of New Jersey, Fernando Wood, and many other distinguished persons, have arrived. The executive committee have rooms at the Continental hotel. There was quite a stir to day over the report of the New York Herald, that Gov. Curtin had secretly called for two thousand militia to serve during the session of the convention, and that trouble will probably enure. This is believed to be a canard, and there is no reason to suppose that the convention will be disturbed. Notwithstanding the mischievous articles of the radical press, Gen. Dix or Geo. Ashmore, of Massachusetts, will preside.

WASHINGTON, August 11, evening.—It is stated ex-Gov. Wise's property has been ordered to be restored. The secretary of war has appointed Gens. Hunter and Canby and judge Holt a commission to examine and decide upon the justice of all claims against the war department. Their decision will be final.

NEW YORK, August 13, noon.—Cotton dull at 34@37c. Gold 149¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton sales for the week 52,000 bales. Prices declined ⅛d. on the week. Middling uplands 13½d. Sales to-day 10,000. Market steady.

LONDON, August 11.—Consols, 87¾; U. S. five-twenties, 68¾.

Austria and Italy have agreed upon an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy. Napoleon asks from Prussia the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, but her answer has not yet been given.

The empress of Mexico has arrived at Paris, and asks aid for Maximilian.

Queen Victoria, in her address on the dissolution of parliament, thanks the United States government for action in foreign affairs.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Fifty-four deaths from cholera Saturday, and sixty-eight yesterday. The board of health has declared the disease epidemic.

LONDON, August 11.—Napoleon demands from Prussia the ratification of the French frontier by its extension to the Rhine, as it was marked prior to 1814. The naval and military preparations making in France have induced the belief that Napoleon will make war if his demands are not complied with. A semi-official journal recommends Prussia to reconstruct Germany, as far as possible, on the basis of the preservation of vital and constitutional rights of the States to be annexed.

Turkey has reduced her army of observation on the Danube. It is thought the sultan approves the rule of prince Charles Hospodar, of Roumania.

The United States squadron had a grand imperial and popular reception in Russia. The czar took the chief officers to dinner, and toasted the prosperity of the United States and an undisturbed friendship with Russia.

LONDON, August 13.—The armistice between Austria and Italy, which expired Saturday, has been renewed for four weeks. The official Berlin paper opposes the frontier claims of France. The closing price for consols to-day was 87⅞; U. S. five-twenties 68¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Middling uplands 13½d.

NEW YORK, August 13, evening.—Gold 149¾. Cotton sales 1200 bales. Middling 34@36c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Upwards of six hundred delegates have arrived, including Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, secretaries Randall and Browning, general Steadman, Cornelius Wendell, Vallandigham, Guthrie, and Govs. Orr, Sharkey and Perry. Considerable excitement about the admission of Vallandigham, Wood and other peace democrats. No reason, however, to doubt that all troubles will be adjusted. Fernando Wood will decline going into the convention if necessary to harmony. The convention will probably adopt a series of resolutions endorsing the policy of the president and denouncing congress, and an address will be issued to the country embodying the principles enunciated in the call for the convention. Winthrop or Dix will preside.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Cotton quiet. Sales 400 bales. Low middling nominal at 32@33c. Middling 35@36c. Receipts to-day 600 bales. Fifty deaths from cholera for the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M.

The military have partly evacuated Lafayette square. Martial law is still continued, and will be until the military commission closes its report on the late riot, which it will probably do this week.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 12.—The U. S. naval officers made official entry into the city yesterday, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm and most marked demonstrations of friendship by all.

BERLIN, August 12.—The Zeitung, the official organ, says Napoleon's demand has raised hopes in France which it is impossible for Germany to fulfill.

VIENNA, August 11.—The Austrian minister to France has resigned. The Austrian minister to Rome has arrived here.

BRUSSELS, August 11.—News received here says there is great excitement in Vienna, on account of the trying of 482 men for treason. Crowds on the street call out to Francis Joseph to abdicate.

FLORENCE, August 12.—The armistice signed by Austria and Italy will continue beyond four weeks, unless notice of cessation be given.

