"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 21, 1868

Mr. E. C. Fort is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

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

Mr. John C. Loyd, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. F. L. Lowery, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

The Daily South-Western.

Believing that the commercial interests of this city will be greatly benefitted by a daily paper devoted to their advancement, we have concluded to issue the South-Western Daily. Certainly no more propitious time could be selected for the inauguration of an enterprise of this kind. We mean it as an indication of our faith in the future progress and prosperity of our city, parish, and State. The times are full of stirring events. The great public questions which are now being agitated, with the grave and serious results which they involve, the renewed and now universal interest which our immediate people have therein, render it necessary that the public should be daily informed of passing events.

Our purpose will be to supply this public want and actual pressing demand, by an endeavor to place before our readers daily the latest intelligence, political and commercial, from all parts of the world, at the same time paying devoted attention to all subjects of immediate local interest.

The liberal support heretofore accorded to the Weekly, by our enterprising merchants, lead us to believe that they will furnish no meagre support to the Daily. With a just appreciation of the importance of the duty we have undertaken, we enter upon its performance without fear, and with the firm determination to succeed.

Postponed—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the entertainment which was advertised to come off this evening, for the benefit of the Episcopal church, has been postponed until further notice.

Registration in Caddo Parish.—Up to last night the city board had registered 2237 voters, and the county board 575, making a total for the parish of 2812.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Summers & Brannins, general commission merchants, No. 47 Carondelet street, New Orleans, published in another column. Mr. R. C. Smith, who represents the house, can be found at Howell, Durham & Tomkies, on the Levee.

Broke Jail.—Yesterday evening about two o'clock the following prisoners, confined in a cell in the second story of the parish jail, made their escape by unlocking the door from the inside: M. Hood, found guilty of murder; J. L. Helpman, charged with burglary; Ben. Gregory, under sentence of death for the murder of VanArsdel, of Bossier parish; J. Alexander, charged with larceny, and Lewis Williams, charged with larceny. All of them succeeded in getting away except Williams, who was arrested by deputy Sheriff Sturgess and brought back to the jail, and made explain the *modus operandi* of getting out of the cell. We know of no better way of explaining to our readers the way in which they made their escape than by stating what we witnessed at the jail late last night, which place we visited at the request of the sheriff. The door of the cell is of heavy iron lattice work, the interstices being large enough for a man to run his arm through. Williams was locked in the cell and ordered by the sheriff to show us how the door was opened. With a small whipcord in his hand he thrust his hand through the lattice work, passed the cord into the bolt socket, and with the aid of the wire handle of a water-bucket passed it around the bolt to the inside, bringing both ends of the cord together. Having the bolt well in hand he passed his right arm through another opening in the lattice work of the door, with the aforesaid bucket-wire in his hand, inserted the wire in the keyhole, and with apparently little trouble touched the spring of the bolt, at the same time pulling on the cord around the bolt, and *presto* the door swung on its hinges. Twice he opened the door in this way in our presence, satisfying us that there are many things in this mundane sphere which the world knows not of. Sheriff Hope is using every effort to re-capture the prisoners. Telegrams have been sent to every available point and his deputies are scouring the immediate country. No blame can be attached to Sheriff Hope or the jailor. The cell from which they escaped was considered the safest in the jail, and the one in which the most desperate criminals were always confined. The escaped prisoners owe their deliverance to their own ingenuity in picking the lock.

The October Elections.—We are yet without the official returns of the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. It is, however, generally conceded that Pennsylvania has gone for the Republicans by from 10,000 to 15,000; Ohio, by about the same majority, and Indiana by 1000 majority. The Democrats claim that it will require the official count to decide which way Indiana has cast her majority. In the three States the Democrats have gained eight members to Congress, and lost one.

Engine for the Southern Pacific Railroad.—We learn from Capt. G. L. Kouns that the Era No. 10, Capt. Isaac Kouns, left Memphis yesterday for Shreveport, via New Orleans, having on board a locomotive and other material for the Southern Pacific railroad.

Negro Shot.—Last Wednesday a negro man, named Robert Gray, was shot and killed on Texas street by some unknown person. This negro man was Justice of the Peace for Ward No. 1. We are not advised of any of the particulars of this negro's death.

Shelled Oats.—Mr. J. B. Morgan arrived in our city on Monday from Grayson county, Texas, with a large wagon load of shelled oats of a superior quality, which found a ready sale in our market. This is the second load of oats he has brought to our market within a short time. We see no reason why Texas should not furnish us with all the oats we use, instead of sending to the North for them. We hope other farmers in northern Texas will follow the example of Mr. Morgan.

