"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 25, 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. Jonx G. 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.

Arkansas Militia in the Field.—A Little Rock dispatch of the 9th says Gov. Clayton had sent three companies of negro militia to look for Cullen Baker. We hope they will have a good time of it. Sending negro troops to hunt up Cullen Baker is like sending a small-sized mule individual in search of a streak of chain-lightning. Ugh! Gov. Clayton has also ordered the raising of six thousand cavalry throughout the State. Serious trouble is apprehended.

Cincinnati on the Wane.—The New Orleans Times says the Western cities, though growing in population and elegance with the rapidity of Alladin's palace, do not wear well, but soon reach the turning point in their career. The last notable instance on record is that of Cincinnati. Not only has the population decreased, but property has greatly depreciated for want of occupants. Manufactures are almost at a standstill; not a locomotive, steamboat, engine, mill, cabin, or sugar-mill being under way.

On Dits Without the D.—John Allen is said to be the wickedest man in New York. It is yet a mooted question who is the wickedest man in Shreveport, as several can lay claim to the title. Even Judge Levisee, Mayor Tally and Justice Markham, combined, would be puzzled how to decide. The answer is in embryo, and pending the result we lay claim to being the "biggest liar" in Shreveport, and offer in evidence the assertion that the Shreveport News is the best paper published in Louisiana. We bet we get our credentials!

Negro Suffrage in Missouri.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th, says negro suffrage was defeated in Missouri by the German voters. It is lost by twenty thousand majority, while the Radicals carried the State by a very heavy majority. In one ward in St. Louis, where the German vote was strong, Grant got 658 majority of 1281 against negro suffrage. In another, there was a Grant majority of 675, with a majority against negro suffrage of 1880. These Germans believe that Gen. Grant continues to hold the opinion he used to express, that negro freedom does not include negro suffrage.

River Insurance.—We have seen a petition, largely signed by our merchants and others interested in the navigation of Red river, memorialising the New Orleans Board of Underwriters to reduce the rates of insurance above the raft. At present the rates are from four to five per cent., which, we think, are altogether too high. The insurance companies have not lost a dollar above the raft in ten years, and previous to that time their losses were very light. The exorbitant rates have driven the business pretty much off the river, and it is the boast of planters that they can compete with navigation with ox wagons, freight on the latter being about the same as insurance on the former. This should not be, and we trust the Board of Underwriters will see the error of their ways and afford us relief.

The Cuban Movement.—"Some of our cotemporaries," says the New Orleans Crescent, "persist that there is no Cuban movement in this country, and others just as pertinaciously maintain that there is. It is very sure that, if such a movement is on foot, those who have it in hand have, thus far, kept their secret more successfully than their predecessors in such enterprises. On the other hand it is scarcely probable that a revolt like that in Cuba, after having assumed really formidable proportions, should fail to elicit some response in this country, both among the numerous Cubans residing here, and among the great number of persons who are always eager for such an opportunity of satisfying their craving for adventure. We think, therefore, that it may be taken for granted that there are projects on foot in the United States looking to some sort of volunteer intervention in this Cuban difficulty. It is impossible that it should not be so, and more impossible now than ever before."

The Tax Question.

As the period approaches for the annual visit of the tax collector, we think it becomes a matter of the first importance to the people of the State that some concert of action should be adopted, not only in this parish, but indeed, throughout the entire State, relative to the payment of the taxes which have been levied by the recent so-called State Legislature. The question to be determined is, whether these taxes shall be paid by the people or not. It would not only be unwise, but would also fail to produce the desired effect, for one, or two or a dozen persons in each parish to refuse to pay taxes—all should refuse to pay or all should pay. For one, we say let all refuse to pay and thereby force the tax gatherer to resort to his remedies provided by law. The reasons for this are twofold: First, it is the means which we have in our power to cut off the supplies of the army of plunderers, calling themselves a State government, which now illegally controls the State of Louisiana. This so-called State government has been repudiated by the tax-payers of the State with a unanimity unprecedented in political elections. If these men insist upon holding on to the State government, notwithstanding this almost unanimous popular verdict against them, there is but one course left for the people, and that is to cut off the source of their supplies. The second reason why these taxes should not be paid is, that they have been made intolerably onerous by the reckless character of recent legislation. Taxation may be so burdensome as to operate a gradual, but certain process of confiscation. The danger that this result may follow is by no means improbable, when we remember that taxation is imposed in this State by men who bear no portion of its burdens.