NEW YORK, August 14, noon.—Seven cases of cholera reported yesterday. By reports of the board of health, it appears that during the past week the commercial and respectable portions of the city were thoroughly cleansed of cholera and kindred diseases. Reports from other points, Brooklyn, &c., show a marked decrease.

OTTAWA, C. W., Aug. 14.—The last step for confederation has been taken. Hon. J. Macdonald moved an address to her majesty praying the embodiment in the constitution of Upper and Lower Canada of an imperial act of confederation of British America, which was carried.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Fifty-nine cases of cholera and 25 deaths in the last 24 hours. The steamer Continental, with colored troops, arrived at noon—had fifty-nine cholera deaths since leaving Cairo, and has twenty-six cases now aboard. The disease was induced by eating raw Cuba sugar. The Platte Valley and Henry Ames, also, had cholera aboard.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Eighty-six deaths from cholera yesterday.

[FROM OUR EXTRAS.]

NEW YORK, August 7, evening.—Gold 148¾. Texas wool scarce, with quick sales at 18@20c.

A Leavenworth special says the Indians are raiding on the Kansas border, murdering and outraging.

John S. Young, long chief detective in this city, has been relieved from duty for complicity with counterfeiters. Full developments not yet been made public.

The Maine democratic convention, which met at Portland to-day, nominated E. T. Pilisbury for governor.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The consul at Antwerp informs the State department that the cholera was gradually increasing, the deaths ranging from fifty to ninety daily.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—There were fifteen persons killed and seventy wounded by the explosion of the steamboat Gen. Lytle. The killed were mostly deck hands. Ten of the wounded died at Madison to day.

NEW YORK, August 8, noon.—Gold 147¾. Cotton heavy. Uplands 35@36c. Sales yesterday 500 bales.

BOSTON, August 7.—At a large meeting held to-night for the education of the colored race, senator Wilson, the principal speaker, bitterly denounced the president's reconstruction policy.

ASPY BAY, August 8.—The steamer Dauntless not yet arrived, but hourly expected, with European advices by cable to the 5th and 6th.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, evening.—The city is very quiet. One bale of new cotton, classing good middling, was received to-day, grown in Jefferson parish. Cotton sales six hundred bales. Low middling 33@35c. Receipts for four days 614 bales; exports 5087 bales. Gold 144¾.

JACKSON, MISS., August 8, morning.—No foreign news, except per steamship Jarvis, from Queenstown

NEW YORK, August 8, evening.—Gold 148¾. Cotton dull and easier. Sales 600 bales. Orleans 36@37 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Cotton sales 1350 bales. Low middling 32@34c. Receipts 124 bales. Gold 146.

NEW YORK, August 8, evening.—Gold 148¾. Cotton easier. Sales 650 bales. Middling Orleans 36½@37c.

Messrs. Cushing, James and Johnson, the commissioners appointed to revise the United States laws, have received their commissions, and will enter upon their duties in September.

The following orders from the war department were promulgated to-day: Gen. Schofield commands the department of the Potomac, comprising Virginia and West Viginia, with headquarters at Richmond; Gen. Sickles, department of the South, including the Carolinas; Thomas, department of Tennessee, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with headquarters at Nashville; Gen. Sheridan, department of the Gulf, embracing Florida, Louisiana and Texas; Gen. Ord, department of Arkansas and Indian territory. The provost marshal general's bureau will be abolished immediately, and the archives turned over by the 28th inst., to adjutant general Townsend.

A dispatch from Chihuahua, of the 26th ult., says president Juarez declines the service of Santa Anna, because he was one of the originators of the plan of foreign intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and cannot be depended on; the people have lost confidence in him, and his presence there would be an element of discord.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Fort Laramie advices state that the Indian war has re-commenced. Several whites have been killed, and great numbers of cattle stolen near fort Cannon, and several teams destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 500 bales. Low middling 32@33c. Receipts 187 bales. Gold 146.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10, morning.—Twenty-four deaths from cholera occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

The steamers Saratoga and Adams burned last night. Loss $50,000, of which half is covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, August 10, noon.—Gold 148¾. Cotton dull and unchanged.

The cable fleet leaves Heart's Content Wednesday night for the place where last year's cable was lost, to endeavor to recover it.

