"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 1, 1870.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

Mr. E. C. FOAT 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. LOVE, 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

MONTHLY REPORT.—The business of the month ending last night, although by no means active, would compare favorably with that of corresponding months in the past. The receipts of cotton in our warehouses for the month foot up 4274 bales against 1853 bales for the corresponding month of 1869. Since the 1st of September there have been received 102,425 bales, against 77,636 bales for the same time last year.

On the 1st of June, 1869, low middling cotton was quoted in this market at 24¾@25 cents, and gold at 137@138.

Owing to the telegraphic wires being down we are unable to furnish any late dispatches.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. William Davidson for a full file of city papers.

THE HORNET.—This little home made craft will propel for Carolina Bluffs to day. Come, gentlemen, encourage home manufacture—give her a good trip.

THE GRAND ERA.—This magnificent packet will leave on time for the city to day. She is indisputably the finest boat in the trade, especially in point of size, and offers every comfort to passengers and every guarantee to shippers. Capt. George Kouns, the senior of the Kouns brothers, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a steamboatman, and certainly deserves to be encouraged for having brought into the trade so fine a boat as the Grand Era.

Burnside proposes to raffle a magnificent music box valued at $200; forty chances at $5 a chance. Twenty-five dollars of the amount he will give to the Allen Monument Fund. Call and see the investment, and we vouch for it, that you will be charmed.

An editor is frequently placed in awkward positions. We have already, upon the authority of Messrs. Sale & Murphy, asserted that the American stove is the best in use, and now comes Messrs. Rice Bros. & Co., upon whose authority, we must needs say that the Charter Oak is unapproachable. For this "conflict in the Code" of veracity, the public must hold the parties responsible, not us.

A GOOD MOVE.—Capt. Wimberly and J. M. Rogers intend establishing a coal, wood and lumber yard, and will be prepared to supply the demand of the city for these essentials. They are well-known in the community as responsible, reliable and clever gentlemen, and will be very apt to accomplish what they promise.

A FINE RAIN.—Monday about noon it commenced raining moderately but continued to increase in violence until we had a miniature flood. All afternoon and during the night it kept up the performance; the immediate result of which was a rise in the river of ten inches, and the remote results we hope will be a decided improvement in the young crops, which had begun to suffer materially for want of rain.

We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Devoe & Parsons, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. They are both competent in their profession and will, doubtless, give complete satisfaction to those who engage their services. The former was considered one of the most efficient engineers here, in that department, during the war, and the latter has had ample experience as surveyor in this city and elsewhere.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement that the examination of the pupils of this College will begin on the 23d of June. Commencement Day will be on the 29th. We are pleased to see that our friend, Ashton, for whom we confess to a decided weakness, will deliver the annual address.

The Mansfield College, under the able management of President Stuart, has become one of the leading female institutions of the South. The course of study is most thorough, and a graduate comes from under the hands of the President and his efficient corps of assistants an accomplished woman.

We record with pleasure the arrival in our city of our young friend, Mr. Joseph Kohn, junior member of the house of Simon & Kohn, wholesale dealers in hats and trunks, at No. 6 Magazine street, New Orleans. Said firm has numerous business friends in Shreveport, and we doubt not they will contrive to make Mr. Kohn's stay in our midst both agreeable and remunerative.

THE STOVE OF ALL STOVES.—Much has been said and sung of the Charter Oak, Buck's Brilliant, and so forth and so on, but all these must take a back seat when the "American" appears upon the scene. Among other advantages, it lays special claim to this remarkable feature: place in it the bluest and toughest piece of beef that can be found and it comes out a juicy and savory loin steak, tender as a spring chicken. We have the word of Messrs. Sale & Murphy for this, who are the agents here for the sale of this peculiar piece of mechanism.

All hyperbole aside, however, there is no question but this is the best stove ever offered to the public. It took the premium over the Charter Oak, Brilliant and Cotton Plant at the Texas State Fair in Houston, and we learn from the city papers that it was awarded the first premium at the Kentucky State Fair in 1869. Messrs. Sale & Murphy will make a present of one to any person who, upon fair trial, does not pronounce it the most perfect and complete article of the kind ever before in use.

MESSRS. CUMMING & MORRISON.—Our readers will see from our advertising columns that these gentlemen have resumed business, though in a different line, in the wooden warehouse at the foot of Texas street. We bespeak for them a liberal share of patronage, and they eminently deserve it. To a certain extent homeless after the war, as they had left Missouri early in the war, they settled here, and though as dry goods merchants did not succeed to the extent of their deserts, yet they have won for themselves the kind regards and high esteem of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Gentlemen in the best sense of the word, they have never stooped to any tricks of trade, hoping to win their way by modest worth and honorable dealing. We trust they will yet accomplish their reasonable desires.

