"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 25, 1870.

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.

Mr. THOMAS MCINTYRE, our agent in New Orleans, will shortly visit St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg on business for this office. He is fully authorized to contract for advertising and subscription, and receive payment in our behalf. [may21

Having purchased a large and beautiful assortment of job type, this office is prepared to execute all jobs in the most neat and workmanlike manner, and at as cheap rates as any respectable office in New Orleans.

THE HEAVIEST BALE OF THE SEASON.—In a largelist of cotton received the other day by Messrs. Thurmond & Hicks, one of the bales weighed nine hundred and ten pounds. How is that for heavy?

Gov. Warmoth has appointed Nathan Ross police juror, first ward; Ross Wilkinson, second ward; Wm. J. Sullivan, third ward; Deury Lacy, fourth ward; J. W. Mahle, fifth ward; Milton Fenwick, sixth ward; William Holmes, seventh ward, Caddo.

In the article in another column, touching the City Council and Gov Warmoth, we say that certain parties were appointed in the stead of others that were elected. We did not state, what we supposed to be generally understood, that the Governor did not recognize the legality of the election and appointed a Mayor and all the Councilmen, selecting, however, the Mayor and three of the Councilmen who had been elected.

A RARE CHOICE.—Passengers and shippers will to-day have the choice between three of the best boats in the trade: the Grand Era, La Belle and Bradish Johnson. Where all are so deserving it were invidious to particularize, and so we can only say that you can pay your money and take your choice.

A new depot is being built at Greenwood, and hence charges on freight to that point are required in advance, as will be seen by Mr. Dickson's notice in another column. The depot will probably be completed in ten days, when this restriction will be removed.

We have the most gratifying assurance that the Ice Works are regularly under way—a large lump of the article having been kindly sent to this office by Mr. Wm. Robson, who is "Head Centre" of the institution.

FIRE.—The house known as the Tyson house, but lately occupied by Doc. Jones, one and one half miles from the river on the Texas road, caught fire on Wednesday morning about half past one o'clock and was entirely consumed. The fire originated from an ash box.

On Thursday the cars brought down from Hallville twenty-five thousand feet of lumber from W. L. Sloan's mill. We are pleased to learn that there are some five or six mills just getting to work at Hallville and vicinity, which can amply supply the demands of this place. No more shipments of lumber from New Orleans, we hope.

The communication headed "New Party-ism," was written before the last action upon this question by the Press Convention in New Orleans, though it did not reach us at the time. We cannot say that we altogether approve of the proposed plan for remedying abuses, but conceive that no evil can ever result from a fair discussion of any question. We will recur to this subject at some future time.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the dedication of the new Synagogue, on Friday next, and shall certainly avail ourselves of the opportunity, so kindly proffered, of witnessing the interesting ceremony. As we have before said, this building is a credit to the architects, to our Israelitish citizens and to the town. George Cole and J. E. Lamerick had the contract, and certainly have carried it out to the satisfaction of the building committee.

"BEING FLOWERS,"—All those (and especially the ladies) who feel a pride and an interest in our gallant firemen are politely requested to send to the engine houses, this morning, all the flowers they can gather without pricking their fingers. The different companies are anxious to make as gallant a display as possible. We vouch for it, that a sight of the procession will repay a visit from the region round about.

We very much hope that our new officials, whose duty it is, will give their earnest attention to the alleys of this city. They (the alleys, we mean) are certainly in a miserably, filthy condition, most of them at least. They should either be improved or a gallon of attar of roses furnished at the public expense to every male and female citizen of the place—the children can stand it, as their olfactories have not been educated up to as keen a sense of smell as those of maturer age.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—We yesterday witnessed the operation of a piece of mechanism that is destined to prove a blessing to all who make their own butter. It is Douthett's patent churn attachment, and which is warranted to "bring butter" in eight minutes. Think of that, ye housewives who undergo the daily annoyance of watching a small colored individual nodding over the churn to the monotonous music of the dasher. This is no patent humbug, as any one can see at a glance. It is simple, durable and does its work to a charm—it will almost make butter from common cistern water. Mr. Dave Wherritt has bought the patent right for this and DeSoto parishes, and the machine can be seen at McCutchen's establishment, corner of Milam and Commerce streets. Call and see them.

FREEDMAN KILLED.—Yesterday morning a freedman named Smith Campbell was shot in the beer shop on Market street, next door to E. J. Leman's confectionery store, by N. F. Cox, deputy sheriff of Bossier parish. Mr. Cox had a warrant from Bossier for his arrest, he having made his escape a short time since whilst in charge of this same officer. As the matter, while we write, is undergoing legal investigation before Recorder Crowell, we will simply remark that in attempting to make the arrest Campbell resisted, both drew pistols, Cox firing first but missing, when they clinched and fell. After a short scuffle Cox rose with both pistols, and while Campbell was rising he shot him in the head, killing him almost instantly. The freedman is represented to have been a very lawless man. Since the above was in type, Mr. Cox has been discharged from custody.