A Committee of Investigation.—In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, one McVean, a scalawag, introduced a joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the Bossier riot. We would suggest that McVean, Speaker Lowell and John Ray compose the committee, and that they be ordered to investigate the matter at the late scene of action.

Found Drowned.—Thursday morning the body of a negro man was found floating in the river at the foot of Milam street. It had evidently been in the water several days, and identification was impossible. A jury of inquest failed to throw any light on the matter. How he came to be drowned will have to be left to conjecture.

Improving the Navigation.—Capt. George Albau, with a gang of hands, is clearing all the timber off the banks of Red bayou and otherwise improving the Position bayou route around the raft. He is pretty well through with his work up there. He will next commence on Twelve-Mile bayou. The engineer has surveyed the river at Tone's bayou, for the purpose of making a wing dam to keep the water from running out of Red river when it is at a low stage. He reports the water too high at present to work to advantage, consequently, the work will be deferred until the water falls. From present appearances, that will not be long.

North and South.

The most distressing and alarming fact in our national politics is that the people of the North do not understand the condition of the South. It cannot with justice be said that the large majority are unwilling to recognise facts as they exist. The noble efforts of the Democracy convince us that a large, powerful body of the American people do not sanction the wrongs under which we suffer. They have made our cause their own. True they have not yet succeeded in wresting the Government from the party which controls it, but in their efforts to that end they have themselves endured social and political proscription and abuse equaled only by that which has been heaped upon us.

The party in power, it would appear, is still in the majority in the North and West. But their power is more apparent than real or enduring, and their majorities such as can be overcome by continued wisdom and prudence on the part of the Democracy.

It cannot for a moment be doubted or contended that a large mass of voters still adhere to the Radical party from causes which had their origin in 1860, or arose during the war, and which have not yet ceased to operate. The Radical party have, so far, been able to conduct their campaign as if we were in the midst of war. The commercial and financial evils, follies and crimes of their administration have not yet been sufficiently developed in their evil influence upon the prosperity of the country, to bring them home to each individual citizen, and thereby exercise a controlling influence upon the opinions and convictions of the people. Meantime they have been able to go before the country claiming to be the party which saved the nation, and by the fortunate choice of a leader who has not lost the confidence of the people of the North and West they have been able to retain power. They have retained power by retaining the votes of a large and powerful class of voters in all the Northern and Western States who, not being strongly committed to any party, are known as conservatives, and who, though discrediting and doubting the Radical policy, have not yet been able to decide in favor of the Democracy. However violent and vindictive the original, genuine Radical may be, we have strong faith; more than that, we know that the conservatives alluded to are not inspired by any convictions or purposes of malice or of hatred, and we believe that they have been mislead and deceived.

But the alarming questions arise, can the country continue in its present condition of disquiet and unrest, and can we ourselves maintain peace and good order at the South? If we cannot do so by our patience and forbearance, can General Grant do so and continue to carry out the reconstruction laws? May not the misconceptions and misunderstandings which have retained so large a conservative vote for Gen. Grant, while explaining his election, if such an event take place, yet be the cause of peril to the Constitution and of calamities to the country which we fear to contemplate?

It is undeniably true that the State governments created at the South are the creatures of force, of fraud and tyranny; that they do not embody the will of the people, and that they are odious in their origin and administration. They are born of violence, created by force, and can exist by force and by force alone. The Southern States have been denied power over their own internal affairs. They must and no doubt will seek a remedy. The natural, impulsive and inevitable inclinations of freemen will impel them to demand a remedy. We trust that the remedy will be obtained in a peaceful manner. Let it be understood that we are referring only to our local affairs and to our so called State governments, and that the attitude of the South towards the Union and the national Government is not, as our enemies state, that of disloyalty and hostility. In these subjects the North are as deeply interested as ourselves. How long can freedom be maintained or enjoyed there if the Constitution be violated here?

That the condition of the country in view of these questions is alarming to every patriot, and to all who pause long enough to think, cannot be doubted. These questions cannot be too constantly brought to the attention of our own people and of the entire country. In some way or other every citizen by his thoughts, opinions and vote exercises an influence. Never before in the history of the country did it more thoroughly become the citizen to see that his influence is intelligently exercised. For ourselves, we must continue to act intelligently and to avoid precipitancy so that by no act of ours it may be said that evil counsels have been enabled to prevail. We cannot too urgently impress upon the Northern people the necessity of once more calmly and deliberately reviewing our situation. It will be well and happy for the country if it can be preserved in peace by the action of its entire people, and our hearts will be truly grateful if we be not compelled to witness the sad strife of factious or of parties.

