"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28, 1869.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

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. LOYE, 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.

LEAVES TO-DAY.—The good steamer, Enterprise, P. C. Montgomery, master, H. C. Hieatt doing the honors of the office, will leave for the city to-day. This is an excellent boat, will feed you well, sleep you ditto, and carry you as fast as any sensible man cares to go, and her officers are clever and reliable.

THE SYNAGOGUE.—The laying of the corner stone of the Hebrew Zion Synagogue was postponed, owing to the inclemency of the weather, until this morning at 10 o'clock, at which time it will positively take place. We are requested to state that the ladies are especially invited to attend, and that ample accommodations will be made for them.

EFFECT OF THE WIND.—The storm we had on Tuesday played more mischievous antics than we at first supposed. One part of the parapet in front of Messrs. Gregg & Martin's frame storehouse, was blown off; the tin roofing on several houses rolled up like a scroll, and several trees turned topsy-turvy. No serious damage was, however, sustained by any one.

THE EQUITABLE.—This Life Insurance Society is making rapid strides in public favor. Mr. R. G. Lowe is the agent for this portion of country, and will give all needful information in regard to its plans and mode of issuing policies. He is now on a trip to the country, and those wishing to provide for their families after death, should pay heed to his suggestions.

THE JEFFERSON TRIAL.—This trial still "drags its slow length along." There have been no new developments of special interest. It seems to be the prevalent opinion that the commission will be apt to find some one guilty if only for form's sake. Though, too, the majority of officers comprising it, are still regarded by the Jefferson people, as high-toned gentlemen, and not likely to be swayed by partisan prejudice.

MR. N. SUTHERLAND.—Having very recently received a large addition to his stock of dry goods and groceries, this gentleman is prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers. He still makes ladies dress goods somewhat of specialty, and although we lately asserted that the fair ones are "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," yet, we doubt not but they can be pleased at No. 30 Texas street.

MESSRS. HORAN & BUCKNER.—This well-known firm are still maintaining their well earned reputation as one of the cheapest and most reliable firms in the South. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to give satisfaction, both in price and quality of goods, and, in consequence, they enjoy a heavy Texas and local trade. Their saddlery and harness stocks are very large, and their anxiety to dispose of them at a trifling profit, prompts them to offer bargains that cannot well be rejected by purchasers.

MESSRS. HYAMS & KENNEDY.—Mr. Kennedy, of the above firm, will shortly leave for New York, where he designs purchasing one of the most extensive stocks of drugs, books, and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas presents, ever brought to this market. They expect to be in receipt of these goods by the 1st of October. These young men have succeeded in establishing a very fine business here, and justly deserve the encouragement they met with from the public. Courtesy to customers, small profits, and the best quality of everything in their line of business, is their motto!

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning while some workmen were digging down the lot on Spring street, near the railroad bridge, an excavation was made too far under, when the mass of dirt above suddenly fell. We regret to say that Frank Kane, one of the hands, was seriously injured. He was almost literally buried alive, and when taken out it was found that the large bone of his right leg, midway between the knee and ankle, was badly fractured. A freedman was also covered up by the dirt, but sustained no injury. Mr. Kane was immediately taken to the residence of Mr. Howard, where he will receive the kind attention from Mr. H. and family that misfortune and friendless condition require. "One touch of pity makes the whole world kin." Drs. Clarke and Davis are attending him, and consider his hurt, though painful, by no means dangerous.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY.—It will be seen by reference to a notice elsewhere, that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the company, and the public generally, at the Commercial Club rooms on the 6th of August. Some fifty thousand dollars of stock have already been taken, and it is matter of surprise that parties who have money do not come forward promptly and take the balance. The standing of the gentlemen who have taken this enterprise in hand, is too well known to cause any doubt of its being conducted on the safest and fairest principles, and experience has taught that no stock pays a better interest than that of insurance companies properly conducted. Our merchants are willing to invest in this enterprise to the extent of the means that can be spared out of their business. But planters and other moneyed men who are not engaged in business that requires the active use of their capital, are the men who should take hold of this matter. At all events, we very much hope the planters will attend this meeting, or those of them who have idle capital, and give the subject thorough investigation. Hundreds of thousands are yearly drained from our people in the way of insurance policies, which could be retained in the country to the advantage of the public generally, and to that of stockholders particularly.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Mr. L. A. Pires is the resident agent here of, probably, the strongest insurance company in the country—the old reliable Ætna. It never fails to "come to time" when called upon to pay policies on fire or marine risks, or indeed any other. It has also become a life insurance company, and takes risks on as favorable terms as any company in the United States. Mr. Pires is affable in his business relations, and at all times pleased to see parties who are apprehensive of dying, or being burned out or sunk. He can be found at Messrs. Looney & Buckner's, corner Texas and Commerce streets.