The Police Jury of St. Bernard—one of the poorest parishes in the State—composed of one white man and nine negroes, imposed the modest little tax of three and a half per cent. on the property thereof, to meet the assessment for the Metropolitan Police for that parish. "This onerous tax," says the Times, "is to raise a fund to pay ten policemen for a parish where there is less need for policemen than in any other of the State."

The people lately held a meeting to protest, but what's the use?

Political Organizations.

The careful reader of the public press, North and South, cannot fail to have noticed, within the last three months, the manifold indications howing dissatisfaction with the Administration. In the halls of Congress there is a perceptible, because but ill-concealed, difference in the majority members in regard to the tariff, the reduction of the army and the new apportionment of members under the census of this year, by which apportionment the West and South are gainers of about twenty members and the New England States are losers. This difference, as representing a large outside constituency of opinion, has led to a caucus among the weaker Radicals, (we use this term in preference to conservative Radicals), which adopted, says the Missouri Republican, three planks of a new platform, to-wit: a tariff for revenue exclusively; specie payments, and the reform of the civil service—having thereby and to that extent appropriated, as a kind of political larceny, just so many Democratic dogmas. "These be signs of coming trouble." They show, at least, a world-wide difference of opinion between the rank and file of the administration supporters, in the East and West—out of which much may be hoped for.

Turning aside from the signs of disaffection in the party in power, the free debate now going on among the opposition journals is an indication of the hopeful energy of the opposition itself, under whatever name known—whether called the Reform party, as in Charleston, the People's party in New Orleans, the Conservative party in Virginia, the States Rights party, or the Interior party as proposed by the *Commoner* in the northwest, or, as in fact, it is known and designated from Maine to Mexico, the National Democratic party. But, in different localities, it is of small importance, (and therefore let us not differ about it), under what particular name we array ourselves against those infamous authors of the leading political measures of the last four years, (and their aiders and abettors and agents in the South), so properly characterized by that excellent paper, the Commoner, in the extract published to-day.

We warn the people of the country parishes from being led off by a mere city movement, into taking any course of action before the convention; and we heartily endorse our correspondent in the suggestion for holding this as early as possible—at least, before September.

A WASTE OF TEARS.—The Red River News, in reply to an article on Southern Radicalism, which appeared in this paper, and in which we wasted a few tears over the fall of the editor thereof, informs us that he is not Southern born. That puts an entirely new phase on the matter, for while there are scattered throughout the South some noble spirits, who, feeling that the North was unjust towards her sister States, were magnanimous enough to let a sentiment of justice override the claims of section, yet they are exceptions, and we are not surprised at the action of the editor of the News—he has simply been true to his instincts, and like Parsons, of Texas, goes where money leads, follows the magic-lantern of gold. But low as such men have sunk, Longstreet and those like him, have sunk infinitely lower.

That there might be men of so little intellect as to believe that the principles of the Radical party could prove beneficial to the South, we are free to confess; but how does it happen that in all these cases, Longstreet's, Parsons', and so forth, not to mention the case of the editor in question, office has been the certain and invariable accompaniment to a change of principles? Does it not look a little odd, to say the least of it?

As to the previous sentiments of this paper, to which the editor of the News alludes, we need only say that, whatever its opinions as to the policy of secession might have been, the base uses to which the North prostituted its conquest were more than sufficient to alienate from the Government the affections of all decent men in the South. And it, too, has the proud consciousness, that it scorned to be a participant in the division of the spoils wrung from its subjugated countrymen by an enemy to whom justice is but a name, magnanimity but a myth.

ELECTION DIDN'T GO TO SUIT HIM.—Our honored, and honorable Governor, not satisfied with the result of the late city elections must needs have a finger in the pie—

"Little Jack Horner,
Sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie;
With a finger and thumb
He picked out a plum,
And says what a good boy am I."

This second Jack Horner, who is constantly picking plums from the public pie, not with a finger and thumb, but by the hands-full, indignant, doubtless, that his sweet-scented pet, McVean, was so unsuccessful in engineering the Hospital bill because of the refusal of a majority of the City Council to purchase and donate to the State a site for the said Hospital, which is a condition precedent to the signing of the hundred thousand dollar bonds after which the faithful hunger—this modern Horner, we say, chagrined at the discomfiture of little Mac, thought that by appointing a Board whom he supposed likely to vote for the donation, he could block the game of "the opposition." Accordingly he removes four of the members elect, G. W. Kendall, Sam C. Head, J. W. Arnold and W. R. Cox, appointing in their stead, John N. Howell, William Robson, R. J. Looney and R. D. Sale.

