"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,
IN BAER'S BUILDING—SECOND FLOOR.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY .....SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Mr. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

S. Levy, Jr., No. 3 Milam street, is anxious to collect all the money due him. See advertisement.

NEGROES ON THE POLICE.—Mr. Register, the military chief of police of this city, has appointed two colored individuals to help him preserve the peace of this community.

NEW COTTON AT JEFFERSON.—The Jimplecute of the 6th reports the arrival of the first bale of new cottotton at that port on the fifth. It was raised by Mr. Andy Taylor, and sold to Bateman & Bro., for 17c. in specie. It went forward on the Lotus No. 2.

WHO HAS LOST A MEDAL?—A heavy silver medal bearing the following inscription, was picked up on the street and handed to us: "Haven Medal, Portsmouth, N. H., 1843." The owner can get the same by applying at this office and giving his name, which is engraved on one side of the medal.

MORE NEW COTTON.—The second bale of new cotton and the first one sold in our market this season, was received by Messrs. Thayer & Byrne last Saturday. It was raised on Mrs. Oglesby's plantation, and weighed 456 lbs. It classed strictly low middling, and sold for 24½c. per lb. in currency.

At the solicitation of many citizens and to avoid the issuing of two papers in town on the same day, we intend issuing ours on Friday. [Shreveport News.

If the editor had any newspaper sense he might have continued to issue his sheet on the same day with the Gazette, and then "many citizens" would be of the opinion that only one newspaper in town made its appearance on Saturdays.

CROPS.—As we anticipated, the worm has made a clean sweep of the cotton fields in this vicinity. Hardly a green stalk is left standing. Had a conflagration swept through the fields the destruction could not have been more complete. Yet with this disaster, our planters are confident of gathering from a third to a half crop, and many well informed persons predict that we will secure more cotton this season than last. We hope that they are prophets or sons of prophets, and that their prediction will prove true.

A PUBLIC SLANDER UPON THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA. Says Gen. Sheridan in his letter to Gen. Grant, under date of August 3, 1867, "In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people, but on the contrary much assistance and encouragement." No opposition because we were powerless to make any, but we deny that he has ever received any assistance or encouragement. We are not aware of a single white citizen of this city or parish who has given any such encouragement. Will the public press of the State make an equally positive denial for the communities they represent.

MASS MEETING.—We have been requested to state that a mass meeting of the constitutional men and supporters of President Johnson's policy, will be held to-day at 11 o'clock at the Court House, for the purpose of expressing their views on the political condition of the country, and their appreciation of the course of his Excellency President Johnson has pursued. Speeches will be made by some of our prominent citizens, and a platform of principles and address presented for the action of the meeting. It is earnestly desired that every conservative man in the community should attend. Come one, come all.

THE COMING CANVASS.—The approaching canvass is but the beginning of a long series of elections. Electors, irrespective of race or color, will be called upon, in this month, to vote "for or against a convention," and for delegates named for the convention. The constitution formed by this body, will in a few months be submitted to a popular vote, and if ratified by the people and afterwards approved by Congress, as republican, (radically,) all the State officers, made elective by it, must be again voted for by the people. Meantime, elections will take place in eight or ten of the Northern States, and in less than one years' time, we shall be engaged in a Presidential election. Remember now, that political power in this country is controlled through party organisation.

ANOTHER MURDER.—An Irishman named Wheeler was most brutally murdered by two men named Wykall and Hood, last Wednesday, on Cross bayou, near Jones' saw-mill, who stamped him to death with their feet. Wheeler, who was at work on the bank of the bayou, saw Wykall and Hood approaching him, apprehended trouble and tried to make his escape by swimming the bayou. A negro in a skiff was passing at the time, and the would-be murderers threatened to kill him if he did not bring the man ashore. As soon as he was landed they jumped upon him and stamped him to death. The parties are under arrest awaiting their trial before the next term of the district court. A woman is said to have been at the bottom of the matter. Hanging is too good for these brutes.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The election returns of the States of Vermont and California are really cheering to the down-trodden people of the South. They evidence the fact that a reaction is taking place in the minds of the Northern people, and that Radicalism has run its race. How cheering this must be to President Johnson and his supporters, who have, as it were, sacrificed themselves for constitutional rights. Although the Radicals carried Vermont by a majority of 18,000, it was a loss of 19,000 votes since the last election. California has elected her entire Democratic ticket, which insures the defeat of Conness, the present United States Senator. Maine, which gave a majority of 27,258 for Chamberlain, the Republican candidate for Governor, last year, only gave him about 14,000 majority at the election on Monday last. This is good news enough for one week.