NEW STORE.—Our old friend Major Tally has gone on with the intention of purchasing a stock of goods. He designs establishing himself in his commodious building at the corner of Spring and Milam streets, at present occupied by Mr. Baker as a saloon. The Major is an old merchant and long and favorably known in this community, and will no doubt command a very respectable share of patronage. This will be the first dry goods store established on Milam, and may prove the precursor of an extensive business on that street.

FINE APPLES.—Our friend Mr. Platt, living near Fillmore, in Bossier parish, has presented us with some of the finest apples we have ever seen in this latitude. That beats cotton bolls to death.

REV. MR. FORD requests us to return his thanks to the community for their subscription for the purpose of purchasing chemical apparatus for his Institute. He has sent for it.

The Southern Press

As regards this subject the fact that those papers which are sustained by the official patronage of the Radical party, in this as in other States, bear evidence of prosperity, while many Democratic journals are maintaining a precarious existence, is painfully evident to all who have opportunity of drawing the contrast. And are not the Southern people, in great part, to blame for this? If they do not come to the liberal support of the press which are contesting in their behalf, the inevitable result will be that in many localities they must needs succumb, while the Radical papers will be permanently established by means of the money wrung from a helplessly tax-ridden people. It is idle to say that Radical sentiments cannot be instilled into the minds of Southern men who are not predisposed to scalawagism naturally. The position will not hold good, for there are many honest men who, constantly seeing but one side of the question, will gradually, and by almost imperceptible degrees, be brought to believe that Radical doctrines are not so bad after all. Pope never said a truer thing than this:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

We do not think we attach more importance to this subject than it deserves—that we over estimate the danger to be apprehended. The saying of Fletcher, which has also been attributed to Sir Phillip Sidney, "Let who will make the laws of a people if I write their songs," would lose none of its force were it to read "if I edit their newspapers."

Yet the remedy for the evil of which we complain is in great measure within the hands of the people themselves. As we said before, they must give more material aid to their local papers, even if they make some pecuniary sacrifice to do so; and too, they should by no means render any, the least, assistance to papers conducted by scalawags or carpet-baggers. If this be proscription it is such as the necessity of the times demands—a contrary course is like furnishing to the incendiary a torch wherewith to fire your own dwelling.

We have been led to make these remarks by noticing upon our table the two papers published at Monroe in this State. One is edited by a scalawag and the other by Mr. McCranie, who was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, but who, of course, was not permitted to take his seat. There is a marked difference in the appearance of these two papers so far as the evidences of prosperity are concerned, and the difference is in favor of the Radical organ. Strange to say, too, while Democratic papers are forcibly excluded from all official patronage, and therefore languish, we notice in the Monroe Intelligencer advertisements of business men in New Orleans, who would probably be shocked at the charge of giving surreptitious aid and comfort to the Radical party. If there be any excuse for thus assisting in the propagation of principles antagonistic to the best interests of the country we cannot see it. Nor do we conceive that even the immediate interests of those parties who advertise in Radical newspapers are subserved thereby. The Southern reader, if he be true to the better instincts of his nature, will be very apt to regard with suspicion any firm in New Orleans, or elsewhere, who patronises these miserable sheets that have been spawned upon us by the most shamelessly corrupt legislation that ever disgraced a country. Nor is such firm worthy of patronage by the planters. We have been told by well-informed gentlemen, residents of New Orleans, that it is rapidly lapsing into corruption and Radicalism—synonymous terms, indeed. The New Orleans Republican, which is patronised by many business houses there, makes what it conceives to be a strong appeal for advertising patronage—takes the ground that while the decent papers of the city are read, each by a certain number of their party, the Republican is read by nearly all the scalawag and carpet-bag element, and hence reaches a larger number than either of the others. Let us say for the comfort of the Republican, that a business house in New Orleans that advertises in its columns receives more injury than it reaps benefits, so far as the trade of all decent people is concerned.

The venerable Intelligencer has sunk beneath the waves of corruption in Washington City, and the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, one of the oldest and best papers in the State, seems doubtful of its own existence, for want of local patronage. And in this connection, we can but express the hope that we, in a recent number, did Mr. Etter injustice in stating upon the authority of a Camden paper, that he had gone over to the enemy, for we see no evidence of it in his appeal for support to the Southern element.

Our people should give heed to this matter. Let them sustain the local press. The miserable plea that they can get a larger, cheaper and better paper in the North is false in principle. And they should not only sustain their home papers by subscribing, but merchants should be more liberal in advertising patronage. These remarks are made in no spirit of selfishness. We have no cause of complaint, but venture the appeal in behalf of brother editors, who are, under adverse circumstances, endeavoring to build up influential journals in the smaller towns throughout the South, and particularly in Texas. It is needless to say that money is the life-blood of journalism—brains even are a secondary consideration.