Fall Session of the District Court.—The court met for its fall term within and for the parish of Caddo, his Honor Judge A. B. Levisee taking his seat at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Judge Levisee called the attention of the bar to the recent act of the Legislature of Louisiana regulating the qualifications of jurors, and the mode and manner of their impanelment. He desired the expression of their views as to the legality of the panels as already drawn. A discussion arose in which all the members of the bar participated; whereupon his Honor decided that the statute was in force and mandatory in its provisions, requiring a new jury to be drawn in the manner provided. Jurors already drawn were therefore released from attendance and discharged. All persons summoned as witnesses were cautioned to remain in attendance until discharged. His Honor decided to continue the business of his court, and to hear all cases which could be tried without a jury. In the meantime a new jury will be drawn and probably be secured in attendance upon the court in ten days' time.

The court was adjourned until Tuesday morning, October 20th, when cases not requiring a jury will be fixed for trial. His Honor, with the general consent of the bar, fixed the hours of session to be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Bossier War.—We conversed with a gentleman who lives in the vicinity of the place of the late trouble in Bossier parish, and he informed us that with the exception of two or three places, the work of cotton picking was going on as usual; in fact the hands worked better than before, and that they had no mind for politics. One plantation, he stated, was short nine hands, another four, and others one and two. Whether they were killed in the fight or are hid in the woods is not known. As yet it is not known how many negroes were actually killed and probably never will be. The civil authorities of Bossier are investigating the matter.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, while out hunting, met with a serious accident. In drawing a load out of his gun, he had drawn the shot, and turned the gun bottom side up, to knock the powder in his hand, when the gun exploded, driving the powder and rod through his left hand, causing such a wound as to need amputation, which was effected about three inches above the wrist.

Lafayette County, Ark.—This county, which joins Bossier parish, we are pleased to learn promises well for the Democracy. The negroes are joining the Democratic clubs *en masse*. Monroe Hawkins, a negro delegate to the recent Radical State Convention, has come out in favor of Seymour and Blair, and is now president of the Democratic club at Long Prairie.

An Editor Retires.—Wm. H. Etter, Jr., editor of the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, in a well-written and feeling valedictory, retires from the editorial chair of that valuable paper. We part from him with regret, and wish him much success in any path of life he may follow.

Radical Candidate for Congress, Fourth District. The Radical convention held at Alexandria, on the 3d, nominated J. P. Newsham as a candidate to represent the Fourth district in Congress.

Radical Candidate Fifth District.—The Republican convention for the Fifth Congressional District, held at Monroe on the 12th, nominated Frank Morey, one of the editors of the Intelligencer, as their candidate for Congress.

DeSoto Parish.—The Mansfield Times of the 17th, says M. Collins, the man who murdered Mr. Noah Creech in this parish last May, was arrested near Spring Ridge a few days since, and is now confined in jail at Carthage, Texas.

Texas Items.

Marion County.—The Jefferson Times, of the 15th, says cotton is arriving in that port at the rate of 100 bales per day, imparting a new and lively activity to the mercantile trade.

The Jimplecute of the 16th, says that wild geese and ducks have been passing southward, in large numbers, for the few days previous.

Davis County—*Another killing and Arson Scrape.* The Jimplecute of the 16th, has the following:

We regret to have to chronicle another bloody affair which occurred on Wednesday night. A body of armed men, thought to have numbered at least fifty, attacked the plantation of the late Willis Whitaker, about 12 miles from this city, in Davis county, and killed some six or seven freedmen, and burned the gin and mill on the premises.

The gin, we believe, contained some forty bales of cotton. There seems to be no doubt but that the parties who did this work were from a distance. Some two weeks since a citizen of Arkansas while passing the plantation was fired on without previous notice, by a negro belonging on the place, and who, it seems, had a short time back worked for him in Arkansas, and left there after having a difficulty. This is the only way we can account for the affair. When will these troubles cease? Where are the civil authorities? Are they not responsible for the blood that is being shed? Great God! the Radical party will have sins enough upon them to sink them to perdition! Were the people of this county given their rights and allowed to elect their chosen officers these things would cease! As it is the end cannot be told.

Since writing the above a party of eight citizens have returned from the scene of the disturbance, and report seven freedmen found dead, with the gin and mill a total loss. They are of the same opinion as ourselves as to the cause, and are satisfied that the parties committing the act have nothing against the Whitaker family. We hear later that these freedmen have recently been patrolling the road and greatly disturbing the peace and quiet of society by their acts.

Smith County.—The Tyler Reporter of the 7th reports the migration over that county of at least 10,000 hawks. They were flying from Northeast to Southwest. Woe to chickendom where they establish themselves.

Harrison County.—The Flag of the 15th, has favorable reports from every portion of eastern Texas in regard to the yield of cotton. It will be much heavier than was first anticipated.

