"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

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.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for The South-Western, in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

J. S. DUNNICA, of Tyler, Texas, is a duly authorized agent of the South-Western.

Our readers should bear in mind that on Sunday next the Lee Memorial Services will be held in the Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Dalzell.

The community was painfully shocked to learn of the death of Mrs. McLean. She was so young, so beautiful and so full of life that it seemed the fell destroyer might have passed her by for some less "shining mark.'.

The New Orleans Bee notices a piece of sharp Radical practice in Algiers. The vote there for Massicot was 2083 and for Tobin 148. The true numbers make a total of 2231, an excess of 356 over the registered list of voters.

We are glad to see that the defeat for the Legislature of our friend Scanland, of the Bossier Banner, has not soured his temper so far as to prevent his still issuing a sprightly and readable paper. Success to you, Billy, as a journalist if not as a legislator.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of an unknown man, found below Stoner's packery in Red river, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by drowning. He was a fisherman, a down-easter by birth, an old man with red face, grey hair, and wore a straw hat and black cloth pants.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Berta Weaver, daughter of Dr. W. H. and M. J. Blackwell, who are now in California. She died at the residence of her husband, in DeSoto parish, on the 15th instant. Her death is a sad affliction to her husband and relatives, and to the fond father and idolizing mother the tidings of the loss of their "pet lamb" will prove a most cruel blow.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Robert Carr, ex sheriff of DeSoto, yesterday paid us a visit. He is now on his return from New Orleans, having gone down to take five freedmen sentenced to the penitentiary at the last term of the District Court. Mr. Carr informs us that he could not ascertain the official vote of DeSoto, but was informed that the Radical majority was some four or five hundred.

Since occupying their new building Messrs. E. & B. Jacobs have devoted the three floors of their warehouse to groceries entirely, which enables them to show their immense stock of whiskeys, brandys, wines, &c., to the best advantage. The gentlemen guarantee to sell staple and fancy groceries at New Orleans prices, and judging from the large stock that they have on hand, we are convinced that they are able to do what they say.

We acknowledge the courtesy kindly extended to us by Mr. J. K. Millican, proprietor of the Claiborne Advocate, in forwarding an invitation to the first Annual Agricultural Fair, held in Homer on the 17th, 18th and 19th, instant, and also a ticket of invitation to the ball on the 18th. We are gratified to see our sister parish of Claiborne making a move in the right direction, in organizing an Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Are Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto to be laggards in the race?

Shreveport has lost one of her best citizens in the death of Major Charles L. Robards. Although he had not been long a resident of the place, his intelligence, affability and sterling integrity had gained for him a host of friends; and mingled with a feeling of the deepest sympathy for his young and devoted wife and little girl, not yet capable of appreciating her great loss, is a universal regret that he should have been removed from the association of his friends and from the sphere of his usefulness.

Call on P. F. L. Frank, 32 Texas street, if you want fine jewelry or watches.

SUTHERLAND & PAGE.—This firm have, by judicious selection of goods and small profits on sales, succeeded in building up a retail trade second to that of no house in the place. Their establishment is one of the favorite resorts of ladies, especially, who feel satisfied that they can there find what they want of the best quality and at reasonable prices. Ladies dress and plain goods of every variety of style and price are kept on hand in large quantities, while gentlemen's and youth's custom made clothing, equal to that made in the shops, is offered on terms that will satisfy purchasers. In short, these gentlemen have everything pertaining to the dry goods business, and all they ask is a fair trial from the public. Do not forget their number, 30 Texas street.

The readers of this paper may have been surprised in not finding the official vote of the parish published. The reason is very simple. Mr. Hatch refused to furnish it. The same policy, we see, was pursued by the supervisor in Bienville parish. There the vote was 770 Democratic and about 100 Radical, yet the supervisor, Boyne, studiously concealed the tally sheets, and when the editor of the Sparta Times was noting one of the sheets which happened to be open when the counting was going on, it was snatched from him with the remark that it was not legal for him to do so.

Ah, this "progressive party" over which the Marshall Weekly, and papers of its stripe, bray so blatantly.

KIMBLE & CHASE.—To those of our readers who wish to purchase a vehicle of any description we would suggest the policy of at least pricing those furnished by the above firm before purchasing elsewhere. This is a simple request they make of the public. They are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch all work entrusted to them, and guarantee that nothing on the shoddy order shall ever leave their shops. All who have dealt in buggies or carriages in Northern cities where manufactories are carried on upon an extensive scale, know that there are two separate warehouses—one for vehicles for Southern custom and the other for those of Northern custom. The former are made of indifferent timber, frequently that rejected in putting up the vehicles for Northern trade, and last but a few years. This difficulty will be obviated by having work done here, which will be guaranteed.