A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.—Our pleasure at the result of the Virginia election has been considerably marred by noticing the gratification it seems to afford many of the Radical papers. The New York World appears to regard these expressions of satisfaction as affected—not the genuine article. This may be the case with the Wendell Phillips school, but to the mass of the Republican party it is recognised as a triumph. And so far as regards the Democratic party, it certainly is such. By this vote Virginia concedes to the negroes all the rights claimed for them by the Republicans, and it is virtually an endorsement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The point gained, however, is that the State legislation will be in the hands of the conservative element, and when we see the consequences of Radical rule in our own State affairs, we must admit that this is a very great gain. Provided, of course, that Congress will permit those who are elected to take their seats. In this State it made no kind of difference who was elected. The Radicals ruled out enough Democrats to give themselves a clear working majority, and permitted a few to take seats merely for appearances sake, for when it costs nothing, they are great sticklers for appearances.

THE CATERPILLAR.—The cry is still they come. We are in receipt of a note from our friend, Mr. Richard Vinson, planting on the river below here, who assures us that he has discovered the genuine article without doubt. He says: "I have put the worms in glass jars, fed them on cotton leaves," (we would have seen 'em hanged first) "and to-day, 24th, I find them in a crysalis state. This is evidently the first crop." So, it seems we had as well make up our minds to it—the enemy are upon us! The question is, are the crops in as good condition to resist their assaults as they were last year? Various opinions on the subject.

PER CONTRA ON THE WORM QUESTION.—Our old friend, Mr. R. White, came up on the Enterprise from his plantation thirty miles below, and gives us the gratifying assurance that there is no sign of the caterpillar in his cotton, nor in that of any of the planters in his neighborhood. They have not, however, had rain there for three weeks, whereas here we have had frequent rains in that time. This, doubtless, is the reason of the appearance of the worm here, for we cannot believe that those who report its appearance are mistaken. Mr. White says the crops are fine, and if there is not a great deal of rain within the next three weeks he has no idea the worm will hurt him.

LITERARY SPECIMEN.—A colored gentleman in town who sports a watch has a guaranty given, he says, by a Dutchman in Memphis from whom he purchased. It has neither date nor signature, and reads thus: "Soldt dhu Doe I silber gach wich I warrent dhu keip gude dheim ver twelve months." It is the only word spelled right in the whole document.

TOO MODEST.—There are at present two resident and one transient citizen of our town who could no doubt get foreign missions or some other lucrative positions from Grant, if they would only apply upon the score of relationship. Why not? they are Bent-ists.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The health of the city is represented as good for this season of the year. There seems to be no apprehension of yellow fever as an epidemic, though there may be sporadic cases, as there are every year.

Special to the South-Western.

Highly important—Beauty and her Purps—Negotiation with Mike Rooney—Chawles Sumner, his taste—Egypt and Cincinnati—Brutality of smiths—"Do they miss me at home?"—History repeats itself

The Nom de Plume.

The following exciting telegram was secured by our special reporter at Washington, after much effort and expense, and forwarded to us over the grape vine line. We hope our readers will appreciate our efforts in their behalf, and that our cotemporaries will not be entirely consumed by envy at our superior enterprise. This dispatch was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, at the expense of the Government, at precisely 2 o'clock last night, and that dignified official was, with blessings not loud but deep upon his tongue, forced to issue out at that unseasonable hour to attend to the important and imperative directions:

LENGTHY CREEK, July 24th, 2 o'clock at night.

Secretary of the Interior: Having fallen to sleep with my mind as usual running upon affairs of the State—of my horses and dogs, I had a terrible dream. Methought the brindle purp given me by Sickles, in return for which, I gave him the Spanish mission (a devilish good trade I made, too) was suddenly taken with violent pains in his stomach, and was moaning piteously. Words could not describe my mental agony. The gods be praised for the relief afforded me by awaking and finding the noise proceeded from a mangy terrier I picked up in my drive yesterday. The poor thing had been heartlessly abandoned by its owner. I brought it home, and to-night palleted it on my pantaloons under the bed. The noise that awoke me was that peculiar one made by mangy dogs when rapidly scratching themselves. And speaking of this animal, he has got blood in him, you bet—a man with half an eye for dogs could tell that by the expression of his off hind leg. Being awake, and finding after long effort that I could not sleep with certain weighty matters on my mind, I have come to the telegraph office to give you directions to which I wish your immediate attention. I have come without my pantaloons, as the poor dog had fallen into a gentle slumber, and I hadn't the heart to disturb him. The operator grumbles at having to leave the bed-side of his dying wife, and I very much fear he will take the most cruel revenge on me by not transmitting my message exactly as I write it.