The Republican of the 16th, publishes the following:

Wrong.—The South-Western states that the bureau agent Smith, who was recently at this place, was the same scalawag that was killed at Jefferson. This is an error. Both places had a Smith, whom they have happily lost. But we don't think that this Capt. T. M. K. Smith, alluded to, was as bad as the man killed at Jefferson.

Fannin County.—The Bonham News, of the 10th, says:

On last Monday morning, a party of one hundred Federal soldiers surrounded the house of Capt. Jack Marshall, who lives in the southwest corner of this county, and captured him with two of his sons, and carried them to Pilot Grove in irons. The charges against him, we learn, are that he led the notorious outlaw, Bob Lee. We also learn that after making the capture, they plundered the house. This latter occurrence is getting too frequent, and we hope the officers in command will prevent like outrages in future. We were informed that the party of troops who killed Osborne Lee, near Honey Grove, last week, also ransacked the house of young Lee's father. Such are the workings of a radical military despotism.

Collin County.—The McKinney Enquirer of the 3d, speaks as follows of the wheat crop:

We had supposed that owing to the difficulty in procuring seed wheat, that very little would be sown in this county this year, but learn that there is a fair prospect for at least half a crop. We hear of some fields of volunteer wheat in this vicinity, growing upon ground from which the crop of last season was not harvested, it being so light as not to justify cutting, which promises well, and should no misfortune befall it, will no doubt yield very fair crops.

The same journal of the 16th, speaks as follows of the Grasshoppers:

This plague of Texas, for two years past, is again appearing in vast numbers along the frontier. On Wednesday last, they were lighting in large quantities along the ridge from Mart. Winn's towards Dallas for a distance of 25 miles. We shall be able to report more of their progress by next week.

Dallas County.—We clip the following items from the Dallas Herald of the 10th:

On Tuesday last grasshoppers in great numbers were seen in the air above this city. They were moving from southwest to northeast. A strong norther prevailed throughout the following day, and until Thursday, we saw nothing of the scalawags, and then we saw them going south.

We have had no wet weather to speak of in Dallas county this season; and unless unfavorable weather shall soon set in, the cotton crop will all be saved; and the crop is large and of the best quality.

Dallas and Cherokee Counties.—The Dallas Herald estimates the crop of cotton in that county this year at 9000 bales. Whereupon the Rusk Observer says Cherokee will beat those figures at least one thousand.

Hopkins County.—The Trinity Advocate has the following:

A friend of ours, just from Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, informs us that the late troubles in that vicinity have been quieted. Bickerstaff and his band had left the country, and the officers in command of the troops stationed there are entirely satisfied that the citizens do not sympathise with the desperadoes, and are in no way responsible for the outrages committed by them.

The Texas Vindicator says: We understand upon good authority, that five persons have been arrested by the Federals in Hopkins county, implicated in the late rebellion there.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—There is no question in the world, if we do not extend the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Sabine, we will lose a large amount of trade. The Texas Central road is crawling up the State every year, causing us to lose the trade of fifteen or twenty counties, each year. The Tyler Index truthfully says the amount of business to be done on our road, does not depend so much upon the increased amount of rolling stock as it does upon the further extension of the road. The Index further says, and we call particular attention of our merchants to its remarks:

The Central Railroad Company is making every effort to extend their road northward in the direction of Red river, through the richest and most desirable portion of the State, much of it the best wheat growing soil in the south-west. Efforts are being made daily to turn the trade west and south of this, in that direction, and every bale of cotton sent or box of goods brought over that line is so much from the business of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Only last week we witnessed the arrival, at one of our principle mercantile houses in this place, a large shipment of drygoods direct from New York, by the way of Galveston and the Central Road. Upon inquiry, we learned that this route was thought to be cheaper and more expeditious—both very important considerations with business men. It is a conceded fact, as we have before remarked, that trade is much easier retained than regained when once lost. The President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company would greatly enhance the business prospects of his road by taking immediate steps for its extension westward. For want of energy in its management, the chances of this road, as a paying enterprise, are rapidly diminishing. When the capital and business of this section of country becomes connected with the Central Railroad it will be very difficult to change its direction.

Admiral Farragut as an Accoucher.—The New Orleans Sunday Times facetiously remarks that the United States moral show, of which Admiral Farragut is manager, gave its last exhibition at Athens on the occasion of the baptism of the heir to the throne, in which ceremonies the Admiral participated. He expects to return to England in time for the accouchement of the Princess of Wales, after which his services will be held by a munificent Government at the disposal of any royal family, requiring little domestic events to be appropriately honored. Farragut on the cross-trees of his frigate, ruling the storm of battle, was a glorious picture; Farragut baptizing Greek babies, is at best only a sorry one.