We learn that the firm intend putting up at raffle the magnificent buggies with which they took the premiums at the Marshall Fair.

On Thursday last Coroner Pritchard held an inquest on the body of Robert Ballard at Wilson's plantation, on the Lake road. The jury rendered a verdict that he was killed by a pistol shot by Frank Gill, on Monday night.

Ballard, about a year ago, killed Doty Gill—brother to Frank—in a store at Greenwood, was arrested and confined in jail here, but made his escape. Frank Gill lately learned that Ballard was at his father's plantation, on Caddo Lake, and, accompanied by a brother and friends, went there last Sunday and arrested him, and on their way to Shreveport shot him. The brother had left the party before the killing. They report that Ballard was killed while attempting to escape.

The Treaty of Paris.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains a long article on this subject—brought into prominence by recent events in Europe—the main points of which we condense. This treaty was concluded at Paris in 1856, after the allies had terminated the Crimean war with the capture of Sebastopol. The parties to the treaty were Russia, France, Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, Austria and Prussia; the allies in the war against Russia having been France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey. It was provided that Turkey should be recognized as entitled to all the advantages of international law; that the integrity of her territory should be guaranteed by the other powers; that the waters of the Black sea should be made neutral and opened to the merchant ships of all nations; that Russia and Turkey should each have the right to place two small war vessels at the mouths of the Danube; that Russia should give up certain Bessarabian territory to be attaced to Moldavia; that neither Russia nor Turkey should have any military or naval arsenals on the coasts of the Black sea, and that neither of them should have more than six steamers of eight hundred tons each, and two small steamers of two hundred tons each in the waters of that sea.

It is evident, that though the above limitations nominally applied to both Russia and Turkey, they were intended to be repressive of the former and protective of the latter. About half the coast of the Black sea belonged to Russia, and it has been her settled policy to obtain undisputed dominion over its waters, and from thence to develop her empire upon the Mediterranean. The practical purport of the treaty was to restrain her from taking any subsequent steps in prosecution of that policy, and to such a restriction only a keen sense of duress could have induced her to submit. It was imposed upon her by a combined force which, for the time being, she was unable to resist. Foremost in the combination to which she succumbed stood France. Russia acquiesced in the necessities of the case, hoping they would be transient, and awaited her opportunity.

The war between Prussia and France seems to have offered that opportunity. According to the Bulletin, it is the nature of such treaties, that they are dissolved with the dissolution of the force which dictated them. And although this view of the case would indicate that moral obligations rest lightly upon the consciences of nations, yet all history teaches that this view is the correct one. Russia, then, thinks that the force which compelled her to ignominiously accept the conditions of this treaty of Paris has been dissolved by the present war, and announces to the powers her conclusion to consider as abrogated the prohibitions against her. She sees France engaged in a terrible struggle from which if she emerge with her territory intact and not permanently weakened, will yet be in too crippled a condition to take upon herself this quarrel; and she doubts the ability of Great Britain to secure an adequate alliance to check her encroachments.

In short, the opportunity which she awaited has apparently arrived, and from her standpoint of reasoning, it is perfectly logical that she should now once again spring to the practical assertion of that Eastern policy which constitutes one of the vital ideas of Russian nationality. And the Bulletin thinks, from the same standpoint, "she would be stupidly and ignominiously recreant to the national honor, and to the supreme national aspiration, if she should neglect to improve the present conjuncture, as favorable to her peculiar interests as it is extraordinary and portentous in other respects."

The St. Louis Democrat, a Radical paper, administers to President Grant a severe castigation for his interference with the elections in Missouri, hoping by the success of his pets there to be more certain of his renomination for the Presidency. From the lesson read to his Highness we make the following extracts:

In 1864, Missouri gave forty thousand majority for Abraham Lincoln. It has now given about forty thousand majority against you, and, had not colored voters been added, and mainly controlled by your followers, the majority would have been over fifty thousand.

What is it that the people disapprove? We can inform you, sir! They deem it an outrage that you have tried to control a State election by gross abuse of your power of removal and appointment. They maintain that it is wrong for a President to use that power to force himself upon the people for a second term. They desire you, in future, to pay better attention to your own duties at Washidgton—the duties which your masters, the people, assigned to you, and not to spend your time in meddling with State elections. It seems to the people that you deserve severe rebuke, alike for neglecting your legitimate affairs, and for abusing the power entrusted to you, and, being freemen, neither awed by your name nor seduced by your offices, they give you that rebuke very plainly.

