"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 30, 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.

Shidet, 36 Texas street, has on hand, and for sale, every article in the jewelry line that can be thought of or desired. Give him a call.

The plantation in Bossier parish, known as Red Chute, was sold on the 22d, at private sale, by Mr. Rosson, auctioneer, for $75,000, one-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years. Mr. J. W. Arnold was the purchaser.

CIRCUS COMING.—We yesterday had a call from Mr. Thomas Davy, treasurer for Nixon's great circus, who informs us that it will perform here on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th of December. Let everybody prepare themselves and their children for some "high old fun."

We are requested to state that the ladies of the Methodist church will give a supper on the evening of the 23d December, the proceeds of which will be devoted to paying the balance due on the parsonage, and on the 24th for the children of the Methodist Sunday School, which will, of course, be free.

Those who wish to purchase, either at retail or wholesale, fine jewelry, guns, pistols, music and musical instruments, should drop in on P. F. L. Frank, No. 28 Texas street. He has a dazzling array of magnificent jewelry which, if caught in an amiable mood, he will almost give away rather than a customer should leave without purchasing.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Capt. W. G. Barrett, of the Gazette, we regret to say, was, on Monday afternoon, thrown from a horse while galloping him out on the Texas road and had his right arm broken. The hurt was an extremely painful one, but the Captain is already on the street. It will, however, be some time before he can handle the quill editorial.

We invite the especial attention of the ladies to the notice of Mr. E. J. Leman, who has opened a saloon where they can at all hours of the day and after the close of the Theatre, enjoy all the delicacies, served in the most elegant style. Mr. Leman is too well known for them to require the assurance that the saloon will be conducted in such a manner as to commend it to their patronage.

It will be seen by his advertisement that Mr. G. H. Bond is in receipt of a world of toys, wherewith fond parents may delight the hearts of their interesting offspring. He, moreover, has an elegant assortment of confection, besides being prepared to furnish hot coffee, chocolate, etc., in the most elegant style. Call on Mr. Bond and you will be delighted with the general appearance of his establishment.

The genuine Dr. Jones is now practicing at the Haywood House, in Jefferson, Texas, where he will remain until Dec. 30th. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes, cures all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, catarrh, etc. He is a graduate of the best medical colleges of Europe and America. The person who was in Shreveport last summer, under the assumed name of Dr. Jones, was an impostor.

MESSRS. SUTHERLAND & PAGE.—We again call attention to this fashionable establishment, which is the great resort for all, both ladies and gentlemen, who wish to purchase the finest and cheapest articles. They specially invite customers to their large supply of custom made shoes, ladies' and gentlemen's, which they offer on the most reasonable terms. Their stock of ordinary and fancy dress dry goods is complete, embracing everything used in either a lady's or gentleman's toilet. Remember that the number is 30 Texas street.

MESSRS. E. & B. JACOBS.—The splendid new building of this long-established firm is literally packed with goods from basement to attic. They sell such large quantities of goods that they can afford to sell at the smallest profits, thus doing justice to themselves and to their numerous customers. As we have before said, they intend making the boot and shoe business a speciality, and pledge themselves to sell at wholesale as cheap as merchants in the interior can purchase in New York. All they ask is that parties price their goods.

A correspondent requests us to reply, through the paper, to the question of where the line occurs:

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

In his criticism of Coleridge in the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, Byron says:

"Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soars to elegize an ass.
So well the subject suits his noble mind,
He brays the laureate of the long-ear'd kind."

The lines thus appear in the later editions, but in all former ones the last line stood,

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

ELECTION RETURNS.—The following is a statement of the votes polled in this parish for members of the legislature at the recent election, as ascertained by a count of poll boxes numbered one, two, three, four, five and six. We have not been able to get the vote for the other officers:

Boxes.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Geo. L. Smith....		2	235	514	354	210	1315
C. W. Keating...		2	219	289	186	204	900
Wm. Harper.....		2	234	513	355	210	1314
Sam. Armstead....			18	225	168	9	420
J. C. Moncure....	329	248	451	5	31	143	1207
Aleck Boarman...	329	246	445	4	35	139	1198
J. S. Wise.....	329	248	450	4	35	143	1205

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—We would advise all persons who have not paid their State taxes, to call immediately upon George L. Smith, State Tax Collector, and settle the same, otherwise he will be compelled to comply with the requirements of the 64th Section of the law, which reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., That when a State Collector shall fail to sell any real property in the Parish where it is situated, he shall immediately send a full and minute description of such property with all its metes and boundaries to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who, after thirty days notice in the official journal, shall sell such property to the highest bidder at public auction, in the city of New Orleans.