The cholera is steadily abating here and at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. There is also a marked decrease of the disease on Blackwell and Governor's islands.

Vera Cruz advices state that an Austrian vessel was taking in large quantities of provisions. It was rumored that Maximilian intended to leave on her, with his body guard, but that marshal Bazaine would detain him forcibly if necessary. Intercepted letters from Santa Anna had caused the arrest of a number of Mexicans.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—There were forty nine deaths from cholera here yesterday.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is reported that Gen. Baird has been relieved from the command at New Orleans, and that Gen. Stoneman succeeds him. Gen. Humphreys succeeds Delafield as chief engineer of the army.

NEW YORK, August 10, evening.—Gold 148¾. Cotton heavy. Sales 600 bales. Middling uplands 34@34½c.

SARATOGA, August 10.—The Union convention appointed Messrs. Dix, Raymond, Myers, Comstock, Tilden, Kelly, Devine and Church delegates to the Philadelphia convention. Resolution was adopted favoring the restoration of the south to full political rights, including representation.

RALEIGH, August 10.—The convention appointed Messrs. W. A. Graham, Davis, Parila and Howard delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The secretary of war denies the removal of Gen. Baird at New Orleans, and says no such action will be taken pending thorough investigation in regard to the riot. This is probably correct.

Attorney general Stansberry is acting secretary of State during the absence of Mr. Seward at New York.

LONDON, August 8.—Affairs between Austria and Italy are again assuming a threatening attitude.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—The ship Danube, from Bristol to the United States, burned at sea. Crew saved.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10, evening.—Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 750 bales. Receipts for the week 1200 bales; exports 5378 bales. Stock 83,221 bales. Gold 145¾.

Mayor Monroe has been informed by the military authority that he will not be permitted to make appointments or perform other official acts without their consent.

NEW YORK, August 11, noon.—Cotton flat and declining, and holders are anxious to realise. Uplands 34 cents.

LIVERPOOL, August 9, evening.—Cotton sales to-day 8000 bales, the market closing dull, but quotations are unchanged.

LONDON, August 9.—The truce between Austria and Italy has been extended ten days. Peace negotiations will take place at Prague. The custom house officers at Liverpool have seized six blockade runners in behalf of the United States.

The empress of Mexico arrived at St. Mazarre yesterday. The empress of the French went to meet her.

A London special to the Herald, of the 9th, says great excitement prevails this evening on account of the supposed attempt to blow up both houses of parliament. Ten packages of powder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the lord chamberlain's office in the house of lords. Parliament has experienced another "Guy Fawkes" plot.

There were 1055 deaths from cholera in London last week.

The Italian iron clad fleet has been much damaged, one ram being sunk, during a storm in the Adriatic on the 8th.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—By permission of the president, the secretary of war has issued an order for the investigation of alleged outrages of colored soldiers at Helena, Ark.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Thirty-eight deaths from cholera yesterday.

THE LATE RIOTS.—We find the subjoined dispatches in western papers of the 4th inst.:

Report from Gen. Sheridan.—In order that the following from Gen. Sheridan should be fully understood, it should be stated it was sent from New Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city:

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—1:30 P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body styling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, remodeling the constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men. The action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act.

About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated.

I believe the sentiment of the community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit, without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major Gen. commanding.

Dispatches from the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 3.

To Albert Voorhies, Lieut. Governor, and Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of New Orleans:

Were the civil authorities, State or federal, conferred with by Gen. Baird before he declared martial law? Could not the civil law, State or federal, enforce the law and preserve order, with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored, and the riot not as disastrous as was reported. Please show this dispatch to Gen. Baird.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 21, 1866.

To his Excellency, Gov. Wells:

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the people of the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The governor's reply is as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, July 28, 1866.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the convention of 1864. The convention was re-convened by the president of that body, by virtue of the resolution authorising him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the convention.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—The Henderson Times, of the 11th, is in receipt of the following dispatch:

AUSTIN, August 9, 1866.