THE REASON WHY.—The New Orleans Bulletin assigns two reasons for the defeat of the Democratic party in that city. First, because of the infamous election bill which threw so many impediments in the way of registration to those who were hostile to Radicalism; and, secondly, because of the unfitness of the candidates selected by those who assumed the prerogative of choosing for the Democratic party, as it is well known that a sufficient number of anti-Radicals failed to register to have completely changed the complexion of the election.

This portion of the State was not at all surprised at the result in New Orleans. It was generally understood that pot-house politicians in the city had taken control of the destinies of the party, the "eminently genteel" citizens scorning to soil their dainty fingers and tender consciences by stepping forward and giving tone to it, although the assurance was given to the world, that these Miss Nancies were in a majority. A fig for these thirty-three and a third per cent. gentry, ninety-nine in a hundred of whom, though too immaculate to descend to aid in party organization, would yet not scruple to demand the pound of flesh in a commercial transaction.

But what right have we, in Caddo to say a word, since there are some seven hundred more registered white men in the parish than there were white Democratic votes polled at the late election?

The convention favoring a division of the State of Texas assembled at Tyler on the 9th instant, at which fifteen or twenty counties were represented. The first resolution of the report of the committee on division reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committe it is the dictate of sound policy and the wish of the people of the Eastern portion of the State of Texas, that a new State, to be called the State of East Texas, be formed out of the territory of the State of Texas, with the boundaries indicated in what is known as the Congressional plan for the division of said State.

An amendment to this resolution was afterwards adopted by the committee, varying the western boundary of the proposed new State, so as to include the counties of Dallas, Tarrant, Denton, Grayson and Cooke. The Henderson Times expresses opposition to this amendment, because the addition of these counties would make the State unshapely.

The Radical majority in Ohio, says an exchange, is considerably less than the negro vote, which goes to show that the Democratic ticket received a majority of the votes of the white people of the State. The negroes, however, stepped in and reversed their decision, thus giving the State to the Republicans. The same is true of Pennsylvania and Indiana, but the negro element was not as successfully handled in the latter as in Ohio. In other words, the negro vote is not large enough to neutralize Democratic gains and majorities.

The man, G. J. Jones, who had made himself famous in the estimation of the Radical party and infamous in that of all gentlemen, by manipulating the Ward Store box as one of the commissioners, proffered at the last Presidential election to stuff one of the Rush Island boxes in favor of the Democratic party for five hundred dollars. This man is a fair specimen of ye Southern Radical, and yet there be so-called Southern white men so indifferent to the success of that party that they do not take the trouble to register and vote.

HO FOR TEXAS.—The Tennessee press is becoming alarmed at the migratory disposition manifested by large numbers of people from various portions of that State. The Somerville Falcon of a late date says:

Emigration to Texas has commenced early this season, and from the number of emigrant wagons that have already passed through this place en route for that State, we are led to believe that the "Texas fever" is raging even more violently than heretofore in East and Middle Tennessee, and the upper counties of West Tennessee. From fifteen to twenty wagons, loaded with families of dissatisfied farmers from the above sections, have been passing through daily for the past month. Thirteen wagons from the neighborhood of Lebanon, Wilson county, en route for Collin county, Texas, passed here on last Thursday morning

Shreveport a Cheap and Dear Market.

We have time and again assured those of our readers who live at such a distance that they have never made an effort to give the place a fair trial, that Shreveport, paradoxical as it may seem, is one of the cheapest and dearest markets in the South—cheap for dry goods and groceries, and dear for cotton. These assurances may have been set down to the score of partiality, self-intereet, or a disposition to indulge in gasconade, but facts, palpable facts, bear us out in the position and acquit us of such charges.

It is a fair proposition to state that if our cotton-buyers did not effect some favorable arrangement with commission merchants in New Orleans, such, for instance, as a division of commissions, not one of them could pay such prices as are every day paid here and last half through the season. Besides this, many of them buy at so much a bale for New Orleans merchants, and, at times, for manufacturers. We do not mean to say by this that these gentlemen pay more for cotton simply because the risk is not their own, but we do mean to say that the parties for whom the purchases are made possess greater facilities for the sale of cotton than a planter could have. Again, a large majority of men are by nature gamblers. This propensity evinces itself in various ways, and cotton buying offers a fair field for its indulgence. Hence it follows, that where competition is active, as it is here, buyers oftentimes—and, indeed, the cases are exceptional when they do not do so—give more for cotton than the New Orleans market justifies, with the hope, generally delusive, that the price will improve. These and other causes render Shreveport, as we before said, one of the best cotton markets in the South.