A Row of Figures.—The New Orleans Sunday Crescent, says in 1860 the taxable property in the State of Louisiana was estimated to be worth $602,118,568. In 1866, it would only have brought $55,000,000. In 1860 the aggregate wealth of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia was $2,886,703,489. In 1866 it amounted to $952,986,209, or a little less than one-third of what it was six years before.

Natchitoches Parish.—The three negroes arrested last week as having been concerned in the riot at Benton, in Bossier parish, are still in jail at this place, their trial having been postponed until next Tuesday.

Up to Friday, at 12 o'clock, over one thousand persons had been registered at this place. We are informed that about 750 have been registered by the other board, in the lower end of the parish, up to the same date.

Nominations in Massachusetts.—General Banks has been re-nominated for Congress in Massachusetts by acclamation. Ginery Twichell has also been renominated in the same State, in a similar manner, no ballot having been taken in either convention.

The wife of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, has arrived in New York.

Who Got the Forty Thousand?

A suit is going on in New York which throws some light upon one of those nice little jobs, of which so many have been hatched by those noble representatives of Northern enterprise and morality, commonly called carpet-baggers, who are employing the legislative power of Louisiana so effectively to advance the higher civilisation of the North in this benighted region. Our readers have doubtless not forgotten our exposure of the infamous lottery grant to some New York gamblers and policy dealers, which Gov. Warmoth, after declaring his disapproval thereof, permitted to become a law, when he could have defeated it. They will remember those little negotiable instruments issued to the members of the Legislature and by them thrown on the market, which indicated the value of votes in that body. The price was not very large, but there were whispers that a large reserve was needed to overcome a greater impediment than the consciences of individual members of the Legislature offered.

Much curiosity was felt and manifested to ascertain the exact figures of this reserve. We are in a fair way to gratify their curiosity through the developments in the suit now going on in New York before Judge Cardozo, in which John Morrissey is plaintiff and E. E. Simmons *et. als.* are defendants.

It appears that the defendants had combined to defraud the plaintiff of certain shares which he had acquired in certain legislative grants of lottery rights in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Missouri, by creating a new combination founded upon a fresh, and new, and very valuable grant from the State of Louisiana. The defendants, Simmons and others, finding the old grants all extinguished and enjoined, let them slip, and expended "forty-thousand dollars to get a grant from the State of Louisiana," and are not willing to share any portion of the profits with the lusty Morrissey, who thereupon sues and ventilates the whole transaction. We do not purpose to go into the merits of the controversy between these virtuous operators in legislative grants, and we confine ourselves to the fact which is alleged and legally proven, that in this suit, to Louisiana belongs the credit of having resuscitated a system which had been extinguished all over the Union, and that some body or bodies in Louisiana got $40,000 for their philanthropic endeavors in that behalf!

The question which interests us all is, who got this $40,000? The grant in question came from the Legislature, and it became a law by the extraordinary exhibitation and leniency of that moral and Christian young man, Gov. Warmoth, who declared himself as emphatically against the immorality of all lotteries and gambling schemes, as the Rev. Mr. Stiggins did of "all taps as wantities," but with like intelligence toward his own particular vanity, seems to have swallowed this form of human wickedness.

And thus Simmons & Co. got their grant, of which John Morrissey claims his share, but who got the forty thousand dollars referred to in the pleadings and proofs? That is the great question which we submit to the investigation of that assemblage of incorruptible and highly moral patriots who hold "high festival on Dryades street. [N. O. Times.

Misrepresentation by the Wholesale.—The New York Times of the 26th ult., publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

The fact that Lovell H. Rousseau, lately appointed Brigadier General in the regular army by President Johnson, is in command of the military district, including Texas, is accepted here as a sufficient reason for the absence of official information at army headquarters of the situation of that State. Private and most reliable accounts from army officers to friends here state that the country in the vicinages of Marshall and Shreveport is overrun by robbers, and that all the roads are entirely unsafe, except for considerable armed bodies. Also that a freebooter roams the country with over 150 men, well mounted and armed. About the 1st inst., they captured a train of forty government wagons, loaded with supplies, openly. The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, Texas, a post garrisoned by a small company of the 26th Infantry, had sent express to Gen. Howden, commanding at Marshall, stating that, if not reinforced, his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the 15th and fifty picked men beside had just started to reinforce him. Another letter from reliable military sources adds that when the wagon train was captured the Ku-Klux freebooters not only burned the wagons but murdered the drivers, all of whom were colored men. The comments on these facts in military circles are anything but complimentary to Gen. Rousseau. Army officers of every grade who are cognisant of the facts say that their comrades have been jeopardised by his evident political prejudices in favor of Seymour and Blair, which have induced him to withhold information regarding the actual condition of affairs in his command.