FIRE! BURGLARS!—Are your books, papers and other valuables secure from fire and burglars? If not you should make them so at once. Messrs. Fancher & North, of No. 1 Milam street, to whose advertisement in another column we would call attention, are sole agents for Marvin & Co.'s celebrated fire and burglar proof safes—acknowledged to be the best yet manufactured—they sell these safes here at Marvin & Co.'s New York prices and guarantee entire satisfaction in every respect. They also have on hand a splendid assortment of hardware, house furnishing goods, mechanics' tools, machinists' supplies, etc., etc. As they manufacture a large portion of their assortment them selves they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

The Recent Elections.

The Evening Star, of New York, publishes a long account of a reporter's interview with Postmaster General Creswell, most of which is contained in a special to the St. Louis Republican of the 14th. As it may prove of interest to our readers to know how the results of the late elections are regarded by the friends of the administration, we give a synopsis of the conversation. Mr. Creswell seems not to have been surprised at the result, though was disappointed in Maryland, the loss of which State he ascribes to the energetic canvass made by the Democrats, who brought out their entire strength, "including voters who had not been to the polls for thirty years," and to the jealousy or prejudice of a large number of persons who have previously voted against the Democratic party, but at the late election voted against the negro. And in this connection the Postmaster General suggests that before next year these men will learn that it will not hurt them to vote their own sentiments, even if these sentiments are also voted for black men.

To the question, "How do you review the result at large, as directly affecting the administration?" he replied, in effect, that neither he nor the President were surprised; that the latter did not expect the reelection of his friends; that the history of all previous administrations will show that they have suffered similar treatment. In other words, that the elections intervening between the Presidential contests have always been and always will be more or less unfavorable to the administration in power—attributed to the reason of apathy, or what politicians call "the off-year," when the policy of the administration is only partially developed, has been but briefly discussed, and is not well understood. This, by the way, is gratifying to the country, as an intimation that Grant has "a policy," notwithstanding the general incredulity on this subject.

The most serious loss, then, in the eyes of Mr. Creswell, is the disappointment of office seekers in his party, of whom, he ingenuously admits, there are a vast number. Otherwise the fair working majority will give strength to the party by repressing personal jealousies, and avoiding the risk of *imperium in imperio*, rings within rings, and hence giving more confidential concert of action.

He expressed regret at the defeat of Gen. Schenck, whose loss he considers the greatest of the canvass. For the future, he said, there was no cause for uneasiness, and to win in the next election, it was only necessary to continue the development of their policy; in other words, to keep the finances "firmly in hand," whatever that may mean, continue to reduce the national debt and at the same time relieve the people as much as possible from taxation, by maintaining a sufficient tariff for revenue, taking it, however, from such articles as coffee, tea and sugar, and rely on luxuries alone for income. And under the head of "luxuries" we suppose he would class railroad iron, cotton goods and all such articles as are largely manufactured in New England.

We give the rest of the conversation entire:

You think then that the present party divisions or organizations will continue until the next Presidential canvass?

"I certainly do," he answered. "There will be, as a matter of course, numerous side issues like those developed in New York, Pennsylvania and Missouri, but they will be comparatively local, and the national organizations will continue the same. The movement in Massachusetts, with Wendell Phillips at its head, is one of these, but the working men know that they are as well off under the present condition of affairs as they would be with such men as he in control."

It will not be necessary then to infuse some new element into the policy of the administration, as Gen. Butler suggests in his recent manifesto?

"Do you mean a war with England?" he asked. "I presume that is what General Butler means, or rather, he intends to put a little more backbone into our Alabama claims' negotiation, for the purpose of annexing Canada. In General Butler's district, where the people are excited over the fishery embroglio, and the annexation scheme is talked of a great deal, such a policy would be exceedingly popular. In fact, war movements are always popular with us, because we are naturally a contesting people. But it is the duty of rulers to avoid war."

What think you of the Schurz movement in Missouri?

"It is one of the natural incidents of the officer," he replied, "and it is very natural that General Schurz should lead it."

"He is the most accomplished English speaking and writing foreigner in this country, a very able man, but naturally a disorganizer," we suggested.

"Well," he continued, "one might expect that from his previous history."

"Do you think he will continue his opposition to the administration when he gets back to the Senate?"