LOCAL.—Last week the newly appointed military *mare* of this city, better known in former days as Markham the "hard-shell" preacher, prepared himself for his arduous duties by swallowing the iron-clad oath. Owing to the toughness of his craw, he digested it without suffering the least nausea. The barnyard fowl long known as possessing the best of digesting organs, had better be looking after its laurels. J. H. McVean, one of the newly appointed trustees, has also qualified. If anything, he took his medicine with more grace than the *mare*. And no wonder, for, like one of the species of the feathered tribe, he can take all before him and destroy everything behind him. The only two others of the appointees who can take the oath are absent from the city. Our corporate body stands, at present, thus: Markham, the *hardshell mare*; McVean, chief-cook-and-bottle-washer.

BOOTS!—The editor of this sheet having been long celebrated for wearing the finest "boot (?) made," happened to a remarkable streak of luck a day or two ago. [Jimplecute.

It is a trite saying that a fool for luck, a poor man for children, and a nigger for dogs and gourds; but in the above there is some method as well as luck. As brains are rather a scarce commodity in the market, our cotemporary has done well to protect and beautify that portion of his body corporate in which they are housed.

Mass Meetings throughout the State and a

MASS CONVENTION TO CONSIDER THE GRIEVANCES OF LOUISIANA.

Our city officials have been removed. They have been judged without a hearing, and condemned without evidence. General Sheridan has been pleased to give as his reasons their inefficiency in office, and their failure to give proper protection to Union men. It is questionable whether a greater insult was ever offered to the citizens of any city, State, or country, and to add to our humiliation and degradation we are compelled to know and to believe that this result has been obtained entirely through the agency of the negro, mongrel, white and black Radical clubs, organised in our midst, for our ruin, aided by the central Radical directory at New Orleans.

Owing to the impossibility of finding white citizens of the city or parish able to take the iron-clad oath of office, the new city government has as yet been unable to organise. In a period of profound peace, an unoffending, and defenceless people, trodden under foot by the most despotic and arbitrary power, have been deprived of all participation or voice in their local government, and have been deprived of any government at all, save such as may possibly be hereafter forced upon them, and be composed largely, if not entirely, of men who neither command nor deserve their respect or confidence, or possess the character and capacity to win it.

We have heard of gallant soldiers and leaders of armies whose true nobility of soul and valor forbade them to withhold well merited praise from their subordinates, or to treat them with injustice. History equally records the temporary successes of others who in the moment of victory have snatched and stolen the laurels won by others to deck their own brows. Mankind have not been slow to pronounce their judgments upon the true and the false hero. The worship of false gods has never been more than a temporary aberration among any people of ancient or modern times. Some such judgment of the people General Sheridan seems to have resolved to merit, to prepare for himself and to hasten by his official acts. He seems to have had no higher purpose, no loftier standard of patriotism, of duty, and of honor than to turn his command over to his successor with his own private end and object accomplished, that end and object being none other than to place the destinies, welfare and goverment of the citizens and State of Louisiana in the absolute control of a negro majority. In order that he might seem to have plausible grounds to justify so great an iniquity, he has committed other crimes which will ultimately make him an object of execration and hatred to the entire country, when the facts, the truth, and the evidence come to be known, is this, that he has lent a willing ear to false witnesses, has believed without any investigation whatever, every slander which the malice and hatred of misguided blacks, aided and led by unprincipled whites, could suggest or invent, has decided before he heard and judged before he understood. Instead of suspending his official action to leave his successor untrammeled he, with haste and eagerness, with malice and venom rankling at his heart, employed the few remaining days, of his accidentally prolonged power, to consummate the Radical schemes of villany and fraud, in the self-evident hope and expectation that he has thereby won their favor and support for his own personal advancement. Instead of carrying away with him the respect, love, and blessings of a free people, whom he could easily have lifted from darkness into sunshine, he has robbed us of our rights and liberties, and departed with our execrations and curses.

We are powerless to prevent the consummation of the villanies he has perpetrated, but we can at least lay our cause before the people of the whole country, and ask their judgment upon the evidence. In this view we trust that our people will take organised and prompt action.

But a few short months ago nearly all of our most influential citizens gave their assent to the earliest and first reconstruction measures of Congress, in full hope and expectation that they held forth a reasonable and fair promise and pledge for an early participation in the government. In plain and palpable violation of every rule of construction and interpretation, General Sheridan immediately substituted his own authority for that of Congress and of the law, and commenced legislating for himself, by secret or unpublished instructions to his Boards of Registry which worked the disfranchisement of our people. For this act of usurpation and tyranny he was fittingly rebuked by the masterly opinions of the Attorney General, and by the President and his entire Cabinet, who, save the impious Stanton, gave to the law that legal, just, and equitable meaning which had alone induced its acceptance by our people. Congress almost immediately reconvened, and by the passage of an entirely new law, accepted the construction given by General Sheridan to their previous legislation. This new law, their last legislation, was and is entirely "ex post facto" with reference to the acceptance of the first law and its supplement by our people, and has never been acquiesced in by any considerable portion of the people of any Southern State. The result of this violation of law by General Sheridan, and subsequent punic faith of the Congress of the United States, is now known to the world. It has accomplished our complete disfranchisement, and placed the control of the State in the entire, absolute, irresponsible, and unquestionable control of the negro race.