In the first place, we do not suppose that either of the appointees will accept—in fact we learn that Howell, Robson and Looney have so expressed themselves—and in the second place, the stupidity of our usually astute Governor, astute when lucre taints the air, defeats himself, unless, indeed, he disregards entirely the provisions of the city charter. R. J. Looney lives outside the city limits, and R. D. Sale and William Robson live in Wards where there is no vacancy. Though these be slight obstacles in the way of such men as now rule the land, and a way will more than probably be found to override all law, as all decency is usually overridden. Whatever appointments may be made, however, we are inclined to think that the deposed members will make a fight for it in the courts—not that they care particularly for the position, but simply because they do not feel disposed to permit the scalawag and carpet-bag element to enjoy undisputed sway. We await further results.

[Communicated.

Editors South-Western:

I noticed in your paper, a few days since, a paragraph to the effect that the Grand Jury recently sitting at Tyler found bills of indictment against several parties for defrauding the Revenue Department. I suppose you received your information from Col. Bridgeland, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Texas.

Assuming that you gave this simply as a piece of news, and without any special personal interest in the matter, I ask the use of your columns to state an additional fact, of which your informant seems to have been strangely oblivious: The same Grand Jury found a true bill against Webster Flanagan, State Senator from Rusk county, and son of Hon. J. W. Flanagan, United States Senator from Texas, for a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Another fact your informant might, if he would, have apprised you of was, that he, contrary to law and in violation of all decency, remained in the Grand Jury room for four days, and indeed, until ordered out by Judge Duval. He left Tyler two days before the Grand Jury adjourned and came on to Marshall, where he went into Gen. Boughton's private room, in the absence of the latter, and ordered the Assessor of Internal Revenue, who had also acted at times as clerk for Gen. B., to open an iron safe in which he claimed there were $6000, and which he demanded. It being a combination lock and the assessor not having the numbers, neither he nor Col. B. could open it—the latter swearing at and abusing the assessor meantime. Balked in his violent and illegal attempt—to put the mildest construction upon it—to obtain possession of the money, this model officer then ordered the assessor to assess Gen. Boughton for seventy-five barrels of whisky, and upon his refusal, suspended him from office, and dispatched to Jefferson for the assessor there, whom he ordered to assess Gen B. for *one hundred* barrels of whisky. The assessor did so, with the endorsement, however, that the assessment was made by order of the Supervising Inspector and without any knowledge of the facts on his part.

As an additional evidence of the spirit in which these cases were prosecuted, I would remark, that the Grand Jury also found bills of indictment against Spalding, an ex-revenue officer at Palestine, one for accepting a basket of apples and another for accepting a gallon of whisky as bribes. When the case came before the petit jury, the witnesses relented and then swore that the clerk or clerks in Spalding's office, in order to secure some apples, had suggested to a market man that he ought to send in a basket of the fruit to the office to get on the good side of the revenue officer. JUSTICE.

Mr. John Norman, of DeSoto parish, died recently near the mouth of Black river, while on his return home from New Orleans.

[Communicated.

"New Party-ism."

OUGHT A NEW PARTY TO BE ORGANIZED IN LOUISIANA?

Mr. Editor—I have your weekly issue of the 4th inst. I notice an article under the caption, "New Party-ism," which I deem opportune. That article, however, seems to point solely to a reorganization of parties upon national issues. With your permission, I propose to present to your readers a few reasons why parties should be reorganized in Louisiana.

The object, the attainment of which at the next election is most ardently desired by every good citizen, is to restore the government of the State to the control of her honesty, her intelligence and her capital, so far as this can be accomplished by the return to the Legislature of men of honesty and intelligence. It must be conceded that a majority of the voters of the State are honest, and hence desire to be represented in the General Assembly by honest and sensible men. How then can this majority of honest voters be brought to unite most cordially and energetically to elect proper men to represent them, and, consequently, to rid the State Government of the corruption, which all admit, now exists to an extent unparalleled? Can this union be accomplished through the present Democratic party? To say the least, I fear it cannot.

So far as a majority of the honest and intelligent voters of the State are concerned it matters but little by what party name they shall be designated, provided they are convinced the ends aimed at by the organization will redound to the peace, the prosperity and the good government of the State, but there are quite a large number who dislike the name of Democrat and will not cordially unite with that party, and to insure a victory we must adopt such a policy as will produce harmony among the greatest number of the honest majority before referred to.