In the first place go and take a look in at the brindle pup—if he is asleep don't, *don't* disturb him. Then step down to Pat McCan's and see how the bitch Beauty, is getting on since her late confinement. Let me know if all her litter are doing as well as could be expected. As I telegraphed to you the other day, Pat promised me the liver-colored dog pup, and I wish you to notice him particularly. Examine the condition of his eyes, and, after consultation with Pat, give me your opinion immediately by telegraph as to when you think they will be open.

Then cross over to Mike Rooney's and see if you can negotiate an arrangement to get a cross from his dog, Bully Boy, and my young shut, Olive Branch—her name, you know, is a joke on my famous "Let us have peace," as she is the most vicious little devil I ever see. If you should find Mike reluctant to enter into this arrangement, just bring around the subject of Fenianism and the Alabama claims, and casually remark that Motley may shortly be recalled, &c., &c. You know how to do these things.

Mike, by the way, promised to crop the cur pup Sumner gave me on condition I would endorse his war policy—strange what a fancy that fellow has for curs. And he never will have a breed that don't go round with their tails tucked between their legs. And this brings me to a *very* important point. Tell Mike not to leave more than a half inch of the tail at longest, and to keep it in pulleys for eight or ten days. That, I am satisfied, will take the tuck out if anything will.

In my dispatch to you of date of 22d, I was guilty of a very great piece of neglect, and couldn't sleep that night for thinking of it. I forgot to tell you to stand by and see that the smith didn't speak harshly to Egypt and Cincinnati when he was shoeing them. When they reached here they did not, it is true, bear any evidence of ill-usage, but my mind misgives me sorely. These smiths are *so* brutal. Why, sir, they would have no more regard for the horses, if they had command of an army, than to drive a squadron of cavalry right into the jaws of death, even if they knew some of the poor beasts would get hurt.

Look around generally among my horses and dogs, and let me know if they miss me at home. I have been studying up some plans for their spiritual as well as temporal welfare. See Beecher and learn from him if he would take the contract to preach to them, say every other Sabbath—the Haytien mission will probably be vacant at an early day. He might get the assistance of some Methodist. To accomplish this, he has my authority for intimating that plans are on foot to burn all the Southern Methodist churches, hang all the preachers, and put out the eyes of all the laity, irrespective of age or sex. I see it stated that some man in Bourbon county, Kentucky, has taught his horse to drink whisky. I have long had in contemplation a plan to teach all my horses and dogs to smoke. Get the advice and consent of the Senate on this subject. Find if it is practicable, and if so, how, and if how, would it likely produce softening of the brain. We have enough of that in the Administration already.

There is something else on my mind, but I can't just now think of it—when I do I will dispatch you. To guard as much as possible against mistakes and give the operator no excuse, I have carefully read this over to him. And, by the way, while reading, a brilliant parallel struck me with the force of a horse-kick. My illustrious archetype, the great Napoleon, after reading over one of his thrilling addresses to the army, exultingly exclaimed, "And yet, they say I can't write!" You can make the application. Adoo.

Your friend,
LET US HAVE FIELD-PIECES.

P. S. After a protracted and heated Cabinet meeting, called for the purpose—at which, you remember, you were not present, having kindly gone out at my earnest solicitation to stop and rebuke some rude boys on the street, who were in the very act of tieing a tin kettle to the tail of my favorite hound, "Boutwell"—it was agreed upon that I should adopt the above as my nom de plume with my familiars.

L. U. B. F. P.

THE RAILROAD MEETING AT TYLER.—On the 10th inst., a large and enthusiastic crowd of the citizens of Smith county, as we learn from the Index, assembled and organised a meeting, to take into consideration the best means of rendering speedy and material aid towards the extension of the railroad to that place. Communication was opened with the president and directors of the road, with the view of concert of action. This is all eminently right and proper, but where all are so well satisfied with the immense advantages to accrue from the extension of the road, instead of wind work, let the money be put up. Our people are pretty good hands at the bellows, but blowing now amounts to just nothing at all—cars cannot possibly be run by wind. The Index concludes:

The spirit of railroad enterprise is aroused in our land. Let it not sleep till by its aid and through its influence our great staple can be placed on the sale tables of our commission merchants (open for the world's market) at one dollar per bale, and our fertile, generous lands shall be considered cheap at from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre. These results can be attained. Let us unite together, and look to it that they are.