It is against this result, so shocking to the better judgment of the world, so monstrously and wickedly opposed to every principle of law and liberty, of humanity and civilisation, that we would have our people protest with voices loud enough to be heard throughout the entire country. The harmony, welfare and liberties of our people are in danger, and we are confident that in suggesting peaceable measures for our protection, we are not recommending any measures which can possibly entail upon them any increased burdens or exactions, any further outrages than the already completed and consummated destruction of all the constitutional rights which are the constituent elements of popular liberty. Our ancestors in revolutionary times have left us their example in the "Declaration of Independence" itself, which was a statement of their grievances to a candid world, and this is what we propose. We must not, cannot, will not permit ourselves to be willing victims, nor consulting only our fears, despondingly lose all faith in the general intelligence and goodness of intent of the people of the entire country; nor can we believe that in so great a crisis in the history of the country we have not among ourselves lips eloquent enough, and pens sufficiently powerful to set forth our cause aright.

Let no man say we are powerless to act. Every principle of duty and of honor requires that we should utter no uncertain voice, withhold no possible support from those brave and true men of the North who are now so nobly contending for those principles of constitutional law, and of administrative justice and policy which have in view our welfare, in common with the maintenance of the Constitution and the welfare of the whole country. Let no citizen who recognises any obligations of citizenship absent himself from the mass meeting called at the Court House this day. Let us as a people once more arouse ourselves, and speak our wrongs and grievances. Let a proper statement of our purposes, convictions and condition be set forth in appropriate resolutions, accompanied with a proper address, and let us invoke our fellow citizens in every parish throughout the entire State to meet in similar mass meetings. Appoint delegates without number to embrace their leading and wisest men to assemble in mass convention, at a different place, but at the same time with the Black Convention, to guard the interests of the State, refute all slanders, and with all the power which organisation gives, to keep the country advised of our grievances and condition—and following the action of the mass meetings appropriately address the people of the United States thereon.

We are confident that this action on the part of our people will have the most beneficial results, for we feel convinced that it never has been the wish or purpose of the great majority of the people of the North to surrender the Southern States to the absolute control of the black man, and that so wicked and infamous a result which has even now been accomplished by General Sheridan more than by all other agencies or influences combined, cannot be that final settlement which will end in a restored Union, but must threaten if not destroy the interests of the entire country, and the Union itself. Already the Northern press and people have recognised this as the new issue, alarmingly forced upon the country, to be met and defeated, and we now fully believe that our time for action has at last come; that public and free discussion is the proper remedy, which will have incalculable results for good, and that it becomes our people to render this lawful aid in defeating so monstrous an iniquity.

The Radical Nominees.

The Radical Jacobin clique of this parish called together their black sheep at the Court House last Thursday for the purpose of going through the motion of selecting cut and dried candidates for the State Convention. One of the clique, answering to the name of McVean, was called to the chair, and W. P. Allen was appointed secretary for the occasion. We were not present, but learn that the proceedings were conducted with the utmost decorum. On the first ballot, C. C. Antoine, B. McCleran and John Jones were nominated—two blacks and one white. The latter is better known in this community as John the Baptist, and it has been believed all along that he was conservative and had nothing to do with the Radical clubs, but now we find him one of the three leaders. Here we have three men selected by the dominant party to represent the wealth and intelligence of one of the first parishes of the State, not one of whom possesses the ability to perform one tythe of what is required of them. All of them have come among us since the war, and not one of them is a freeholder, unless perhaps it is John the Baptist, who may have had a house and lot given him by some white man. The names of two of our prominent white citizens were before the meeting, but as the clique was not in favor of them they were left out in the cold. What a farce, and yet it is too serious to be laughed at.

Just before the close of the meeting, we understand a resolution was read from the chair animadverting upon this journal, in which all the invectives known to the clique were scattered ad libitum, without much regard for taste. The general tone of the paper was condemned, but the paragraph "Amalgamated Jury," which appeared last week, was the target for their heaviest guns. That there were but seven registered black men in the parish who could write their names was a false statement, and knowingly and maliciously asserted, and more to this effect. It was announced from the chair that the different wards of the parish had been consulted on the subject, and that it was ascertained that the number of black men who could write were "innumerable." Whew! "innumerable!" That is pretty good, and we can only account for the use of that word on the score that their education in figures had been sadly neglected, and that they graduated before they got through "digits."