"No, I do not think he will, but I do not know," was the answer.

THE LEE MEMORIAL SERVICES.—The services held at the Methodist church on Saturday evening were highly gratifying to all present. The church was draped in mourning by the fair hand of woman, whose hearts are ever keenly alive to the calls of sympathy and of love. The choir sang the anthems as though their whole soul was in the music and the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Dalzell opened the services with an appropriate prayer, which was followed by the funeral sermon from the Rev. John Wilkinson. The reverend gentleman paid a most fitting tribute to the character of the christian soldier, showing that true greatness can alone exist in conjunction with christian virtues; and showing, too, how preeminently gifted with all great and good attributes was this greatest and best man that was ever given to a people. Both the manner and the matter of the sermon were most tasteful and appropriate.

The funeral oration was then delivered by A. H. Leonard, Esq. Possibly our affection for the boy might render us a partial judge, but we have heard so many speak in enthusiastic terms of praise of the oration that we fancy we cannot be far wrong in the opinion that we have rarely, if ever, heard a more beautiful, chaste and eloquent panegyric, or a more touching allusion to the Lost Cause—lost, despite the noble lives that were spent to save it—lost, despite the genius of Lee, of Jackson, of Johnston and of Beauregard.

After the oration the Rev. W. C. Dunlap offered up a feeling prayer, following which,

"The pealing anthem swell'd the note of praise."

The audience was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. A. E. Clemens.

It is eminently fitting that these services should have been held. Yet in honoring the memory of the illustrious dead, we but honor ourselves, for he who calls forth this sympathy, these tears, has passed from the cares of earth and been taken up to that "Edenland afar," where the "loud reveille," the tramp of charging squadrons, the cannon's thunder, the victor's shout or the moan of the wounded, shall never disturb him more—where the laurel or the cypress wreath are but as withered leaves—where man's censure or the world's applause are to him but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

THE RIOT.—On Saturday night there was a small riot in this place, to which we made allusion next day, though only slightly, as we could not learn much of the particulars. For several days there have been a band of cattle drovers, from Texas, around town, who, at night, were invariably drunk and "spoiling for a muss." They would whip out their six-shooters on the slightest, or no provocation, and as there were ten or twelve of them, the small police force had been powerless to arrest them. On Saturday night one of them got into a difficulty in the beer saloon on Texas street, opposite Brewer's Hall, when the whole party commenced firing into the saloon, with perfect indifference as to whom they might hit, and one of them, meantime, shooting himself in the knee. Strange to say, only one of the occupants of the saloon was struck—he receiving a slight wound in the arm,—although twenty shots must have been fired into it. Mr. Sherrod, the chief of police, endeavored to check them, when they commenced an indiscriminate shooting. Seeing that mild measures would not avail, Sherrod, after summoning his men to his assistance—who, rumor says, failed to respond—fired into the party, first with a shot gun loaded with duck-shot, and afterwards with one loaded with fifteen buck-shot. This had the desired effect, and stampeded the party. Mr. Sherrod, not wishing to kill any of them, aimed low.

The following is the list of the wounded: Hamp Anderson, cap of knee broken, is now in the hospital, under treatment, and also under a twelve hundred and fifty dollar bond for his appearance; Andy Carrell is badly wounded, and in jail, in defaul of bond; Bill Anderson, Bud Dixon and Joe Parker made their escape—the former seriously wounded. We would here remark that Mr. Sherrod deserves the highest praise for his resolution in facing, almost alone, such a band of desperadoes; and would repeat a suggestion we have before made, that the police force be increased during the winter months.

The Labor Question.

In view of the fact that the freedman has utterly failed to meet "the requirements of the situation," and disappointed the expectations and predictions of his so-called friends, it is needful that planters should have an eye to the procurement of labor that will, if not entirely supplant, at least, by competition, place him in such a dependent position as to force a recognition of the demands of labor, and of the necessity of complying with contracts formally entered into. It is the experience of all planters that their employés have, the present year, been more thriftless and indolent than they were during the last year, which is plainly evident from the quantity of cotton yet in the fields. This is not only the case in this region but throughout the South. In portions of Arkansas, that we have lately heard from, the large planters scarcely average a bale of gathered cotton to the hand while the fields are white with the wasting staple, and this notwithstanding the favorable fall for picking. Planters are forced to pet and caress the freedmen, and moreover absolutely fear to refuse them any request they may make in the way of advances. The result is, before the year is half out the freedman has drawn and squandered his probable portion of the crop, and so with his utter disregard of moral obligations, feels, the balance of the year, that he will be working for nothing, and works, or rather, refuses to work, accordingly. We have heard of frequent instances in this parish of planters refusing to advance money to buy mustangs, which are worse than useless on a plantation, but were finally forced to it by some kind neighbor telling the freedmen that if they would live with him, he would furnish them with horses. So, a planter must comply with the most unreasonable demands or fail to get labor another year. In other words, from the dread of having his land and teams, his only source of profit, left idle on his hands, the planter slowly but surely ruins himself, in complying with the unreasonable demands of the freedmen.