The Times and its correspondent are well aware that Gen. Rousseau was in command of the department of Louisiana, and had nothing whatever to do with Texas. It is very well known that Gen. Reynolds a Radical of the deepest die, was in command of Texas, and that he was the one responsible. Such malicious representations show the animus of the Radical press. Gen. Rousseau, though a Democrat, has abstained from politics since he has been in this department, while Gen. Reynolds never lets an occasion slip when he can put in a word for his party.

The Meanest Yet.—The people of North Carolina generally are much disgusted at an attack upon the women of that State in the Raleigh Standard, edited by the scalawag, Holden, bogus Governor. It is almost too mean a thing to be copied, but we give it, as some of our exchanges do, "from a sense of duty."

"But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women. The Confederacy wouldn't have lasted a year if it hadn't been for the women. One good rebel woman is worth a dozen rebel men. Go after the women, then. They will make their husbands and their lovers shout for Grant and Colfax until they are hoarse, if you will manage to replace some of the diamond rings and laces Frank Blair stole from them when he was here. And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around. They all like it, and the Yankee you are the better it takes. Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scalawags and carpet-baggers! don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State to look after the women. You are all good looking and they know it, but with native modesty, like sweet New England girls, they like to be approached first. Don't be afraid of their eyes—they glare like young leopards by daylight, but under the moon no blue death stricken fawn's is half so tender or half so deep. Don't read Judge Pearson's letter to them, but give them Avery and Shelly in volumes, and you will have them in your arms, if not in your party, in less than a week."

As an indication of the feeling against Holden, we quote the following resolution from a series passed by the Goldsboro meeting of the citizens:

Resolved, That we can view the base author in no other light than that of a foul libertine unfit for the society of even bawds and harlots, and that he should forthwith be expelled from the society of all honorable men, and be held up to the scorn and detestation of all parties.

Beef Packing at Shreveport.—We clip the following paragraph from the St. Louis Democrat:

Shreveport, on the Red river, in Louisiana, is becoming quite an important point for business. Preparations for packing beef there for the coming fall are now extensively making. Only the other day S. M. Edgell & Co., of this city, forwarded 10,000 beef barrels and a large amount of salt for that purpose to one house.

The Sherman (Texas) Courier, in copying this paragraph, comments as follows:

It is now demonstrated beyond peradventure that driving beef cattle to Missouri or Kansas, has, to use a vulgar phrase, "played out." Our people have been swindled on every corner. That business is now done the present year. Something else must be done—some other mode of marketing our beeves. This packing establishment, as noted above, indicates the only next sure method to accomplish the purpose. We see no earthly reason why beef cannot be successfully packed at either Shreveport or Jefferson. And if so, why cannot the arrangements be made at one or both these places to pack all the beeves that may be obtained in the interior of Texas. The markets of the world are open from either of those points, and surely that business alone would add more importance to either of those places as business points, than all other matters of trade or commerce combined. Are there business men in Jefferson or Shreveport who will have the sagacity to foresee the importance as well as the immense profits there would be in encouraging and putting into practical operation one or a dozen beef packing establishments, or must we suffer ourselves to be entirely robbed of our property for the want of a little foresight and enterprise? This packing is a matter of great importance to our stock men.

Here's the Mortal Wound.—The Galveston News says every pound of coffee is taxed in currency seven cents; every pound of tea thirty-seven cents; every pound of sugar five cents. From these three articles alone—which enter largely into the consumption of every household—the government draws seventy-two millions of its annual revenue of upwards of five hundred millions of dollars, a large proportion of which pays, not the expenses of the government, but the expenses of the Radical party.

Murder in Sevier County, Arkansas.—We clip as follows from the Washington Telegraph of the 7th:

A negro named Aleck Hill was shot by some unknown person on the 23d ult., near the residence of Mrs. Kennedy, on Blue bayou, Sevier county. Upon the discovery of the body, the citizens were shocked and outraged at the perpetration of such a crime in their midst, and immediately appointed a committee to investigate the facts, with instructions to discover the guilty party, if possible, and make the arrest, or report the facts to the proper authorities at Washington or Paraclifta. The committee is making diligent inquiry, but as yet, nothing has been discovered.

BY TELELGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

New Orleans, Oct. 20.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 25½c.; sales 3500, receipts 10,080 and exports 1400 bales. Sterling 47½@50; New York sight par. Gold 137⅞. Sugar—no change. Molasses same; few small lots new Louisiana being received; no quotations established. Flour dull; superfine $7 and choice $10@13; low grades most in demand. Corn dull at $1@1 07½. Oats dull at 60@62c. Bran dull at $1 17½. Hay firm but unchanged. Pork firm at $32 50. Bacon scarce, and asking higher; shoulders held at 13½@14 and clear sides 17½@18c. Lard—only retail business; tierce 20 and keg 22c. Texas cattle, $15, $25 and $35. Sheep $3@$5.