And the reason why it should be a cheap market for goods are equally obvious. Our leading merchants enjoy a very large trade, and this, of course, justifies them in selling at a very small profit. And thus buying from first hands, and selling at such small advance upon cost, they offer goods as reasonably as they can possibly be purchased in New Orleans, and very nearly as low as small merchants could purchase them in New York, aside from freight.

There are daily increasing evidences that these facts are being appreciated beyond the region of country usually trading to this point. On the one side, the Houston Union is becoming alarmed that the Dallas trade should seek this place, and on the other side, the Claiborne Advocate, after noticing several wagons passing through Homer on their way to Shreveport—the first the editor has ever known coming to this market from that section—gives us the following friendly paragraph:

HO FOR SHREVEPORT!—Now that the roads are in fine condition, we would suggest that all who are wanting fresh groceries and New Orleans prices for their cotton give the flourishing little city a trial. We bespeak satisfaction in price of cotton, groceries and other goods from what we learn from those who have tried the experiment.

According to the Picayune of the 17th the examination of the parties charged with being engaged in the election riot at Baton Rouge, has so far proved a farce. A mulatto boy was on the point of being examined, when Mr. Weed, for the defence, objected on the ground that the witness had been convicted of larceny, and sent to the parish jail. He admitted the fact and stood aside. Another witness stated that he was about ten squares off when the firing occurred, but he heard the reports of the pistols, etc.

Gov. Warmoth promised a delegation of citizens that he would have the ringleadors of the Donaldsonville riot brought to justice. *Nous verrons.*

PREMIUMS AT THE MARSHALL FAIR.—As we have before remarked, the Fair was a most creditable effort, and gave flattering promise of what will be in the years to come. The officers of the Association discharged their onerous duties with commendable zeal and gave the highest satisfaction to the numerous visitors on the grounds. Of these we have heard special mention made of the President, Major James Turner, and of the Secretary, Capt. G. W. Barrett.

Touching the premiums, a middle-aged married friend, with but little of the poetry of youth and its vivid imaginings clinging about him—and testimony from such a source is incontrovertible—confidentially assured us that by far the most beautiful and attractive objects on exhibition were the ladies, and he assumed that the reason no premium was offered for the fairest, was because a decision, where there was such a dazzling array, could never have been arrived at by the bewildered judges.

The following were those of our citizens who were awarded prizes: James K. Ashmore received the first premium on a very fine colt, and the second on a blooded cow. It was admitted that she was the finest milker, but one exhibited by another gentleman was considered the finest looking and so came in. Dr. Joe. L. Moore bore off the palm on a pair of Cashmere goats, and the first premium on his mare, Fannie. The firm of Kimble & Chase took premiums on everything they offered. Their buggies and wagon certainly deserved them, for we venture to say there was never a buggy built in this region that could compare with the one put up in their shops here. We saw it when unfinished, and even then it was a beauty. Mr. M. Stokes, of the firm of Horr & Stokes, received the first premium for a fast pacer; and of course Mr. Irvine's horse, Cow Boy, trotted easily off with the first prize for fast harness horses. The display of harness, etc., made by Messrs. Horan & Buckner and Messrs. Looney & Cousins was unapproached by anything of the kind on exhibition. Lake Newell was awarded the second premium on a game cock, which he would have backed for any reasonable amount against any chicken on the ground within forty pounds of his weight. Mr. G. H. Bond took the premium on cake. But the baby show was by far the most interesting event—to the anxious mothers. There were twenty of the little ones in the ring, the most remarkable evidence of the modesty of mothers we have ever seen on record. We had supposed no less than a thousand fond mothers and doting papas would have had their offspring on hand, each confident of success. As it was, the list was confined to the beggarly number—twenty. The two children of Harry M. Wright were selected by the judges without their knowing that they were brothers. One was a little over two years, and the other some six months of age. We have heard the address delivered by Col. Waskom spoken off in terms of highest praise, as eminently practical and highly suggestive.

Success to the Association, and at its next annual Fair may we be there to see.