Among those who will act reluctantly with the Democratic party are some *ci devant* Whigs and Know Nothings who have warred against a party styled Democratic all their lives, and who still cordially despise the name. Suppose they are only prejudiced, yet, if their prejudices were to prevent their cordial cooperation with us in our effort to relieve ourselves from the burdens and grievances imposed upon us, why not secure their assistance under some other party organization?

There is another very large class of voters which can be more readily drawn into a party having a different name than that of Democrat. I refer to the colored race. They have been taught that all Democrats opposed their emancipation, their enfranchisement, and, in a word, all of their rights as citizens and voters. This class constitutes a large majority of the registered voting population of the State. They are ignorant and easily duped. The mere name of Democrat is a bug-bear to many of them. A change of party name will measurably relieve us of all the weight of prejudice entertained by this class, and many of them will more cordially unite with us in our efforts to rebuke dishonesty and extravagance, and to reduce taxation, by an election of the representatives of the intelligence, the virtue and the prosperity of the State to the Legislature, and to offices generally. That this class of voters are ignorant is a *fact*. That they have the prejudice I have mentioned is another *fact*. Now, ought we adhere to a mere name, if we may accomplish great good by an abandonment of it? Shall we wait for the redemption of the State, until the colored voter has become sufficiently educated to conquer his prejudices in the respect alluded to, (and we know many whites have the same prejudice), or shall we sacrifice the mere name of a party and more surely secure the hearty coöperation of a large majority of voters in restoring the legislation of the State to her best and wisest citizens?

There are, too, at least a few conservative white Republicans in Louisiana, who would readily unite with us if an opportunity were offered. They are tired of the prevalent corruption in high places, onerous taxation and extravagant appropriations, and they would gladly drive the rogues from the capitol. Again, the Democratic State Convention will not meet until September next. In the meantime, the Radicals will be at work in every parish, as they already are. I regard the time which will intervene between the meeting of the proposed Democratic Convention and the election as too brief to properly inform the voting population, as now constituted, of the principles, the objects and the aims of the conservative, intelligent citizens of the State.

There is too much dependent upon the next election for tardy movements. We cannot afford to wait until September for an authoritative enunciation of the principles and aims of the conservative voters of the State, and in the interval have the minds of a large mass of voters poisoned by the incendiary appeals and insidious arts of carpet-baggers and scalawags. If we remain dormant, the thieves and proletariat will be continued in power, taxation will soon become virtual confiscation, and an abandonment of the State by many of her best citizens must necessarily follow. There is not an honest citizen who is not appalled at the corruption and extravagance of the present State government. There is not a property-owner who does not stand aghast at the taxation now imposed upon him. How shall we rid ourselves of these grievances, drive the thieves from the capitol and restore the State to the control of her best citizens, is the paramount question of the approaching canvass.

As the most feasible plan which has presented itself to my mind for the accomplishment of "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," I suggest, Mr. Editor, that we shall pretermit national politics for the present; that we shall acknowledge accomplished facts, and act upon them as such; that the people shall assemble in their ward and parish meetings, organize and appoint delegates to a State Convention to meet at the earliest practicable date; that a platform, based upon a State policy and an economical administration of the State government shall be adopted, and that an invitation shall be extended to all honest voters, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude," or past party names or affiliations, to unite to redeem the State.

A movement of this sort, originating with the people, I think, might unite all the Democrats, some conservative white Republicans, and a large portion of the colored voters of the State. Such an union would insure a triumph. Can we so surely accomplish our redemption by any other course? CIVIS.

[Communicated.

A CITY PARK.—Is it not high time to ask for a public park? Shall we remind the seven wise men, who for this year control the destinies of our growing city, that we must have lungs provided for the future? That the ten thousand people who throng our streets must have some breathing spaces, open areas, unhampered with brick and mortar, planted with trees and covered with grass, in which to enjoy the cooling evening breeze? The merchant from the store, the lawyer from his office, the artisan from his bench, the children from school and nursery, all feel that the fresh air, the music and the fresh faces will do them good. In a well ventilated city, a man begins to understand that it is part of his daily duty to move about in the park, and all men do so, especially when the sun's beams are tempered, and the cooling evening breeze is springing up.

Blackstone defines a park, as "an enclosed chase, extending only over one man's grounds," and the public parks of England have been, originally, the grounds and the gift of the king himself. Shall it be said of the present sovereigns, as Antony said of Cæsar,

"Moreover he hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours and new-planted orchards
On this side Tibur; he hath left them you
And to your heirs forever; common pleasures
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves."