We see from the Times that seventy cases, containing the bones of deceased Chinamen, were shipped from San Francisco to the Celestial Kingdom per the last steamer. It would have been much better to have had them grond into fertilizers.

The Firemen's Procession.

Yesterday, the 26th day of May, was the third anniversary of the organization of the Shreveport Fire Department, and it was appropriately observed by a grand turn out and procession, which was the fourth demonstration of the kind ever made in our city. Being pressed for time and space we can do but scant justice to the beautiful display, and we must apologize beforehand, to our "gallant firemen" for the imperfect sketch, all unworthy as it must needs be of the occasion.

At half past 9 o'clock the Procession was formed at the corner of Travis and Edwards streets, moving thence down Edwards to Texas, down Texas to Commerce, down Commerce to Milam, up Milam to Common, thence to Texas, down Texas to Spring and thence to Engine House No. 1.

First in the Procession came the Grand Marshal and staff on horseback, then the Shreveport Cornet Band, followed by the Chief and Assistant of the Fire Department, on horseback.

Next in order came Caddo Fire Company No. 1, Thomas Byland, Foreman, preceded by their Marshal on horseback. The members thereof were dressed in black pants, red flannel shirts trimmed with black velvet, and black firemen's hats, the same as those worn by all the companies—the officers wearing white hats. At the head of the company was borne a beautiful silk banner, representing on one side a house on fire, with the motto, "Always Ready," and on the reverse was a portrait of a fireman. Their elegant steam engine, most beautifully decorated with flowers, drawn by four white horses and followed by the hose carriage, also festooned with flowers, brought up the rear.

Next came the Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jules Bourquin, Foreman. The members were dressed in black pants and blue shirts trimmed with white. At the head rode their Marshal. Then came their elegant banner, presented by Mrs. M. V. Hunt. It was of blue silk and bore the motto, "We go to the Rescue." The Truck followed drawn by the company, a beautiful black horse walking between "the ropes," but not doing any drawing that we could see. The Truck, we need scarcely say, was tricked off handsomely with wreaths of flowers. The most interesting feature was a beautiful little girl, Zula Hunter, and a handsome little boy, Dick Kline, sitting on the Truck and looking out from a perfect forest of flowers.

Caddo Fire Company No. 2, R. H. Lindsay, Foreman, next appears. First rode the Marshal, immediately followed by a magnificent flag borne on horseback. The flag was of blue silk, adorned with a painting representing a pelican and her young, with the motto, "Protection to Life and Property." Then came the Assistants, followed by Lucie Lee Elstner, a beautiful little girl, riding a handsome black pony, finely caparisoned, and bearing a small silk banner, the pony led by two pages dressed in the uniform of the company. This was the feature of the Caddo No. 2. Next to the little girl came the company, with a uniform of black pants and white flannel shirts trimmed with black velvet. The band engine, handsomely decorated, brought up the rear.

Following the last named company rode the City Council and the local representatives of the Insurance Companies, the latter in a carriage.

Wm. Kennedy is Chief of the Fire Department, and G. W Kendall, Assistant Chief. Dr. Joe L. Moore was the Grand Marshal of the day; M. Kaufman, Marshal of Caddo No. 1; S. M. Morrison, of Hook and Ladder Company; and T. Reilly, of Caddo No. 2. The Presidents were, of No. 1, J. F. Utz; of Hook and Ladder, A. H. Leonard, and of No. 2, J. B. Gilmore; Marshals and Presidents moving at the head of their respective companies. A. Teah and P. LaCoosette were Aids to the Grand Marshal.

In the morning fair hands were called into requisition in decorating the Engines, Truck, etc., so we need not say the work was most tastefully done. A lunch and "refreshments" were prepared at Engine House No. 1, and the Caddo No. 2s had at their Engine House a fine collation, to which the insurance agents and the newspaper editors were specially invited. And in this connection, we must acknowledge the cheer given our office by the last named company, as they passed. Thanks, gentlemen, thanks.

While halted on Texas Street, "Professor" Olsen secured a photograph of the entire procession, one of each company, and also one of Miss Lucie and pony, for a copy of which latter we hope to be called upon to return our thanks.

If we have failed to do justice to any feature of either company we crave pardon, and throw ourselves back upon the plea, that it were difficult indeed, to speak of the affair as it deserves.

At night there was a ball at Brewer's Hall which came off to the general satisfaction, further comments upon which, the lateness of the hour forbids.

