"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

# The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 27, 1870.

PHILIP 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. 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.

See the notice of our friend, Emmett Rankin. His News Depot is always well supplied with the light literature of the day.

Attention is invited to a call for a mass meeting for the organization of the Democratic party in this parish.

The address of the Democratic Committee and the protest of the committee sent from this parish to interview the Governor, have excluded from the weekly issue many of our news items.

The Germans of this city, it will be seen, purpose holding a meeting at Brewer's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. All those whose hearts beat responsive to the call of the Fatherland are invited to attend.

The special attention of our readers is invited to the card of Messrs. Hoyt & Stokes. The senior partner is well known, and the junior comes highly recommended for integrity and business capacity.

It is very important that all who have not been called upon by the census-taker should send or give him their names. It is desirable that our full strength, or weakness as it may be, should be shown. No taxation is involved.

THE ERA NO. 10.—This unsurpassed low water packet is up for the city to-day. There are no clever gentlemen in our waters than Captain Truslow and our friend with the Chinese patronymic.

The Bradish Johnson brought up on her last trip the new locomotive for the Southern Pacific Railroad. This addition to its propelling power will enable the road to do all the business that may offer with promptness and dispatch.

THE WORM.—There is universal complaint of the ravages of the grass worm in the cotton. An experienced planter in the lake neighborhood of this parish expresses the fear that he will not make three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

THE WAR.—It will be seen that no actual engagement has yet taken place. The hope is still entertained by some that diplomacy may yet intervene and prevent a resort to arms. Though we at first entertained such a hope, we now fear that matters have progressed so far that an adjustment is impossible.

Through the negligence, we suppose, of the Associated Press reporter in Washington, we failed to receive a very important railroad item which is published in the dispatches of the city papers. Among the last acts passed by Congress were separate bills granting aid to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, and the North Louisiana and Texas railroads, which grants were originally included in the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. This should insure the early completion of these lines beyond a peradventure.

The City Council yesterday passed an ordinance contracting for the laying down of a Nicholson pavement on Commerce street, from Texas street to the railroad, and on Texas street from its foot to Edwards street. It is in contemplation to use the rock now on Texas street upon the apron of the wharf, which will secure a good and permanent wharf. Although this will be an expensive pavement, two-thirds of which will fall upon property holders, we yet believe they will be in the end gratified at the investment.

ROANOKE COLLEGE.—The advertisement of this flourishing institution will be found in our paper today. It is located at Salem, Virginia, a place noted for its health, beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded and for the morality of its citizens. It will be seen that the terms are extremely moderate, the entire expenses for a session of ten months being only $210, which estimate includes board and tuition.

We learn that our fellow citizens, Major Robards and family, and Mr. John Walters are located at a delightful village in Minnesota, where board is only $35 per month, with a doctor and a horse and buggy thrown in. What a difference from our "delightful village." Here the hire of a horse and buggy would be at least $150 per month—to say nothing of board and a doctor.

The presence of the grass worm in large numbers is noticed by the Jimplecute, which paper states that they are seriously injuring corn. The genuine cotton caterpillar is said to have made its appearance in Lafayette county, Arkansas. The planters in this parish complain terribly of the grass worms, which do not confine their depredations to the grass and corn, but attack the cotton, cutting off the squares and skinning the stalk.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Monroe on the 9th inst., which was largely attended. A series of resolutions were adopted, mild in tone but expressive of a firm determination to spare no moral effort to defeat the Radical party at the next election. The people are urged to unite to secure a fair and peaceable canvass and an orderly election, believing in such event that the triumph of the party will be certain. A resolution of thanks to Capt. G. W. McCrainie for "the able and efficient manner in which he contended for his seat in Congress," was adopted.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The bill having been passed by Congress giving increased banking capital to the South and West, Louisiana will be entitled to about seven or eight millions more of National Bank capital. Would it not be both practicable and proper to establish a bank in Shreveport? Is there any reason why we should pay tribute to the North or even to New Orleans in this regard, when there is amply sufficient capital in the country to secure the establishment of a bank here? We would urge upon those of our merchants who have enough of enterprise to initiate the movement and enough judgment to appreciate "a good thing," to take the matter in hand. Doubtless a clear exposition of the system upon which such banks are conducted—which will show the large profits derived to stockholders—would induce most of those men who have money on deposit, for which they are not receiving a cent of interest, to invest their surplus means in a National Bank at Shreveport.