And to their improvidence is, in great part, due the present condition of the country in a financial point of view. They receive an undue portion of the proceeds of the crops, and squander them upon trifles. Thus it is we see the anomalous state of things, that right on the heel of a good cotton crop and for which high prices were received, there is greater complaint of stringency in the money market than at any time since the surrender.

Nor is there any prospect of a change for the better; but, on the contrary, a fair prospect of one for the worse. The question, then, comes home to us, "how to replace the negro, or supply the needed stimulus to his thriftless disposition?"

Our immediate attention is called to this subject by an article in the New Orleans Picayune. It very justly says:

The number of the freed people averse to laboring in the field is growing—and let no man dream it will not continue to grow—while those who remain available can be made so only on terms nearly ruinous to the planter, and, as if this were not enough, they too often repudiate their contracts or engagements even at the most critical season, frequently to their own loss as well as that of the planter. Whether it be on shares, or the land rented, or whatever be the nature of the contract, the planter is liable to be the losing party. A system such as this must ultimately prove a system of ruin, no matter how teeming and varied the resources of the soil and propitious the clime. Capital, skill, experience and enterprise will seek other fields, even if less fruitful, rather than remain to surrender to labor the lion's share of the harvest, or continue to run the risk of losing it entire through the indifference of that labor to the moral obligations of a contract and its own first interests.

After giving a general glance at the situation, and urging upon the planters the absolute necessity of taking some action in the premises, the writer thus concludes, with a suggestion which we heartily endorse, but which we fear there will not be energy and enterprise enough among the planters to carry out:

Whether our diminishing ranks of agricultural laborers, shall be recruited from the border Southern States, where the hardy Caucasian husbandman is daily supplanting the freedman; or from China's teeming and frugal peasant hordes; from those thrifty and agriculturists, the Canadians; from Southern Italy, or the "pleasant land of France," whose children find here a second mother land, are questions for common consideration between those most competent to decide. As we have said, we aim, at least for the present, only to draw the serious attention of our planters to the agricultural situation, as we regard the prospect as far from reassuring. The freedman does not come up to the requirements. He has been tried in all possible ways; has been indulged and humored; tried as day laborer, on shares, and as tenant, and in each case on terms that would, in a few years, render an European peasant independent; but the general experience is disappointment and pecuniary loss, with misgivings as to the future. A radical change must be had, if Louisiana is not to be allowed to become another Jamaica. Our planters should take time by the forelock. They are most nearly, though we are all vitally, concerned, as they best understand their grievances and the needed remedy. A convention of planters to deliberate upon the situation should be held at an early day. Individual effort can accomplish but little, and that of an evanescent character. We would suggest to our interior cotemporaries that they urge upon our planters the holding of a convention at an early day, to devise means and ways of securing the needed labor supply.

THE ELECTION IN DESOTO.—The returns from that parish were manipulated after the manner in vogue with Radicalism, and no living man outside of New Orleans can calculate the exact result, although the powers that be in that city may magnaniously conclude to give at least a fair count of the votes that come out of the boxes. How they got in is a different matter. After the polls were closed one of the colored commissioners took the Mansfield box to his cabin and kept it under his bed for sometime, but was finally induced to take it to the obscure locality in the parish where the process of counting was gone through with.

Mortimer Carr, the illustrious gentleman who figured as Speaker of the last House of Representatives, having succeeded our own pet, Chawls Lowell, came up to DeSoto not long since and there remained to keep his precious person out of danger from yellow fever in New Orleans. At the late election a fellow of the name of Dewees and a negro answering to the honored name of George Washington, and who, in the strictly correct language of the Marshall Weekly, was "by far the peer" of the white man, were the regular Radical candidates for the Legislature. Now, mark the result. Tickets were surreptitiously printed on which was substituted the name of Mortimer Carr instead of that of George, and so the poor deluded darkies were all the while voting for Mortimer instead of George, as they supposed. When the trick was discovered just possibly there wasn't one mad nigger in DeSoto. George had serious notions of going to the city and cowhiding the gentleman of the high sounding name, who had snatched from him his anticipated honors, but concluded "de white trash want wuf a gemman's notice."