There is nothing revolutionary in the course we suggest, because, while the people are without any legal remedy to rid themselves of an illegal and oppressive State government, yet we do not propose any resort to force to resist the collection of these taxes. The character of the resistance which, we think, should be adopted is legal and peaceable, and certain and effective. If the people will agree among themselves, there never can be a sale of any property for taxes, because there will be no bidders. If the people will unite and act in concert, a mere song from each will pay the expenses of legal obstacles thrown in the way of the tax gatherer, which will postpone collection until legal relief can be had. In the meantime, the plunderers and adventurers who now control the State government of Louisiana will be compelled to seek other and more promising fields for their adventures.

We think the press of the State should agitate this subject. As far as this parish is concerned, we suggest that a mass meeting of the people assemble in this city on Saturday the 5th of December next, for the purpose of calmly and dispassionately considering this question of the payment of taxes, so as at least to secure entire uniformity of action among the people of Caddo.

Cheap Freight.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th, notices the arrival in that city of a steamer direct from Montgomery, Ala., loaded with cotton, with the rates for freight upon the bills of lading at fifty cents per bale for the through trip. If this is not cheap transportation, we are very much mistaken.

Red River Navigation.

The work of improving navigation around the raft, provided for by legislative act September 8, 1868, is, we are informed, rapidly and satisfactorily progressing, and the entire way, down to Twelve Mile bayou, will be clear, probably by the 1st proximo, of all sawyers, stumps, trees, &c., that could endanger boats of whatsoever draught. This should insure easy, quick and safe communication with the highest point on the river attainable by water. It is being prosecuted in person by Capt. Alban, one of the contractors, with his well known industry, experience and judgment.

The route around the raft commenced at Boon Bend of Red river, left bank, at its most eastern point, three miles in an air line from the Arkansas boundary, by a canal recently cut by Capt. Alban, and known by his name, which having, in a length of only one hundred and forty yards, a fall of some five feet, has already washed a width sufficient for the largest boats running upper Red river. This canal plunging thus rapidly into Boom Bend, Bee, or Moon Lake, as it is severally called, affords, with its aid, a quick current through a road cut in Posten Lake, marked by boards to indicate the channel, into Posten bayou, a pretty broad stream, which, uniting soon with the branches of Phelps' bayou, discharging the waters of Phelps' and other large lakes, extending as a chain into Arkansas, empties into Mitchell's or Miller's Lake; thence by a short outlet into McQuilla's Lake, a broader and more shallow lake; thence by a crooked slough of the same name, into Red river, a few hundred yards below the foot of the highest raft; thence down Red river about a mile, crossing it then, westwardly, to mouth of Red bayou—thus constituting the most northern section of the work contemplated by the act of the Legislature, above mentioned. It is said a proper boom will be constructed at the commencement of Alban's canal, so as to guide all floating timber from it into Red river. While granting full praise to Capt. Alban for activity and sagacity, the project of such a canal was, if we mistake not, suggested some years ago by an engineer of the United States Army, who, though he could have thus headed the raft, failed after a heavy expenditure of money, to accomplish his preferred route by Dooley's bayou.

Aware that the road now being cleared is that exacted by the act referred to, yet we think a better one could be made by passing through McQuilla Lake, to reöpen the slough, now closed with timber, into Dutch John's Lake, then by a short cut into Red river at the angle above Coushatta Bluff, down Red river to some point near the Egypt plantation, whence a channel could be conducted in the rear of Marks' Lake, bordering the high land until it should again reach Red river, not far below Carolina Bluff, to which place, even at the present stage of water, we have ready navigation.

The next section starts at the mouth of Red bayou, which has a rapid current, and with a width averaging about eighty feet, and passes through Caddo Prairie, which on either side was cultivated before the formation of the upper raft, and could be reclaimed if this be overcome or removed in the manner indicated. With great celerity and depth this bayou now discharges into Sewell's canal, and after a series of bold bends enters Black bayou at Irving's Bluff, the residence and mill-site of our hospitable parishioner, R. K. Harrison. This division has been entirely finished by the contractors.

The last section of this upper work, coming from Irving's Bluff through the abrupt courses of Black bayou, its now dangerous, snaggy bends, appropriately known as the "Devil's Elbow" and its flats, into Clear Lake; then by the Willow chutes into Soda Lake, and last through Twelve Mile bayou, will, before the end of the month, be thoroughly cleared and the water bed be deepened wherever necessary.

Will not these improvements restore to Shreveport the trade of the rich upper Red river region which has long been diverted to Jefferson on the west and to Camden on the east?

We understand the building of a dam in the river, below the mouth of Scophil's cut-off, provided for by the same act of the Legislature, has been postponed to the next season of low water, by the contractors, who are fearful it could not be completed if the now justly expected rise in the river should occur.