An opportunity is now offered, certainly the only one, and the last, of procuring a tract of ten acres near the centre of the city, for this purpose, at a rate per acre, which is certainly moderate, when compared with the direct interest and positive benefit that every person in the city will derive from the establishment of a place of healthy resort as well during the burning midday heat, as in the more grateful moments just before sundown. Our streets may be graded at equal cost at any other time than the present, but such a purchase, if now deferred, cannot be made for thrice the amount. Come up then, O City Fathers, to the exigencies of the age, and the progress of civilization; give us a park, and the perpetual blessings of every man, woman and child, enjoying rest from labor under the shade of trees planted by you, will fall upon your heads. CITIZEN.

THE TRUE LEADERS OF THE RADICAL PARTY—BROWNLOW, DRAKE AND PHILLIPS.—They are the authors of that permanent mode of settling their ideas into our form of government. They do not stop with propositions from Mr. Sumner, and other less reformers to make laws which can be repealed; it is their plan to fix their will in the organic law by the forced and fraudulent process of amending the Federal Constitution by means of duress and indiscrimination and by collusion, and by conspiracy with Federal officers against the rights of the States, and the peoples of the States. Their whole plan of vengeance will be overthrown as soon as the Democracy succeed to their true place in the confidence of the voters, and these wrongful meddlers are sent where they belong, among strangers, where, having forfeited the respect of good men at home they will have been compelled to flee and take up their abode.

We pity any man who can suppose that the present or any similar state of things can continue. When we hear men say it is not to be changed, we ask them if they believe there is no place in the human breast for reason, and truth, and justice? Do they believe that the South—that the West will submit, if at any time we should get into even an insignificant war? An Indian war which seems impending will be dangerous to the present despotism at Washington. And a foreign war? A war with Spain, which is not impossible, would shake us to pieces. Does any body suppose that such a misgoverned and maltreated country as ours can hang together as of old? That the States will cohere—South to North, as if the fearful war and this most deceitful and monstrous peace had never transpired? Not one bit of it. The old love of Union, the consolidation of mutual interest and affection is gone. If it ever returns, it will be in consequence of most ample amends being made by the North to the South, and also by the reestablishment of the old identity of interests, and the continual practice of fair dealing. We hope and fear for the result. Whom God wishes to destroy, he makes as mad as he does the powers that be in Washington City.

[Commoner.

Gov. Warmoth has appointed John L. Lewis Public Administrator for Claiborne parish.

From the New Orleans Republican.

Mr. McVean Visits Caddo.

We have heard of public receptions and ovations being tendered public men by their constituents after a protracted absence from home, but the demonstrations that were recently made by the good people of Shreveport toward Representative McVean, upon his return, after a long absence, to that blissful abode, were of a more sensational order than is usual even upon these usually propitious occasions.

This gentleman, who has represented Caddo in the lower branch of the Legislature for the last two years, no doubt felt it a duty to make at least a flying visit to his constituents and to explain to them the reason of his long absence; and having apologized for his neglect in this respect, it was, no doubt, his intention to convince them that, though absent, he had not been unmindful of their interest; that, as their representative, he had caused some things to be done in the Legislature that were calculated to specially benefit Shreveport.

It is true he went North last summer, after the adjournment of the Legislature, without visiting Shreveport, but he went on important business—business that could not well be deferred or be performed by any other person. He went to get married, and accomplished that feat without in any manner neglecting his duties as a member of the Legislature from Caddo. He was promptly on hand when the Legislature convened last winter, and was ready to assume higher responsibilities for the honor and welfare of his constituents, when it was discovered his colleague from Caddo, Hon. C. W. Lowell, had determined to resign the Speakership of the House.

Representative McVean undoubtedly felt that the honor of the speakership should not depart from Caddo, and therefore determined to battle for it, and made the best fight possible under the circumstances to secure a continuation of the honors to the banner parish of Republicanism in this State. He did not succeed, it is true, but his effort to sustain the honor and glory of his constituency and parish was none the less praiseworthy, and this should have had something to do in the manner of reception that was in store for him upon his return to Caddo, which did not take place until recently.

After the adjournment of the extra session, Representative McVean lost no time in repairing to the base of his representative character. He knew that the people of his parish were endowed with warlike natures, that some of them still continued to dislike Yankees, and would occasional "cuss" one; but he was not prepared to find many of them unreconstructed and still belligerent. He supposed the reconstruction remedies had been applied with good effect, and that the State, being represented in Congress, was reconstructed on the basis of peace and good will among men, and therefore it would be perfectly safe for him to return to the bosom of his constituency, although he had been absent some time.

He knew that many of them were colored men, but this did not make him lose confidence. He felt that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had settled the status of the colored man all over the broad domain of this country—in Louisiana as well as New York in every State alike, embraced within the circle of the American Union.