P. H. Rosson, auctioneer, sold on the 27th instant 25 41-100 acres of land, near Shreveport, at $71 per acre, to D. J. Elder; 27 41-100 acres, at $57 per acre, to J. Blutmore; 10 18-100 acres, at $50 per acre, to Geo. Alban; 39 31-100 acres, at $60 per acre, to J. W. Duncan; lot 11 in Block 2, to J. W. Warren, for $205; lot 15 in Block 2, to J. W. Warren, for $240; lot 7 in Block 7, to J. W. Warren, for $1250; lot 14 in Block 58, to J. W. Warren, at $2200; lot 14 in Block 7, to Dr. H. McCormick, at $950; lot 14 in Block 48, to Henry Kneeland, at $1775; lot 11 in Block 32, to J. W. Duncan, at $1900; lot 15 in Block 7, to T. M. Gilmer, at $900; lot 16 in Block 7, to T. M. Gilmer, at $1050; lot 9 in Block 25, to Elias Johns, at $1875; lot 9 in Block 21, to M. S. Jones, at $1575; lot 10 in Block 21, to Stacey & Poland, at $1400; lot 14 in Block 53, to C. Horn, at $1300; lot 15 in Block 53, to A. H. Leonard, at $1650; lot 2 in Block 15, to Tom Kelley, at $2125, and on the 28th fractional 12-acre lot on Corporation line, to Mrs. M. D. C. Cane, at $10,415.

Is not the action of our Police Jury and City Council a damning commentary upon the times? The Legislature passes a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the building of an Hospital in Shreveport, with the condition attached that the city and parish should donate to the State a site for the same. This bill provides for the appointment of seven Directors, two of whom are to be the Mayor of the city of Shreveport and the President of the Police Jury of the parish of Caddo. The bill further provides that $75,000 of the bonds shall be issued immediately upon the above mentioned donation, and before a brick has been laid, and the other $25,000 upon the completion of the work. Another beautiful feature of the bill is that *three* of this Board of seven can constitute a quorum.

Gov. Warmoth, after so long a time—the reason for which delay may hereafter be developed—signed the bill, and then appointed five Directors; one of whom is a negro, and by odds the most respectable one of the lot. Now, although the citizens of Shreveport and of the parish feel the great need of this Hospital and fully appreciate the benefits to result from its establishment, to the poor class particularly, they are yet so perfectly certain that these appointees will, in some mysterious manner, spirit away these bonds, and only an apology for an Hospital be built, even if so much, that they are unwilling to make the donation, trifling as the expense would be in comparison with the magnitude of the good that would certainly accrue.

Truly, we have fallen upon evil times.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see in our city James Turner, Esq., President of the Harrison County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, and Captain W. G. Barrett, one of the directors of the same. These gentlemen visit Shreveport in the interest of their society, and we gladly chronicle the fact that they are meeting with a considerable degree of encouragement. All such enterprises should receive the hearty support of the people, and our merchants can rest assured that they will be benefitted in no small measure by aiding our neighbors in Harrison in making the one in which they have embarked a complete success. We learn that the Association is fairly established, with a cash capital of $12,000—that a beautiful tract of eighty acres of land lying immediately north of the depot has been bought and paid for, and a contract for the enclosing of the grounds, building the aren, samphitheatre, houses, stands, preparing a mile track, &c., has already been awarded in the sum of $8000—round numbers. With such a start the success of the enterprise is fully guaranteed, and we rejoice that it is so.

The San Domingo negroes threaten to revolutionize unless the United States interfere and ratify the treaty. Terrible threat, to be sure, and it should prompt Grant to hurry up his lobbying operations.

The Dedication.

The Temple of the Hebrew Zion Congregation of Shreveport, was dedicated on the afternoon of Friday, with highly entertaining ceremonies. The occasion was one that will, doubtless, be long remembered; not only by those whose religious interests were excited, but by all who were witnesses of the scene, whether in sympathy or not with the faith which has been handed down from the fathers of Israel—a faith preserved under tribulation and persecution, under scoff and contumely, with a devotion that rises to the sublime.

At half past three P.M., a procession was formed at the residence of Mr. Isaac Kahn, on Travis street, at the head of which marched twelve youths bearing small, white banners representing the chiefs of the twelve tribes. Next came the Shreveport Cornet Band, followed by a troop of little Misses, arrayed in white robes, and bedecked with flounces and flowers; and, lastly, a lengthy column composed of the male members of the congregation.

The procession entered the Temple under the swelling tones of the organ manipulated by that exquisite artist, Mrs. Carrie Fulton, on which she executed a composition by Mendelsohn. The building was crowded; and with the combined decorations of nature and art, was most attractive in every aspect.

The services were inaugurated by an address from Miss Jennie Weinstock; at the conclusion of which she presented the key of the Temple to the custodian, Captain Simon Levy, on the reception of which he delivered a brief and well turned address. He recounted the leading facts connected with the history of Zion Congregation.