Gen. Grant and His Policy.—The wiseacres about Washington are making themselves ridiculous in planning out General Grant's policy. One of them under date of the 7th says: "It is asserted that Gen. Grant is unpledged to any party, and uncommitted to any party or policy, and that he is opposed to any extreme measures toward Radicalism. A prominent officer of the army, who was friendly to Gen. Grant's election, and known to be somewhat in his confidence, remarked lately that the General would call around him, as advisers, only statesmen of known conservative views, and that an ex-member of Congress from Illinois, of the Democratic school, would be the first selection for his Cabinet. The Conservative men in Washington yield gracefully to their overwhelming defeat, confident in the belief that had Grant not been nominated by the Radicals, he would have been by the Democrats, and that his antecedents have all been conservative. Many predict that he will be impeached by the Radicals in less than twelve months from the date of his inauguration."

Negro Suffrage at the North.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 12th, says: "The Republicans of the States of Iowa and Minnesota voted, at the late election, in favor of negro suffrage for themselves. It was a cheap demonstration in favor of a partisan project, to have effect upon others, but not upon themselves. In the State of Iowa, the whole number of colored persons—men, women and children—was, in 1860, only 1069, out of an aggregate population of about 675,000. In Minnesota, the number was 2363, out of 172,000 and upwards. The trace of negro in the great multitudes is slighter than the amount of the sediment in the Mississippi river, which flows by these States. They vote for it, as they drink the water; and make their example an excuse for forcing others to swallow the thickened sediment by the bucketful."

Newspaper Lottery Postponed.—Owing doubtless to the political excitement in the country, which engrossed public attention, and to the fact that the crops had not come into market, rendering money very scarce in the South, we have failed to dispose of all our tickets in the lottery scheme. We have been forced consequently to postpone the drawing. It is advertised to take place on the first of March, so as to allow ample time, but from the course we have adopted, we have every reason to believe the drawing will take place by Christmas or before the first of January.

The complaint urged against most lotteries recently has been that a large number of tickets have been held in reserve, and the parties have drawn the property themselves, thus giving room for a suspicion of unfair dealing. As we are actuated by a desire to sell out our establishments at a fair price, and to concentrate our business, we wish to dispose of every ticket. Of one thing every one may feel assured, the drawing and everything connected with it will be justly and fairly managed. [Texas Republican.

Proposed Change in the Catholic Church.—A cable dispatch says at a meeting of French bishops and Cardinals in Rome, several reformatory measures were, to the great surprise of conservative members, favorably received by a majority. Among the measures was one to reverse the Council of Trent concerning the celibacy of the Catholic clergy, and allowing them to marry. Another was to abolish the Latin liturgy and adopt the language of the nation in which the service is performed. These measures will be submitted to the coming Ecumenical council.

Black Jury no Go with Blacks.—We read in a Mobile paper that a black jury was recently empaneled at Talladega, Ala., and there were about fifteen negroes tried for various offenses, each one of whom, on his trial, demanded a white jury. The colored jurors sat in their box from Monday morning until Saturday night without having a single case submitted to them.

Dividing the State of New York.—The New Orleans Picayune says the latest proposition of the New York Radicals is to divide the State. The new creation is to be called the State of Manhattan, and is to include the counties of Suffolk, Richmond, Queens, Rockland, Orange, Putnam and West Chester.

A Newspaper on a New Plan.—An advertisement in the London Times announces the early appearance of a new paper of first-class character, in which the anonymous system will be abandoned. All the leading articles will be signed by the writers.

Gen. Grant Attends Preaching.—A Washington dispatch of the 22d states that Rev. J. R. Newman, of New Orleans, preached in that city to a large congregation. Gen. Grant was present.

Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled in New Orleans on the 16th inst., agreeable to adjournment. Most of the parishes were represented, there being over two hundred delegates present. But little was done the first day. On the second day the chairman of the Committee on the Condition of the State, read the following report which was adopted:

Your Committee on Resolutions and the Condition of the State respectfully submit the following report: Since your adjournment the great political battle, which determines the character of the National Government for the next four years, has been fought, and resulted in the decided triumph of our opponents. Deeply as we deplore this result, injurious as we believe it will prove to the best interests of our country, it is our duty at once to accept the decision which has been made, and carefully to refrain from making any factious or merely partisan opposition to the incoming administration. The condition of our own State demands our first care, and its restoration to prosperity and good government are objects which rise infinitely above all mere party considerations. We rejoice to know that the signal triumph of the Democracy in Louisiana gives us the assurance that these objects are now within our reach, and that sooner or later the present corrupt and imbecile State Government must cease to exist. But though this is a great triumph; though much has been done, much yet remains to be done. Our success was an overwhelming declaration of the popular will, an unmistakable show of strength. It yet remains to clothe that will with the forms of law, and to make that strength effective for our relief from evils too great long to be borne by any people who deserve to be free.