The Natchez papers contains an account of the fatal shooting near that place of Mr. Campbell Marsh by Chas. A. Pipes on the 9th.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is the public debt statement for October:

Total outstanding.....		$2,422,191,932 24
Total principal and interest, including interest due and unpaid.....		$2,471,730,812 96
Coin in the Treasury.	$103,131,073 48	
Currency in the Treasury.	26,815,383 98—129,946,457 41	
Debt less the amount in Treasury....		$2,341,784,355 55
Decrease during the month.....		5,129,296 73
Decrease since March 1, 1870.....		93,544,121 62
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, payable in lawful money, amount outstanding.....		$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued, not paid.....		1,992,876 64

TAXATION.—A Democratic member of Congress from Illinois, Mr. Marshall, recently illustrated how the people are taxed to death, by going over every article in daily use and showing the tax levied upon each. This taxation is onerous enough under any circumstances, but it is harder to be borne when the people who pay them know that only a small proportion of the money they pay reaches the treasury of the government, the rest going into the pockets of the protectionists. Mr. Wells, the Radical Commissioner of Revenue, in his last report to Congress, proved conclusively that, on only a portion of the leading interests thus protected, the people of the country were actually taxed over $300,000,000 a year, out of which the government only gets $75,000,000—the other $225,000,000 going into the pockets of less than 1000 men, out of the 40,000,000 of people thus taxed. He showed that on pig-iron, salt, leather, lumber, and lasting for shoes, the government now receives only about $6,000,000, while the people pay a tax on these articles of not less than $60,000,000. They dismissed him, of course, because he told the truth; but his statements were never successfully assailed.

This is the "progressive spirit" of which the Radical party boast, and which a few weak brained Democrats are disposed to accept as true progress.

The Railroad and the Warehouses.

We are not prepared to champion the cause of either of the parties to this contest, if it might be so called, but of course our sympathies are with the citizens of our own town. As we have stated in a previous issue, the warehousemen contend that the giving through bills of lading by the company, thus materially injuring the storage business of the place, is a violation of faith, pledged, as they contend and certainly understood, by President Hall as a condition precedent to their purchase and transfer to the company, in exchange for stock in the road, the frame building then occupied by Messrs. Burnham & Horr.

On the other hand, the company claim that no such pledge for the future as the one understood by the merchants to have been made, was made by President Hall; but, on the contrary, they assume the position, tacitly at least, that Mr. Hall averred that the company would give through bills of lading, whenever competing lines rendered it necessary to the interest of the road. The company evidently believe that time has arrived. The Texas Central is reaching its arms out for the trade of counties in Texas which for years have been trading to this point, and much of the traffic that now goes to Jefferson, the company think, can be diverted to Shreveport and consequently over the road, by the plan proposed.

Personally we know nothing as to the nature of the arrangement of purchase and transfer under consideration. But we have all along known that the company were disappointed in not receiving that aid from the city of Shreveport and her citizens which had been expected, if not positively promised. We exceedingly regret that the company have come to the conclusion that their interests demand this thing, but can see no help for it. Similar questions have been fought over by various cities and railroad companies, but the inexorable laws of trade seemed to demand this aid and it was afforded. In the absence, then, of their ability to offer to the company such compensating advantages as might induce them to forego this plan, the only thing left for our merchants is to hold out inducements to the people of the region of country tributary to this place to neither send their cotton nor go themselves further, and fare worse. As somewhat apropos to this suggestion and also to the position assumed by the company with reference to rival lines, we clip the following paragraph from the Houston Union of late date:

We notice that the Dallas merchants are now purchasing their goods at Shreveport, instead of at Calvert, Houston or Galveston. Is it true that our friends at Dallas are looking for their first railroad connections with salt water ports by way of Shreveport, instead of by way of Houston and Galveston? Is this the reason they give their business to the former route? Is it not nearer to Calvert than Shreveport? Can they get better bargains at Shreveport than at Calvert, a better price for cotton, and goods at lower prices? We should think not. Will they send their cotton to Shreveport instead of to the head of the Central railroad?

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—A flattering account is given of the rapid progress to prosperity of this city. The wholesale houses are doing a fine business; the wharves are freighted with merchandise from three great line of steamers; vessels by the score are loading with cotton, posphates and rice for various foreign and domestic ports; handsome buildings are going up, manufactories in successful operation, hotels filling up with tourists, and theatres doing finely.

Call on Shidet, 36 Texas street, if you want any article of superb jewelry.

D. CADY STANTON.—This distinguished gentleman was appointed to the responsible position of supervisor of registration in Bossier parish, and with what Roman fortitude and Spartan virtue he discharged his duties is clearly set forth by the Banner of the 12th. We learn from an article in that paper that he kept open office at Bellevue some ten days, and then advertised to register the voters at Mrs. Cane's and at Benton. At the former place he kept "open office" till the close of the registration, with the exception of a day and a half spent at Benton, and two or three days at Atkins'. In other words, he confined his operations to Red River, where colored voters are largely in excess of white ones. He did not visit all that large scope of country north of Bellevue, where there is a majority of whites. To the north of the registration and voting places, the parish extends thirty miles. The Banner is confident that there are fully six hundred voters on the uplands who did not register for want of due notice and convenience. The article thus continues:

Just a day or so before election day, we learned that Stanton ordered the Commissioners of Election to keep no list of voters, although the law positively required it. They consequently kept none at Bellevue and Benton.