In March 1861, Messrs. M. Baer, A. Weinstock, A Winter, H. Dreyfus, Felix Cahn, E. Eberstadt, P. F. L. Frank and others, some of whom have long since gone to their eternal rest, met in a small room on Texas street to take steps towards starting a Hebrew Congregation. They rented a room as a place of worship and gave to the Congregation the name of Har El—mountain of God—and engaged the services of the Rev. Dr. Sarner, as their reader and preacher. In 1866, when a charter was obtained, and the name changed to that of Zion Congregation, their earnest desire was to secure a permanent place of worship. With this intention they bought, in the same year, the lot on which their beautiful edifice now stands, with the purpose of at once erecting a house worthy of the name it should bear; but the pecuniary difficulties of that year compelled them to postpone the execution of the laudable design. In the meantime the Rev. Dr. Leiven had become their minister. In 1867 the Rev. Dr. M. Samfield arrived and was engaged as minister and teacher; positions which he holds at this day. In 1869, the energies of the Congregation were revived, and they resolved to consummate their plans and build a Temple of worship to the Most High. And well have they executed that resolve. The members who, a few years ago, assisted in the organization of the Congregation, may be justly proud of the fruits of their toil and their perseverance, in beholding the comely building which was dedicated on Friday to the worship of God, and of which one year ago the corner stone was laid.

After music by the choir, there followed a prayer by the Rev. H. S. Jacobs, of New Orleans, the same who led in the ceremony of laying the corner stone, and whose commanding presence and high qualities as an orator and a scholar added grace and dignity to the occasion. This was followed by music; the recitation of King Solomon's prayer by Rev. M. Samfield; then music, during which the gorgeous curtain that veiled the Ark of the Covenant was drawn and the doors of the Ark thrown open; the congregation rising and standing until they were closed.

These ceremonies lent variety and interest, and carried back the recollection of Bible readers to the days of Moses and Aaron.

When the doors of the Ark had been closed and the curtain restored, the Rev. Mr. Jacobs delivered an oration which we have no space to copy, but in which we can say he exhorted his brethren to cultivate charity towards one another and towards the world, and while they had cause for gratification on the completion of their handsome edifice, it was not all of religion to build a house and dedicate it to the service of God. The dedication hymn was sung by the choir; a sermon and prayer by Rev. M. Samfield; the recitation of the 84th Psalm by Rev. Mr. Jacobs; music by the choir; an intermission of ten minutes, the whole concluding with "Sabbath Evening Services," carrying the ceremonies into the evening.

A man by the name of Bernard Hahn, claiming to be skilled in the medical and surgical sciences, has been in this place for some months, yet failing, we presume, to impress the public with a proper appreciation of his skill, he has left in disgust. But he seems to be not the only party disgusted, as several can testify. We entertain a sentiment of profound sympathy for those who are unable to discharge their pecuniary obligations, yet the doctor should, at least, have "settled fair," whether he paid or not.

We are indebted to Hon W. P. Kellogg for a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee to whom was referred the bill incorporating the Southern Trans Continental Railway Company. The document is quite a voluminous one, embodying the debates on the subject. We need only say that Mr. Kellogg proved himself an able champion of the road, combatting objections, from whatever quarter and by whomsoever urged, in a masterly manner.

The Sunday school children of Jefferson had a picnic excursion on the 24th of May, aboard the Lotus No. 3. They were conveyed down the Bayou and disembarked under the shadow of the grand old trees fringing that stream, where they had a "nice time" generally. Capt. Dannals and the other officers of the Lotus are spoken of in terms of highest praise by the press of Jefferson for their care and attention to the little folks on the occasion.

If we supposed that the grand autocrat of the State of Louisiana would ever deign to give an excuse for anything he does, whether in violation of law or morals, we would ask him by what shadow of authority he removes parish officers at will who have been duly elected and whose term of office has not expired. There is some show of reason for his course in regard to city officers, but our police Jurors were regularly elected before the passage of the abominable election bill and hold their office until November. Would any of the Governor's friends be kind enough to inform us, or the public, of his pretext for this thing?

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.—The following important telegram has just been received, and we hasten to lay it before our readers.

GALVESTON, May 24, 1870.

To Sale & Murphy, Shreveport, La.:

American won gold medal at Texas State Fair, beating Charter Oak and Brilliant.

W. D. C. LLOYD, Agent.

This celebrated stove is for sale by Sale & Murphy, No. 6 on the Levee. [m27 d2t&1w

Recently, in Starkville, Mississippi, quite a little excitement was gotten by a Mr. J. J. Yates breaking bottles of ale, porter, brandy cherries, etc., in front of his store. A strong temperance man in the place had converted Mr. Yates, by convincing him that in selling such articles he was assisting in making drunkards of young men, and proposed to share the loss, which proposition was accepted, and hence the smashing operation.