DeSoto will be misrepresented thusly: In the Lower House, Mortimer Carr and C. W. Dewees; in the Senate, M. H. Twitchell, a bad cross between scalawag and carpet-bagger; in the office of sheriff, David C. Johnson, nondescript. Strange to say, Judge John H. Sutherlin was reëlected Parish Judge, although he is a gentleman.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—Our merchants are beginning to look more hopeful than they did a while back. Not that the prospects have materially improved, but we imagine, because the simple act of motion imparts bouyancy to the spirits. We see no flattering indications of a rise in cotton, immediately, at least, while the complaint is universal that the freedmen cannot be induced to hurry themselves in picking out the cotton, with which many fields are now white. This is attributable to three causes. First, the cold mornings are not at all agreeable to the feelings of the colored population and cotton picking is not a warming work; secondly, the low price of cotton discourages the best of them; and, thirdly, a majority of planters in their efforts to coax them to stay another year, have already advanced to them more than their portion of the crop amounts to. And this fatal policy will continue to be pursued so long as there is a scarcity of labor in the country and planters resort to every conceivable shift to secure hands. So, it might reasonably be inferred that we do not regard the hopefulness of our merchants as well based.

Movers have been passing through our streets quite freely lately, in pursuit of that El Dorado of the West, which many of them will never find, save in imagination. But they will all find a fertile soil, which when judiciously and energetically tickled with the hoe will laugh with a bountiful harvest. They must go prepared to encounter more or less hardships for they are incident to all new settlements, but if they are but true to themselves their reward will surely come.

Ye Alligator.

Noticing a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, conveying the curious story that a planter near Midway, South Carolina, has cultivated his entire farm this year—so far, at least as plowing is concerned, for we do not suppose he was a success as a hoe hand—with an alligator, reminds us, as the late lamented would say, of an incident that occurred in the days of auld-lang-syne.

Our readers may possibly kindly remember that we, not many moons since, made mention of one Peter McLeish, the same who got rather the best of Dr. Bennett, touching the yield of corn per acre on the land across the river from this place.

Chancing, once upon a time, to be sauntering down Canal street, New Orleans, we stumbled upon Peter, who after the usual salutations, informed us that he had come down from Shreveport on business; had been in the city but a couple of days; had the day before met with Valentine, a Mexican, who was down with a large alligator for exhibition which he had captured with a lariat while sunning himself on the river bank just above Shreveport; that, the pecuniary venture threatening to prove a failure, he had taken the matter in hand and formed a commercial copartnership between the aligator and a South American mare and a Mexican dog, neither of which had any hair on the places where hair ought to grow, and had advertised the combined show in flaming posters. He was then on his way to the small canvas concealing these wonders from the vulgar gaze, to witness the result, and asked us to accompany him. We went. The crowd within the tent was distressingly small. Peter's feelings became wrought up to the highest state of sympathy and excitement. Says he to us, says he, something *must* be done. No sooner said than done. Taking a position on the box containing the alligator, and raising his hat from his head and waving it gracefully to and fro, to give emphasis to his oratory, he entered upon a brief and feeling biographical sketch of the subject beneath him:

"This alligator, ladies *and* gentlemen,"—the ladies were entirely in the speaker's imagination—"will be a hundred years old next birth day. He was captured in early infancy by the chief of the Caddo tribe of Indians and brought up as one of the family. He was for many years utilized by the chief, bounteously supplying his table with fish, water-fowl and sich. Time wore on. The Red man was driven before the rapidly advancing tide of civilization, westward ho, into the boundless praries of Texas. Praries, ladies *and* gentlemen, are not good for alligators, for though carnivorous, omniverous, herbiverous and dogiverous, they are principally aquatic. The chief was forced to leave his caterer, his almost child behind, shedding many tears, not crocodile tears, ladies *and* gentlemen, at the separation. After many vicissitudes of fortune, the animal which you now see basking before you in this 'ere long box, came into the possession of a man who owned a ferry boat plying the vast expanse of fresh water stretching far to the northward of Shreveport. He also utilized him, but in a manner more in keeping with the advanced state of civilization. He attached him by a lariat to the ferry boat, sixty feet long if it was an inch, which vessel he easily towed from shore to shore, a distance of eight miles, conveying passengers at the rate of one dollar per head. He followed the useful and ornamental career of ferryman for five and twenty years, when his owner died intestate, as is usually the case in Louisiana. At the succession sale he fell into the hands of my intellectual Mexican friend there before you, plainly visible with the naked eye, who, from a philanthropic desire, ladies *and* gentlemen, to improve your knowledge of natural history, has brought him here to your beautiful city and now exhibits him to the gaze of an admiring world for the pitiful sum of two bits a head—children and servants half price, ministers of the gospel and professors and students of scientific institutions free."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the combined show had a successful run of nigh on to ninety days and ninety nights, owing mainly to the alligator.