So far as our statement was concerned, there was nothing false or malicious about it. The number of blacks who could write their names in the three parishes was taken from a letter written by a judicial functionary of this city to Gen. Sheridan, who got his information from the registers. There is something ludicrous in the idea of reading a resolution to a lot of stupid blacks censuring a journal they probably never saw or heard of before, and in fact would not know whether it was to a billy-goat or a stump-tailed dog it had reference. The impudence of the clique is only excelled by the stupidity of the victims. When the yeas and nays were called for, one or two of the clique gave the key note and away it went all over the house like shot out of a strttering shot gun, the negroes gathering courage as the shouts grew louder. The effort, however, was in keeping with the effort made by the same clique to get Gov. Flanders to change an act of Congress for their especial benefit. There is something good about this that we will ventilate some day.

By way of reminding them that we did not make any malicious or false statements, we append the certificate of one of the registers of this parish:

SHREVEPORT, September 6, 1867.

I do hereby certify that of the freedmen who have registered in the parish of Caddo there are but seven who can write and sign their names. I further certify that by information, derived from the registers of DeSoto and Bossier parishes, there are but three in the parish of DeSoto who can write and sign their names, and none in the parish of Bossier. C. L. SWERY,
Register Caddo parish.

A CONVENTION TO SPEAK TO THE COUNTRY FOR THE STATE AND PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.—The black constitutional convention is soon to be assembled. Will the people of Louisiana by their inaction permit the country to believe that it will represent them, or will have any power derived from them, to act for them in so vital a matter as the creation of the fundamental laws. Important elections are now about to take place in the North. The President of the United States has announced that he is President; that there is such an instrument as the Constitution of the United States, and that it is the supreme law of the land. Do the people of Louisiana refuse to aid and assist the good and true men of the country in their gallant struggles to maintain and defend the Constitution, and thereby preserve and restore to them their own rights. We invoke the aid of all true and good citizens to devise and carry out the most discreet and wisest measures we can suggest. Let the people of the entire State send their wisest and best men to a mass convention, not to act upon any distinctive political subject, but to consider their grievances, collect the evidence and appeal to the justice and patriotism of the entire country to avert so dire and dreadful a calamity as is involved in absolute and unconditional negro rule and supremacy. Let them first meet, as elsewhere suggested, in mass meetings in their respective parishes, and we have no doubt that, once thoroughly aroused, they can and will be able to render effective and triumphant aid in the great struggle through which the country is now passing. We suggest that it will be eminently proper to have a convention meet at a different place, but at the same time with the black convention, but that in the meantime we evidence to the world our appreciation of the dangers which threaten the entire country by mass meetings throughout the State. Let us once more as a free people make our voices heard. God forbid that we should fail in so solemn, so sacred a duty.

AFFAIRS IN RAPIDES PARISH.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 4th says the Radical party of that parish are on the rampage. On the 31st ult., the ring wing of the party met in one grand conclave and nominated G. T. Kelso, Capt. O, (Sypher,) and "c. farr." The first is a colored man of good standing and a native of the parish, but through some freak of misfortune has got in bad company. Capt. O, was formerly the captain of a gunboat in the Federal service, and of course is a proper representative man of one the wealthiest and most intelligent parishes in the State. The third nominee, c. farr, the Democrat says the less said about him the better, but insinuates that the negro Kelso has degraded himself by allowing his name to appear on the same ticket. Our cotemporary further says, let it be remembered that Col. Cupid Brooks, colored, is fairly in the field as an independent candidate, free from all entangling alliances, cliques, oligarchies or party dictation. He stands as the representative of his race, called by them from his retirement to serve them in these troublesome times, and has yielded to their wishes and earnest solicitations, and there is not a particle of doubt of his triumphant election. Hurrah for brooks! Go it Brooks! Africa backs you and what's left of Caucasia.

SENATOR WADE ON THE SITUATION.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 26th ult., says that the immaculate Ben Wade made a very vehement speech at Portsmouth on the Saturday previous in which he said that though Kentucky has elected a full delegation of rebels to Congress, not one devil of them will be admitted to seats, and they ought to be content if their devilish necks are spared. He asked the meeting if any of them ever knew a colored man who was a traitor, or a Democrat who was not a traitor, at least in practice. He continued: "Now they talk of taxing United States bonds. When a man talks that way, look in his face and you will see a penitentiary bird. I wouldn't trust such a man in my sheep pasture after dark."

COLORED CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES IN GEORGIA. The Macon Telegraph of the 25th says, some weeks since we noticed the announcement that James P. Ficklin, colored, was a candidate for Congress in the first congressional district. There is another colored "Richmond" in the field in the person of Ellick Mahaly, whose appeal to the voters of the fourth congressional district is printed in the Macon Telegraph. This latter aspirant resided in Mississippi till 1864, when he was carried to Georgia and sold. He is in favor of reconciliation, but is strong "agin" the cotton tax. The Telegraph approves his candidature.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FRAUDS.—The National Intelligencer announces that proof is being prepared regarding frauds and wholesale corruptions in the freedmen's bureau that will astonish the country. It says it speaks advisedly.