A few days since a freedman, in the absence of the proprietor, entered a small shop on the Texas road beyond the city limits, kept by a Swede, and took two hundred dollars in currency and a six-shooter. He was pursued by Mr. Patterson, living near, but succeeded in making his escape through the thick undergrowth, after firing several shots at his pursuer. Mr. Patterson says if the aim had been half so good as the will, he would never have lived to report the particulars of the pursuit and flight.

It may be of interest to builders to know that experiments made by scientific men have proven the singular fact, that cypress and walnut, and cypress and cedar will rot each other while jointed together, but on separation the rot will cease, and the timbers remain perfectly sound for a long period.

We have found a case in which we heartily concur with Forney, as he expresses himself through the columns of the Washington Chronicle, and we hope we may never again have occassion to concur with him. He thinks that no Congressional committee has the right to force newspaper proprietors to divulge their affairs.

Radical Honesty.

An extract, which we republish from the New York Tribune's correspondence, in regard to the reelection of Whittemore to Congress, is a very fair commentary upon the general intelligence of negro voters, and is a powerful argument in favor of educating this class, who are henceforth to enjoy the right of franchise. It comes, too, from a source preëminently friendly to the colored people. The statement is commented upon by the St. Louis Democrat, a leading Radical paper, somewhat to this effect: It asks to it the serious attention of those Republicans at Washington who have the power to influence results in that district, and who care for the future success of the party. It regards an event like the reëlection of Whittemore as going very far to turn from the support of the party thousands of men who accepted negro suffrage (we are surprised that the Democrat dares to use the term, "negro") with hesitation and reluctance. They will say, argues the Democrat, "we were pressed to adopt the amendment as a measure of necessity and justice. We feard that the colored people were not prepared to vote intelligently, but we made the experiment. If these are the fruits, if a convicted and a confessed rascal can defeat any honest man in a colored district, it is about time to stop." Thousands of men, the Democrat goes on to say, will be repelled by such an election as this, and though the Radical leaders, some of them, we presume it means, may regret it, reason against it, and prove that the pary is neither responsible for Whittemore's conduct, nor for the ignorance of the colored people, the effect will still be injurious to the Republican party. Men will feel that the leaders of that party are responsible that they could prevent so disgraceful a thing if they choose; and that is true. "There are Republican eaders in Washington who could have made it impossible for this Whittemore to be reelected."

To this effect comments the Democrat, and does it not by its line of argument directly admit that the negro is not prepared to exerise the right of ballot? Does it not indirectly admit hat this measure of its party was suggested by necesity—the only means of retaining place, power and pif? It says the party is not responsible for the ignorance of the colored race. True, but it is responsible for putting into hands, all incapacitated for its proper use, a power which may give shape to the policy ad destiny of the country. They have not given the negro this liberty and this power for his own benefit. He is as much their slave now as he was ours in tie olden time—the form only of his bondage is changed. Nor does the Democrat repent of the folly of its party in enfranchising the black race before they were educated up to an intelligent use of the power vested in the ballot. Oh, no. Its only regret is that the 'leaders at Washington" should permit them to exerise it in such a manner as may tend to "turn from the support of the Republican party thousands of men who accepted negro suffrage with hesitation and rluctance." Such is the political honesty of this "God and morality party."

A Word of Explanation.

The position of a newspaper editor is not alone a laborious and thankless one but has numberless annoyances and responsibilitie as well. His meaning is frequently so miserably distorted by ignorance or prejudice on the part of the reader, that if his bantling were dropped at his door in a basket he would never recognize it as his own. We have enough sins of our own to answer for, and must protest against having saddled upon us those that have origin in the imaginations of our readers.

In speaking of the recent appointments by Warmoth of City Councilmen, we said something to the effect that the scalawag elemen should not be permitted to exercise undisputed sway. And this after expressing the opinion that tie appointees would not accept. Yet some persons seem to think that we spoke of those appointed asscalawags. We certainly had no such intention; for he position of City Councilman is anything but an eviable one, and no one supposes that either of the gentlemen sought or desired the appointment, while it is generally conceded that they would all, as old citizens, having a large pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the place, and of excellent judgment, most creditably discharge the duties incident to the office. The only possible objection that could be urged is the general one, that Warmoth's regard is a leprosy that is liable to contaminate whatsoever it touches.