Thus fortified he ventured to pay his respects to the voters of Caddo, never doubting or suspecting that the demonstrations that were in store for him could be anything but peaceable and pleasant; never doubting but that he could go in or out of Shreveport without exciting the wrath of any of its freedom-loving people. But in this he was wofully mistaken.

The story of reconstruction in Shreveport proved a myth to the honorable member who was seeking an interview with his constituents. The demonstrations that greeted him were not of a friendly kind, and had it not been for the United States troops that are still stationed in the town it is pretty certain that Representative McVean would have been spirited away to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." Under an escort of troops he luckily succeeded in getting on board of a steamboat that brought him safely back to this city.

What does it mean—such conduct as this? If the people of Shreveport are reconstructed is not this conduct very strange? If reconstructed is about time they are willing to respect the laws and the rights of others. They can dislike and like whom they please, but this should not empower them at all to debar others from doing the same; and it is not right that one portion should presume to speak and act for another portion, not leaving them free to act for themselves. This it not American freedom, and until that can be enjoyed in Shreveport the people are not properly reconstructed.

[Communicated.

Low Water Navigation.

Editor South-Western:

I addressed a communication to you a short time since upon the above subject. Its appearance in the South-Western seems to have created some excitement among the citizens of Mansfield. In the Reporter, of the 6th, the editor comments at length upon my communication and makes some statements that it may be proper for me to notice. In the first place he states "that since the survey of Gen. DeRussey a great and radical change has taken place in Bayou Pierre." At the time that survey was made great uneasiness was felt among steamboatmen, lest the amount of water drawn off by Tone's Bayou should ruin the navigation of Red river; it was thought then that half the water of Red river passed through Tone's Bayou. In a conversation with Gen. DeRussey on the subject, he told me that there was a fall of nine feet from the head of Tone's Bayou to Red Bluff, but that this fall was all lost before he reached the lower end of Cannesneer Lake, and that the lower end of that lake was higher than the head of Tone's Bayou. There is but little fall through the lakes in Bayou Pierre, while Red river has a gradual fall all the way down from Tone's Bayou to the Wincey; hence we find Red river fifteen feet below the level of Bayou Pierre, and the same difference at Grand Bayou that existed when Gen. DeRussey's able report was made, and hence I conclude that the radical change spoken of by the editor of the Reporter exists only in his imagination. The only difference is that Tone's Bayou carries off more water now than it did at the time of the survey. Again, the editor says, "if a narrow shell bank at the lower end of that lake, (Cannesneer), were removed, there would be at once an unobstructed channel into the river again through the Wincey." Here he ignores entirely the existence of a fifteen feet fall in the channel of Bayou Pierre, which fall has only moved three miles up the channel in four years. Now, if the editor of the Reporter will visit us in the low water season I will show him two distinct falls in Bayou Pierre one mile apart, where the water roars and thunders over them like a young Niagara, and where nothing in the shape of a steamboat can pass, so that when he again writes about the obstructions to low water navigation in Bayou Pierre, he may not forget to mention the only one that is of any importance.

Let me repeat, Mr. Editor, that there can be no low water navigation through Bayou Pierre until this fall of fifteen feet is removed—a removal from its present locality only develops it higher up. But it must be removed or distributed through the whole length of the river, say sixty miles.

Again, the Reporter has fallen into an error about Grand Bayou and Bayou LaChute, in saying that they are distinct bayous ten miles apart. His extravagant estimate of the cost of deepening Bayou LaChute is simply absurd. It would only require an excavation six feet deep, ten feet wide and half a mile long, and this could be done for twenty-five cents per cubic yard. Three to five thousand dollars would cover the whole expense of tapping Bayou Pierre Lake through Bayou LaChute. I am opposed to turning Red river through Bayou Pierre; first, because of the large expenditure it would require; in the second place, I do not conceive that there is any necessity for it, as navigation can be kept up on the present route with a comparatively trifling expense, and, in the third place, it would be doing great injustice to Bienville, Claiborne, and the east half of Bossier parishes, which depend upon Lake Bisteneau for navigation. It would also be unjust to those living along the river between the Wincey and Tone's Bayou.

In my first communication I stated that DeSoto had good high water navigation now, and would have low water navigation as soon as the fall has worked up to Marcelle. This ought to satify all reasonable parties. Now Mr. Editor, I am done with this subject. I have no idea of getting into a controversy with the editor of the Reporter or with anybody else. I am glad to see that some interest has been excited on the subject, so all who feel interested may have something to say in the settlement of this interesting question. SAM. CLARK.

[Communicated.