The Lotus Eaters.

What has become of the solid business men of the North, and of their influence on public affairs, since the "ideaologists" (as Napoleon would have called such philanthropists) have undertaken the pious work of restoring the Union upon the basis of a social and political equality, irrespective of "race or color"? While these fervid patriots are engaged in converting the heathen negro to the rights and worship of enlightened Radicalism; while they are amending that long forgotten instrument, the Constitution of the United States, and adapting it to the coming millenium of Radical supremacy; while they are impeaching the President, remodeling the Supreme Court and subjecting the civil power of ten States to the irrepressible despotism of five military satraps; while, by the imposition of onerous taxes, they seek further to impoverish a poverty-stricken people, at the same time, by the denial of representation to all and of suffrage to their leading men, they expect to accomplish by threats of confiscation the voluntary exodus of a whole race from the land of their birth, or, failing in this, to put them under the heel of their former slaves:—while all these things are being done, without shame and in the open day, by a beggarly set of office-holders and of office-seekers, we ask, almost without hope, what has become of the solid, sensible, conservative, business men of the North? Have they ceased, as a class, to take any interest in political affairs? or do they imagine that public prosperity is independent of the material resources of the country—that a public debt is a public blessing, and that the sole demand for wealth is in public securities? or have they concluded to let the politicians alone, to take care of themselves? Judged by the interest manifested towards the South, politically, or by the amount of influence exerted in its behalf, it would seem they had concluded that neither the vitality of the Union was affected by the policy of its members, nor the national debt in danger from insolvency.

This extraordinary apathy to public interests on the part of this class in the North, how is to be accounted for—what is the cause? Is it the result of an inflated currency, and an insane appetite for money-making, which is the necessary consequence of the inflation? We fear this is the root of the whole matter—money, money!

But how short-sighted this leaver-like conservatism! While these business men are adding to their accumulations, the leading "ideaologist" of the Radical party are multiplying new methods of government expenditure—and no contraction is the only ground of a common agreement.

The men of property, it seems to us, have quietly relinquished the political power of the country to this motley crew of fanatics, this aggregate of all the *isms*, including the hundred or more Jacobins in Congress, the three thousand more or less "reverend scoundrels," the strolling lecturers, the philosophic editors of the Fourrier school, and the sensational literati.

Where are the "representative men" of Mr. Webster's old constituency? Where the steady yeomanry that followed Mr. Douglass?

"One blast upon whose bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men."

It needs the clarion voice of a man, like these, to awaken the Northern masses—the infatuated lotus eaters—from the torpor of their present apathy, to a conscious realisation of the dangers that beset the Constitution and the Union.

LET THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA BE HEARD.—No Southern State has given greater evidence of its submission to the laws of Congress. Its earliest measures of reconstructive legislation was accepted in good faith, because it was believed to hold forth a fair and honorable admission into the Union and a participation in the national councils. But the legislation of Congress while legally, rightfully and justly construed and interpreted by the people at large and by the Executive Department of the Government, was soon distorted, perverted and defeated by the action of General Sheridan, in full league and sympathy with the Radical faction which now threatens the complete overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Constitution. Congress re-convened and legalised the action of Gen. Sheridan by accepting, under the form of an entirely new law, his forced interpretation of their previous legislation. The latter legislation has never been accepted by the people of Louisiana. Immediately the entire white population of the State perceived that, in the name of liberty and of human rights a great crime was intended, which they were powerless to prevent. The State of Louisiana was to be brought back into the Union with an enormous black majority, and this black majority was to be made a thoroughly Radical majority by hired emissaries, by the use of all the agencies within Gen. Sheridan's control. Republican clubs were immediately organised and encouraged throughout the State, and all the energies and power of the general commanding were to be henceforth directed to aid and assist in the triumph of this iniquitous scheme. The scheme has triumphed. Denied the right of franchise, the white people of Louisiana are now entirely at the mercy of the blacks, who are soon to meet in convention, and to frame the fundamental law of the State. Will the people admit beyond question that to this complexion have we come at last. Will they arouse themselves once more, and make one more final effort to defeat the guilty men who seem to have no higher ambition than to become the "architects of their country's ruin." It is for the people to consider, to answer, and to act.