To this end it is most earnestly recommended that throughout the State we maintain our organisations, with only such modifications as will render them more effective, and that we continue with unabated zeal our efforts to overthrow the miserable faction that is daily oppressing and plundering us. We do not propose now to go into a history of this faction, or present any detailed statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and are now suffering, at the hands of the present State Government.

Unfortunately no such statement is necessary, for their extravagance and corruption have been so open and shameless that they are known to all. But the men who, by military power, have been thrust into office here, in opposition to the wishes of ninety-nine hundredths of the tax-payers of the State, are not content with merely plundering us for their own advantage; they seem to be inspired with a vindictive hatred of those whom they are robbing. Possessing no property themselves, and conscious of the opposition of those who do, they have inaugurated a warfare against property itself, which, if not successfully resisted, must result in the speedy ruin of every interest in the State.

The constitution of 1868 provides that in all sales of land made under any order of court, the land *shall* be sold in lots of from ten to fifty acres. This provision covers all sales made under writs of seizure and sale, *fieri facias*, and all succession sales. Thus, no matter what may be the opinion of the parties most interested as to the best mode of selling their property, in all sales under execution these parties are deprived of any voice in the matter, and the same arbitrary rules are established in all sales made by executors, administrators, and the tutors of minors. Such a provision would be ruinous everywhere. It is peculiarly so in Louisiana. A large portion of the State is engaged in the production of sugar. These estates, with their sugar-house and machinery, costing frequently from twent to fifty thousand dollars, their quarters, dwellings and other buildings, and their due proportion of cleared and woodland, are valuable as a whole, and are slowly but surely increasing in value; but suppose that they are divided into lots of ten or fifty acres, with perhaps the sugar-house, and its expensive machinery on one lot, the dwelling, costing perhaps as much on another, one lot all woodland, and another all cleared land, what would any or all these lots bring if sold on such terms, and what would any one of them be worth to the purchaser?

When it is remembered that our people are deeply in debt, that a large number of sales under execution must necessarily take place, and that, according to the estimate of a former distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, all the property of the State passes through the probate courts once in twenty years, some idea may be formed of the extent of the ruin that will be wrought by this most iniquitous provision. Surely never was a more mad and reckless scheme for the ruin of a whole people devised by any set of political adventurers. The whole legislation, and almost every act of this State Government, are characterised by the same spirit. Lottery schemes, printing schemes, and railroad schemes, and every conceivable device for wasting money, and increasing taxation, form the staple of their legislative enactments, the burdens of all which fall with crushing weight upon the property of the country. In this state of things it is imperatively necessary that the property holders and taxpayers of the State, without distinction of party, should combine for their own protection, and to save themselves from speedy and irretrivable ruin. The people of the city of New Orleans have already taken the initiative in this direction by forming an association of property owners for the purpose of resisting by all legal means the payment of illegal and unconstitutional taxes, and for the general protection of their rights against similar legislation in the future. We most earnestly recommend the immediate formation of similar associations in every parish of the State, and that as soon as formed, they proceed to establish a central committee at the seat of government. With such organisations, having a central head, and engaged in correspondence with each other, we should not only be able to test the constitutionality of all taxes already imposed, but a sound public opinion would soon be formed, which could not fail to have great influence in bringing the Government to a wise, honest and economical policy.

The Committee on Permanent Organization offered the following rules and regulations in regard to the election of the Parish and State Central Committees, which gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally taken up and adopted seriatim.

The rules thus adopted read as follows:

Rule 1.—In each parish of the State the present parish committee shall proceed as soon as practicable to order an election under such rules and regulations as they may provide, of a parish committee, to serve for the term of one year to date from the third Monday of November, 1868, or until their successors are elected; and immediately after the organisation of the parish committee, it shall be their duty to communicate the names of their officers and to furnish their address to the State Central Committee.

Rule 2.—Immediately after the organisation of the parish committee as provided for above, they shall proceed to elect one delegate from each country parish, and one delegate from each ward of the parish of Orleans whom, together with five to be appointed by the President of the present State Central Committee, located in the city of New Orleans, seven of whose members shall constitute a quorum. The State Central Committee to serve for one year from the third Monday in December, or until relieved by their successors in office.

Rule 3.—The parish committee shall have full power to provide for the time and manner of all primary elections, and to control all financial matters within their respective parishes.

Rule 4.—The State Central Committee shall have power to call all State or congressional conventions through the various parish committees. It shall be their duty to supervise and control the general welfare of the party, and to communicate all matters of interest to the parishes.

Rule 5.—As soon as a quorum of the Central Committee is appointed, as heretofore provided, they shall proceed to organise and enter upon their duties.