Mr. Editor—I hope you will not be surprised when informed that we live in an age of progress, and I am of the opinion that much of the dissatisfaction and surprise manifested by the Southern people would be avoided if they would reflect for a moment how fast we are progressing. Have you ever witnessed the velocity of a passing train while standing by the side of a railroad when the locomotive is under full headway, when the passengers themselves have no conception of their own velocity? The black car of Radicalism is on the track; the machinery has been well oiled; the brakesman is at his post; the whistle blows the alarm, and all the poor white trash that can't afford to ride should keep off the track. As an evidence of the fact that we are a progressive people, I am informed that a colored member of the Texas Legislature violently opposed the passage of a bill, offered by a white man, exclusively for the benefit of colored people, on the ground that his father was a white man, and a gentleman, but his mother he did not know so much about. But one thing he did know, that the fifteenth amendment, which he had sworn to support, forbid him to make any discrimination on account of color or previous condition. He contended that it was not the white man's fault, but rather his misfortune to be born all white—that respect for his oath, respect for the constitution and the fifteenth amendment, forbid him to vote for any bill for the exclusive benefit of colored persons as long as there was a white man to be found in the State of Texas. Don't we progress? E. H. C.

A gentleman bought an old-fashioned sofa at an auction sale in our city yesterday, and on removing the covering, for the purpose of having it repaired, found—well, he wouldn't tell how much money, but he was very liberal in treating his friends after the discovery.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, May 24, noon.—Securities unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 24, noon.—Stocks steady. Gold steady at 114¼. Exchange and money unchanged. Louisiana's, old, 76½; levee 6's 75¼ and 8's 93. Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales; middling uplands 22¼ and Orleans 23⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, noon.—Cotton steady; uplands 10⅞@11 and Orleans 11½d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Flour—superfine firmer, but other grades easier, $4 50@5 00@5 25@5 75. Corn drooping; mixed $1 35@1 40 and white $1 45@1 50. Bran, oats and hay unchanged. Pork firmer, $31@31 50. Bacon unchanged. Hams 21@22c. Lard, sugar, molasses, whisky and coffee unchanged. Cotton easier; middling 22@22¼, low middling 21½@21⅞ and good ordinary 20@20½c.; sales 2000, receipts 3034 and exports to Liverpool 5777 and Boston 821 bales. Sterling 125½. Sight exchange ⅞@1c. premium. Gold 114⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, evening.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands 10⅞@11 and Orleans 11½d.; sales 10,000 bales, of which for speculation and export 2000.

NEW YORK, May 24, evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 22⅞ and Orleans 23⅛c. Money easy at 3@5 P ct., with some exceptions at 2½. Sterling advanced to 110⅜. Gold strong at 114½@114¾.

HAVRE, May 24, evening.—Cotton closed quiet at 1.28⅜ afloat.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 22.—The Lord Mayor presided over a large meeting held for the purpose of sending delegates to the World's Evangelist Council at New York. Many distinguished persons were on the platform.

Mark Lemon, editor of the Punch, and Sir John Simon, Catholic member of Parliament from the Isles of Weight, are dead.

The iron clad Andairous made a trial trip to day. She made thirteen and a half knots per hour.

RIO JANIERO, May 23.—The vomito has disappeared from Rio. Clean bills of lading are issued to departing vessels.

FLORENCE, May 23.—Signor La Pasini, Vice President, is dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Reports from Sault St. Marie, via Montpelier and Buffalo, report the presence and activity of strangers—supposed to be Fenians.

Revenue nearly a half million.

Gen. Marston, of New Hampshire, nominated for Governor of Idaho.

Gen. Jordan, of Cuba, dined with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and Senate this evening by invitation of Representative Mann, of Maryland, a member of the House committee.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that it has come to his knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are on foot, within the United States, with the view to carry on the same against the people and district of Canada, within the domains of Queen Victoria, with whom the United States are at peace. The President therefore admonishes all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the jurisdiction of the same against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and warns all persons that by committing such illegal acts they forfeit all right to protection by this Government, or its interference in their behalf to screen them from the consequences of their own acts. He enjoins all officers of the United States to employ all lawful authority to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—*Senate*—Ferry asked leave to present memorials of citizens of Dominican republic, protesting against annexation.

Pomeroy objected and permission was refused on the ground that petitions, except by unanimous consent, can be received only from citizens of the United States.

Harlan spoke on the bill providing for the sale of Osage Indian lands.

Legislative appropriation taken up.

Bureau Howard Corruption Committee examined Gen. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Conference Committee of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment agreed upon a report which was signed by Senators Stewart and Edmunds, and Representatives Bingham and Davis. Senator Stockton and Representative Kerr declined signing.