And in this connection we would remark that we deem it our duty, as a public journalist, to protest against his unrestrained exercise of power, more especially as he usually exercises it in such a manner as to jeopard the public interest. There are many good, gentle souls who think it very naughty indeed for as editor or a private individual to breathe a whisper against the powers that be, although it is as plain as a pikestaff to those not purblind, that taxation, the result of unscrupulous laws and villainous legislation, is effecting a slow but sure confiscation. These amiable gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding, we shall continue to lash the scoundels to the extent of our limited lashing capacity so long as we conduct a newspaper. Not for pleasure or profit, surely, for there is no gratification resulting from the indulgence of abuse, nor is there any money in it. Possibly we are mistaken, but we deem it a duty we owe the community to expose the rascality of the Radical party whenever it is within our humble capacity to do so, and moreover, we deem that journal basely recreant to its trust who fails to raise a warning voice against the designs of a party whose only aim is thieving—whose only bond of union is the cohesive power of public plunder.

A bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons has passed the lower house of the Texas Legislature. Experience in all ages and countries has pretty well established the fact, that ay law in direct opposition to general custom is a dead letter. So this will prove in Texas, as it already is a Louisiana. We have no idea that any one is deterred from carrying concealed weapons is this State from fer of the law. Bad a practice as it is, the indulgence thereof rarely entails the penalties prescribed by law

The friends of a total repeal of the income tax have but little to hope for in the present aspect of the case in Congress. It is, however, some consolation to know that a reduction of thirty-four millions is contemplated by the bill now before that body. The small increase in the exemptions from $1000 to $1500 on ordinary incomes is but a poor boon to the suffering masses who are least able to bear the oppression of this war measure.

FATAL DUEL.—A dispatch to the Picayune of the 26th states that a duel was fought at Chacahoula, Terrebonne parish, on the 23d, by George F. Belden, brother of the Attorney General of the State, and Mr. Woods, editor of the Houma Eagle, resulting in the death of the former, on the 24th. The quarrel originated between the representatives of the Eagle and the Patriot. McBride, editor of the Patriot, seems to have provoked a challenge and then refused to fight, whereupon Belden accepted. The parties were evidently bent on blood, as the dispatch states that twenty shots were fired.

BENEFIT TO THE ALLEN MONUMENT.—It has been suggested to us by several of our prominent citizens that we make an appeal to the young amateur actors of the place in behalf of the Allen Monument. Young gentlemen, let us hear from you. Surely you are willing to sacrifice your private feelings, overcome your native modesty, for a cause like this.

Pofessor Harris has kindly presented us with one of his beautiful Grand Astronomical and Cannonading Balloons, of which he is the inventor. He calls it "the most beautiful and scientific exhibition of the age," and we, the recipients, are the last ones in the world to doubt it. At all evens, we shall give her a start off on Monday evening at 8 o'clock—provided she will go. Small boys must be on the alert.

We find in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 24th, the names, politics and date of expiration of service of the Governors of the thirty seven States of the Union for 1870. The article shows that the Governors of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut are Democratic, those of Virginia and Tennessee, Conservative, and all the rest Republican.

The Savannah Republican, in commenting on the saying that the Grand Army of the Republic will be assisted by the Union men and women of Georgia in the work of decorating the graves of Union soldiers buried at Andersonville, wants to know where they will find the "Union women" of Georgia to help them, saving, always, the school-marms.

Recorder's Court.

TUESDAY, May 24.—N. F. Cox, charged with wilfully and maliciously shooting and killing Smith Vance, alias Smith Gamble, colored. The evidence was that Cox, as Deputy Sheriff of Bossier parish, arrested Vance in a beer saloon on Market street with a warrant issued by the Parish Judge of Bossier parish. Cox had his pistol in his hand when he made the arrest. When near the door of the saloon Vance made a grab at Cox's pistol and at the same time attempted to draw his own pistol. Cox had but one chamber of his revolver loaded. He shot and caught Vance's pistol. A struggle followed, and Vance, being a very large and strong man, threw Cox. Mr. Carter, whom Cox had summoned to assist him in making the arrest, caught hold of Vance and pulled him partly off Cox. Cox having got Vance's pistol from him, both rising, Cox shot with Vance's pistol, the ball taking effect in the head of Vance, who died immediately. In an instant Marshal Sherrod was there. Cox surrendered. Major Ashton, District Attorney, for the State. Messrs. Nutt & Leonard for defendant. Cox was discharged.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—Lake Newell, Charley Baker, John Dillon and Wm. Mackler, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance. The first three proved themselves quite innocent, but the last was brought to grief in the sum of $25 and costs. He paid the costs and asked for an appeal on unconstitutional territory.

The same day another case was disposed of in favor of the city, by a plea of guilty and payment of $5 and costs.

J. A. Hawkins was examined, charged with assaulting Ed. Bohan with intent to murder him. This "unpleasantness" took place on the gallery and steps of the Brooks House.