THE RE-ADJUSTED JURY.—The following is the list of readjusted jurors for our fall term of Court, drawn in pursuance of Gen. Sheridan's late order, requiring the registered list to be substituted for the poll list. Of the list one hundred and ten are black and thirty-four white:

First Week.—Wm. Sanders, f.m.c.; Wyatt White, f.m.c.; W. S. Phillips; Jesse Renus, f.m.c.; John Flint, f.m.c.; Alex. Young, f.m.c.; James Brooks, f.m.c.; G. W. Leopold; Louis Severley, f.m.c.; G. W. Cawthorn; Dr. Sewall, f.m.c.; Anthony Thomas, f.m.c.; H. T. Abbot, f.m.c.; York Bell, f.m.c.; J. D. Reaves; Sam Walker, f. m. c.; W. C. Hussey; Toney Frank, f. m. c.; Emanuel Cottonrider, f.m.c.; Martin Francois, f.m.c.; T. C. Sheppard, f.m.c.; Henry Talbot, f.m.c.; J. W. Howard, J. L. Maples, A. C. Irwin; J. Grant, f.m.c.; Peter Wilkins, f. m.c., G. W. Hale; Scott Williams, f.m.c.; Adam Hall, f. m.c.; David Franks, f.m.c.; W. C. Beck; Peter McClendon, f.m.c.; Cobb Richards, f.m.c.; Alfred Legundy, f. m.c.; Josiah Washington, f.m.c.; Henry Williams, f.m. c.; Benjamin Allen, f.m.c.; Henry Allen, f.m.c.; Henry Parks, f.m.c.; Jackson Kemp, f.m.c.; Phillip Carter, f. m. c.; Henry Middleton, f. m. c.; Peter Johnson, f. m. c.; David Jones, f.m.c.; Robert Thompson, f.m.c.; James Dowd; Daniel Robinson, f.m.c.

Second Week.—H. B. Currie, Wm. Cooper; Phillip Shallaby, f.m.c.; A. M. Morton; Aaron Richards, f.m.c.; Thompson Brown, f. m. c.; Peter Squires, f.m.c.; Mat. Allen, f.m.c.; Newton Graham, f.m.c.; Ben. Nicholson, f.m.c.; Dan. Sims, f.m.c.; Ben. Frank, f.m.c.; Jack Willis, f.m.c.; J. B. Hinckley; W. Helms, f. m. c.; Moses Wood, f.m.c.; Chas. Montgomery, f.m.c.; Jas. Thomas, Robert Randolph, f.m.c.; Wesley St. Clair, f.m.c.; Jack Shepperd, f.m.c.; Jeff. Tucker, f.m.c.; Geo. Nelson, f. m.c.; Anderson Dotson, f.m.c.; Alford Hamilton, f.m.c.; W. D. Bickham; John Simmons, f.m.c.; Elijah Wright, f.m.c.; Phillip Flournoy, f.m.c.; Sanford Ware, f.m.c.; Burton Marble, f.m.c.; Wallace Barkum, f.m.c.

Third Week.—Ben. Towns, f.m.c.; Chas. Blunk, f.m. c.; Sam. Fells, f.m.c.; John Craig, f.m.c; Peter Logan, f. m. c; Squire Hicks, f. m. c.; Ben. Alexander, f. m. c.; Robert Wilson, f.m. c.; Albert Reynold, f. m. c.; Jones Franklin, f. m. c.; Peter Simmons, f.m.c.; Jas. Randell, f.m.c.; Ambrose Donham, f.m.c.; James McGee, f.m.c.; William Douglass, R. A. Ward, M. M. Boggess, W. E. Pugh, G. W. McDuffie; Squire Brown, f. m. c.; Orange Reaves, f.m.c.; Wilson Cook, f.m.c.; Jack Allen, f.m.c.; Aaron Harrison, f. m. c.; Alford Fields, f. m. c.; Frank Davis, f.m.c.; John Brown, f.m.c.; I. W. Pickens, John Roth; Wm. A. Richardson, f.m.c.; Bruce Walker, f.m. c.; Henry Crawford, f.m.c.

Fourth Week.—Jack Wiggins, f. m. c.; C. D. Smith; Henry Clay, f.m.c.; Geo. Martin, f.m.c.; Chas. McCain, f.m.c; July Rials, f.m.c.; John Gritz, f.m.c; Handy McClellan, f.m.c.; Ben. Cole, f.m.c.; Richard Tyler, f.m.c.; W. A. Wright, T. W. Smith, E. C. Fort; Sam. Marshall, f.m.c.; Samuel High, f.m.c.; Jacob Cain, f.m.c.; Henry Bauhill, f. m. c.; Henry Mayshack, f. m. c.; Abraham Thomas, f.m.c.; Mark Parsons, f.m.c.; E. Mason; Moses Peterson, f.m.c.; J. B. Durham, Sam. Rockman, f.m.c.; W. E. Kneeland, H. E. Smith; Lem. Gardner, f. m. c.; Geo. Parry, f.m.c.; G. H. Bozeman, J. B. Clay; Seburn Jones, f.m.c.; T. J. Robertson.

ABOLITION CONGRESS IN EUROPE.—The Abolition Congress, composed of the anti-slavery men of the world, commenced a session at Paris on the 26th. A large number of Americans and many representatives of the African race were present. One object of the Congress is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all powers which tolerate human slavery, urging total abstinence from such bondage.