DANGER AHEAD TO OUR LAWYERS.—It is said that the Howard University, at Washington, will, during the current year, turn out eighty negro lawyers, intended for the Southern and Western markets. Think of that and weep! This law school for the benefit of cuffee, is the only one of the kind in the world, and gotten up by Gen. Howard reckless of expense, simply as a labor of love. The institution is decidedly unique. Scholars are admitted pell-mell—without regard to age, sex, race, color, qualifications or "previous condition." The intelligent white of nine or nineteen, and the ignorant Congo feminine of seven or seventy, are equally entitled to admission, and so with the other sex. But "higher walks of learning" are positively aimed at, and in some of the more abstruse sciences, it is said, considerable progress has already been made. Altogether the people of the model metropolis are in a fair way of becoming the admiration of all civilisation!

RULING THEM OUT.—One of the colored church societies in Alexandria, Va., held a meeting to see what should be done with church members who voted the Conservative ticket in the State election. The church Treasurer was among the offenders, and was punished by removal from office. A long and excited debate followed on the question of turning all offenders out of the church. Action was not reached.

TEXAS CROPS.—On Friday there were at Gregg & Martin's, gentlemen from Cherokee, Smith, Rusk, Kaufman, Wood and Hopkins counties, who represent the crops in those localities as quite promising. None of them had heard any reliable reports of the caterpillar.

Three of our citizens who have been making a trip into Texas report the prospect of the crops very good between this and Waco.

PADDLERY, &C.—Mr. Looney, of the firm of Looney & Cousins, has just returned from St. Louis, where he laid in a large supply of everything in his line of business. This firm is prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers. They can be found on Milam street, opposite the rear of Walsh & Boissenu's warehouse.

Serre C. Carpenter, late of Claiborne parish, died near Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, on the first of this month.

"WHO WANTS TO MAKE MONEY?"—The editor of the Timelocute asks this foolish question.

Texas Politics.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times, under date of the 13th, gives a long account of the condition of parties in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. We give the following extracts for what they are worth, premising, however, that to judge from the way the Texas press have been handling Flanagan lately, the correspondent commits a grave error in stating that he would add strength to his party:

Representatives of the Conservative party of Mississippi had an interview with the President at an early hour yesterday morning, in relation to the time of holding the election. They were informed that the question would be submitted to the Cabinet a later hour in the day. I learn that this cabinet meeting was unusually protracted, and the discussion warm. The President was disposed to name an early day for the election—say during September—but he was overruled by Boutwell, who is credited with having more brain than all the other members of the Cabinet combined. He is a bitter and intense Radical. He says there can be but one Radical party—and by that he means the Wells and Stokes factions—and he declares that he wants better indorsements to applications for office under him than those of bolters from the Radical party. The result of the Virginia election is a heavy blow to him. It has made him more bitter than ever. He sees plainly enough that Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas will follow the lead of Virginia, and roll up large Conservative majorities. This, he argued in the cabinet, would have a bad effect on the fall elections in the North; and he finally succeeded in getting the Mississippi election postponed until the fourth Tuesday in November. The case of Texas was not considered. It is thought, however, that the election will not be ordered in that State until a still later day. A delegation from Texas might accomplish something here, though it is somewhat doubtful. Boutwell certainly triumphed over the President yesterday, which is an illustration of the saying that "brains will tell."

Texans here in the interest of Hamilton assert that the leaders of the Davis party while in Washington announced their intention of pursuing a proscriptive policy, which would disfranchise some thirty thousand "rebels" in the State. In the convention at Houston, however, they swung round completely, and the platform then adopted is identically the same as that upon which Hamilton proposes to run as an independent candidate. The Davis ticket is considered here as a strong one. No fault can be found with the platform, at least by Conservatives. It embodies the same principles which have triumphed in Virginia. While it is not a Democratic platform, it is calculated to win the support of the Democrats in lieu of a better.

Mr. Davis is said to be a man of much personal popularity, and he has the advantage of a regular nomination by his party. J. W. Flanagan, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was a Union man during the war, and is possessed of considerable wealth. He adds strength to the ticket, and particularly in the northern section of the State. The chances of success to the Davis party are much enhanced by the energy of its representatives here, who are untiring in their exertions, and who have had thus far no formidable antagonists to contend against. They have secured the endorsement of Secretary Boutwell, and claim to have obtained that of the President. As the following letter will show they have gotten the recognition of the National Republican Committee:

"BOSTON, July 7, 1869.

"I have directed the recognition by the Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Executive Committee of the State of Texas, chosen by the Houston Convention which nominated Gen. E. J. Davis for Governor of that State. WM. CLAFLIN,

"Chairman Nat. Rep. Ex. Committee."