As an evidence that the citizens of Monroe are in advance of us in this matter, we give the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Intelligencer:

We yesterday filed an application on behalf of the incorporators of the Monroe Savings Bank, which will secure to that institution, when organized, a half million dollars of National Bank notes upon their complying with the requirements of the National Banking Law.

The Petersburg Index insists that the harvest just secured in Virginia is the most bountiful of all during the past ten years. The crop reached maturity a week earlier than usual. And yet other accounts have represented portions of Virginia at least, in a suffering condition, because of failure of crops.

## Political Prospects.

We are well aware that the people of the South have, for the last four years, been deluding themselves with the hope that the masses of the Northern voters would awaken to the fact that the venality, corruption and unblushing villainy of the leaders of the Radical party were rapidly effecting the financial ruin of the country. This hope has heretofore been vain and idle, and the conviction was being forced upon our minds that the masses were as venal and corrupt as the leaders themselves. And this may be so; yet, after so long a time, the idea begins to dawn upon their minds that the leaders alone are reaping the fruits of this villainy—that they are paying the piper while their masters are doing all the dancing. They naturally object to this arrangement as unjust, and are becoming disgusted at the absence of that honor which is said to sometimes exist among thieves.

So, while we would not give a snap of the finger for all the charity and magnanimity and honesty in all the North, we yet are encouraged by the signs of the times to hope that the days of this baleful party, whose creed is pelf, are numbered; are led to believe that the "virtuous and honest masses of the North," indignant that they should not be the recipients of any of the stealage of the leaders, will ere long rise in their magesty and hurl from power these cormorants who refuse to come to a fair divide.

No party can stand under the withering denunciation of enemies, and the ridicule and disaffection of friends. The quarrels over the spoils, disgraceful expositions of which are to be seen in the daily proceedings of Congress, are evidence enough that the welfare of the masses is wholly laid aside; and that, (if no other cause existed) the dishonesty and ravenous cupidity of the Radical leaders would be quite sufficient to render a wholesome administration of the Government an utter impossibility. It is scarcely necessary to say that no country can be well governed by "thieves," "liars" and "scoundrels," epithets that are bandied between different members of the party in power, not only in private conversations, but at times in the Halls of Congress. There is scarcely a reasonable doubt that the elements of opposition to the rotten party now domineering the people are abundantly sufficient to sweep the country at the next Presidential election, if these different elements can be so combined as to give them perfect unity of action. And it seems equally apparent that those masses of men heretofore affiliating with the Radical organization, but who have become disgusted with its imbecility, profligacy and recklessness—to say nothing of its indisposition to a fair division of spoils—are not disposed to throw any difficulties in the way of this union of all the materials favorable to the restoration of the Government to an honest—comparatively so, at least—and constitutional basis.

But of the many causes which we think give promise of the speedy disruption of this organization, founded upon a single and fallacious idea, though with many side issues characterized by narrow mindedness, cupidity and a lack of statesmanship—the idea of the perfect equality, social and political, of the different races of mankind congregated together in considerable masses—of the many causes, we say, which give us fair promise of a brighter future, there is none to which we attach so much importance as the conflicting interests of the North and West, as regards the question of tariff.

We have already seen that Wells withdrew from the Cabinet because of want of sympathy with the administration on this question; and in connection therewith, we are more than pleased to find the following in the Cincinnati Times of the 12th:

We are informed by reliable authority that Hon. David A. Wells is to stump the West during the coming campaign, with this city as the base of his operations. He is to present the issue which the Government has made with him as to the policy of high protective duties affording "incidental" revenue, in contrast with the policy of a tariff for revenue affording incidental protection to home industry. In short, the issue is made up on the conclusion he derived from his official investigations that the system is such as to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer." We are also informed that it is the intention of the Free Trade League to bring him out for the Presidency in 1872. He will be a strong candidate. It is also stated that arrangements are making with colored orators to itinerate the Southern States for the purpose of enlightening the negroes on this subject.

THE RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF DICKENS.—The character of the religious belief, or unbelief of Dickens has been agitating the minds of many over-pious people since, and before his death. Because he held up a certain class to scorn and ridicule in the person of Chadband, a canting hypocrite who concealed the most detestable character under the garb of the minister, it was charged upon him that he was an infidel. Narrow-minded sectarians could not appreciate how a man could scout their numberless "isms," rise above their petty constructions of the letter of the teachings of Christ, and yet be true to their spirit.