Wendell Phillips not Satisfied.—Wendell Phillips, the acknowledged leader of the Radical extremists, is early in the field. He is one of those who cannot live out of the opposition. For him nothing is good. He will never be satisfied. His fate is that of all such men—he is never listened to. The following are his latest wailings. They are marvelously like turning back the shadow on the dial of Ahaz. His party is triumphant, and he means as though it were routed. He now demands:

1. A revision of the reconstruction laws.
2. The arming of the negroes and "loyal" whites throughout the South.
3. The passage of a law confiscating the lands of prominent Southerners and partitioning them among the negroes.
4. The passage of an additional amendment to the Constitution granting to negroes in all the States the right of suffrage and to hold office.
5. The impeachment and deposition of President Johnson.

"Couldn't See 'Em."—The Vicksburg Whig is in a weaving way. Hear him:

In sheer despair we strolled down to the wharf yesterday to steal an item from Carroll's dominions. It was no go. The waves came beating up as the steamers passed, the tugs went pulling by, the water carts came rattling down and went slowly up the hill, all in utter indefference to our woe. Lazily a little dug-out came sliding over, bearing two "culled gemens." From having nothing else to do, we watched them drawing their little round craft ashore, as they talked politics. "Jim, you hear dat white man over in Louisiana t'other day say dat if we voted de Radical ticket de ravens would feed us. I aint seed nary raven yit." And the speaker gazed intently at the sky, as if he was looking for their coming afar off. With a heart gladder by one item, we hastened up to record it.

The Tax Payer's Movement.—We clip as follows from the New Orleans Crescent of the 13th:

We observe with pleasure that the movement of the property-holders of this city has led to a responsive movement in the parish of Jefferson. An association of real estate tax-payers has been formed in Jefferson City, and the books of subscription are now open at the following places: Carrollton raidroad office, corner of Napoleon avenue and St. Charles street, Andre & Brother, Magazine street, opposite the market, Jefferson city; Col. Noel's office, Stock Landing.

Butler and Killpatrick have been calling each other thieves. The old case of the pot vs. the kettle.

Louisiana Items.

Ouachita Parish.—We clip as follows from the Ouachita Telegraph:

On Saturday night, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Kennedy, formerly Grayson place, in the colony, ten miles from town, the gin house, two gin stands, mill and six bales of cotton were entirely consumed by fire. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. W. G. Kunedy is the owner of the place, and his loss is very heavy.

Steve Singletary and Geo. Thomas, two negroes caught a few nights since with a lot of cotton stolen from Mr. Joseph Bernard's plantation, are undergoing trial before Judge Buckner this morning. The evidence against them is conclusive, and no doubt the kinocks will be remanded to jail before the parish court.

Mrs. Smith, a widow lady and the mother of three little boys was murdered near her residence in Union parish on the 6th inst. She was shot in the back of the head, and also cut severely in the throat. Mr. J. G. Taylor, Jr., says the Union Record, has been arrested upon circumstantial evidence, and charged with the crime. It was a shocking affair.

Rapides Parish.—The following items are taken from the Alexandria Democrat of the 18th:

The District Court, now in session on its third week, has a hard road to travel in getting a jury. Three have been summoned to appear at the court house and and all three have been declared null, void and *non est*. The poor parish, as a matter of course, has to foot the bill; but then again we are glad of it, as thus far we go scott free of negro juries.

A number of our leading planters have united in a call for a convention of the planters of the parish at Alexandria on the first Saturday in December next. It is understood that there will be preliminary meetings in the different wards before that time. But the convention at Alexandria will be composed of the mass of the planters, instead of being restricted to the delegates situated at the ward meetings.

Claiborne Parish.—The editor of the Homer Advocate in noticing the defeat of the Democracy and the election of Gen. Grant, thus forcibly expresses his opinion:

We are now perfectly satisfied that our salvation is not in Northern Democracy. They fight well for themselves, but they have no feeling for us. So far as we are individually concerned, the Northern Democracy *can go to hell and be damned*. This is all we have to say.

While we admire the force of his argument, we object to the language. In other words we are willing for him to do our swearing. We are not much on cuss words, and much prefer to reprint the language of an adept.

The editor of the Advocate thus apologises for the publication of a supplement to the Homer Iliad:

In consequence of the destruction of Blackburn's press, a contract has been entered into between W. Jasper Blackburn and the proprietors of this paper, to publish in this office a supplement to the Homer Iliad, purely an advertising sheet. It is no way connected with the Claiborne Advocate itself, but what might be considered simply job work. This contract is remunerative to the proprietors of this office, and at present, a public necessity, and it in no way compromises the position of the Advocate.

Richland Parish.—The local election in Richland parish, (John Ray's), resulted as follows: J. M. Oliver, member of the House of Representatives; W. S. McIntosh, parish judge; A. J. Liddell, sheriff; J. N. Pitts, clerk; W. P. Mangham, recorder; Newton Harris, assessor. All Democrats. Wonder if John Ray don't feel mean?