Cal. Turner, sworn—Was in Lake Newell's saloon and heard a disturbance; went to the door and saw outlines of persons struggling on stairway to entrance of Brooks House; heard blows, &c.; two persons came on the pavement and appeared to hold a conversation; one went back on stairway; heard, he thought, more blows; both came down stairs at a fast pace and one wore a white coat.

Tom Hollins, colored, sworn—I work in the Brooks House Saloon; late at night was at the door of the saloon; two men stepped off entrance steps to Brooks House near the saloon in a run; they almost ran over me; went to the steps and saw a man lying there head down and feet up; one of the men that passed me was Capt. Hawkins, and the other I think is called Charley.

D. J. Holland, sworn—Was leaving Brooks House about 11 o'clock P.M. with Capt. Hawkins; at the door near the stairs saw Ed. Bohan, who said "By G—;" he raised his hand as if to strike, but don't know that he had anything in his hand; Hawkins stooped down and struck Bohan; struck him once standing, once when falling and once when down; Hawkins had something in his hand when he struck Bohan, but don't know what it was; caught hold of Hawkins, took him off and both went down stairs to Hawkins' room.

John Norton sworn—About half past 11 o'clock last night heard a rumbling as if a fight was going on on the steps of the Brooks House; went to the door of my saloon; saw Hawkins and Holland come down. Holland went back and immediately came down and went after Hawkins at a very fast gait. I went to the stairway of the Brooks House and saw Bohan there. He was very bloody—I thought he was dead. Mr. Jones was there when I got to Bohan. Bohan had left my saloon ten minutes before the difficulty; he was very drunk, as drunk as he could be.

Mr. Jones, clerk of the Brooks House, testified that very late last night he heard some disturbance on the steps of the house; after it had continued a minute or two he went out to the front of the gallery and saw a man going down stairs very fast; don't know who it was; was about the size of Hawkins; he had on black pants and a white coat; saw Hawkins about 8 P.M., the same night, he then had on black pants and a white coat. I looked down stairs and saw a man lying on the stairs; his head was down and his feet up; went down and found it was Bohan. I thought he was dead.

Dr. Ford testified—I examined Mr. Bohan after he was hurt last night. His nose was broken, a gash over the left eye, one near the temple, and several of his teeth were knocked out. I don't think the injuries he has received will kill him.

Dr. Joe L. Moore, City Physician, was ordered to examine Ed. Bohan for the purpose of testifying to the condition Bohan was then in. He said he did not believe the injuries Bohan had received would kill him, but he might die from secondary causes—erysipelas or gangrene.

Other witnesses were examined. Their testimony was the same as herein given. And this is much abridged.

John A. Hawkins was ordered to find bail in the sum of $5000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court, and to keep the peace in the meantime, and would stand committed until that time. He was committed but afterwards made the bond.

Mrs. Ann Clark was picked up from a gallery drunk. She was lectured and dismissed to go home, which she most faithfully promised to do. To show her gratitude she slid from the seat, like a turtle off a log, landing on her marrow bone, threw up her head like a swimming steer, rolled her eyes, as doth the dying calf, moved her lips like a goat eating briars, and insisted upon offering a prayer there and then with a promise of often thereafter. Judge Crowell chose the thereafter series, dispensing with the present and her presence.

THURSDAY, May 26.—Mrs. Clark, "down drunk;" she had many apologies and more promises, and not a few prayers. She got three days or $3. She is taking her time.

Frank Leslie, Tom Caperton and J. H. Thomington, charged with disorderly conduct, were dismissed.

FRIDAY, May 27.—Henry Prince and John Murphy were up for fighting and disturbing the peace. The proof was that Prince knocked Murphy down, for which he paid $5 and costs. Murphy was discharged.

L. Goodman was disdorderly, profane and very noisy.

Julia Wilson (colored) was examined on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Mr. Goodman. Her husband was charged with assisting in the theft; had a little too much to say. He was sent to jail to cool off, and when there his baggage was searched and two pairs of shoes were found that G. claimed. G. snorted and was only quieted with a promise that he would go to Milam street, where the cool shade is. Julia claimed to have bought the shoes, but with the assistance of an officer could not find the place. She was asked to try on the shoes. Her foot was about three sizes too large. She was then asked for a $200 bond. Failing in that she went to where her husband was.

MONDAY, May 30.—Wash Hervey was charged with shooting a pistol. The charge was not sustained

Mrs. Gatliff, Betty Tucker, Mat Tucker and Gus LeFevere, soiled doves, were tried on various charges. The first two were dismissed; the last two had a $50 bill changed and got a little over half of it back as change.

James Halpin, Sam York and T. Windell were charged with being down dead drunk. They paid $3 and costs each.