The extract from his will, read by Dean Stanley in his funeral oration at Westminster Abbey, ought forever set at rest the carping curiosity which would have pried into his religious convictions, and the meddlesome incredulity that would have us doubt that he based them upon the scriptures. The paragraph in the will reads thus: "I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try and guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter." "In that simple but sufficient faith," says the Dean, "Charles Dickens lived and died. In that faith he would have you all live and die; and if any of you have learned from any of his works the eternal value of generosity, purity, kindness, and unselfishness, and to carry them out in action, those are the best monuments, memorials and testimonials which you, his fellow-countrymen, can raise to his memory."

CROPS IN PANOLA COUNTY:—A correspondent writing from Elysian Fields, Texas, under date of the 22d, informs us that the corn crops in that section are for the most part good, but have been injured to a great extent for want of rain and by the grass worms, which have eaten the fodder off as high up as the ears on most of the farms. They have also done considerable injury to the cotton, on many places injuring the crop at least a third. There are many stalks without a form or leaf and others more or less riddled. The writer says you can hear them at work as though a shower of rain were falling. The gratifying information is added, however, that they are dying in great numbers. "You will probably be astonished," continues our correspondent, "when I tell you that some neighborhoods in this section have had no rain for five weeks, and others for four. On those farms, of course, neither cotton nor corn are good. I saw fields of cotton a week ago in which the plants at 12 o'clock looked like they had been dipped in boiling water. Without an early rain the cotton crop in this section must be short."

The above remarks as regards the grass worm are equally applicable to this parish.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Pointe Coupee, contends that there was never a greater mistake than the supposition that there will be a fine cotton crop raised; asserting that the great deficiency in "forms" throughout a large region of country he has seen, will more than off-set the increase in area. He offers to bet $500 that no parish in Louisiana will gather as much cotton off the same quantity of land as was gathered last year.

This deficiency of forms is notable in Caddo and Bossier parishes, so far as we can learn from planters, and we are satisfied the writer is correct as regards this region.

We are in receipt of a letter from a correspondent in Claiborne parish, who evidently wishes to console us for Blackburn's strictures, by assuring us that where B. is known no higher recommendation is needful than his abuse. We appreciate the kind intentions of our correspondent, but he will pardon us for not publishing his letter—it is rather too much after Blackburn's own style. Moreover, we do not feel in any way aggrieved, nor is our temper the least ruffled. A big blacksmith was asked why he let his wife whip him. "Oh, well," he replied, "it amuses her and don't hurt me."

Horace Greeley is irate over "the stupid boat race," which he in the same paragraph styles "an outrage." The Picayune suggests to him that no more steam was carried than the law of Congress allows, and says, "Let this learned body and the able inspectors alone and tell us more about farming."

Do, Horace, do.

## The Militia Question.

On the 16th inst. the delegation from this parish waited upon the Governor and read to him the following address. His reply we also give, and while we have nothing to say against its general tone, we can but express surprise that one who ought to be perfectly well informed in the premises, should persist in the assertion, and the apparent belief, that the last election in this parish and district was characterized by violence and intimidation. This surprise, however, might be modified by recalling to mind the scriptural assurance that there is none so blind as he who will not see:

NEW ORLEANS, July 16, 1870.

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

*Sir*—We have the honor to inform you that we have been appointed a committe to present to you the inclosed resolutions, adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto parishes, held on the 9th instant in the city of Shreveport, and to call your attention to the following statement of facts in relation thereto.

We have learned that it is your intention to send a regiment of militia to the parish of Caddo at the coming election in November, and believing our information to be correct, we are constrained to express to you, in the most pointed manner, the universal anxiety which has been thereby created in the public mind:

The parish of Caddo was never in a more quiet condition than it is now. The laws are universally obeyed and enforced, and the rights of person and property are everywhere respected. The officers of the courts concur in the statement that fewer infractions of the law take place now than at any other period in the history of the parish. From no quarter have we learned of any attempt to infringe upon the rights and privileges of any class in the community. Free opinion and free speech are denied to no man, whatever be his condition or color. Between the two races there is entire accord. No outrages are committed on the blacks, who are industriously and peacefully pursuing their several occupations without fear or hindrance from any one. The armed desperadoes who once brought reproach upon the character of our people have left the country, and with them has disappeared the last remnant of that lawless spirit which inflicted outrage indiscriminately on black and white. The feeling of kindness and confidence is universal between the landlord and his laborers, and will continue to be so, unless destroyed by some influence brought to bear from without the parish.