Circumstances prevented our attending the Episcopal Church on Sunday, to listen to the sermon there delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dalzell, upon the life and character of Gen. Lee. The service was in response to a request sent through the South by the ladies of Virginia, who have taken upon themselves the labor of love to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of the great man who has fallen in our Israel. We need scarcely say that the eloquent divine amply met the demands of the occasion and the expectation of his friends. We have not heard what amount was contributed.

PERSECUTION OF THE SAINTS.—The Radical paper at Marshall must call the editor of the Natchitoches Times to a strict account for indulging in vilification of its friends, as conveyed in the following extracts, the first touching the election in Sabine and the other the election in Winn:

A correspondent at Many writes that the Democratic ticket, from State Senator up, carried Sabine parish by about 500 majority. John R. Smart was elected to the Legislatnre; W. W. McNeely, Parish Judge; Alfred Lout, Sheriff; D. R. Gandy, Coroner. We have later information from Sabine, indicating a Democratic majority of 373 in the parish. The citizens allege that a box was tampered with, seventy-eight Democratic votes having been replaced by a like number of Radical votes. There is much indignation, and the Democrats are determined to establish the fraud.

The following letter, written by the defeated Radical candidate for the Legislature in Winn parish, was "intercepted" by a good Democrat of that parish and sent to us. There is nothing astonishing in the rascality displayed by the Professor, for it is the game played everywhere by the Radical party, from Congress down to the Police Jury. But the letter is a public exposition of one of the scoundrels of the pack, and we therefore publish it, without further comment and without correction. Here it is:

ATLANTA, LA, Nov. 10, 1870.

Gen. James McCleery

Dear Friend—please consult the Supervisor of Registration of Winn if you meet him in New Orleans in regard to my election and if possible get the boxes thrown out. there was frauds perpetrated against me at each precinct; some by votes miscounted, some double votes against me & other frauds well known to our supervisor & myself. See him and the Governor and do all you can for me. if you can get the Parish thrown out and get it before the house of Representatives with the Governor's assistance I can beet them. if nothing can be done in my favor seenre me an appointment if there is any vacancy as I am in need of some Position.

Gen'l I have written to you in full at Shreveport. please inform me immediately of my doom.

I think your election is sure.

I write in haste.

Your friend L. GEORGE.

P.S.—I want you to have Samuel Peace appointed Justice of the Peace in Ward Five Precinct Atlanta. he is an excellent citizen and perfect Jentleman. Also Jackson Hamilton in Ward six Precinct St. Maurice he is an amiable jentleman. if we get things righted up the next election is ours in Winn. Please attend to Police Jurors. names forwarded to the Governor by our Club they are all good citizens and thorough Republicans. L. GEORGE.

KANSAS CITY, ARKANSAS AND GULF RAILROAD.—Mr. J. D. Williams, President of this road, has recently been in correspondence with Dr. T. P. Hotchkiss on the subject of the designs of the company which has this line of road in hand. He expresses himself satisfied that the route *via* Fulton and Shreveport is the best, and says if he can make satisfactory arrangements, he will so arrange it as to push the road north from this point to Fulton and south from Kansas City at once. In pursuance of this scheme, he wishes to secure an early charter from the Louisiana Legislature and from that of Arkansas. Having the franchise from Missouri, he is confident this will give them a good line and a paying one, and should the company be able to get State aid they would be willing to push it south from Shreveport. The letter thus continues: "We mean to build this road and the more assistance we receive along the line of route, the sooner it will be put through. We expect to put a hundred miles under contract so soon as the surveys are made on the line between Shreveport and Fulton, and thence towards New Orleans or Galveston, whichever would be the most important to your section."