The object of the Davisites is to secure for their party the support of leading Radicals, and so to force the issue with Hamilton as to make him appear the "rebel" candidate. The programme further is, that should Hamilton be elected the State will be refused admission. In this the support of Boutwell, Sumner, and other prominent men of the Radical party may be confidently counted on. On the other hand, those in the interest of Hamilton claim that he has received promises of Presidential aid. Even if this be true, and it is a matter of some doubt, it remains to be seen whether Boutwell will not carry the day against the President, as he did in the Mississippi matter. It is beginning to be thought that the President is a mere cypher in the affairs of the nation, and that rather than incur any trouble or responsibility he will yield to the sway of the Boutwell faction. He has not the brains to take in and comprehend intricate questions; and it is now safe to say that he cares little for the Radical party. He was assured that the Walker party in Virginia sustained his policy, and that contented him. He did not see the vast significance of the fifty thousand majority rolled up against Wells, who had been, all through the campaign, the candidate and the representative of the party which placed him (Grant) in the Executive mansion. He was ready to drop Stokes, in Tennessee, because Senter represented the same party which had triumphed in Virginia. He saw that Senter would probably be elected, and he was disposed to accept the situation by endorsing him at this late day. So in Mississippi, where his brother-in-law is to enter the field against the ultra Radicals. Boutwell's influence will be certainly thrown against the Conservatives. His appointments, and the appointments of Creswell and Delano, have been made in the interest of the extremists. But from present appearances the moral force of the result in Virginia will triumph over these partisan influences, without the aid of Presidential interference. Then there are still rumors of Cabinet changes, which may lead to the discomfiture of Boutwell, Sumner, Forney & Co.

DESOTO PARISH.—The Mansfield Times, of the 24th, reports the cotton crop in that parish as promising. There had been some talk of the worm, but the Times thinks it was a false alarm. It appears that the main draw-back to the happiness of our friends in that region is the anticipated bad roads, over which they will have to haul their abundant crops.

We citizens of Shreveport are guilty of inconsistency. While we have been exercising ourselves about a railroad, no proper efforts are made to improve the highways in our immediate vicinity. The pressure of public sentiment should be brought to bear upon our courts so as to force them to the legal punishment of road-overseers who neglect their duties. Until some change for the better be inaugurated our roads will remain in an almost impassable condition.

THE GAMBLING CLAUSE.—The best legal advice of New Orleans proclaims what is known as the license clause, illegal. Attorney General Balden in a petition filed in one of the courts, asserted that it is "fraudulent, illegal, and of no effect, and that the penalties prescribed by the statute of 1855, are still in force." It seems that he afterwards abandoned that position, the reasons for which the Picayune of the 19th, proposes to give in its next issue. It says the expose "will reveal a little bit of curious history, which, if it does not shock, will at least astonish the community, showing, as it will, how public officials can reconcile the discharge of public duties with individual interest." Judge Becker, on the other hand, has announced his intention of punishing violations of the statute of 1855, whenever cases are brought before him.

CALVERT, TEXAS.—This place a few years ago was the smallest of small villages, and would in all probability, have so remained but for its being the temporary terminus of the Houston and Central Texas railroad. We were surprised to note its rapid growth, as shown by a correspondence from there to the Galveston News. We make an extract:

Calvert is rapidly assuming the appearance of a city. About seventy-five storehouses are already completed, and hundreds more, of every kind, are going up. The Hendrick House, which will contain between three and four hundred rooms, will be completed in thirty days.

Couldn't the correspondent be induced to fall three or four hundred on the room question?

WON'T ACCEPT.—The ungrateful editor of the Monroe Intelligencer refuses to accept either horn of the—as he styles it—"so-called dilemma," which we offered him. If we ever again make him so liberal a proposition, may we be hanged—by a jury composed of himself and other negroes. Hear the gemman:

We do not propose to take either, but we propose to take all Judges by *both horns*, and deal with them as they deserve, who so far forget the position they occupy as to allow the authority under which they are holding their seats to be brought into contempt, and their proceedings in Court to "suggest abroad the idea of a hoax."

GOOD OLD MAN.—Grant, *pere*, who is Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky, has had an interview with several prominent officials of the Treasury Department, and expressed the hope that all the dishonest men would be immediately turned out.

We ourselves are perfectly satisfied that this thing would be done, but from the impossibility of finding honest ones in the Radical party to take their places.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—In case of the election of a conservative legislature in Tennessee, it is intimated that Emmerson Etheridge and Bailey Peyton may be Johnson's rivals for the United States Senatorship.

CAIRO AND FULTON ROAD.—An election recently held in Cairo, whether the city should subscribe $60,000 to this road, resulted almost unanimously in favor of the subscription.

Gen. Thos. P. Collins, a merchant of Crockett, Texas, since 1841, died at his residence near that place on the 5th inst.

The Harrison Flag learns that a malignant type of flux is raging in the lower part of Rusk county—quite a number of cases proving fatal.