That this is a true statement of the condition of the parish of Caddo, we pledge to you our honor as gentlemen. That it is also a true statement of the condition of the parishes of Bossier and DeSoto, we unhesitating affirm upon the evidence we have. If you have been informed to the contrary, either by verbal or written testimony, we pledge ourselves to show you the falsity of this testimony, by such proofs as no sane man can dispute.

In view of these facts, we respectfully inquire for what reason you design sending an undisciplined soldiery into the midst of a quiet community. There are no outrages to punish—no disturbances to quell—no disorder to repress. Universal peace and harmony prevail throughout the whole of this country.

Where is the necessity, then, that justifies you in taking so very grave and important a step as this? The people desire to know this necessity, if it exist; to be informed of the reasons which, in your opinion, imperatively require the presence of a large body of soldiers, in a country when the power of the civil laws is amply sufficient to protect every one in the enjoyment of his rights.

The apprehensions of the people we represent are so great that they are not content to receive any less authoritative declarations on this subject than that emanating directly from you. Hence they have deputed us to wait on you, with the request that you will be good enough to give to us, in writing, the reasons which you consider sufficient to warrant you in sending a militia force to the parish of Caddo at the ensuing election.

If your determination to do so is founded upon any anticipated outbreak or attempt to abridge the right of the colored citizen to exercise the privilege of voting, then we ask that the militia of Caddo be organized for the public security. Surely, a law-abiding people can be safely entrusted with the power of maintaining the supremacy of the law and of protecting every man in the exercise of lawful rights.

The consequences of sending an undisciplined rabble of armed men to repress outrage where none exists, will be to create the very evil they are sent to prevent. Our people are now happy and contented. A kind Providence has vouchsafed to them the promise of a bountiful harvest wherewith to repair, in some measure, the ravages of a cruel war.

In the name of humanity, in the name of the common country, whose interests are as dear to us as they can be to you, do not bring discord and strife to supplant once more the reign of peace and quiet.

In the hope that you will take this communication into favorable consideration, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

THOMAS T. LAND, Chairman,
James S. Ashton, F. P. Leavenworth,
Robert J. Looney, S. L. Taylor,
R. C. Cummings, Charles B. Clark,
C. L. Pegues, J. W. Duncan,
Committee.

Governor Warmoth received the gentlemen with courtesy, and promised to comply with the request to reply to their address in writing at an early day. On Monday the following communication was sent to them as his answer:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, July 18th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—The communications which you laid before me on Saturday, have received my careful attention.

Your friends need have no fear of a militia force being quartered upon the parishes of Caddo, Bossier and De Soto, or any portion of the State, unless a necessity for such a course of action should arise. Of that necessity I must be the judge but the good people of your section of the State need feel no apprehension as to the conduct of the troops in the event that they should be sent there.

I do not desire to incur the expense of extraordinary measures, nor do I wish to resort to unusual means for enforcing the law and protecting the people, but my sense of duty will not permit me to quietly sit by and see the scenes of the election of 1868 reenacted without exerting the whole power of the government to prevent it.

From the assurances given me in your communications; the solemn pledges made to me when presenting them; the high character which you bear, and the large influence you are known to exert, I feel assured that every man, Democrat or Republican, or to whatever political party he may belong, will have a full and equal chance to discuss his views, privately and publicly, and cast his ballot in accordance therewith, without hindrance or molestation. I know you can carry out the pledges made, and I believe you sincere in making them.

I congratulate you on the improved condition of affairs in your portion of the State, as represented in your communications, and assure you that everything I can do will be done to assist you in keeping down the ruffians who have heretofore given so much trouble and produced such apprehensions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

To Hon. Thomas T. Land, Robert J. Looney, F. P. Learenworth, James W. Duncan, and others.

DENTAL ETHICS.—Dental societies have generally agreed to denounce, as unprofessional, any special advertising by its members, such as a resort to cards, handbills, posters or signs calling to peculiar styles of work, lowness of prices, special modes of operating, or the claiming of a superiority over neighboring practitioners. At a meeting, recently, of the Chicago Dental Society, a Dr. J. Ward Ellis was expelled for malpractice in this regard. In his defense he was rather hard on the Society and upon the code of ethics—said they were instituted by old fogies, with fossilized ideas of propriety, and their object was to keep the young men of the profession under the thumbs of the old ones. In conclusion, he thanked the members for the reputation they had given him, for his practice had doubled, and instead of ruining him, as they had intended, they were putting money into his pocket; and asserted that for every $10 paid to newspapers for advertising, $100 had been returned to him.