The importance of this road to the future of Shreveport is almost incalculable, and we hope Dr. Hotchkiss will be assisted by the citizens generally in preparing a petition for a charter. President Williams says he is satisfied we can have the road from Shreveport to Fulton and the cars running the coming year; but we must confess that a slight damper is cast upon these brilliant anticipations by the information that he "will bring along a subscription book." If this bringing along a subscription book be a condition precedent to the building of the road, then we fear it will be many years before we are brought into railroad communication with Fulton.

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, Nov, 29, noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 88. LATER—Consols 93.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, noon.—Cotton opened firm; uplands 9½@9¾ and Orleans 9¾@9¾d.; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, noon.—Cotton easier, but not lower; uplands 16⅜ and Orleans 16⅝c.; sales 2000 bales. Gold 111. Money 4@6 Pct. Sterling—long 109 and short 109⅞. Louisiana's, old, 71 and 67; levee 6's 71 and 8's 89.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Corn lower; white 70 and yellow 77½c. Oats 50c. Bacon—shoulders 12½c. Lard dull and lower; tierce 18@18½ and keg 14c. Sugar drooping; fully fair to choice 9@10⅝c. Molasses, prime 55@57c. Others unchanged. Cotton active; sales 10,500 bales; good ordinary 14¾@14¾, low middling 14¾@15½ and middling 15½@15¾c.; receipts 11,721 and exports to Liverpool 1500 and to Barcelona 227 bales. Sterling 120½. Sight exchange ½@¾ Pct. discount. Gold 111.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, evening.—Cotton closed quiet and ¼c. lower; sales 4500 bales; uplands 16½c. Money abundant at 4@5 Pct. Exchange 109@109½. Gold 111½@111¾.

LONDON, Nov. 29, evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 88½

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 9½@9¾ and Orleans 9¾@9½d.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 28, evening.—The papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by Bavarian soldiers to shoot the King of Prussia.

Publication of correspondence from the seat of war by German newspapers is prohibited.

The Galois says Gambetta is trying to get out of Tours.

A Cabinet meeting was held here to-day at which it was agreed Gortschakoff's last dispatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from her share of diplomacy.

Dispatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation.

The British Government has bought all the gunpowder cotton in the market. Lead has advanced £23 per ton.

Immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces to the number of 300,000 men is likely to occur in the Southern Department. The Prussians are within twelve miles of the French provisional government.

Trochu denies the statement that he intends to banish 10,000 Parisians because of the scarcity of food.

The Daily Telegraph says England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty. It is quite possible that Prussia may seek an honorable retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 29, noon.—Nothing important from France. Reported battle near Montargis unconfirmed.

Under the new constitution, Prussia has eigtheen out of fifty-seven votes in the Confederation.

A committee of English bankers have resolved to take the entire eighty million thaler loan just voted by the Prussiati Parliament.

The feeling in money circles this morning is pacific, though the Times gives place this morning to a number of contradictions, insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or war.

It is officially stated in the Telegraph that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit it to a conference.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 3 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Eureaux, the capitol of Eure, dated yesterday:

The Prussians now occupy this town and are in the valley of Eurin in great force. This evening they were driven toward the village of Ville Auf by the garde mobile, who retreated in turn, when reinforcements came for the enemy.

Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens.

There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the army of the Loire, along the line of country between Pitheviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting; but it is said the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

Jaurez succeeds Keratry in command.

FLORENCE, Nov. 29.—The ministry is censured for authorizing the seizure of papers for publishing the Papal Encyclidical.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Austria congratulated Prussia upon German unity.

The King telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles the 27th, that Manhefen, with a portion of the first army corps, defeated the French on Monday a few miles south of Amiens. The French loss was 1000 killed and wounded and 700 prisoners. The Prussian loss is comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg was near Le Mans, where Keratry has 20,000 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The English Cabinet adjourned until Wednesday. Granville visited the Queen.

Granville insists that Russia must withdraw her note before Congress has assented to convene.

Bright and Cardwell will resign before consenting to war. The Queen opposes war.

The members of the Italian Ministry have been reelected to parliament by a large majority.

Granville demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question.

The Sultan is reported dissatisfied with the hesitancy of the allies against Russia.

A dangerous conspiracy against King William has been discovered. No details.

The royal headquarters have been moved from Versailles to Meaux.

Siege guns massed at Thionville going to Montmedy.

The German successes around Amiens is confirmed by a dispatch from King William, who, however, gives no particulars.

The feeling at Versailles is, that England makes too much of a small matter, and that war on the Eastern question is impossible.