COTTON STATISTICS.—The total receipts of cotton at all the ports from the 1st of September, 1866, up to the middle of August, were 1,843,860 bales. Foreign shipments for the same time 1,537,655 bales. Stock on hand 75,190 bales. At New Orleans, on the 3d inst., there were but 15,158 bales on hand, nearly all of which was of inferior quality.

How Radical Capital is Made.

We give below the intercepted correspondence of the Radical clique of this city as we find it in the New Orleans Times of the 4th, together with the editor's remarks, which covers the case so completely, that anything we could add would seem superfluous, further than that the letters of McVean and McLeran are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end:

From the Governor we have obtained copies of the following documents in the course of transmission to headquarters. Such unblushing impudence we have seldom been called upon to notice. The dullest of comprehension cannot fail to see that the letters are gotten up by a "ring" of office-seekers, who recklessly disregard the injury and injustice they do others in order to advance their own plans and interests. Our readers need not be astonished, however, should their effrontery procure for them the coveted reward.

The first letter is from one McLeran, to Capt. Jas. H. Ingraham, we believe, a colored politician, formerly resident in New Orleans. It is as follows:

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 26, 1867.

Capt. James M. Ingraham:

Dear Sir— * * * The Eb Roach affair is a very bad one; it has embroiled the public for two days. The case I will give you in brief: Incited by the police, he broke into a collation held at "Harper's Hall," created a serious disturbance, stabbed Wm. Harper, exchanged shots with Professor P. Bonner, the latter being immediately arrested—leaving Roach in the hall to continue his depredations, which he did by turning over tables, and breaking crockery ware, and frightening women and children. The policemen then returned, placed Roach in jail, from which he was bailed next morning by one of his abettors, Justice Allen setting the bail at $300. Lieut. Latchford, commanding the post, refused to arrest Roach, alleging that he had not sufficient military force to prevent the citizens (white) from rescuing him.

J. J. Hope, the sheriff, has not attempted to hold said Roach, but has abused every one who has attempted to have Roach properly held for punishment.

I fear that popular vengeance will be visited on Roach, as Allen, the Justice of the Peace, will not commit him (Roach,) to jail to await the result of the wound of Wm. Harper. We cannot have justice administered here so long as Justices Allen and Beale are the committing magistrates; and the military are hand in glove with rebs.

This man Roach broke into a semi-religious meeting and broke up the same, for no purpose but to gratify the wishes of his rebel associates.

My blood boils at this state of affairs, and if you can do anything to have this state of affairs put at an end, you will incur the lasting thanks of this community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. M'LERAN.

The above, taken as it stands, does seem to show a terrible "state of affairs" at Shreveport, but let us examine into it. In the first place, McLeran fails to state that Roach is a negro, as well as those he attacked, but leaves the inference that he is a "white rebel." Roach is a notorious character, and has no countenance from any except a few rowdies of his own complexion. The charge that he was "incited by the police" is therefore wholly gratuitous. The assertion that Lieut. Latchford was *afraid* to arrest the culprit, is ridiculous in the face of McLeran's own admission that Roach was in favor of "popular vengeance." Had the Lieutenant "alleged" any such thing as is attributed to him, he would deserve instant trial by court-martial as unfit to wear the Union uniform. But Lieut. Latchford did tell a number of freedmen who attempted to lynch Roach, that he would protect the latter from their fury with his troops. A convenient memory has McLeran in overlooking this fact, and the still more important one that he denounces Justice Allen for the purpose of obtaining his official position for himself. For the same reason as is given in the case of the commandant of the post, the charge against sheriff Hope may be set down as a freak of a vivid imagination.

McLeran does not, when stating how his "blood boils" that Allen should be retained in office, propose himself as a candidate—his friend McVean kindly does hat for him in this letter. Read:

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 26, 1867.

Capt. Jas. H. Ingraham, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully call to your attention that in the readjustment of the Board of Trustees of this city the second ward has two members on the Board of Trustees, and only one has been appointed.

We therefore respectfully recommend that Mr. C. C. Antoine, a property-holder and good citizen, be appointed as a Trustee for the second ward.

Trustees Dickinson and Linman claim that they are not removed from office. How about the matter? I hope that the order is explicit, and that they are removed.

Justices Allen and Beale should be removed for the reasons assigned in our petition forwarded to the General. Dr. W. M. Turner and Benjamin McLeran should be appointed to fill the vacancies thus made. We will then have a loyal city government, and justice be impartially administered to white and black, Union and rebel.

And if W. F. Mudgett can be appointed sheriff, no murderer henceforth can escape with impunity after his acts have been made known, as has been the case heretofore.

Very respectfully,
J. H. M'VEAN,
Chairman Parish Ex. Committee.