A fellow of the name of Tracy, aided and abetted by one Quick, is running "two schedules," as Bill Arp would express it—carrying on the Union at Houston, at the State Journal at Austin. He and his coadjutor are vile dogs, and while indulging in abuse generally, spoke of the State Gazette as the "organ of desperadoes." The Tyler Reporter says that the Gazette mildly reproves him after the style following, and our Tyler cotemporary asks if the Journal editor will fight. Of course not—creatures of his class never do, except to whip their wives if they chance to be weakly:

"We hereby denounce Mr. J. G. Tracy, the editor of the State Journal, as a base slanderer, an infamous liar, and a contemptible poltroon and scoundrel."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—So strangely constituted is the human mind, and so fond are men of excitement, that many persons who have deprecated this war, are eager for the fighting to commence, and would really experience a feeling of probably unacknowledged regret, if, at the last moment, the difficulty should be adjusted; and this notwithstanding the universally conceded fact that the war must operate grievous injury to the South. We had supposed that, as both powers had been for some time preparing for such an emergency, minor engagements would ere this have been reported, if no general one. But we must presume that each one of the combatants is marshaling all his forces to meet the first shock, the result of which may vitally effect the grand finale.

The happy possessor of a big dog out West being denied passage for him on the cars, chained him to the rear break of the train. After an hour's journey he went back to look at him, and found the chain and collar all right, but the dog was pretty much towed away.

CHINESE AT CHATTANOOGA.—Four hundred and sixty-two Chinamen, lately employed by Mr. Stanton to work on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, have arrived at Chattanooga. Five hundred more are en route, says the Chattanooga Times.

## Address of the State Central Committee

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Louisiana:

In view of the Convention to be held in New Orleans on the second Monday of September next, and the great interests involved in the election in November, the Democratic State Central Committee deem it incumbent on them to set forth to the people the political condition of the State, and to call earnestly upon every Conservative voter to aid in redeeming it from the hands of the corrupt men who have ruled it since 1867.

The hour is auspicious; the future is full of promise. We have but to unite, organize and march to victory. Other States have set us the example. North, South, East and West the follies and crimes of the Radical party have not only awakened the people to a sense of danger, but filled their hearts with the spirit of retributive justice toward those who have made merchandize of their loyalty, and betrayed their trusts. Dishonesty and incompetency have controlled and perverted national affairs until those words have become but convertible terms for the very name of the Republican party. Oregon has responded to Connecticut, and New York has spoken through a victory of more than 8,000 majority, not that Radicalism must be, but is overthrown.

While it is not our purpose to dwell upon national politics, it may be well to note the unmistakable evidences of dissatisfaction manifested in every section against the present Federal Administration. To the people of the United States centralization is synonymous with despotism, and the rapid strides in that direction made by Congress have justly alarmed the entire country. With no decent respect for the rights of the governed, States have been subjugated, representation to Congress denied, the voice of overwhelming majorities disregarded, and, as if to crown all these acts of infamy and usurpation, Congress has laid its polluted hands on the Supreme Court itself. Under the domination of the Radical party, bribery and corruption have grown respectable and systematic plundering of the national treasury an honorable profession; taxation fearfully increased in the interest of an odious system of espionage adopted in its collection; grinding monopolies created that oppress labor; and under the flimsy disguise of "gifts" the offices of the national government are sold to the highest bidder, or bestowed in obedience to an unbushing system of nepotism.

If such, and similar evils of a corrupt party have awakened the people of other States to a sense of the dangers that bid fair to engulf them, shall it be said that the people of Louisiana are less keenly alive to the abuses that have grown up in their State government under the three long years of Radical misrule, and which, if continued, must inevitably drive labor and capital from the State and bring ruin to every household?

It will not be disputed that our last Legislature was a reproach to civilization and civil liberty. It trampled upon every virtue that should adorn the character of honorable men and elevated every crime it should have sought to repress. Ignorance, brazen impudence and vice were qualifications necessary to a seat on the Radical side of that body, and when the treasury was robbed, the people plunged and legislative acts sold to the highest bidder for greenbacks, these members did but reflect credit on the trinity that brought them into official existence.

The length designed for this address will not permit your committee to enter into a detail of all the infamous acts passed by that Radical Legislature with Executive approval. The public debt under Radical hands has grown from twelve millions to eighteen millions of dollars; taxes have increased to 5½ per cent., touching the limits of confiscation; individuals and corporations have been granted extraordinary and exclusive privileges at war with free labor and free capital; enormous sums have been granted to individuals from a suffering treasury for trivial and unnecessary services, and useless and oppressive offices have been created to make places for wandering mendicants of the party who obtain their living by extorting money from every species of honest industry.