A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chatteau Rigaultz, twenty-eight kilometres from Tours. The German right still occupy Montage, threatening the French at Forest Cruilly.

Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced. The Prussian movements indicate the object to turn Vendome and advance on Tours.

No copies of the President's Message will be given to the press in advance of its delivery to Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The World's special from Tours, dated Monday evening, says it is expected that a decisive battle near Orleans has occurred. Numerous skirmishes have taken place, all favorable to the French. The Prussian losses in these engagements were heavy, including nine cannon.

The Duke of Mecklenburg failed in an attempt to occupy Le Mans, which was covered by 50,000 French, composed of Keratry's troops.

The main body of D'Aurelles' army still occupies an intrenched position between Orleans and Athenay. The Germans attempted to encircle him.

The government has every assurance that D'Aurelles' conduct is admirable, and that, at the proper time he will become offensive, and crush Van Der Tann, who is in his immediate front, and leaving a sufficient force to hold Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, who command wings, will move on Versailles.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Departed for Red river—Era No. 9 and Lotawanna.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Gortschakoff's reply to Granville maintains the position assumed and withdraws nothing. With peculiar adroitness he continues to throw on us the commencement of hostilities upon England.

The Cabinet are again quarreling over the decision arrived at to-day, and will hold another meeting on Monday when the final decision will be reached. The Cabinet meets the Queen in council on Thursday.

A telegram from Tours of the 25th, says it is rumored that a great sortie was effected on the 24th.

There is fighting at Montangues.

Bourbaki, in declining the command of the 8th army corps, says he has formed an army and been deprived of its command and he will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service and not the organization of the work.

The Army and Navy Gazette of to-day understands Russia has a new weapon, superior to any rifle in existence.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—The Prussians were compelled to fire upon thousands from Paris who approach their lines. The weather continues cold; military operations impossible.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Ten thousand Prussians left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear have been destroyed.

TOURS, Nov. 26.—No war news of any kind to-day.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 27.—There was heavy firing yesterday at Montmedy, which, at last accounts, was closely invested. The commander threatens to explode the fortress rather than surrender.

The garrison at Belfort sortied on Wednesday, but fell back.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—By the treaty just issued the Baden troops connected with the Federal army come under the sole command and direction of King William.

LILLE, Nov. 27.—In an engagement on Saturday at Boues, near Amiens, the Prussians were repulsed by French bayonets, losing three times as many as the French. The army at Amiens is full of confidence.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The report received this afternoon that Russia had declared war is unfounded.

Prussia has tendered her good offices as mediator between Russia and the other powers. The basis upon which it is proposed has not been made known.

Franc tireurs are reörganizing under superior officers. Their efficiency has already been enhanced; they make frequent captures of Prussian trains, and fighting in small bodies inflict serious harm on Prussian communication.

The German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French.

A great French victory was won yesterday at Notre Vendome. The battle began at 2 o'clock, when the Prussians tried to turn the left flank of Paladine's forces posted along the Chartres and Vendome railroad. The Prussians were repulsed and routed with great loss and retreated towards Chateau Dun, being pursued until 9 o'clock P.M. Two guns were captured.

The government has dispatches announcing fighting all along Paladine's front and both flanks, resulting in French victories. The second legion, under Col. Tenner, left Lyons for Tours on the 25th. Forty thousand troops arrived at Tours from Brittany.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Paris Figaro implores the Government to make peace—the defense of Paris being impossible.

TOURS, Nov. 28.—The journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 28.—The settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on a basis of conference and the withdrawal of Russia's note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg were rejected as the seat of the proposed conference London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placid.

TOURS, Nov. 28.—The repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful French movement from Lemans compelled the Prussians moving from Alencon to fall back.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 2:30 P. M.—The following has just been received:

TOURS, Nov. 28, forenoon.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villers and Saleux, near Amiens. It lasted all day. The French maintained their position up to half past four in the afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Baves, a few miles west of Villers; but at Duay they maintained their position until evening. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the latter fight.

The London Times has St. Petersburg dispatches which indicate a more pacific tone and note a partial return to commercial activity. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of the ministers of the powers interested in the Paris treaty occurs in England in January.

The feeling in financial circles is healthier, and the fear of a rupture between Russsia and England is gradually abating in all circles.

The Times hopes the answer that goes to Gortschakoff to-day will be firm and conciliatory.

The protest from the Government to Russia goes forward to day.

Odo Russell d