POLITICAL SIGNS.—As the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, a foregone conclusion, will force the Radical party to hunt up some issue through which to exhaust its rancor upon the South, and at the same time preserve its own existence, that party of moral ideas, moral after the manner of the New England school, is now on the *qui vive* with that object. But having nothing to rally upon, no stirring battle-cry, no new issue touching the public pulse, it gives evidence of dissolution and from its dead body there are like to spring some strange political animals indeed. The women's rights people are forming a disturbing political faction; the temperance people are organising for independent political action; the anti-Masons and other anti-secret reformers are combining as if for another effort like the one made years ago; there are not wanting signs of a religious Protestant coalition against the Catholics; behind Sumner there appears a movement to capture the Irish vote on the Alabama claims, while in New York there is an effort afoot to capture the German vote on lager beer. Over and above these, however, there looms up a more potent organisation than all these—one of labor against capital. The Trades' Unions have been wonderfully multiplied and strengthened throughout the North and West within the last two or three years, and according to the New York Herald, they hold, to-day, the political balance of power in this country, "and," says the Herald, "are drifting into hostility to the negro equality programme of the administration." For all of which we do not suppose Grant cares a continental, so the world will permit him to quietly smoke his cigar, fondle his bull pups and "talk horse." He evidently does not intend to give himself much trouble about the preservation of his party. He is in for four years and is determined to enjoy himself after his way, steering clear of all exciting questions likely to disturb his mind and thereby shorten his valuable life. Meantime, if the Democratic party of the North "have the sense they were born with" they can so mass their forces by concentration upon some fixed and vital principle as to sweep the Radical organisation forever from a country they have brought entirely to shame and almost to irremediable ruin.

JUDGE CAMPBELL AND THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE COMPANY.—We have carefully read the reported argument of that able jurist, Judge Campbell, formerly of the Supreme Bench of the United States, but now the senior partner of the law firm of Messrs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, of the New Orleans bar, in the great case in which the Slaughter House Company were defendants. We do not hesitate to pronounce it among the very finest efforts known to the English and American bar. Apart from the issues, the direct issues, involved in the case, the argument has an immediate and powerful influence, for the learned judge has demonstrated that the fraud, corruption and bribery of the Legislature, all of which he distinctly and specifically, charges were both motives and means employed to secure the passage of the bill creating the monstrous monopoly of this company, may and should be subjected to judicial investigation and judicial scrutiny. If the courts of the country, argues Judge C., cannot inquire into the frauds of the law-maker, while they have the power to annul all private contracts tainted with fraud, and if the greater the power and the responsibility, there is not only greater but absolute immunity and protection, then the whole object of an independent judiciary has been frustrated; then written constitutions, limiting the powers of the legislative departments, are obsolete, and not worth the paper upon which they are written, and as a corollary of all this, popular liberties have no sure and substantial guarantees whatever, that can be protected in and by the courts. The learned Judge concludes his argument as follows:

"Now, your honor, the protection that we (the Butchers' Benevolent Association, who were the plaintiffs) claim here is from the judicial tribunals. Woe! woe!—woe to this country, if these tribunals falter in their duty. We do see that legislatures do not perform theirs. We see the executive departments of the government—I don't mean the highest officers among them, but officers in the executive and administrative department of the government—from their offices give forth a stench worse than ever came from any slaughter house here or elsewhere. Fraud and corruption you hear of from every one. You cannot speak to any human being upon political affairs at all without being deafened with that cry of corruption. One is forced in order to get clear of it to go back to his old reading—to take refuge in any occupation to escape from the din, the sorrowful din, produced by the public discontent. And we come here, and ask of this court, and we ask of all the judiciaries of the country, whose members have been for five centuries maintaining popular rights, to protect us. All modern civilisation is derived from the ascendency which the legal profession has acquired. The liberal constitutions of all Europe emanated from the professional mind. And I pray that judges of this land may fulfill their high vocation, and defend and protect and guard the liberties that are embodied in these constitutions."

SHAMEFUL.—Gen. Byron Pierce was appointed postmaster at Mobile by President Johnson. He had served with "distinguished honor" in the Federal army, and at the time of his appointment to the office of postmaster, was farming in Wilcox county, Alabama. He held the office for several years and gave general satisfaction, and by his gentlemanly conduct had made many warm friends in Mobile. Now, this man, whose record as a Union soldier was without a blemish; who had fought his way up from the position of a subaltern to that of a major general, to which high rank he was promoted for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle, and whose only fault appears to be that he was a gentleman, is unceremoniously turned out of the office, and a fellow of the name of Bromberg installed in his stead—a fellow who is stigmatised as an abortion of a man and the deserter of both parties to the war.