Liverpool, Oct. 20, noon.—Cotton steady; shipments from Bombay to the 17th, since last report 9000 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 20, afternoon.—Cotton steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester flat and nominal.

New York, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 25½@26c. Gold 137.

Liverpool, Oct. 20, evening.—Cotton closed steady.

New York, Oct. 20, evening.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 1900 bales at 25½c. Gold weak and declining, 137⅞.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans, Oct. 20.—Departed, Era No. 9 and Glide, for Red river.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 19.—On the North Carolina railroad, Saturday night, near Harrisburg, two trains, one having McGinnis' circus on board, collided. Five persons seriously wounded.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 19.—Both parties are vigorously in the canvass. Republicans jubilant over the northern elections; Democrats disappointed, but determined, and confident of carrying this State. Both have full electoral and congressional tickets in the field. The Republican electoral ticket has Byron Laffin, of New York, and A. H. Galloway, (negro or mulatto) on it; rest natives and whites. Democrats, natives and all enfranchised. Congressional Republican ticket has all natives, except David Heaton, of Wisconsin, and J. T. Deweese, of Indiana, and Boyden, who runs on the Republican ticket as an independant, but approves Radicalism, yet votes for Grant; Mr. Tongue, of Ohio, and Mr. French, of Washington city, having been ruled off. Democratic ticket all natives. The two tickets merely represent the two parties in many respects. Both parties claim success.

Governor Holden has suspended the order organising detailed militia. Gen. Mills has distributed the 4th United Stated Regiment, (negro troops) two companies at Raleigh; two at Goldsboro; one at Weldon; one at Plymouth; one at Fayetville; one at Salisbury; one at Charlotte; one at Greensboro. One company of white troops, heavy artillery, armed as infantry, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here Saturday. Democrats say, there is no need of troops, unless to prevent negro outrages or violence. They affirm there is no foundation for Gov. Holden's and Gen. Mills' suspicions of rumors about Democratic organisation arming. They support union leagues. The Democrats, when they purchase arms, say they are for individual protection and uses, not for organisation nor hostilities to the government. Several robberies of money, &c., by armed disguised squads having recently occured in this State, they contend, justify personal protection. Gov. Holden professes only the desire and purpose to preserve order, and protect State government.

New York, Oct. 19.—Sub Treasury balance 98,000,000.

Havana, Oct. 19.—Mexico revolutionists defeated government troops near Zapatalampas. Several officers of former Imperial army have lately been captured in rebel bands. Mexican soldiers who attempted to rob a government conducta, were captured. Herrera Demerquez was sentenced to death, but had been reprieved. Gen. Uraga banished. Biel for abolition of capital punishment, introduced into Mexican Congress. Escobedo left for Tampico. Florina was shortly to proceed to Matamoros. Santa Anna sailed yesterday for St. Thomas.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—Convention of railroad conductors, representing many roads, in session at the Burnett House for the purpose of forming a mutual life insurance company. Officers elected and various committees appointed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—Gov. Bullock issues the following proclamation:

Whereas it is reported by reliable citizens from many counties that preparations are being made to collect onerous taxes levied under authority of the constitution of 1865, and failing to collect, to apply the provisions of the present constitution and thereby exclude many citizens from the privilege of franchise; therefore, I, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the seventh section of the code of Georgia, do hereby suspend the collection of all poll taxes until the next regular session of the General Assembly of this State. The Comptroller General will forthwith give notice to the executors of the several counties.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Police Inspector has detailed four hundred men to protect stands and fireworks of Grant and Colfax. War Democratic meeting to-morrow night, from which it is reported an attack is contemplated.

Interesting meeting of capitalists at the residence of Peter Cooper to-night, considering plans for a ship canal across Darien.

Sub-Treasury balance $96,000,000.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Gov. Seymour leaves here to-morrow for Buffalo, to take the stump for the Democracy. His appointments for other States not yet made.

Boston, Oct. 20.—Alfred Green sentenced to four months in the House of Correction for throwing at a Democratic meeting last night.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 20.—Gov. Edwards chosen Senator for six years from the fourth of March.

FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Chamber of Commerce presents an address to Reverdy Johnson the 22d. The Mayor invites him to dinner at the Town Hall the 26th.

Austrian Reichsrath reassembled. Many new bills proposed.