By this means the public could not know how many votes had been polled, and the Commissioners, or any one of them, or the Supervisor, might stuff the boxes at pleasure.

The Radical candidates were given out to be I. M. Callaway for Senate, and C. S. Abell and Percy Baker for the House, when lo! on election day, and not till then, we find Wiggin, the Supervisor's clerk, on the ticket for Senator, and the Supervisor himself in the place of Baker. Now can't we easily account for the hole in the cocoanut and also for the milk therein? Mr. Supervisor Stanton comes from the city of New Orleans with the patriotic intention of representing us. He takes the oath faithfully to perform his duties as Supervisor, and doubtless keeps it—in his own estimation! He is beaten before the public after all his finesse, but nevertheless another hard oath or two will put him in the House. Oh, what a mistake we made when we voted ourselves out of military rule! Better far, that we had no rights at all, than to have them and not be able to profit by them.

This man is the son of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, a lady at the head of the woman rights movement. However much the majority may oppose her politics, yet no whisper has been breathed against her high moral character. How will her face burn with shame when she learns that her son has so dishonored himself. She would enfranchise all men and women; he would virtually disfranchise free men in order to enjoy an office that can only be made profitable by accepting bribes.

We must take issue with our cotemporary on his last proposition. Doubtless, Mrs. Cady, like a majority of the Northern people, will think that her boy, his mammy's joy, has done a nice and genteel thing.

We would think that Stanton, Abell and Wiggin have been boarding in Shreveport pretty much all the time since their advent to this region. But what of that? Their genius cannot be circumscribed by geographical boundaries.

According to the Times there were some "blanched checks" and "trembling knees" in the governmental mansion upon receipt of the news of the riot at Donaldsonville. Nevertheless after the alarm had subsided our friend Munchausen of the Republican, got up a gay little laugh over what he was pleased to designate a Democratic fright.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—The St. Louis Democrat, of the 12th, says that with sixty-seven counties in, the day before, the majority of the Brown ticket was 39,081. It estimates that the districts would give majorities about as follows: First district, 6,940; second district, 9900; third district, 5200; fourth district, close; fifth district, 2500; sixth district, 5100; seventh district, close; eighth district, 2000; ninth district, 10,000; total, 41,600. As our readers know, Gratz Brown ran for Governor against McClurg, the present incumbent, upon the platform of restoring to their political rights a very large number of men in Missouri who have been disfranchised because of their "rebellious" proclivities. The McClurg party, called the Hateites, were in favor of the proscriptive policy, and on the issue, met with a Waterloo defeat. The Democratic party ran no State ticket, but coöperated with the Brown wing of the Republican party.

With regard to the complexion of the Legislature the Democrat has the following:

The Republican gives a list of members of the Legislature reported or supposed to be elected, which, we think, will be found not entirely correct. It, however, concedes that the Liberal Republicans have a balance of power in both houses. Of the 136 members, it thinks the Democrats have elected 65; or four less than a majority, but we think it will appear that in three of the counties claimed Republicans have been elected, leaving 62 Democrats. The balance will be divided about as follows: Liberals 42; Radicals 32. In any case, while neither element separately will have a clear majority, more than half of the House being either Liberal or Radical Republicans, the Liberals and Democrats together will have an overwhelming majority for all measures needed to complete the enfranchisement of the people.

In the Senate, nine Republicans hold over, of whom six are Liberals, and eight Democrats also hold over. Two Radicals have been elected this year, eight Liberals and seven Democrats, so that the Senate will contain fourteen Liberals, five Radicals, and fifteen Democrats.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, evening.—Speculative feeling is somewhat changed this afternoon, gold being firmer and stocks weaker in consequence of private dispatches somewhat more warlike. Money easier than for some time past, the offerings exceeding the demand throughout the day. Prime discounts 7@8½. Exchange heavy; bankers lowered their rates and showed a disposition to draw more freely.

LONDON, Nov, 22, noon.—Consols 92⅝. Bonds 88¼.