The Mobile Tribune, in commenting on this "outrage, great as any Grant ever committed," has the following:

With Pierce, nearly all of the white clerks went out, and negroes entered in the suite of the piece of jerked beef, Bromberg. Among the negroes is the Rev. Wilbur Strong—particularly strong during this hot weather. Last night he was seen marking the letter boxes with chalk. He intends to put all the "yaller" letters in the boxes marked with red chalk and the white ones in the boxes marked with white chalk. Smart nigger, that.

A SMASHING BUSINESS.—It would seem that the burglary business in this country is a very profitable one to some of the parties engaged. Recently a man named John Griffin was arrested on the charge of being one of the party who robbed the safe of the Brooklyn, New York, Savings Bank, of property belonging to an estate. Being put upon the stand he stated that he had received the stolen property from one Noble, not knowing what it was, and was immediately thereafter arrested. He further stated that Noble was concerned with himself in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, and had "beaten" him out of some $35,000 or $40,000 of the stolen property. He said he only received twenty-three thousand dollars for his share, when the whole profits amounted to two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. He does not, however, propose to institute suit to recover his proper proportion from his dishonest partner, as the whole transaction by which the proceeds were obtained is regarded as usurious and void in point of law.

WARMOTH SUSPECTS A LEAK.—This guardian of the Treasury has issued a circular order to the tax collectors throughout the State, calling for reports of the names of all parties to whom licenses have been sold. He thinks there are many persons, especially gamblers, pursuing their avocations without licenses. We are curious to know if he has ever paid for his license to rob and black-mail indiscriminately. If so, what collector issued it?

BOSSIER PARISH.—A Committee, appointed by the Police Jury for the purpose, report $10,500 as the probable expenses of that parish for the current year.

A Good Suggestion.—The Bossier Banner offers the following sensible suggestion:

If the habitual wearers of six-shooters would dispose of them and invest the proceeds in a good plow, keeping it a-going, they would find more money in it in the end.

THE TRADES' UNIONS AND CHINESE.—One of the New York papers says a joint meeting of the Trades' Unions of that city is soon to be called to take into consideration the great influx of Chinese emigrants to this country. The officers of the National Workingmen's Union have lately addressed letters to various Trades' Unions throughout the country, calling attention to the matter, and asking advice.

THE CHINESE.—There has been a society formed in California by the more respectable classes to protect the Chinese against the abuse of boys and roughs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 26, evening.—Money quiet and easy at 6@7 ct.; discounts 8@12. Sterling firmer, 109¾@110¼. Gold strong at 137⅞@137¾. Cotton dull; sales 200 bales.

LONDON, July 26, evening.—Consols 93¼; bonds 82¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, evening.—Cotton—uplands 12¾ and Orleans 12¾d.; sales 12,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton—more doing; middling 32½c.; sales 669, receipts 215 and exports 155 bales. Gold 137. Sterling 151½; New York sight ½ct. premium. Flour easier; superfine $5 75, double extra $6 40 and treble extra $6 75. Corn—white $1 25. Oats 76@77c. Bran $1 00. Hay—prime $29 00. Pork—held at $35. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15¼, clear rib 19 and clear sides 19½c. Lard—tierce 19½@21 and keg 21½@22½c. Sugar firm; common 10¼ and prime 13¾c. Molasses firm. Whisky and coffee nominally unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Revenue nearly $1,000,000. Treasury department has information of the seizure of 100 barrels of alcohol at New Orleans.

Ex-Governor Sharkey leaves this evening for the North. He represents the condition of affairs in his State as very hopeful. Says there is great anxiety among all classes to have the State back into the Union. Conservative Republican convention will meet in September. He thinks there is no doubt about Judge Dent receiving the nomination. In view of a partially incorrect dispatch telegraphed at noon to-day, Rev. Mr. Lynch, colored, desires the transmission of the following: Mr. Lynch has arranged for an interview with Judge Dent and Gen. Grant Thursday next. Lynch declares that all further efforts at reconstruction should be based on universal suffrage and universal amnesty; that the white people of Mississippi have as thoroughly abandoned resistance to the doctrines of the Republican party as they did to the government, when the armies of Gen. Lee surrendered; that they do not feel an interest in common with the national Democratic party; that when the Southern white man conceded to the colored, equal political rights, there is no issue between them, and to create one, will be a curse to both races. Lynch has conferred with many of the leading Radicals.

Delano decides stamped signatures of collector on liquor stamps unauthorised. Hereafter actual signatures required.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 26.—Rumored treaty is concluded between France, Austria and Italy, whereby Italy, in case of war, is to support France with 50,000 troops, and occupy Viterbo. Rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 troops if the French vacate Rome.

BREST, July 26.—Great Eastern arrived. Dispatch from Constantinople says Egypt is arming extensively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Severe earthquake two o'clock this morning. Several large meteors fell during the night.

[Dispatches, from Tuesday Morning's Daily.]