McClure & Barrett were charged with having erected a wooden shanty inside the fire district. They claimed that it was put up to put goods in while they put a new floor in their store. They were ordered to remove it inside of fifteen days.

TUESDAY, May 31.—Henry Dillenburger was up on two charges—first, disorderly conduct; second, fighting. Fine $5 and costs on each charge.

Jim Wilson and Archie McNeil were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Fine $5 and costs each.

Fritz Klump, nuisance—an uninsured out building not properly policied—fine $7 50 and costs.

Hannah Bell, colored, said on the streets often and many times that a friend and brother's mother was of the canine species, all of which was said with words after the manner of the profane. Maggie Johnson, one of the "heavy weights," though a friend, said she reckoned she (Hannah) were guilty of all charged. Fifteen dollars paid the fine and costs.

Wm. Rogers, lying dead drunk, said he might be guilty; that he would "never do so no more," and that he had been very unfortunate in this court. The Recorder told him that he was very ungrateful, very, indeed; that he had often been before this court, quite often, and had never drawn a blank. This time he got a hash ticket for seven days with out-door exercise from 7 A.M., to 6 P.M.

THE NEXT STEP—*States to be Abolished.*—Senator Brownlow, in the following paragraphs, no doubt adumbrates the next step in the Radical march to absolute power:

"Had I my way, I would so reconstruct the Government of the United States as to form a strong central government here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations, as absolutely dependant upon and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States.

"Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory and pretence of State rights and State sovereignty, to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.

"While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction. W. G. BROWNLOW.

"Washington, April 25, 1870."

NORTH LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—We have heard it rumored that the company in possession of this road have sold it to Mr. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, for $1,300,000, and that Mr. Ames has purchased also the claims of the parties who dispute the title of Ludeling & Co., paying therefor $300,000. A sale of the road has been in contemplation for some time, and the probability is that, if not sold, it will be, so soon as Congress adopts the 32d parallel as the route for a Southern Pacific road. Mr. Ames is President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and has been for some time pecuniarily interested in the North Louisiana and Texas road. He also "runs" a seat in Congress.

The road from here to Vicksburg still lacks two or three miles of being reconstructed, at which a few laborers are said to be working. The trains from Monroe go no further than Delhi.

[Ouachita Telegraph.

New England rules the United States, Massachusetts rules New England, and Boston rules Massachusetts. Here is Wendell Phillips' description of Boston, and certainly he ought to know:

Boston is a city in which every tenth person is a criminal and every seventh a pauper. Three-quarters of our farms are mortgaged for drink, two-thirds of the pulpits are filled with drunkards, and the bench of justice is nearly vacant because one-half of the judges have died drunkards.

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN,
Shreveport, June 1, 1870.

During the past week the weather has been disagreeably warm, though not so much so as it has been in St. Louis, New York and those hot localities, where they have been complaining of swellering sensations and sun-strokes. The heavy rain on Monday afternoon and night cooled the atmosphere to a great extent for the time being, though yesterday was sufficiently warm, except during the time when a light shower was falling.

Since our last weekly issue, up to 10 A. M. Monday, the river had fallen 2 feet 10 inches, but yesterday at 10 A.M. had regained 10 inches, (the effect of the rain, which we hope was more than local), though at that hour was on a stand.

Our last reports gave 32 inches at Potato Bend, about 4 feet in the lake, and both falling, the former rapidly.

The Lulu D. came down from above the raft on Sunday evening, as we yesterday stated, surprising all here, who supposed she was above Fulton aground. Capt. Tucker reported 3 feet at the mouth of Black Bayou, though not so much to Fulton. Encouraged by the appearance of the Lulu D., we presume, our friend, James, has raised his head and—flag, and will put out with the Flavilla this evening for his favorite haunt. Capt. Poff was also encouraged by this arrival, and both the Travis Wright and Lulu D. started up yesterday.

The river below has fallen a little too much for the convenience of the larger boats.

The La Belle and Grand Era are making good time, but not up to that of the Lafourche and Bart Able.

The rates of passage for people and cattle vary so much and so rapidly that we shall hereafter quote "according to contract." During the week passage has been down to $10 and freight on cattle next to nothing.

The rates of freight from St. Louis to New Orleans are now: On flour, 30c.; pork, 50c; whisky, $1 50; corn, per sack, 20c; oats per 100 lbs., 25c.; hay, per 100 lbs., 25c. Barge rates are 15 per cent. less, or about that.

The Texas and Enterprise will be in port to-day.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Era No. 9, Martin Kouns, master, Charles W. Drown, clerk, came up from the city loaded to the guards, her freight principally for Jefferson. Thanks to friend Charley for city dates. She went on up about 9 A.M.

At 5½ A.M. the Julia A. Rudolph, H. G. McComas, master, B