To J. M. DOBSON:—House organized on the 7th. The following is the list of officers:

N. W. Buford, of Dallas, speaker; J. V. Hutchinson, of Travis, clerk; E. R. Braken, of Hays, 1st asst.; J. V. Jones, of Travis, 2nd asst; O. Caluton, of Travis, sergt.-at-arms; Henry Briggs, of Travis, asst.; S. C. Hemphill, of Bastrop, doorkeeper; M. W. Hunter, of Anderson, engrossing clerk; J. M. Herndon, of Travis, enrolling clerk; J. I. Lovejoy, of Denton, messenger.

Eighty-seven members present to-day.

Senate organized on the 6th. W. I. Chalmers, sec.; O. Rhodes, 1st asst.; W. A. Pitts, sergeant-at-arms; J. H. Prewitt, doorkeeper; W. D. C. Nelson, enrolling clerk; J. H. Johnson, 2nd asst.; Joseph Mowgatt, messenger; Rev. J. H. Phillips, chaplain. Present on the 9th, 31 members. Inauguration passed off quietly.

The Fenians of St. Louis are reorganising. It is believed that politics has some influence in the matter.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Late Riot---Report of Lieut. Governor VOORHIES, ATTORNEY GENERAL HERRON, AND MAYOR MONROE TO THE PRESIDENT

NEW ORLEANS, August 3, 1866.

To His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR—Your excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy which, by reviving the convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana.

An informal meeting of twenty-nine members—one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and seventy-six a quorum—proceeded to depose the president of the convention, who considered the convention itself extinct and himself *functus officio*, and to elect R. K. Howell as president pro tem. They adjourned to meet again, and proclamation was issued by the president pro tem., convening the convention to meet on the 30th July last, and directing his excellency the governor of the State, to issue writs of election to fill vacancies.

So far, the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although mischievously intended, the people being confident that the governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that, in case the convention would commit any act of interference, he would at once have it dispersed.

Unfortunately, however, after the lapse of nearly a month, the governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body. This document, to which the secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the private secretary of the governor.

The people of the State became alarmed when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their chief magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the government, the preservation of which was especially entrusted to his keeping. On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the hall of the house of representatives, professedly for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to organize for the meeting of the convention on the Monday following. The object of this meeting was to arouse the passions and prejudices of the colored population, so as to make them the victims of a riot by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities. On the other hand, we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of those agitators. Our remedy—and the only remedy—must be by recourse to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a way as to fasten upon them the responsibility of all collision whatever.

The case was submitted to the grand jury by the attorney general; and, in the meantime, the lieutenant governor and the mayor called upon general Baird to ascertain whether if a warrant issued upon a regular indictment were placed in the hands of the sheriff for the arrest of the members of the convention, the military would interfere. The answer was that the sheriff himself would be arrested; and that the convention, meeting peacably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

It is proper here to state that the mayor had previously addressed a note to Gen. Baird, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he would proceed to disperse the convention as an unlawful assemblage. The answer to this communication was that the meeting of the convention being peaceable, it could not be suppressed by the mayor; and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities.

It was suggested by the lieutenant governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interfere to prevent the meeting of the convention, but he proposed, that in case a warrant of arrest were placed in the hands of the sheriff, the latter, before attempting to execute it, would call upon the general, who thereupon would indorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the president. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day the attorney general and the lieutenant governor telegraphed to the president to ascertain whether the process of court for the arrest of the members of the convention could be thwarted by the military. The answer was that, instead of obstructing, the military was expected to sustain the courts.

On Sunday, the 29th, the State and municipal authorities called upon the press to advise the people as to the proper conduct to be held the next day, so as to avoid all collision and riot; and the mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the city, with the exception of the radical organ, gave wise and salutary counsels to the public, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the capitol, and to demean themselves with prudence and discretion.

On the morning of the 30th, the lieutenant governor called upon general Baird to communicate to him the president's dispatch; and also inquired from the general if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order. General Baird answered that application had been made by members of the convention for that purpose, and that his reason for not complying was that he did not wish to appear to side with either party or to uphold the convention. The suggestion was then made that to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members; and that, inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the convention until instructions were received from the president, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to cooperate with a small police force to preserve peace and prevent all possible attempts to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the general who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness.

Before the end of this interview it was again agreed upon between general Baird and the lieutenant governor that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed; and that, upon the indorsement of the general's objections, the matter would be referred to the president.