LATER—Bonds 88.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, noon.—Cotton opened firm; uplands 9⅝ and Orleans 9¾d.; estimated sales 12,000 bales. American cotton scarce in market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, noon.—Cotton moderately active and firmer; uplands 16⅝ and Orleans 16¾c.; sales 2000 bales. Gold 111⅛. Money 4@5 ct. Sterling—long 109¼ and short 110.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Corn—white 76@78, mixed 85 and yellow 92½c. Oats firmer; St. Louis 52@53 and Galena 55c. Pork lower; mess $23 50. Bacon—no sides here; shoulders 13½c.; sugar-cured hams 23@26c. Lard—tierce 14¾@16c. Sugar—prime 10¾@11c. Molasses—prime 62@64c. Others unchanged. Cotton active and firm; sales 5100 bales; good ordinary 14½@14¾, low middling 15@15¼ and middling 15½c.; receipts 8691 and exports to Liverpool 3929, Bremen 3592 and to Genoa 2999 bales. Sterling 121½. Sight exchange ½ct. discount. Gold 111¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, evening.—Cotton strong and active, chiefly for export: sales 9600 bales; uplands 16½c. Gold closed at 111⅛. Money easy at 4@5 ct. Sterling 109½@109¾.

LONDON, Nov. 22, evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, evening.—Cotton closed active; uplands 9¾ and Orleans 9¾d.; sales 15,000 bales, of which for export and speculation 3000.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The World's special from Brussels says there is every indication that Moltke, anticipating a supreme effort by Trochu and fearing the ability of the Germans to successfully resist a sortie in force, has ordered the abandonment of the former plans of the expedition in the west and southwest of France, and the concentration of all forces in the immediate neighborhood of Paris.

Gen. Imffield has been stopped in his march towards Amiens and ordered to join the army of Saxons investing the north of Paris, while the Duke of Mecklenburg and the army of Frederick Charles having effected a junction between Etamps and Fontainbleau, are approaching Paris from the South. These movements will increase the force investing Paris to 370,000. On the other hand the armies of the Loire, east and north, are without a formidable front.

Chancellor Hatherby has formally notified his collergues that he will resign his office should the Government declare war against Russia. Bright, Lowe, Caldwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same.

The city is full of rumors that Prince Gartschakoff has informed Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and submit Russia's claim to a Congress.

A correspondent from Rome, of the 15th, describes the preparations there making for the reception of Emanuel by order of the Pope. Every church will be closed during the King's presence in the city. The States of the Church have been placed under an interdict.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 20.—Accounts from Paris show that the Parisians are much disheartened.

The French endeavored with four companies of infantry and four guns to relieve the garrison at Lafre, but they were repulsed and driven beyond the river Oise by a battalion of the 15th Prussian regiment. A sortie from the fortress was made directly after the attack from without, but it was likewise repulsed.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The Imperial says the formal acceptance by Aosta has been received. The escort squadron leaves Carthage for Genoa on next Friday.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.—Partial returns warrant the statement that the Government is sustained by an immense majority.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 22—The Echo says the franc-tireurs were successful against the German uhlans near the border. Over one thousand uhlans were driven into Luxembourg and disarmed.

The siege of Montmedy continues. The garrison sortied on the 17th. Five hundred Germans were either killed, captured or wounded. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond fire.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Leaves of absence has been canceled and the Guards ordered to prepare for active service.

The yacht Cambria has arrived. She had a rough passage and the weather was disagreeable.

The feeling to day on the eastern question is healthier. Confidence in good part is restored in many circles.

Balloon dates from Paris, midnight, say everything is entirely tranquil. Flourence was arrested for participation in the riots. Meat is limited to fifty grammes. Horse flesh and vegetables are still abundant. All unmarried men between twenty and thirty-five are enrolled in the national guard.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Shipping Gazette mentions the fact that French products, fabrics, wines, etc., may be bought now in France at fabulous low prices owing to the war.

Odo Russell dined with the Crown Prince of Prussia on Sunday.

Parties have arrived at Versailles lately on the hopeless mission to effect an armistice. Odo Russell argues this emergency as requiring the ministers to call out and organize the militia.

Paris Constitutionel says Russia errs in thinking the neutrality of the Black Sea a Napoleonic idea, it is the traditional policy of France.

A special telegram to the Times this morning from Berlin says that Russia is seeking to prove that the story of her buying an American fleet to serve as a Black Sea squadron is untrue. Her language is pacific. Prussia, it is expected, will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and the other powers relative to the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Morning Post officially denies that Bismarck repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the Euxine question.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 22.—The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussians is very active to-day. The shots average about eighteen per minute. The cannonade is very distinctly heard here.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch to the New York World, dated Berlin, Nov. 22, says according to the latest information received from Versailles incessant exertion is directed to the formation of the 2d line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line.