In the hope of perpetuating themselves in power the Legislature passed the registration, election and militia laws, each receiving Executive sanction, and which, perhaps, are the most odious, unjust and oppressive measures that ever disgrace the statute books of any State. In their folly and magnity they passed laws to enforce the social equality, not only of different races of men, but of the bad with the honest, and of the licentious and abandoned with the pure and upright. In like folly they passed laws to re-organize our once magnificent system of public school instruction, with no higher motive than to degrade, as they thought, the white people of the State, and to create a breach between them and our colored population; all these measures, adopted under the pretence of regulating commerce, trade, the public schools and the amusements of the people, being really intended to pave the way to miscegenation. In short, the legislation of 1868, 1869 and 1870 can be condensed and summed up in four words: IGNORANCE VENALITY, MONOPOLY and OPPRESSION!

That it may not be said that these conclusions are but the judgment of the enemies of Radicalism, we propose to convict that party of all these grave offenses in well chosen words uttered by its own champions and defenders. There is no brighter light in the ranks of that party in this State than Thomas J. Durant, and in so far as he may be more candid than his political friends is his testimony the more conclusive of the truth of what we have said. In his letter dated June 22, 1870, and addressed to Mr. J. S. Soule, speaking of the Radical leaders in this State, he says:

"There must be a absolute separation from the dishonest and incompetent men who have ruled since 1867!"

This is strong language, yet it is surpassed in severity by a Republican address just issued with the endorsement of the Republican State Central Committee. The address says:

"Citizens and Republicans!—After an experience of two years under the leadership of the *most dishonest and corrupt set of politicians that ever disgraced the political history of any* [illegible] *the States of this glorious Union*, you are now called upon to rescue the State from the hands of the political adventurers *who have brought it on the verge of bankruptcy!*"

Thus it is seen that our verdict is approved by leading men of the Republican party; and yet in the same breath in which they write down the infamy of their own party, they ask a continuance of the support of the people under the pretence that honest men are to be put forward in the future. If the salvation of the party depends on that test, it must inevitably share the fate of the cities of the plains, and its requiem will be sung in November next. But this is not only our own, but the verdict of all good men, endorsed by Mr. Durant himself, who realizes how much better it is for his ignoble party to be defeated than survive longer under the leadership of such "corrupt political adventurers" as now afflict our beloved State.

The pernicious consequences of the acts of the Radical party throughout the State have been severely felt by all classes, white and colored, native and foreign born. All have been plundered, deceived, oppressed, and restricted in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by every law, human and divine. In order, therefore, to redeem our State, and release ourselves from the grasp of inefficient and corrupt men, it becomes us to unite as one man without regard to race, color or previous condition, and hurl them from place and power, and fill the offices with honest men and patriots. The interests of both white and black men are identical in this struggle. Whatever rights and privileges either enjoy under the Constitution are sacred, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that they are maintained. The Democratic party has always upheld and defended the Constitution of the country, and will now, as ever in the past, protect and defend every citizen in the full and free exercise of all rights guaranteed by that instrument. At the last election in New York, so triumphant for the Democracy, the only charge brought against the party was, that it favored the colored citizens in their constitutional privileges. The colored people of this State, therefore, may be assured that the Democracy will ever continue to live up to the grand principles that have so long characterized it.

As the greater part of our misfortunes are chargeable to the last Legislature, it is in the power of the people to remedy much of the mischief by the election of true and tried men to the coming Legislature, the members of which are to be chosen in November next. In this way we may yet save the State from further financial and political ruin. To that end let the Democratic and Conservative voters put in nomination their best men for the Legislature, and use all laudable and honorable efforts to secure their election.

Besides a Legislature, a State Auditor and Treasurer are also to be elected.

Our platform is retrenchment and reform; to rid the State of its enormous debt; reduce taxation; have our levees rebuilt; restore confidence and promote harmony between capital and labor; between the colored man and the planter; between the latter and the merchant; to induce immigration, and to develope the vast agricultural wealth of the State. For the accomplishment of these purposes we ask the co-operation of all good citizens, under whatever name assisted. We believe a great triumph is within our reach. Republicanism has produced its bitter fruits, and on them is written its own condemnation; its days are numbered in Louisiana! A party that publicly plies the cause of corruption; that seeks to return to office men who have earned an indelible infamy; whose watchwords have been fraud, dissimulation and false promises to a credulous constituency; who ridicule private morality; who publicly proclaim that the ruling motive of their legislation are spoliation and oppression, cannot confront the voters of Louisiana and successfully demand their support.