The Elections.—*Matters and Things Determined.* We copy as follows from the National Intelligencer, of the 9th instant:

Among the matters and things determined by the late political contest the following are not the least important:

1. That the Democratic masses continue firm, faithful and patriotic; but the Democratic leaders, infatuated and blind, no longer merit the confidence of any section or party of the country.

2. That the great questions at issue between the constitutionalists of the country and the Radical revolutionists have not been settled by the late contest; they have only been removed from the national arena to within the pale of the Republican party.

3. That Gen. Grant's silence and apparent indecision must be exchanged for a more open and expressive demeanor, nor can he avoid taking sides with one or the other of the two classes of which his supporters are made up, viz: with either the friends or the enemies of the constitution. He will be compelled to declare for the "State sovereignty" and "National Union" principles of his own Illinois and Great West generally, or else for the Congressional despotism and national consolidation of Massachusetts. He must either imitate Andrew Johnson in a faithful observance of the oath which will indict him into the Presidential office, or else he will follow Charles Sumner in a mental reservation to violate an oath which he regards as a mere noisome formality.

4. That this decision by President Grant will be succeeded by a recast of parties, whereupon the friends of the constitution and the Government as conducted from its commencement will make one grand and probably final struggle against the Radical revolutionists. In one or other of these parties every citizen of the land will be able to find a congenial place. And may God, in His mercy, defend the right and overthrow the wrong.

What Will General Grant Do?—The New York Journal of Commerce expresses the conviction that the Radical party is made up of material so incongenous now, that it will be next to impossible for it to hold together for another four years. As to the President elect the editor says:

General Grant is not a Radical, and we have the very highest authority for saying that it is his purpose to separate himself from the extremists, and to rally round him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw unto them congenial allies from all quarters, and become, as they would deserve to be, the party of the country. He is also extremely anxious to verify his party watchword, and to lead the country at once to peace and renewed prosperity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition. Not himself a politician, and with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realise the difficulties in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail; for he has undoubted pluck, and, besides four years of patronage at command, he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermeddle with public affairs.

The Richmond Whig on the Election.—The Richmond Whig of the 5th, speaks as follows in regard to the result of the Presidential election:

Having no choice but to submit, even if we were otherwise disposed, and having in better days been brought by the discipline of frequent disappointment to the indulgence of the most moderate hopes in political affairs, it requires no effort to abstain from the expression of unavailing regrets. That Gen. Grant is the choice of a majority of the real people of the country, the only legitimate disposers of power, cannot be claimed, and for this reason, as well as because he is by no act or expression a fair representative of the policy and sentiment of the Radical party, we do not see that his election affords them occasion for any very triumphant demonstrations. By a sort of self-repudiation and by putting a victorious soldier before the country instead of themselves, they have escaped defeat, and that is all. What may come of it we cannot foresee, but can await with composure.

Anxious to Bury the Democratic Party.—Says the Lynchburg Virginian:

And what shall we do now? Our advice would be to disband the Democratic party at once, for it is pretty effectually killed off; and organise a new conservative party to support Grant, if his course shall justify it. In this way the Radical leaders may be sloughed off from the Administration, and a great conservative party built up that will control the destinies of the country. The Whig party went under in 1852, when it was not worse beaten than the Democracy was on Tuesday, and had a better odor in the North than its successful rival has now. "History is philosophy teaching by examples." Let us profit by it, and try to make amends for the errors of the past three years. Democracy being dead let us bury it out of sight.

Masonic.—Here is an item that will interest our "mystic" friends:

"Robert Morris, the Masonic explorer of Syria and Palestine, lectured in New York on Friday evening. He said he found eight Masonic colleges in Smyrna, and attended a Masonic picnic at Ephesus. Abd el Kadir, whom he met at Damascus, is a Mason. In the famous city of Tyre, the seat of King Hiram, he could not find, after three days search, a single Mason; in Gebal, the ancient seat of all learning, Ancient traces of the Order were numerous. On the keystone of an arch under Solomon's Temple, the Masonic compass is found deeply cut in the stone.

The Popular Vote.—Says the New Orleans Times, of the 14th:

Further and more accurate returns seem to indicate a majority for Seymour on the popular vote of the country. It it is at least close enough to convince Gen. Grant that the beaten party in the contest is not to be either outraged or slighted, but is entitled to respect in every governmental measure undertaken. The Democratic party is far from being dead, as some of the more enthusiastic Radicals are fond of supposing. It only sleepeth, and may wake up when least expected, and probably less desired by them.

Sisters of Charity.—We read in an exchange that the Sisters of Charity have eight establishments in China, one in Canton, two in Hong Kong, one in Ningpo, one in Shanghae, one out of Shanghae in the country, one in Tientsin and one in Pekin.