The above letters were forwarded with the following by Ingraham:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1867.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, Governor State of Louisiana:

Dear Sir—Inclosed find affidavit of George Washington, which you will please to bring to the notice of the commanding general. Also copies of statements of J. H. McVean, Trustee of the city of Shreveport, and Benjamin McLeran, a citizen.

Your Excellency will perceive that a lamentable state of affairs exist in the city of Shreveport, and so long as Justices H. E. Allen, and Thomas F. Beale remain the committing magistrates, no man in the *ring* formed by the *Rebs* need be apprehensive of prosecution for any outrages committed, shielded as they are by these men, who are a disgrace to the offices they hold. John J. Hope, the sheriff of said parish is a noted scoundrel, and though claiming to be a Union man, is now being prosecuted for having swindled the United States Government in connection with Martin Tally out of several thousand (seven) bales of cotton.

The appointment of Gen. Wm. S. Mudgett, late of the United States army, who is engaged in mercantile business in Caddo parish, as sheriff, would be the means of putting at an end the lawless and reckless men who are now committing outrages in that parish, upheld by the rebels who are in office, and whose removals are requested.

When a man can, as Eb. Roach has done, go into a public assembly and stab one man, exchange shots with another, brutally kick a boy of seven years of age, and threaten the life of the boy's father for coming to his rescue, and then only be bound over in $300 to keep the peace, there is a lamentable error in some person in authority. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
of Caddo parish.

In the above, reference is made to the following affidavit signed "George Washington his X mark," which is really a most remarkable production even for the Radical agitators, who are not usually cautious or scrupulous. Knowing that in the present excited state of public feeling North they can find gulls to swallow almost any atrocious slander. But how they can expect to cram this down the throats of persons with the least common sense, upon the simple statement of a single ignorant darkey, who can neither read nor write, is beyond comprehension. Certainly if a band of more than 100 armed and mounted men are prowling about the country capturing prisoners by the dozen and taking them from one State to another, searching after those who escape and killing others—certainly we repeat, more than one poor solitary negro might be found to verify the fact. Where are the Bureau agents, that they do not report such wholesale abductions? But it is useless to waste time over such trash. Here is the letter:

STATEMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 26, 1867.

A meeting of the Baptist Society, which was being held on the premises of John Harrison, on Black bayou, on the 25th inst., was violently interfered with by a company of armed white men on horseback, numbering upwards of one hundred, who declared their purpose not to molest the women, but to seize upon the men who belonged to the Republican clubs at that place. They took the men present who did not escape; then proceeded to search for all whom they could find at their homes. They made inquiries for David Reed, (white) threatening vengeance upon him for his connection with the clubs. After having collected together all Republicans who could be found, they proceeded with them on their way to Texas. When last heard from had them at Monterey.

Names of the men taken: Sim Smith, Ben Brooks, Joe Louis, Albert ——, Samuel Lawson, sergeant-at-arms of the club, Argyle Parker, Wilson Parker, Aleck ——, Hector ——, Mr. Armstrong, (white) and others.

his
GEORGE X WASHINGTON.
mark.

On Thursday, the 22d inst., a member of the above club, called the Black Bayou Club, whose name was George, was shot and killed by one Hill.

his
GEORGE X WASHINGTON.
mark.

In conclusion, we will state for the benefit of the Shreveport clique, that the day is fast passing away when their selfish plots can be promoted by such means as the above.

A CONFEDERATE ESCAPES FROM A MILITARY PRISON. A Washington dispatch of the 27th ult., says information has been received of the escape last week of James Duncan Wirz, Commissioner at Andersonville, from Fort Pulaski, Savannah, where he was serving out his sentence of fifteen years imprisonment for cruelties to Union prisoners. He was allowed to go from the hospital to the wharf at night, where he broke a small boat loose and put off to a French ship which had cleared during the day from Savannah and sailed next morning for France.

LAW AND ORDER VINDICATED.—A friend writes from Camden, Arkansas, that the Constitutional Eagle office, lately destroyed by federal soldiers, will resume publication again in a few days, and that the parties engaged in its destruction are now under arrest awaiting trial.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS MUSTERED OUT.—A recent order from the War Department musters out of service all the volunteer surgeons of the army except one.

A box of tobacco was sold at Lynchburg at the extraordinary price of $1140 per cwt.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, noon.—Gold strong at 143½. Cotton dull and drooping at 26½c. for uplands.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, evening.—Cotton easier; sales 900 bales, at 26½c. for middling uplands. Gold 143½.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton market suspended; no sales; reported prices nominal, but ruling downward; receipts 488 bales. Sugar—little Louisiana in market and only retail business; fully fair 15¾c. Molasses—market bare. Flour quiet and firmer; superfine $8 25@8 50. Corn dull; mixed $1 20 and white and yellow $1 25. Oats dull at 70c. Hay