We earnestly urge upon the people throughout the State to organize for the work at once. Committees of the several parishes are requested to convene their clubs and elect their delegates to the Convention, and report the names of such delegates to the Secretary of this Committee at the earliest date.

The Committee beg to call the attention of the people to the address issued by the Democratic members of Congress, and especially to that portion recommending the selection of the best men for Congress, and only such as can take the test oath and are under no disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. A Radical Congress has declared that those who cannot take the test oath, or who labor under disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, shall not take seats in that body. We may not stop to inquire into the policy or wisdom of the acts of Congress; experience teaches us to elect men who are not disqualified. What the State needs is representation.

With efficient and honest men to fill the offices of trust; with wise and faithful citizens as legislators, there can be no reason why our people should not again be prosperous and happy. We have a soil that is unparalleled for fertility; a climate that is genial, and great natural advantages and resources. Let us be true to ourselves, and a future awaits us of material prosperity as grand and unexampled as the past has been ruinous and disparaging.

The basis of representation in the State Convention, as revised and fixed by the committee, will give one delegate for every three hundred, and one for every fraction over one hundred and fifty Democratic votes cast at the last general election. Every parish will be entitled at least to one representative. This applies to each new parish.

All papers friendly to the purposes of this address are requested to publish it.

F. H. H.,
President Democratic State Central Committee.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

The Montgomery Advertiser says it is estimated that no less than fourteen thousand actual laborers are at work on the different railroads in Alabama. Of this number, the majority are on the South and N. and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroads.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

## Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, July 26, noon.—Consols 89. Bonds dull at 81¼.

LATER—Consols 89¼. Bonds dull at 81.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8⅝ and Orleans 8⅝d.; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 26, noon.—Cotton quiet but steady; uplands 20½ and Orleans 21c.; sales 500 bales. Gold 121¼. Money 5@6 Pct. Exchange—long 109⅞ and short 110⅞. Louisiana's, old 68 and new 65; levee 6's 65 and 8's 88.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Flour dull and lower; superfine $5 25, double extra $6 00 and treble extra $6 87½. Corn dull and lower; mixed 90c. and white $1 05. Oats dull and lower, 60@64c. Bran dull, $1 00@1 02½. Hay firm; prime $25 00. Pork firm, $32 00@32 50. Bacon—jobbing at 16½@19@19½; hams 26½c. Lard—tierce 17@17½ and keg 18½@19c. Sugar firm; prime 13c. Molasses—fermenting 50c. Whisky 97½c.@$1 02½. Coffee—prime nominally 17½c. Cotton—better grades firmer; middling 17½@18, low middling 16½@17 and good ordinary 15½@15⅝c; sales 800 bales and receipts 230 bales; no exports. Cattle—1st quality $30@50 and 2d quality $20@30. Sheep—1st quality $3@6 and 2d quality $3. Calves $7@12. Sterling 133⅞. Sight exchange ⅜ pct. premium. Gold 121¼. Rainy, mercury 79.

PARIS, July 26, afternoon.—Bourse firm; rentes 65.69.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, evening.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands 8⅛@8⅜ and Orleans 8¼@8⅜d.; sales 8000 bales.

HAVRE, July 26.—Cotton firm, but quiet; tres ordinaire 99.

NEW YORK, July 26, evening.—Money 3@5 Pct. Sterling 109¾@110. Gold 121¼@121⅜. Cotton easier; sales 700 bales; uplands 20½c.

## FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, July 25.—The Journal, official, contains the following, declaring that the French Government has issued orders that, in the prosecution of the war, commanders of French forces will scrupulously regard with respect the neutral powers upon the rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles and declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows:

Privateering is abolished. Neutral flags protect the enemies merchandise, except contraband war merchandise. The blockade must be effective, although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856. French vessels will not seize the property of the enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or American vessel, provided it is no contraband of war; France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board the vessels of the enemy.

The Journal, official, says the Minister of War has given instructions to commence putting in a state of defense and readiness, for active service, all fortifications of Paris and forts beyond the present line of works.

LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty, which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. A complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French Embassy. A dispatch from Brussels states the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in the London Times, of this morning, is perfectly authentic. The Belgium Government knew of its existence.

A short time ago, in the House of Lords, Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lords Stratford and Radcliffe, said he was unable to state where the Times obtained its information of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of such a remarkable document it would be the duty of France and Prussia to immediately and spontaneously explain the matter to Europe.