Two crops of currants, and two of strawberries, have been gathered this year in some parts of Delaware.

Official Vote of the State.

Parishes.	Seymour.	Grant.
Ascension	1,125	1,491
Assumption		19
Avoyelles	1,406	591
Bienville	1,299	1
Bossier	1,635	1
Caddo	2,895	1
Caldwell	481	—
Catahoula	809	150
Calcasieu	814	9
Claiborne	2,941	2
Concordia	—	1,200
Carroll	—	1,500
DeSoto	1,299	00
East Baton Rouge	1,358	1,247
East Feliciana	1,111	644
Franklin	1,213	00
Iberville	704	2,088
Jackson	1,398	00
Lafayette	1,422	00
Livingston	670	149
Lafourche	1,799	1,617
Morehouse	1,525	1
Natchitoches	1,375	1,915
Orleans (city)	23,734	276
" (right bank)	884	902
Ouachita	1,096	829
Pointe Coupee	898	1,543
Plaquemines	388	803
Rapides	1,582	1,855
St. Bernard	482	—
St. Charles	272	1,827
St. Helena	1,094	136
St. John the Baptist	558	1,277
St. James	—	1,386
St. Tammany	704	470
St. Martin	1,465	25
St. Mary	1,819	1,142
Tensas	300	1,300
Sabine	734	9
St. Landry	4,787	00
Terrebonne	1,297	1,541
Vermillion	796	00
West Baton Rouge	432	577
West Feliciana	—	450
Washington	757	60
Winn	712	43
Total	69,030	28,414

The Surratt Case.—*A New Indictment Probable.* We copy from the National Intelligencer, of the 7th, the following report of Chief Justice Cartter's opinion in the Surratt appeal case:

Chief Justice Carter said: There is one consideration that has not been referred to in connection with this case which operated on my mind. After concurring with my brethren in the conclusion that if the right of appeal existed at all on behalf of the people as against a defendant as charged with crime, it must exist by express provision of law. After determining that question, on referring to the action of the law making power, we find that there intervened, on behalf of the defendant, and by implication enjoined, an appeal against them. The provision of the statute is, that he may have his remedy in error upon conviction; and inasmuch as the legislative power only provided for a specific case, and a certain condition of the cases, to entitle it to go to the higher tribunal, it is conclusive to my mind that this case has no business here.

As Congress has given the United States the right of appeal in a criminal case, in the opinion of the court, District Attorney Carrington proposes to have Judge Wylie's judgment reversed, by submitting an indictment to the next grand jury, he being satisfied that the judgment was erroneous, and would have been reversed by the court in general term, if they had been permitted by law to entertain an appeal. It seems from the opinion of the court that Judge Wylie had the right to certify his judgment to the court in general term. And it will be remembered that District Attorney Carrington requested the Judge, in open court, before the prisoner was discharged, to certify his judgment to the court in banc, which he refused to do. We would state that Surratt was delivered to the Marshal of the District from the Swatara on the 19th February, 1867, and, therefore, that the statute of limitation will not apply to his case, if a new indictment is found by the grand jury on or before the 19th February next.

The August Oscar J. Dunn, who, with others belonging to the Metropolitan Police Board, has filed a petition against the mayor of the city, in one of the District courts, has as many titles as a Spanish grandee. This illustrious youth, who, some years ago was a plasterer, and at other times employed as a tamborine musician or a waiter at dinner parties, holds the following honorable positions:

1. Lieutenant governor of Louisiana.
2. President of the Senate of Louisiana.
3. President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard.
4. Ex officio president of the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital.
5. Ex-officio president of the board of administrators of the University of Louisiana, law and medical departments.
6. Ex-officio president of the board of administrators of the Louisiana State Lunatic Asylum.
7. Deputy commander-in-chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana.
8. (As he claims) a special conservator of the peace, exclusive control and authority—in company with the Police Board—of the police force of the city of New Orleans and the parish of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson.

It is rumored that the empire of Hayti is going to make Dunn Marquis of Lemonade, with several decorations in pickleback. He will then be Dunn black.

The South Open to the North.—A letter to the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner from a Boston merchant, who professes to express a prevailing sentiment among the commercial classes of New England, contains these noteworthy passages:

Now that Grant is elected, all the fears the North may have entertained about the South vanish, and a purpose will develop itself wholly friendly and of an encouraging nature. The North now means business South, by the infusion of capital and emigration. The West must divide its claims to surplus population of the Atlantic cities with the South. The signs of the times are favorable to the South. Now that the struggle for president is over, let by gones be by-gones. We believe that is a prominent feeling here in New England. We shall be disappointed very much if the Grant administration acts otherwise than generously towards the entire South. We believe that will be a strong feature in it, and we quite sure New England will back up that feeling with actions corresponding thereto.