The principal amendments are in the 13th and 21st sections, and they do not alter the general sense of the bill, but more explicit in the portion of the 13th section authorizing the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to prevent violation or to enforce executive act is amended so as to authorize the use of such forces to aid the judiciary authorities in enforcing the act.

The phraseology of the 21st section is materially changed, but the general intention of the original section remains. This action pertains to the jurisdiction of courts in relation to the writs of quo warranto. No new sections are added, except to attorneys, and to simplify the bill.

House—Lynch's bill for revival of American shipping has been discussed all morning, and at 1 o'clock was defeated by yeas, 87; nays, 95.

In the closing debate on Lynch's bill promoting American commerce, Mr. Peters, of Maine, proceeded to speak in favor of the measure. Mr. Coburn opposed the bill as being in favor of ship building interests at the expense of commerce and navigation. Mr. Brooks urged that if a reduction of duties was made for the ship builders, other mechanical and agricultural interests should receive the same benefits. Cox, of New York, said he was willing to support the bill if the sections in relation to drawbacks were stricken out. Schumaker argued the necessity of something similar to the draft system to restore our prostrate commerce. Mr. Banks then briefly addressed the House in favor of the bill. Mr. Lynch then allowed a number of amendments to be offered and demanded the previous question, which was seconded, yeas 77, nays 73. The question was then taken on ordering the main question and the House refused to order, yeas 87, nays 75. The bill then went over under the rule until to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, May 24.—Four thousand red men, supposed to be Fenians, left on the northern train yesterday afternoon and evening.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Terrible lightning storm in this vicinity. As far as heard three killed.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Some activity among Fenian leaders. Men quietly concentrating at the rendezvous here. It is impossible to say at this time where the invasion will be made. It is thought the first attempt will be by land, though the frontier is lined with men. It is reported the United States steamer Michigan has taken a position at Port Colborne, Canada, to protect the Welland canal.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—A car load of Fenians passed north last night.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, MAY 24.—A train of Pullman cars, with the Boston Board of Trade, passed at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Trans-continental morning paper published on the train.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The Bulletin places the present bonded debt of the State at $14,085,500.

Joe Maguire, a fireman on the Jackson railroad, was killed by an excursion train Sunday night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The spirit of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session in Philadelphia, in reference to organic union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, is most favorable.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Albany Argus of this morning makes the Democratic majority in the State of New York, on the judicial ticket, 88,000.

A special dispatch to the New York Democrat from La Crosse, says the number of lives lost by the recent fire there will exceed fifty men, women and children, and that the railroad and steamboat managers are anxious that the number burned and drowned shall not be known. Of the crowd of emigrants on board the ill-fated steamer, few were saved.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The cotton movement for the past week has been large, both in receipts and exports, the receipts at all points being 41,055 bales, against 38,286 last week, 57,836 the previous week and 59,764 three weeks since. The receipts at all ports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 2,719,023 bales, against 2,021,272 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 698,771 bales. Exports from all ports 45,787 bales, against 51,240 last week and 41,626 for the same week last year. Total exports of the expired portion of the cotton year are estimated at 1,884,933 bales, against 1,318,952 for the corresponding period last year. The receipts of the past week exceed those of the previous week 5000 bales, but the exports fall off in a corresponding degree. The receipts at all ports in the immediate future will depend somewhat upon the prospects of the growing plant. If the crop promises well, the planters will market the balance of the crop rapidly, but should the new crop meet serious drawbacks, and there are already complaints from some sections, planters will hold their cotton for better prices. The bulk of the cotton has been marketed and the season is drawing rapidly to a close. Bankers have advanced their rates on sterling in consequence of the falling off of exports to within a fraction of the specie shipping point for gold coin. Already Canada coin has gone forward, and on Saturday the steamer Donen took $350,000 in gold bars. This shows the import bearing of the cotton trade on foreign exchange, and is likely to be further illustrated in the immediate future. Governments are relatively higher here than in Europe and railroad securities have received a severe blow on the other side. This leaves the country the alternative of shipping other produce than cotton to fill the gap, or to ship gold. As an instance of the dullness of exports some European steamers have gone out with stone ballast, owing to the small amount of freight and low rates. Stock of cotton at all ports 317,549 bales, against 322,869 last week and 188,816 this week last year. The stock in the interior towns is 59,709 bales, against 63,715 last week and 31,572 this week last year. Stock in Liverpool 590,000 bales, against 383,000 last year. Stock of American cotton afloat for Liverpool 122,000 bales, against 184,000 last year. Stock of India cotton afloat for Europe 197,000 bales, against 448,000 last year. Regarding the new crop advices are generally favorable, though there are some accounts of cold and unfavorable weather. Estimates of the new crop have somewhat decreased during the