LONDON, July 26.—The Prussians pray and fast next Wednesday.

Eleven French frigates from the eastward are expected. The French fleet will attack Kehl.

Reports from Mayence indicate that the Prussians are shifting their position so as to face south.

The excitement occasioned by the secret treaty between Prussia and France is increasing. As the evidence becomes clearer that the document is genuine the journals all comment in a similar tone—making an explanation necessary from France of this offensive treaty. The Times, particularly, is seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia. The Times asserts that the Irish sympathy for France is altogether due to the influence of Catholicism and hatred of German Protestantism.

Advices from Capetown announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates steamed past going eastward late yesterday. The bluffs were crowded with people to witness the exciting scene.

MADRID, July 26.—Prim had a long interview with the British minister, Carlisle.

An insurrection is hourly expected. The Government is prepared.

PARIS, July 26.—Napoleon stipulates that he will adhere to the Geneva conference to mitigate the horrors of war. Prussia has not responded to the stipulation.

The Journal Official reports the repulse of a Prussian reconnoisance near Flank, 26 miles north-west of Strasbourg. A Bavarian officer was killed and two captured. The Figaro's account insists that the killed officer was an Englishman.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gen. Wm. Shillier, of this city, and formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, sailed Saturday as the bearer of a special message relating, in part, to Cuban affairs, to our ministers in London, Paris, Berlin and Madrid.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A genuine Asiatic cholera case has appeared in Jersey City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Immense fire raging in the heart of the city. Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery of Newhall Bros. destroyed. The fire is spreading and defies all efforts of the firemen.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Revenue $387,000.

Baron Goralt has received the following from his Government by telegraph: Public opinion in England is favorable to North Germany. The Government is unfavorable, and acts with the neutrality law against North Germany as she did against America with the Alabama.

The Attorney General, in view of the elections to take place during the coming fall, has proposed and will, in a day or two, issue the following circular to United States District Attorneys, Marshals and Commissioners:

Your attention is called to an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an Act for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Constitution, a copy of which is herewith sent to you. The ninth section makes it your special duty to institute proceedings against all violators of the act, you will, therefore, whenever you receive, from any source, information that this law has been violated, take prompt measures for the arrest and effectual prosecution of the guilty party. (Signed)

A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney General.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Yesterday 150 Chinese of a plantation near the city, becoming dissatisfied, seized Cumming, the Chinese contractor, and held him as hostage until released by the Metropolitan police. The ringleaders were arrested.

The steamers Tuscarora and Pilgrim, and the monitors Ajax, Wyandotte and Manhattan sailed from South-west Pass this morning for Key West.

The Governor received the following telegram from Cincinnati:

"I have information of the whereabouts of Thomas Digby's child. Will you guarantee the reward if the child is returned. The party who has the information wants to know. (Signed) "J. F. TORRENCE, Mayor."

The Governor replied, by telegraph, that the reward would be paid upon the delivery of the child to its father here.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has official notice that France, in the present war, will adhere to the declaration of Paris, as well in regard to the United States as the other powers, especially Prussian property in American bottoms will be respected unless contraband; and American, proper, will be respected in Prussian bottoms.

Revenue to-day $840,000.

The steamer Benicia was at Simons' Bay, South Africa, June 2. All well

Rear Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, sailed for Callio, from San Francisco, to turn over the command to Admiral Winslow. Majors Joe and Mason Forsythe accompany the squadron to Europe.

Capt. Shufeldt will command the survey of the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec Ship Canal, for which $30,000 was appropriated.

Five vessels will be added to the European squadron.

Neither Prussia nor France will be allowed to purchase vessels or war supplies in this country.

## FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 23.—The manufacturers of Lancashire District will soon be put upon the short time system.

The trial of Jones, who murdered an entire family at Luxemburg some months ago, has terminated. He is sentenced to death.

The oat crop of Ireland this year is the heaviest ever known there.

The Journal Official, of this morning, publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the French people of France:

FRENCHMEN: There are, in the life of a people, solemn moments when national honor, violently excited, presses itself irresistibly and arises above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of their nation. One of those decisive hours have now arrived for France.

Prussia, to whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1866, of a most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account, and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters; necessitating exaggerated armament, and has made all of Europe a camp, where there is a reign of distrust and fear for the morrow.

The final incident has disclosed instability of international understanding, and shows the gravity of the situation. In the present of her new pretentions Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded, and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly the war cry resounds from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to chance of our arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we