Madrid, Oct. 19.—Prim disclaims pretensions to the crown. Hue has frequent interviews with Prim and Serrano.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—Reorganisation of the nation is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the provinces. All males of 20 years will be allowed to vote.

London, Oct. 20.—It is reported to-day that the differences between England and the United States regarding the Alabama claims will be referred to the Czar for arbitrament.

London, Oct. 20.—The address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to Reverdy Johnson, argues the necessity of the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in America, declaring such change would give great impetus to American commerce, and show her resources to be as great in peace as in war.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 19.—State Department is officially advised of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

Revenue to-day, $255,000.

Headquarters, 5th Artillery has been transferred from Richmond to Fort Jefferson, Fla.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky, is pardoned. Many applications for Hooker's vacancy. Gen. Stoneman is the most favored candidate. Grant is in Galena. No intimation of his return. Full Cabinet to-day. One company of regular infantry sent to Philippi, West Va.

A dispatch announces that Gov. Seymour will take the stump, making the first speech of the campaign at Buffalo, October 22d.

The pressure for partial change in candidates continues, and rather gains strength. Both the New York World and Washington Intelligencer, persist in urging a change. To-day's World says: It was our wish then, as it is our determination now, that the views of Gov. Seymour, and not those attributed by the Republicans to Gen. Blair, should be regarded as the basis of the campaign on the Democratic side. Tens of thousands of credulous citizens who are inclined towards the Democratic party, have been retained in the Republicans ranks by the raw-heads and bloody-bones of another civil war. The absurdity of this bug-bear led us to underestimate its capacity for mischief. It is astonishing that any body could have believed that the Democratic party meant to dispose the negro legislatures by the Federal army; but it is not at all surprising that those who did so believe, should vote against. As it was some imprudent expressions of Gen. Blair that gave color to this foolish fear, his withdrawal is the shortest way to correct the misapprehension.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily South-Western.]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The steamship Texas, from Indianola, September 30th, foundered in a gale which commenced the next day and lasted several days. The same that inundated New Orleans. The vessel was not abandoned until the 3d inst., when she was a complete wreck, sinking fast. Captain and crew saved by brig Emily, and brought here.

Dispatch reached here to-day from Franklin, La., states that the office of the Attakapas Register, published at Franklin, St. Mary's parish, was attacked last night; the press destroyed and type scattered. Editors and printers left for New Orleans this morning. The dispatch says the citizens of Franklin and surrounding country are doing all in their power to preserve order. The negroes are making very bold threats but have not as yet made any attempt to carry them into execution. Town and parish quite at present.

The city of Jefferson, adjoining New Orleans, has been considerably excited for several days over the police imbroglio. That parish having been included in the lately created Metropolitan district, a force was sent to take charge, but the existing authorities refused to surrender the city property, intending to have the matter tested in the courts. Metropolitans made several unsuccessful attempts to to take possession by force, making no appeal to the courts. They finally established a station of their own, placing policemen on beats. A number there, together with the Metropolitan captain, were arrested but released on bond last night. At midnight a notorious negro named Sandy Packer, said to be at the head of the Loyal League, was arrested, having a sword and revolver in in his possession. He accounted for them, saying he was an officer of the Metropolitan force, guarding a church. During the night several negroes were arrested while patrolling the streets, armed with Enfield rifles, United States cartridge boxes, and ammunition. Rumors are afloat that the Metropolitans intend to attempt forcable possession, which the existing authorities will resist. The Jefferson authorities, elected at the recent election, are willing to submit to judicial decision, but refuse to surrender otherwise.

Negroes are congregating to-day at Brashear City, where, it is reported, one of the men assassinated at Franklin Saturday night will be buried. Arrivals from that section report apprehensions of a disturbance, and families of citizens being sent to places of safety, citizens themselves remaining.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 18.—There is the best authority for saying President Johnson has neither approved the proposition to withdraw Seymour's name nor intimated a wish for the nomination. On the contrary, Mr. Johnson looks upon the proposition to change candidates as ill-timed and injudicious.

Frank P. Blair made a speech in St. Louis to a large audience. He came before them neither dismayed or discouraged. The Democratic party would yet win, and if it failed the Republic would fail with it. He expected to continue to be a candidate for Vice President, but was willing to make any sacrifice the country demanded. After referring briefly to local matters, Gen. Blair said: I am the candidate of the Democratic party for a very distinguished position, and I expect to be a candidate so long as they desire it and so long as I avail to help the great cause which we all have at heart; but, my fellow citizens, it will be no sacrifice, or rather it will be a work of pleasure, to me to surrender that position whenever by so doing I can add one vote to the strength of the Democracy in this State, or in any other of the States. I am ready to make any sacrifice, and so am I ready to go and do anything