Senator Pomeroy Amuses the Boys.—A Leavenworth dispatch of the 6th inst., relates the following:

Quite a sensation was caused here this evening by the fulfillment of a pledge made by Senator Pomeroy before the election, that if Leavenworth county gave a Republican majority, he would walk bareheaded through the streets of this city, which he is now carrying out. He is followed by an immense crowd, composed of tanners in the procession with torches and transparencies. Citizens of all political opinions are crowding the streets along the line of the procession to witness the novel spectacle of our portly Senator trudging bareheaded through the streets to the music of a band. One of the humorous features is a large transparency drawn on wheels, with the words, "No danger of catching cold, Senator Pomeroy is using Brown's tar troches," "Use Brown's family medicines," "blackberry and ginger pills." In view of the fact that every one was surprised at the result of the election in this county, the Republicans are making the occasion one of great jollification.

The Next Congress.—The Galveston News figures up the next Congress as follows, which we take for granted is correct:

In the next Congress, as in the present, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan and Iowa will be redresented altogether by Republicans. New York will have fourteen Democrats in the next Congress, against ten in the present Congress. In New Jersey the Democrats have gained two members, which makes her delegation stand one Republican to four Democrats. In this Congress there are three Republicans and two Democrats. Pennsylvania will have eight Democrats next time; now she has six. Delaware has changed one Democrat for another. Maryland has one Republican in the present Congress; next time all will be Democrats. North and South Carolina have each gained one Democratic member; Georgia two; Louisiana five, all her members elect being Democrats; Arkansas two; Ohio four; Indiana one; Minnesota one; Illinois two; Missouri three; Oregon one.

The Emancipation Proclamation—*Legal Decision.* The Corpus Christi (Texas) Advertiser, says:

At the late term of our District Court, it was decided by Judge Carpenter, military appointee, that the proclamation of President Lincoln, of January 1, 1863, emancipating the negroes, was, to all intents and purposes, valid and binding upon the Southern people from that date. That all sales of slaves subsequent to that date were null and void, and if sold on a credit the consideration could not be collected. The counsel representing the party claiming pay for slaves sold at administrator's sale in 1863, contended that they were not legally free in the South until the date of Gen. Granger's proclamation, June 19, 1865.

The Democrats and the Inauguration.—A Washington dispatch says that no small part in the inauguration ceremonies will be taken by the Democracy. From Philadelphia, the regiment of National Guards, fully armed and equipped, and commanded by Gen. Lyle, sheriff of Philadelphia, will attend. This is a Democratic organisation, which, under its brave commander, did gallant service during the war. The Fairmount and Good Will Engine companies and the Weccacoe Hose, all Democratic companies, will be present, in honor of the President elect.

The Broadway Bridge, in New York city, known as the Loew Bridge, which was erected to facilitate pedestrians in crossing the street, and which cost $14,000, is to be pulled down at once by order of the Common Council. The bridge was a failure, and the only persons who used it, after the novelty died away, were strangers who desired to get a fine view of the street, which was to be had from the top of it. The Supreme Court, as late as the 21st of July last, decided that it was a public nuisance. The bridge is to be put up again in Central Park. [New Orleans Picayune.

BY TELELGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21.—The week closes quietly, after the greatest excitement ever known on Wall street. A number of bankers signed a paper not to deal in Erie or lend on it as collateral. The bank statement is the most remarkable one ever issued from the clearing house, and the enormous increase of legal tenders indicates further unlocking of greenbacks. It is stated the Government will sell three millions gold to increase its currency reserve. Gold Exchange Board have increased the price of admission to ten thousand dollars.

New York, Nov. 23, noon.—Money easy at 5@6 ⅌ct. Sterling 9⅝. Gold 134. Cotton firmer.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—Cotton—middling advanced, 23½@23¾c.; sales 3600; receipts since Saturday 7770 and exports 2228 bales. Gold 135½. Sterling—Commercial 44½@45½; Bank 46½@46¾; New York sight ½⅌ct. discount. Sugar—lower grades depressed; fully fair 12¾, prime 12½ and clarified 13½c. Molasses higher; common 55@60, prime 65@70 and choice 72c. Flour dull and lower; superfine $6 25, double extra $6 62½ and treble extra $7. Pork dull and unsettled; new Western $26 and old held at $28. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders 13½, clear rib 16½@17 and clear sides 18½@18¾c. Lard dull; tierce 16½ and keg 17¾c. Corn—better supply and easier; new 90c. Oats firm at 63c. Bran and hay scarce and higher; bran $1 20 and Western hay $22@25. Whisky depressed; Western