The mayor being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police were eagerly expected.

At noon, information having reached the lieutenant governor that in the third district there was a commencement of effervescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming towards Canal street, from above and below, he immediately sent a dispatch to the general, conveying this intelligence, and urging that the troops be sent without delay. About one hour afterwards the riot broke out, ending in the dispersion of the convention, the capture of the rioters, including several members of that body.

It is not our purpose to argue the question of fact as to the actual commencement of the collision, and to fix precisely the mode and manner in which it originated. We will, however, remark that the collision was in every instance brought about by the armed mob sustaining the convention. Suffice it to say that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak; that they applied during three days previous to have the aid of the military to preserve order at the place where was to meet the convention; that the authorities, State and municipal, had come to an understanding to act in concert with the military for that purpose; that the citizens, no more than the police, contemplated to prevent the convention from holding their meeting peacably, and adjourning and dispersing unmolested; and that the warrant for their arrest would have been submitted to the military, as agreed upon, although the president's dispatch to the lieutenant governor, and the subsequent one to the attorney general, were imperative that the military must sustain and not thwart the courts.

The military authorities had been for the three days previous to the riot in constant communication with the attorney general, the lieutenant governor and the mayor, with the view of preventing the impending riot. The efforts were unsuccessful, and could not counteract the effects of the incendiary counsels and appeals of those who, for sinister purposes, had in view this very result in order to reach a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their duty in this respect, is patent—that more could have been done by them was impossible, as they were not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the convention; and we doubt not for a moment that the military commander himself will be the first to corroborate these facts, and to arrest all calumnious imputations against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances.

As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said is that it was inopportune; for the rioting had ceased completely, the police being master of the situation. The colored population, as a body, did not participate in these disgraceful scenes, and freedmen in the vicinity of the riot were standing as lookers-on, without being molested. The colored mob, in unison with a few white rioters, who were leading them in this affair, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubted, since forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded by them, although the conflict was over in less than two hours. Twenty-seven rioters were killed and a considerable number wounded. At dark, when all was over, when those of the mob were either dispersed or in prison, and tranquility and order were restored, martial law was proclaimed, and the prisons where the rioters were confined, emptied by orders from headquarters. These measures undoubtedly were not intended for reviving the hopes of the outlaws; but were they not calculated to inspire them with false hopes? The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued, containing, as usual, the most inflammatory articles, and so the succeeding issues.

Had the military on Monday afternoon taken a stand to cooperate with the civil authorities instead of proclaiming martial law, the most beneficial effects would have been the result.

We remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieut. Gov. La.
A. S. HERRON,
Att'y Gen. La.
J. T. MONROE,
Mayor N. O.

The largest manufacturing establishment in the south is now being built at Wesson, in Copiah county. We learn that there are a few more shares of the capital stock to be taken; and as Col. J. M. Wesson is now in the city, we suggest to those who may wish to make an excellent investment to confer with him without delay. [Mississippian and Standard.

Last Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The first session of the 39th congress passed into history this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock. Both houses adjourned at that hour *sine die*.

The business of the session was so cleared up prior to yesterday, that but three important measures remained in doubt up to the hour of adjournment. The first was the civil appropriation bill with its two measures in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors, put on by the house, and the proposition made by the Senate to increase the salaries of members of congress to $5000. Each house insisted on one and resisted the other. The result at 8 o'clock this A. M., after seven hours of conference from 1 o'clock in the morning, was apparent that if each house did not accept the amendment of the other, this important appropriation bill, reaching as it does every branch of the government, would be lost in the last hour of the session. The struggle, therefore, centered in the house, and at 8 A. M., after a long and weary night session, the house saved the bill by just one vote. The members were put in the dilemma of either voting to increase their own salaries or of voting against the bounty bill.

Fifty members took one alternative and voted against the bill, and fifty-one members took the other and voted for it. Gen. Banks, who managed the conference on the part of the house, became irate over the intimation that he desired to increase the salaries of members. The salary increase applies to the commencement of this Congress, and gives each member $2,000 additional for each year. After all the labor and trouble over the bill, it was freely given out at the capitol this afternoon that the president had decided to veto the bill. His appro