The strategic move of D'Aurelles is understood at Versailles and has been met by a counter movement with the center at Orleans. D'Aurelles has extended his lines both north and south, intending to enclose the Germans on both flanks. The latter have executed a similar movement, falling back at the same time towards Paris. D'Aurelles' line is now said to extend to Lemans through Vendome, Orleans and Bourges to Nevers. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that a large section of his force has passed north towards Evereux.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Advices from Mexico say the provisos tacked on to the Tehuantepec railroad were such as to render the concession nominally worthless. Juarez returned the bill to Congress with certain observations, and it is believed the measures will pass in an acceptable shape soon.

All places of public business will close on Thursday. The Supreme Court adjourns from to-morrow until Monday.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Key West announces the killing of Chief Engineer Kellogg of the Terror by Surgeon King of the Decatur in a fracas on shore.

The President has completed his message.

Commodore Vanderbilt and others representing the New York Central Railroad have consulted with the revenue commissioner upon the subject of taxation. The collection of the tax has been postponed until January to await the presentation of figures from the company.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Departed for Red river—Texas and Era No. 10.

St. Charles Hotel reopens to-morrow.

All the Baton Rouge riot prisoners have been admitted to bail except H. S. Williams, Scott Gordon, F. L. Hox, Richard Lox and Charles Hubbs, whom the court considers had been identified with shooting through the window of the Court House, whereby Harry Williams, colored, was killed. About twenty witnesses for the prosecution yet to examine. The trial will probably last another week.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Latter from the Mexico—During the discussion extending free Zona, much feeling against the United States was manifested. Many members stated, in casting their final vote, that the United States having demanded the removal of free Zona they voted for its continuance as an expression of defiance of the Yankee nation.

FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.—Congress by a large majority has continued Zona Libra. Romero strongly opposed the continuance, but thirteen States threatened a revolution unless Zona Libra continued.

Juarez has entirely recovered.

The telegraph between the city of Mexico and Texas will soon be a reality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Berlin reports the English and Prussian ministers saying the danger of a rupture is abating.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

FROM EUROPE.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—The journals of this city are all vigorously anti-Russia. The Austrian reply to Russia's note is expected to reach St. Petersburg to day.

The resignation of Pottalici from the Cabinet has been expected for a day or two, but it is denied that any such action is contemplated by the minister.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Spectator of to-day says the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be postponed.

The post and channel fleet is to go to the Levant at once.

On Wednesday last a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies of gardes mobile. Every one of them was either killed or taken prisoners. The Prussians now confine their bombardment to the fortrees of Montmedy.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special telegam to the Herald from Florence says great excitement prevails here over the war question, in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of 1856. The popular enthusiasm is in favor of adhering to the cause of Russia. The report that the Ministry is resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria is well received.

The position taken by the Cabinet is understood to be a determination to hold entirely aloof from the complications that may grow out of this question. The government will have enough to do in harmonizing the new state of affairs at Rome.

Official papers state reports of Prussia's intended interference.

TOURS, Nov. 20, midnight.—Official—The Prussians at Chatillon were surprised by Garibaldians under Picciolte and killed or captured.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—There is much remark in diplomatic circles on the imprudence of Gladstone in writing to the Times. A communication in reply appears from MAX MULLER.

It is understood that Bismarck is extremely vindictive against Gladstone in consequence of comments which Gladstone made or inspired in the public prints. The Prussian claim successes before Montmedy and Chienneuy.

The French loss at Chateau Dun was 500 killed and prisoners.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—The Germans attacked Evereux to-day, but meeting with vigorous resistance from the national guards retired.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Article nine of the Paris treaty is still regarded as a barrier to war; especially when considered in connection with the protocol of April 23, 1856, which requires reference of questions which may arise to the friendly powers preliminary to any act of hostility. It will be noticed that an overt act, but not a declaration, however hostile it may be in tone, it is necessary to constitute a breach of the treaty. Prussia, in case of revision of the treaty will consent to no restoration or the free action of the Czar.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The debate on the address of the Crown has commenced in the Lower House. The Polish and Tyrolese Deputies have abandoned the opposition.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Observor says negotiations for an armistice have been opened on a basis which promises success.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A treaty admitting Baden and Hesse into the North German Confederation has been signed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The special correspondent of the World, writing from the German headquartes on the 17th, gives important information concerning the movements against the army of the Loire. The Bavarians are moving from Fontainbleau, towards which point Frederick Charles is hastening by forced marches.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just defiled towards Chatteau Dun and Chartres, constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux. Gen. D'Aurelles hazarded much in